UNED-UK Annual Report

1995/96

Preface

"The challenges facing us are considerable as we start to map out the new landscape of sustainable development and equitable development. But in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, 'We must be the change we wish to see in the world'."

Elizabeth Dowdeswell UNEP Executive

THE UNITED NATIONS Environment and Development UK Committee is the successor to the United Nations Environment Programme UK, first established as UNEP's National Committee in 1987.

In the run up to the Earth Summit UNEP-UK co-ordinated the official consultation process in the UK for the non government side. Its Round Tables, conferences and publications laid the ground work for the present programme of UNED-UK.

After the Earth Summit the organisation decided to review its role and its future. There was considerable consultation with its members and with those who had become involved with UNEP-UK through the Earth Summit. This resulted in a decision that the organisation would continue, but with a new role, name, and structure.

UNEP-UK changed its name to reflect the integration of environment and development concerns inherent in the concept of 'sustainable development'. This change has also allowed the organisation to broaden its relations with UN agencies. We have continued to act as UNEP's National Committee in the UK, and have now become the first northern focal point for the work of the United Nations Development Programme. We aim to build strong relations with all of the UN bodies which have responsibility for important aspects of achieving sustainable development.

Agenda 21, the main text to come out of the Earth Summit, recognises nine major groups of civil society with a vital role to play in implementing the programme areas it outlines: farmers; local authorities; trade unions; NGOs; business and industry; youth; women; scientists and indigenous people.

The organization has elected or appointed representatives of most of these different major groups on to the Executive. It recognised in addition the media, education community, social groups and the religious community.

The United Nations Association acts as the secretariat for UNED-UK.

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UNED-UK Aims and Objectives

"Your work will serve as a model for others throughout the world."

US Vice President Al Gore UNED-UK HAS AS its primary objective "the promotion of global environmental protection and sustainable development, particularly through support of the UN Environment Programme, the UN Development Programme, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and all other relevant UN and inter-governmental institutions". Such commitments have been most fully expressed in Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration, both agreed at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Since that Summit, the UN has made the necessary arrangements for a high level Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which has taken Agenda 21 as its rubric. The CSD is thus the UN body which coordinates and promotes internationally the work which UNED-UK has set itself, whilst Agenda 21 constitutes the most comprehensive expression to date of sustainable development and environmental protection as urgent issues for the world to address before the millennium.

UNED-UK continues to have close relationships with both UNDP and UNEP [see elsewhere in this report], and will foster these links over the coming year.

We aim to carry out the support of UN institutions and processes, as detailed above, through the following means:

- dissemination of information;
- UN events in the UK;
- arranging for visits from UNDP, UNEP, and UNCSD representatives.

Other objectives include:

- helping to mobilize the UK political process, particularly through national and local government, the voluntary sector and the commercial and industrial sector, in order t¹o promote sustainable development in the work of the UN institutions both nationally and internationally;
- facilitating input from the membership of UNED-UK to the policymaking processes of UNEP, UNDP, UNCSD, and other intergovernmental institutions;
- contributing to the preparation and implementation of a national strategy for Agenda 21 and to support the work of UNCSD including its reviews of national strategies;
- encouraging other activities that result in a multi-sectoral approach to the promotion of environmental protection and sustainable development.

Chairman's Welcome



Photo: Harold Stern

"UNED-UK can play a very useful role in helping international bodies communicate about their activities with a wide range of NGOs in the UK, and conversely in helping NGOs and other major groups make a more effective and coordinated input into some of the major international conferences and meetings in the environment and development field."

> Derek Osborn Chair of UNED-UK

HAVE TAKEN over from Jonathon Porritt as the chair of UNED-UK. He did a great deal to put UNED-UK on the map over the last three years and will be a hard act to follow.

UNED-UK is growing slowly but steadily in members. It has a strong Executive Committee drawn from some of its leading members. And it is fortunate to have a very energetic and capable co-ordinator in Felix Dodds, with a small but tightly knit secretariat. So I believe the organization is in good shape to respond to the demands and pressure of the next few years.

