

Ensuring the Sustainable Development of Oceans, Coasts and Islands.

The side event found an audience with remarkable consensus over the theme of oceans, coasts and seas (OCS). Initially governments were invited to give their views of the Working Group I section on OCS. It was clear from the outset, those governments present were generally pleased with how the Prep Com debate is progressing.

Australia indicated that they supported the sections on "Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated" (IUU) fishing, International Coordination and Cooperation; coral reefs; Capacity building; Conservation of biological diversity in the High Seas.

A US delegate also noted the considerable degree of consensus but felt that the section could be further extended. In particular they called for the linkages between Type 1 and Type 2 processes to be made more apparent. They also asked for greater focus on the need for global marine assessment through utilising existing programmes in the regional processes. In particular they referred to the US's "White water – Blue water" initiative, which adopts a cross-sectoral approach to regional ecosystems management. The delegate proposed that similar initiatives might be developed and supported in other regions. With regards to IUU fishing, they felt that the issue needed to be further developed, through initiatives such as the international monitoring and control surveillance network on fisheries. Finally, they felt that the reference to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in the text needed to be improved and made stronger.

A representative for the EU, remarked that fisheries should be seen from the perspective of supporting human security and livelihoods. They also requested that international agreements for the protection of Coral reefs e.g. Ramsar, needed to be better recognised and

supported in the text. They agreed that capacity building at the regional level was necessary.

Building upon the discussion around regional management of the seas a representative from Nauru cited the example of the Pacific region as a good example of sustainable OCS management through the effective implementation of the regional seas conventions. The Pacific Island Ocean initiative was identified as a possible example of an OCS Type II project. They felt that this was also a project which indicated some similarities to the earlier US example.

After the governments contributions NGOs were invited to put forward their point of view on the current text.

Richard Delaney, Director of the Urban Harbours Institute, University of Massachusetts spoke on behalf of the Oceans and Coasts Caucus, stating that those NGO's present at this caucus were pleased with the

new 'Compilation Text', but indicated that a shared concern was that the negotiation and 'collapsed' of this lengthy text would result in the omission of many important statements relevant to oceans and coasts.

A representative of Stakeholder Forum asked for a clearer reference to the aquaculture / mariculture sector, since the sector is likely to undergo significant growth over the next few years. They

called for a reference to the need to carry out sustainability Impact Assessments as standard practice in the industry.

WWF (UK) noted that there was little reference in the text to the problem of subsidies in the fisheries industry, as well as fisheries agreements to be implemented in developing countries.

Greenpeace (Australia) said it was important to retain the current wording and to make it more concrete, through the inclusion of time-bound commitments and targets. They saw no point in reiterating policy statements, that the text should be much action orientated since Heads of state would be coming to the Summit expecting to sign up to real commitments to action. They also said that the section on biological diversity in the high seas needed to be more focused.

The debate on the text was proceeded by presentations.

Dr. Patricio Bernal, Executive Director of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), called for a recognition of the increasing stress and risk now posed



to coast and oceans by the encroachment of human activities into the marine environment. He spoke on the problems of monitoring the activities of different agencies, and stressed needed for clearer governance framework in oceans, seas and coasts. Such a governance system would need to be transparent, accountable and provide inter-sectors mechanisms. He called for the establishment of a protocol for coordination and negotiation across institutions, particularly FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIDO, IMO as well as a whole array of regional seas conventions. Common research initiatives between such bodies had already been quite successful but he argued that this should now be extended to joint programmes. This would require greater efforts between agencies to link up their planning and budget systems as well as mandates. Essentially agencies need to go one stage further to progress from the development towards the implementation of joint programmes.

In brief response delegates from Portugal and USA indicated their support for his proposal. They identified the ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas (SOCA) as a useful process through which to develop this proposal, and ensure deliverance of commitments and mechanisms. Portugal requested that the process be kept transparent and inclusive thus involve agencies external to SOCA.

The World Bank, presented the findings of their project examining the issue of finance for OCS projects. The project had looked at whether there is sufficient resources available for effective implementation and if so whether it is sufficiently accessible. Some of the findings indicated the need for clearer guidelines for clients to access, as well as greater transparency about how and who defined how resources are allocated. They indicated that there was a strong bias focusing funds on marine conservation and not sufficiently addressing issues of inequality and poverty. Their recommendations included;

- capacity building across disciplines, project processing and management.
- Support of information and knowledge dissemination.
- Third-party certification of efforts
- Regional capacity building fund to reward good performance.