Over the last year UNED-UK has taken a key role in the Habitat II Conference. This included the involvement of UK Major Groups in the conference, a series of regional conferences, issues based seminars and training for those attending the conference. UNED-UK also took on the responsibility on behalf of the NGO International Facilitating Group of co-ordinating the global NGO text amendments. This had been a first in UN Conference terms that the NGOs had sent their amendments out to the governments 6 weeks before the conference occurred. Another first was the UN agreeing to the NGO Composite text being brought out as an official UN document. The increased role of Major Groups pioneered by Rio extended by Istanbul will we hope become a central pillar to the work for 1997.

The principal challenge of the next 12 months will clearly be to help to focus the attention and activity of the NGOs and other Major Groups on the various UN meetings that are to take place in 1997 to review progress on sustainable development five years after the Earth Summit in 1992. We want to take stock with our member organizations and partners of what has and has not been achieved, and to help to develop thinking as to how the Agenda 21 process could be strengthened in the years ahead. This needs doing at all levels - international, national and local - so that more substantial results can be achieved in the years ahead.

There have been some successes over the past five years at the international level. These include the ratification of the two Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, the extension of the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-depleting substances, the establishment of the Global Environmental Facility, regional agreements on acid rain, regional seas agreements etc. But looking at the whole range of Agenda 21 there is still much to be done, both on sectoral issues such as oceans and forests and on the cross sectoral areas such as finance and capacity building, trade, poverty and sustainable consumption and production patterns. The Rio aspiration for a major compact between countries of North and South to build a partnership for sustainable development remains elusive. And although the CSD and UNEP continue to do good work in bringing together the environmental community throughout the world, they have been less effective in projecting the urgency of the issues to a wider audience and the other actors who need to be involved in comprehensive solutions to the problems of sustainability.



Photo: Harold Stern

"I guess the concept of sustainable development seems to have weathered the storms of the last few years; it's still with us for better or worse; I think that we still have a great deal of work to make it both transparent, and truly useful to people in a way that we would really like it to, and UNED-UK will continue to serve that purpose in whatever way we can, and therefore serve its members in whatever way we can to help you understand that part of what we are doing and what the UN in doing."

> Jonathon Porritt Chair UNED-UK (1993-96)

I conclude with a word about UNED-UK itself and what it is capable of doing for its members - if they will let it. The purpose of UNED-UK is to provide support and a channel of communication in the UK for the UN organizations concerned with the environment and development (in particular UNEP, UNDP, and CSD). Some of the NGOs and major groups have their own parallel channels of communication with Government and with the international bodies. UNED-UK can never put itself forward as a sole channel of communication but experience shows that UNED-UK can play a very useful role in helping the international bodies communicate about their activities with a wide range of nongovernmental bodies in the UK, and conversely in helping NGOs and other major groups make a more effective and co-ordinated input into some of the major international conferences and meetings in the environment and development field.

My aim will be to strengthen and develop this role - with and on behalf of our member organizations. There is no point or legitimacy in UNED-UK taking positions unless they express and incorporate the views of its member organizations. You have willed UNED-UK to exist. Now you must tell it what you want it to exist for - and insist on getting it.

United Nations Development Programme

"UNED-UK's networking in the UK is a good example of how UNDP can work with partners in civil society to disseminate our message about why development cooperation is essential and how the UN can play a vital role in improving poor people's lives"

Gus Speth UNDP Administrator UNDP IS THE world's largest multilateral grant donor in the field of development cooperation, spending upwards of \$1,800 million on people centred development every year. About 90% of UNDP's core financial resources are allocated to the low income developing countries, in the form of grants. This year UNDP has been very active in the run up to the World Summit for Social Development stressing that development must be seen as part of the task of building a more secure and peaceful world community for everyone.