The role of the private sector was identified in the following areas;

- Providing environmental goods/services and waste management
- Transformation of large scale industry to become more environmentally and socially orientated.
- Catalytic funding for small scale industry
- Public private partnerships, strategic partnerships/monitoring and marketing.

In conclusion the overall feeling was very positive, oceans and coast are well represented in the `Compilation Text`. However this optimism is expressed with an air of caution, delegates are fully aware that the events of the coming days could drastically alter the text to one which backtracks on previous agreements to the detriment of this vital issue. We can only hope that next weeks ACC Subcommittee on Oceans and Coastal Areas helps to maintain the momentum witnessed here, and bring in solid commitments into the Johannesburg process.

Georgina Ayre & Rosalie Gardiner, Stakeholder Forum

Women's Caucus Priority Challenges & Actions for Prep. Comm. III

Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration states that women are critical actors in achieving and maintaining Sustainable Development. Persistent gender inequalities worldwide deprive women of a voice in decision-making that impacts on our development, our lives and on our social, economic and natural environments. Sustainable Development is development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable Development requires actions that fully integrate economic, social, political and environmental factors.

The goals of Sustainable Development can only be met if all policies and actions are premised on the overarching framework of rights as set out in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR), and other human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Eradication of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), as well as key UN international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol (1997) to the UN Convention on Climate Change. Gender equality is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. Another essential pre-requisite for Sustainable Development is the elimination of militarism and situations of conflict through the establishment of a global culture of peace. The present market-led economic paradigm that has resulted in increased global poverty, which falls disproportionately on women, must be replaced by the paradigm of Sustainable Development. Women have been taking the lead in prioritizing poverty eradication by promoting an integrated approach to Sustainable Development.

Good governance puts people first and is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous, sustainable, and democratic societies. Sustainable Development Governance at international, regional, national, and local levels must have: full participation in decision making of all stakeholders; transparency; timely access to information; accountability; effectiveness and efficiency; responsiveness to all stakeholders; the rule of law; and gender equity and equality.

Women expect that the World Summit on Sustainable Development will culminate in government commitments to take action for achieving a healthy and peaceful planet. To this end we propose the following priority challenges and actions:

1. Recognize the role that women play in Sustainable Development and raise awareness about the necessity of gender equality in Sustainable Development policies.

Ensure gender equality and empowerment of women, as the effective way to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate Sustainable Development.

Promote equitable gender sensitive development, by ensuring participation of women in all spheres of public life particularly educa-

tion, health care, employment, access to productive resources, and political decision making processes.

Implement the commitments made at the Cairo, Copenhagen and Beijing conferences.

2. Governance is not gender-neutral. Therefore, we must have equal representation of women in decision making, as stated in Chapter 24 of Agenda 21. We must create strategies to ensure women's participation in formulating, planning and implementing Sustainable Development.

Develop numerical goals and timetables to ensure at least 30% representation of women in all decision making bodies as spelled out in the Beijing Platform for Action and reiterated generally in the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Statistics concerning male and female populations must be disaggregated and protocols for research and resulting actions must frame the issues to account for gender differences.

Develop and disseminate gender specific data and indicators in all areas of Sustainable Development (economic, environmental and social).

Incorporate gender impact analysis in formulating policies and programs, to ensure access to services that meet the needs of women and their families.

Adopt gender budgets as an effective tool towards mainstreaming gender.

4. Access to education is essential for sustainable development. Women and girls comprise 65% of the world's non-literate.

Implement programs to achieve 100% literacy.

Promote gender sensitive education for sustainability, ensuring that rural and urban people, especially the poor, benefit from basic education that is relevant to their needs.

Improve the level of education, management, science, and technical skills of women.

5. Women have the right of access to land and other natural resources and to sufficient financial and human resources for sustainable livelihoods. This is a prerequisite in creating sustainable community livelihoods and reducing rural poverty.

Enact legislative and administrative reforms to guarantee women full and equal access to productive resources, including the right to access to land and water, inheritance rights, ownership and management of land, access to credit and appropriate technology.

6. Women's health, the state of physical, mental and social well-being throughout the lifespan, is not only a human right, but also a basic requirement for sustainable development. For this reason, we need to guarantee the provision of basic health services in the fight against malnutrition, TB, malaria, and other major infectious, communicable and respiratory diseases. This is necessary for the successful implementation of the Millennium Goals of reducing maternal mortality by 75% by 2015, and of reducing child mortality by 2/3rds by 2015. HIV/AIDS affects Sustainable Development and the position of women. In many communities, the human capacity for development is threatened, children are orphaned and women must assume an enormous care-taking role.

Ensure implementation of the 1994 International Conference on

Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

Recognize as a basic human right, the principle of voluntary and informed choice in the provision of sexual and reproductive health services, which encompasses HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), family planning and safe motherhood.

Allocate more funds for health strategies based on differential impacts of risk factors on the health of women and men, and on gender equity and equality.

7. Sustainable Development can only happen in a peaceful world.

Implement Security Council Resolution 1325.

Reallocate funds from military expenditures to budgets for peace-building, human security and to counter environmental degradation.

8. Current economic policies of market liberalization and trade have increased poverty in the North and the South, particularly for women, and have increased environmental destruction. Equal participation and partnerships of all stakeholders are critical to economic governance and gender justice.

Create a new international regulatory framework promoting and protecting Sustainable Development new as an alternative to the Washington Consensus.

Strengthen the UN lead role in coordinating the work of the Bretton Woods Institution and the World Trade Organization, to ensure that these institutions achieve greater coherence in promotion of the principles of the UNDHR and of Sustainable Development.

Halve the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty by 2015, as agreed to in the Millennium Development Goals.

9. Over time, women have developed specific expertise in traditional, indigenous and folk knowledge.

Integrate and protect these forms of knowledge in policy and education.

Revise WTO's TRIPS so as to guarantee traditional skills and knowledge as the peoples' intellectual property, and ensure compensation.

Recognize the right to self-determination and the full and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making.

10. The UN is recognized as the primary international governing body.

Ensure the UN and its related agencies lead the World Trade Organization and the International Financial Institutions in all matters related to Sustainable Development.

Ensure the continuation of the CSD multi-stakeholder dialogue process.

Support the primacy of the General Assembly as stated in Sustainable Development Governance, paragraph 5, on issues relating to Sustainable Development.

Women's Caucus

Who Governs Global Sustainable Development?

While the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), generated a tremendous wave of enthusiasm for promoting sustainable development, many governmental and non-governmental actors that have followed the progress towards meeting the targets and recommendations which were set out in the Rio pledges, have witnessed little progress in some of the most critical areas. The expanding environmental agenda, the fragmented approach to international action, the need to urgently tackle poverty and the increasing role played by trade and investment, forces the international community to consider whether the existing international institutional machinery can confront the challenges of the 21st century. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) is expected to reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to the goals of sustainable development, particularly with regard to the means of implementation.

The action plans and declarations from the past decade of UN Conferences and Summits have stated clearly that poverty eradication and environmental regeneration must be at the centre of national and international development efforts. However, carrying out these clearly stated goals remains an elusive task. The European Union (EU) Commissioner for Environment, Margot Wallström, refers to this syndrome as an implementation deficit. She states that: "We cannot keep coming back from world gatherings with impressive commitments and fine words that we then leave in the corner of our offices to gather dust. Our implementation deficit will quickly turn into a credibility gap, notably vis-à-vis the developing world." The disturbing gap between environmental, social and financial commitments and their implementation needs to be addressed in the WSSD process. The global commitments are numerous and reflected in conventions, protocols agreements and Summit resolutions. Although the responsibility for implementation of global norms ultimately rests with governments, implementation support is needed. Time has come to ensure concerted action.

The objectives of the WSSD International Governance for Sustainable Development negotiations should lead to the a stronger and more coherent and accountable system of international governance for sustainable development, including measures for institutional reform and the institutional machinery to respond to the continuing and emerging issues relating to the implementation of sustainable development. Resolving both the governance for sustainable development and the financial impasse will determine the rate at which the global community moves forwards to sustainable development. Effective international governance for sustainable development structure needs to enable, support and encourage policy- and decision-making leading to an effective response to environmental, social and economic management needs, which require (or benefit from) a response at the global level. The World Summit on Sustainable Development should focus on practical institutional change aimed primarily at mainstreaming sustainability concerns. In order

to achieve this, the WSSD must confirm sustainable development as the goal of all United Nations (UN) bodies, and of all international cooperation. This would reaffirm and renew the essential role of the UN system in the field of sustainable development, including the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and UN Agency roles of coordinating the implementation of Agenda 21 among all key bodies of the UN and international multilateral system, including international financial institutions. WSSD must also address the issue of what role it wants for the CSD and UNGA relative to the maze of independent and overlapping governing boards and processes in the UN system