UNDP have international programmes that support research in areas including food crop production, biological pest control, development of new and renewable energy resources, prevention and control of tropical diseases, ways of combatting HIV/AIDS and their consequences, and safe motherhood.

UNDP's priority programme areas are:

- capacity building;
 - poverty eradication, job creation, social development;
- governance and management;
- the advancement of women;
 - working to sustain the environment

In addition UNDP manages the following programme areas:

- The UN Capital Development Fund;
- The UN Volunteers;
- the UN Development Fund for Women
- Global Environmental Facility (implementing agency)

Until recently UNDP has been predominantly known in the north for its Human Development Reports. To help increase knowledge of UNDP in northern countries UNED-UK was asked to produce a guide on how to set up northern 'focal points'. This would in effect be helping them to create and support equivalents to UNED-UK in other countries. This would be done under the title of 'UNDP Human Development Partnerships'. Based on a similar model to UNED-UK the HDPs would bring together Major Groups in support of the work of UNDP and being able to organize input to UNDP on their concerns. Ian McFarlane from ACTIONAID was seconded with UK ODA help to set up the scheme in Europe.

United Nations Environment Programme



"A change in the environmental agenda is under way. With the 'greening' of economics, there is real promise that environmental policies may resemble less a series of disjointed crisis management responses and more an integrated and coherent approach to environmental management."

Elizabeth Dowdeswell Executive Director of UNEP UNEP ARE WORKING through their two year work programme (1995-97). The main priority areas are:

- the sustainable management and use of natural resources;
- sustainable production and consumption;
- a better environment for human health and well-being;
- globalization trends and the environment.

Other areas that will be dealt with include the further development of UNEP's Cleaner Production Programme and the possible elaboration of an internationally binding legal instrument for the application of the prior informed consent procedure (PIC) for hazardous chemicals in international trade. It is hoped that PIC will be open for ratification by governments in 1997.

UNED-UK's work this year has concentrated on two areas.

Eastbourne International Children's Conference on the Environment 23-25 October 1995

Nearly 800 children from 71 countries attended the first International Children's Conference on the Environment. The event, which was organized by UNEP, British Airways, and Eastbourne Council, was structured to allow as much input and creativity from participating children as possible.

UNED-UK acted as UNEP's representatives in the UK during preparations for the event and contributed to planning of key elements including the presence of international adult facilitators, the compilation of 'challenges' from the children, and the organization of an evening event at which the role and functions of UNEP were explained.

Conference on UNEP's Green and Ethical Pensions Charter

This was organized jointly with the Ethical Investment Research Service (EIRIS), Friends Provident Asset Management, Jupiter Asset Management, Local Government Management Board, NPI Asset Management and PIRC.

"Sustainable

Development is about empowering two groups of disenfranchised people: the poor of today and the generations of tomorrow."

Andrew Steer Director of the Environmental Department of the World Bank

Speakers at the Conference included:

- Jonathon Porritt (Chair UNED-UK);
- Hans Alders (European Director of U NEP);
- Tony Colman (Leader of Merton Council);
- Roger Cowe (Guardian); and
 - Roger Latham (Treasurer Nottingham County Council).

The objectives of the Conference were to:

- explain core issues and new developments relating to green and ethical investment;
- show good practice and ways of problem solving;
- show the links between Agenda 21 and socially responsible investment;
- demonstrate practical ways of applying this knowledge, and of developing new investment programmes;
- highlight the opportunities in moving to socially responsible investment.

The final report will be presented to the 5th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in April 1997. It will form the basis for a follow up workshop to be held at that CSD.

The report of the conference is available for £10 from UNED-UK.