The following overarching objectives of international governance for sustainable development could include:

1. Enhance the role, functioning and accountability of the United Nations system in the implementation of sustainable development—the Johannesburg Programme of Action (JPOA), the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
2. Strengthen institutional capabilities and arrangements required for the effective implementation, monitoring, reporting, follow-up and review of the JPOA, the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the implementation of the MDGs.
3. Strengthen cooperation and coordination on sustainable development in the UN system through the promotion of an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development in policy formulation and decision-making at the global, regional and national levels, as well as in policies and practices of international institutions, corporations and other stakeholders.
4. Strengthen and, where necessary, reforming the governing structures and decision-making processes of international institutions dealing with economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.
5. Encourage interaction and cooperation between the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental sub-regional, regional and global institutions and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the JPOA, the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the implementation of the MDGs.
6. Assist in the strengthening and coordination of national, sub-regional and regional capacities and actions in the areas of sustainable development and the implementation of the JPOA, the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the implementation of the MDGs.
7. Establish effective cooperation and exchange of information between the United Nations organs, organisations, programmes and the multilateral financial bodies, within the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the JPOA, the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the implementation of the MDGs.

The abovementioned objectives for sustainable development governance must be based on the premise that the function of governance for sustainable development should be to develop capacities that are needed to realise sustainable development that gives priority to the poor, advances women, sustains the environment and cre-

ates needed opportunities for employment and other livelihoods. It works from the assumption that developing the capacity (institutional, human, technical) for governance for sustainable development, particularly through enhanced local governance structures can be - and should be - the primary way to eliminate poverty.

Governance for Sustainable Development must be based on finding effective ways of arresting environmental degradation and poverty at state and inter -state levels, through enhancing the institutional capacity of international, regional and national bodies and organisations to implement sustainable development. This should be achieved through a participatory and continuously improving processes related to the analysis, debate, capacity strengthening, policymaking and legislative decision-making, planning and investment.

In considering options for improved governance framework for sustainable development the needs and constraints of developing countries must be taken into account and addressed. Cooperation between governments, intergovernmental organisations with the relevant mandates, and non-governmental actors needs to be enhanced to design programmes, policies and action plans that integrate economic, social and environmental objectives of sustainable development.

Resolving governance for sustainable development and finance impasse will determine the rate at which the world moves forwards to sustainable development. The World Summit on Sustainable development should focus on practical institutional change aimed primarily at mainstreaming sustainability concerns. The WSSD should bring together the aspirations and capacities of government, civil society and the private sector to create a vision for the future, and to work tactically and progressively towards it.

Richard Sherman

1. Margot Wallström European Commissioner for Environment, A wake-up call for global sustainability European Policy Centre Dialogue Sustainability and Globalisation: Towards Johannesburg Brussels, 26 February 2002

Water – A key to Sustainable Development

Excerpts from - The Bonn Keys Recommendations for Action
Final Instalment

Actions in the Field of Capacity Building and Sharing Knowledge

18. Focus education and training on water wisdom Knowledge is the foundation of understanding and decision-making. Shared knowledge, and respect for different forms of knowledge, are the basis for building consensus and resolving conflicts. Decisions can only lead to effective management actions if the actors have the right knowledge and skills. Enhancing human capacities at all levels is a key for wise water management. This needs to be based on integrating the distinct and complementary contributions of local, traditional knowledge, knowledge from different professionals and disciplines and the hands-on experience of practitioners. All can and should learn from each other. Practical actions to build partner-

ships and create channels for sharing information at all levels are a key first step in developing integrated water management. [Bonn 18 para 1]

Education and training, both formal and non-formal, should give all people respect for water as a finite, vulnerable and valuable resource. It should make sure that the right skills are in the right place at all levels from local communities to international institutions. This would include technical skills, knowledge of the multiple benefits and eco-logical services of water, the relevance of sanitation and hygiene, a basic understanding of integrated water resources management as well as new skills in areas such as business management, risk management and community participation. [Bonn 18 para 2]

Human resources development for water should follow a five-pronged approach: education for the formative years (primary and secondary education), vocational training, university education, continuous education and research capacity strengthening. [Bonn 18 para3]

Education and training should be demand-oriented, participatory and hands-on, and make use of information and communications technology, distance learning and institutional twinning arrangements. Training for water professionals should bridge gaps between hitherto separated disciplines such as engineering, economics, hydrology, ecology, gender, and social science. It should include training in participatory approaches and in the realities of the lives of the poor. [Bonn 18 para 4]

Specific initiatives are needed to create awareness and provide skills and experience to young people. These should create better professional opportunities and bring young people from different parts of the world together to share experience and create mutual respect and understanding. Donor countries should expand programmes for young professionals from around the world to gain hands-on experience, and in particular to work closely with poor communities. [Bonn 18 para 9]

19. Focus research and information management on problem solving Knowledge must be shared globally and pack-aged appropriately for intended target audiences. This includes the provision by all countries of basic data for research and assessment. Information management must provide information to decision-makers at the right time and in a form they understand. [Bonn 19 para 1]

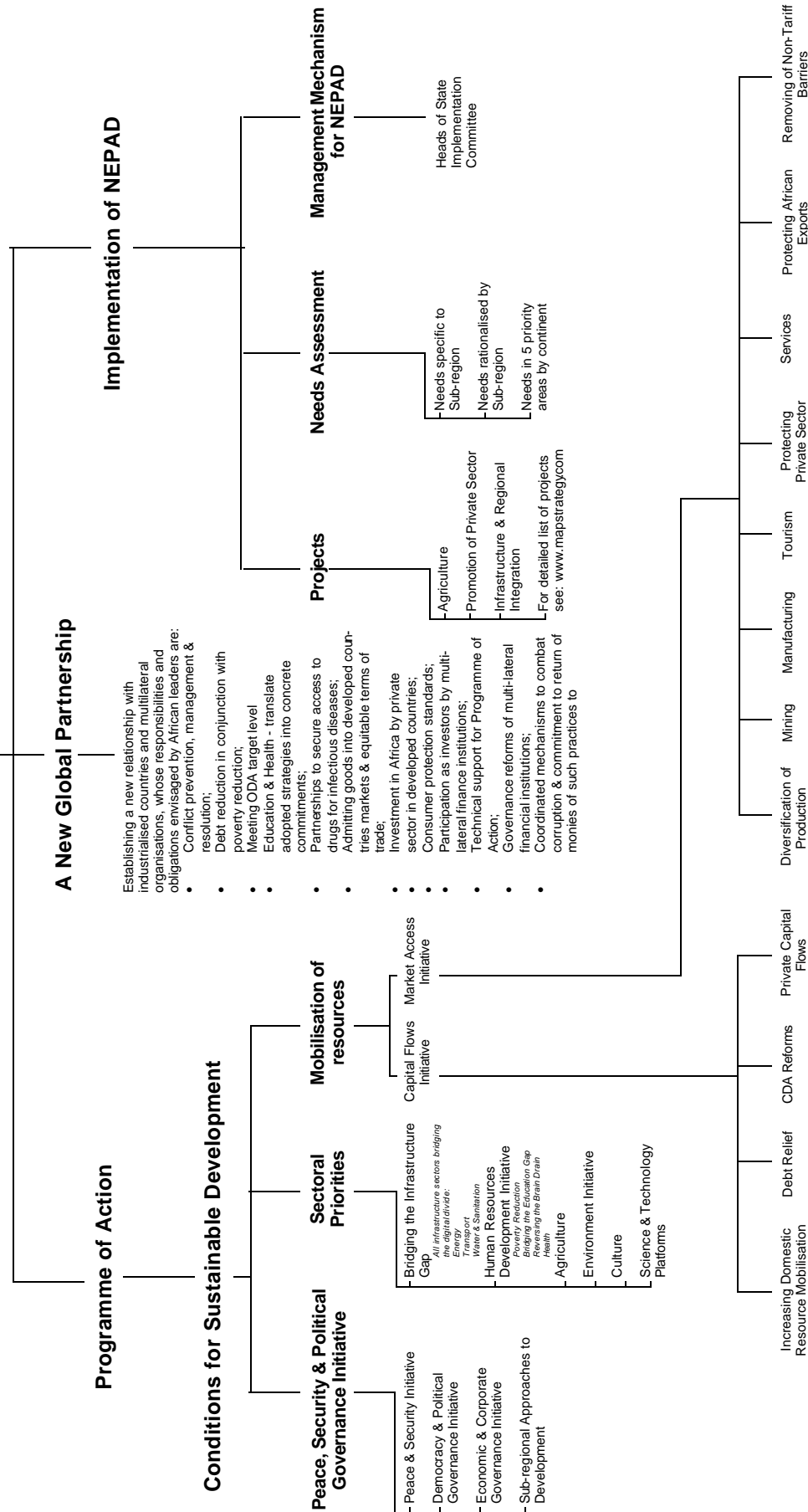
Research and knowledge sharing on water should contribute more effectively to preventing and solving problems, and follow an holistic interdisciplinary approach. [Bonn 19 para 2]