The CSD's Mandate:

- To monitor progress on the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the Integration of environmental and developmental goals by governments, NGOS, and other UN bodies;
- To monitor progress towards the target of 0.7% GNP from developed countries for Overseas Development Aid;
- To review the adequacy of financing and the transfer of technologies as outlined in Agenda 21;
- To receive and analyze relevant information from competent NGOS in the con text of Agenda 21 Implementation;
- To enhance dialogue with NGOS, the independent sector, and other entities outside the UN system, within the UN frame work;
- To provide recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Commission on Sustainable Development

THE SETTING UP of a new functioning Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the UN has proved to be one of the most important decisions to come out of the Earth Summit. By creating a year by year review of Agenda 21 it has ensured there is political pressure on implementation and monitoring what governments and others committed to in '92. The Commission on Sustainable Development had its first meeting in June 1993 and has just finished its three year review of each of the Chapters of Agenda 21.

This past year the CSD continued to have an enlightened leadership. **Ambassador Razali** was the first Chair of the CSD and will be the chair of the General Assembly when the 5 year review occurs. The German Environment Minister **Dr Klaus Töpfer** was the second Chair. He continued a close working relationship with the CSD NGO Steering Committee, meeting with them every two months and with the German link committee every month. The third Chair of the CSD was **Ambassador Cavalcanti** of Brazil who saw through the work started by **Dr Töpfer** in the setting up of an Inter Governmental Panel on Forests. The IPF will report to the 1997 Special Session of the General Assembly. The fourth Chair of the CSD elected at the 1996 meeting was the Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister **Mr Gechev**. UNED-UK has maintained a close relationship with all the Chairs of the CSD.

4th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development 1996 (New York, 17th April - 3rd May)

There were no major breakthroughs at the 1996 CSD Session. Difficult negotiations on Oceans and Seas (Agenda 21 ch 17) and Atmosphere (Ch 9) and the competing attraction of the 1997 5 year review of the Rio agreements ensured that on the issues on the agenda this year delegates 'thought twice before saying nothing', in the words of one NGO observer. A valid role for the Commission in future will be to act as the forum for political impetus in key areas where change is necessary. It should also build on the unique links already established with the Major Groups of civil society and develop the concepts of partnership and co-operation which have underpinned its operations. These views were widely expressed by both government and NGO delegates. Translating this vision into reality is the challenge before both over the coming year.

CSD Intersessional

The CSD held its two week Intersessional meeting from 26 February to 8 March. The meeting covered sectoral issues (oceans and atmosphere) and cross sectoral issues (finance and changing consumption and production patterns). There were unsuccessful calls for a legally binding global agreement on oil platform discharges and on a payment scheme for ships passing through straits in international waters.

"The CSD must become the most important global forum not only for environment ministers, but also for ministers responsible for development, planning and finance as well. It is of vital importance to integrate the concept of sustainability into all major policy areas, especially into trade, economic development and finance policies."

Dr Klaus Töpfer CSD Chair 1994/5 and German Environment Minister Many interpreted positions taken by governments at the Intersessional more as a retreat from advances made at the 1995 meeting in Washington DC on Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution. On Atmosphere there was no advance on any substantive issue.

The finance and consumption and production session received mixed reviews. It did exchange ideas but did not have the right level of participation from capitals in the meeting. The Intersessionals have suffered at times from being represented by people from the Missions to the UN who do not have the expertise to debate the issues being discussed.

UNED-UK organized an NGO/Government dialogue on New Financial Mechanisms. The meeting was Chaired by Ambassador Cavalcanti the Chair of the CSD and the panelists were Inge Kaul (UNDP), Herman Verheij (Dutch Government), Chee Yoke Ling (Third World Network) and Barbara Bramble (US National Wildlife Federation).

CSD '96 and UNED-UK Round Tables

In preparation for the 1996 session of the CSD, UNED-UK continued to lobby organizations to submit case studies on their work to the Major Groups focal point within the Commission. We also submitted reports on 'Oceans, All Kinds of Seas and Coastal Areas' and education for sustainable development from our Round Tables:

Oceans

UNED-UK set up a Round Table to review chapter 17 of Agenda 21 in February 1995, meetings of which have been hosted by the TUC. Representatives from the Department of Environment and the IMO attended the meetings of the Round Table. Four working groups produced a report which covers the major sections in Chapter 17:

- integrated management and sustainable development of costal and marine areas; and strengthening international co-operation;
- marine environmental protection; and strengthening international co-operation;
- sustainable uses and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas and under national jurisdiction;
- critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change.