Better knowledge is needed everywhere, but always has a price. Knowledge management should focus on quality, not quantity. [Bonn 19 para 3]

Internationally-accepted indicators on different aspects of water management need to be developed. These should include indicators for the relevant targets in the UN Millennium Declaration and for other relevant national and international goals. These indicators should be developed through participatory processes, including stakeholders from different levels and around the world. The World Water Assessment Programme should take a lead role in the development of these indicators. [Bonn 19 para 4]

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NEPAD The New Partnership For Africa's Development



Morphology of NEPAD

Source: The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Graphic by Davinder Lamba, Mazingira Institute

20. Make water institutions more effective Many existing water institutions need to change their focus and their method of addressing challenges, by reorienting their role and structure appropriately. [Bonn 20 para 1]

Capacity building and technical assistance are among the essential elements for institutional change for integrated water management. This is a long-term process, which should be based on gradual, practical steps. It must be flexible, as needs are constantly changing. Collaboration and international partnerships are particularly needed in many developing countries, where reform is most needed but resources are most limited. [Bonn 20 para 2]

Specific initiatives to strengthen institutions at the community level, that take ethical issues into account, are essential for empowerment of the poor. This requires both mobilization at the community level and, where necessary, changes to policies, laws and government organisations to create the enabling environment through which local-level institutions can operate. [Bonn 20 para 3]

21. Share knowledge and innovative technologies Appropriate technologies for the whole range of water resources management and service delivery should be available on an equitable basis to countries and regions experiencing water related problems. They should build on and strengthen existing and innovative knowledge and environmentally friendly technologies. [Bonn 21 para 1]

Systematic efforts are needed to revive and learn from traditional and indigenous technologies (for example rain water harvesting) around the world. [Bonn 21 para 2]

22. Governments Governments, including local government, should more actively play their key role in water governance and drive local, national and international processes of water management reform. [Bonn 22 para 1]

Governments should play the pivotal role in the mobilization of financial and human resources, the setting and enforcement of legislation and standards and in the establishment of opportunities and procedures for a broader public participation in water management. [Bonn 22 para 2]

Governments should consider and, where appropriate, adapt and apply internationally recognised principles to national and local actions, whilst respecting different cultures, traditions and legal frameworks. [Bonn 22 para 2]

23. Local Communities Sharing knowledge: Indigenous people often have particular knowledge of the spiritual value of water, which they can share with others. [Bonn 23 para 3]

Social engagement: People at the local level actively manage many aspects of water resources. They often have a better understanding of the real potential and limitations of their local environment. They can be empowered to meet this role by social mobilisation processes. [Bonn 23 para 1]

Concerted actions are needed to enhance capacities and knowledge, secure rights, develop leadership, overcome local inequalities and ensure that local communities have access to the technologies and financial and other resources that they need to turn choices into actions. [Bonn 23 para 2]

Water-related organisations are moving on from isolation to partnership. This process involves changes to laws, policies and institutional procedures, complemented by actions to build capacities.

People and organisations fulfilling a new role must be able to meet their new responsibilities. [Bonn 23 para 4]

24. Workers and Trade Unions

Workers and Trade Unions should be included in participatory forms of decision-making and particularly in joint committees of management and Trade Unions. [Bonn 24 para 1]

In order to ensure workers' contributions to sustainable water development, core labour standards should be accepted and implemented, particularly those relating to freedom of association. [Bonn 24 para 2]

25. Non Governmental Organisations NGOs should continue to participate in policy making and implementation, including the delivery of services, and to represent the interests of stakeholder groups and the environment. They can play an important role in advocacy and in ensuring the accountability of government and others. They can also play an important role in creating a link between government and local communities. They should raise awareness and knowledge among their members and constituencies on integrated water management. [Bonn 25 para 1]

Professional and scientific organisations, with their extensive knowledge and experience, should contribute increasingly to manage water. They should widen their professional scope and engage with more inter-disciplinary and cross-sectoral approaches. [Bonn 25 para 2]

26. The Private Sector Private companies, ranging from international enterprises to small local service providers and including financial institutions, should contribute more actively to sustainable governance, financing, service provision and capacity building in water. [Bonn 26 para 1]

Becoming a partner in water services requires recognition of co-responsibility for the common good. Management or ownership of assets carries the obligation to conduct business in a socially, environmentally and ethically acceptable manner. [Bonn 26 para 2]

27. The Internal Communities Developing countries: The United Nations and the international community should strengthen their commitment and their efforts to enable developing countries to manage water sustainably. [Bonn 27 para 1]

Partnerships: Strong partnerships in the international community can be a catalyst for reform and capacity development. In particular, they can help mobilise knowledge and financial and other resources to reduce poverty and create more sustainable forms of water resources management. [Bonn 27 para 2]

Strong partnerships in the international community can be a catalyst for reform and capacity development. In particular, they can help mobilise knowledge and financial and other resources to reduce poverty and create more sustainable forms of water resources management. [Bonn 27 para 2]

Coordination: The United Nations should strengthen the coordination and coherence of its activities on water issues in an inclusive manner. [Bonn 27 para 3].

Events Diary

Wednesday 1.15 - 2.45	Hope and Challenges in Protecting the Ecology of the Global South. Global Futures Network. Conference Room 1
1.15 - 2.45	Sustainable Development Governance - Retrieving the Multi-Lateral System. World Federalists Movement , Third World Network. Conference Room B
1.15 - 2.45	Integrated Environmental & Economic Accounting. United Nations Statistics Department. Conference Room 6
3.30 - 5.30	Briefing for Delegates on Prep. Comm. IV. Government of Indonesia. Dag Hammarskjold Library Auditorium.
6.15 - 7.45	Capacity 21: Past & Future. UNDP. Conference Room 1
6.15 - 7.45	Sustainable Agriculture in Africa. World Bank. Conference Room 4
6.15 - 7.45	Governance for Sustainable Development: Answers to Complexity. UNESCO. Conference Room 6
6.15 - 7.45	International Film Premiere: Empty Oceans, Empty Nets. Wildlife Conservation Society. Dag Hammarskjold Library Auditorium
Thursday 1.15 - 2.45	Strengthening the Social Pillar: Employment, Social Dialogue & Sustainable Development. International Labour Organisation. Conference Room 1
1.15 - 2.45	Consultation & Briefing on the World Civil Society Forum: Environment, Trade & Sustainable Development. Mandat International/World Civil Society Forum. Conference Room 4
1.15 - 2.45	Health & Sustainable Development: Key Issues & Action Strategies. World Health Organisation. Delegates Dining Room
6.15 - 7.45	Elements for a Political Declaration. Third World Network. Conference Room 1
6.15 - 7.45	Urban Brownfield Development - Opportunities for Economically Challenged Areas. Hammond Redevelopment Commission. Conference Room 4
6.15 - 7.45	Terminator Technology & Other New Enclosure Technologies: Exploring a Multilateral Approach for Evaluating New Technologies. ETC Group. Conference Room 6

Diary of a DSD Senior Advisor

Slow progress again today. We finally got some stationary in the office only to find out the staples are too small to go all the way through the text. The last 5 pages keep falling off. Don't suppose anyone will notice, not till Bali anyway. Still no paperclips.

We also got the result of the SWOT analysis we did within the department. Turns out everyone thinks we should think of night sessions as an opportunity, not a threat. Apparently delegates are using these sessions as an excuse at dinner parties to claim that they have a active night life! Perhaps they're enjoying this after all. 'He on High' is most pleased.

The Russian's been at it again. He's done another deal. This time with the Forestry Stewardship Council and Future Forests. Our annual bonus will be linked to share options on both. This way if the text ends up to be huge, we get great dividends from the FSC lot. However, if we manage to cut it right down to a 2-sider, we get Carbon Credits for the department from the Future people. Then we can claim the whole process is carbon neutral. I knew something good would come out of all of this.