This was then discussed at a Seminar on 20th September 1995 at which the main speaker was **Dr Gunnar Kullenberg**, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Secretary to the Task Manager for Chapter 17.

Forests

In response to requests from a number of organizations UNED-UK has set up a Task Group to monitor the work of the Inter Governmental Panel on Forests (IPF). The Task Group will try to help those groups that want to contribute to the work of the IPF.

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Photo: Harold Stern

"Few documents have seen that cover in such a thorough fashion the functions, organization activities and decisions of the CSD as the UNED-UK report on the "Three Years since the Rio Earth Summit."

Ambassador Cavalcanti CSD Chair 95/96 and former Brazilian Minister of the Environment

Poverty

A number of organizations asked UNED-UK to set up a Round Table on Poverty in late 1995. The impetus came from the perception that at the international level, Rio follow up was weighted towards environment rather than social and development issues. At the national level UNED-UK was seen to be in a strong position to draw together three types of organization - anti poverty and community development; development work overseas; and the environment movement. The initial objective was therefore to consider ways to use the 1997 General Assembly review of Agenda 21 to raise and integrate such concerns.

Meetings have been held on human resources and the use of indicators. Papers were prepared by Simon Steyne (TUC) and Jan McHarry (UNA) respectively. A final report, including material on the feminization of poverty will be prepared for submission to the UK Government and the CSD in Autumn 1996.

Education

UNED-UK set up a Task Force with the Education for Sustainability Forum. This was to look at the proposal that the 'Education Community' be designated the tenth Major Group. This Task Force has produced a draft chapter which could be added to Agenda 21 for consideration by the CSD. This includes the concept of an 'Education 21', which is a challenge to all those involved in formal and informal education to place sustainability at the heart of all learning.

Three members of the Task Group on Education were present at the CSD - John Smyth, Christine Blackmore, and Trevor Harvey. They played a leading role in the NGO Education Caucus, and lobbied effectively on the points put forward in the paper 'Strengthening the Role of the Education Community'. Two critical elements - recognition of the education community as a major group, and acceptance of the term and concept 'education 21' - were not achieved, but the Caucus had a clear impact on the final text agreed by the CSD. (A full report on this work by John Smyth is available from UNED-UK).

New Financial Mechanisms

A series of events on new financial mechanisms was organized jointly with the US National Wildlife Federation. The first of these was held during the CSD Intersessional (see above) and the second during the CSD itself.

The panel session was chaired by UN Under Secretary General Nitin Desai. Speakers included Ambassador Insanally of Guyana, Inge Kaul of UNDP, Mr S Thanarajasingam (Malaysia) and Alan Kay (Global Commission for Funding the UN). A large number of government delegates attended, including contingents from the UK and US. The chair characterized the discussion as extremely thought provoking, and a most valuable contribution to the work of the CSD.

"We are talking about the financing of development on a global scale in an environment where many concerns are shared. What we call global concerns are not simply transnational problems but a wide variety of problems where we recognize that the capacity of one country to address its problems successfully has benefits not just for that country.....I am very happy that UNED-UK and the US National Wildlife Federation have taken this initiative. "

Under Secretary General Nitin Desai Speaking at a Panel organized by UNED-UK and the US National Wildlife Federation

"We believe that Education 21, as an embracing structure for all the educational strands, environmental and developmental, and the Education Community, as an experienced and influential force to bring it into action, are essential for the advancement of Agenda 21."

John Smyth

CSD NGO Steering Committee

Felix Dodds continues to act as European representative on the NGO Steering Committee. We helped in compiling a synthesis of NGO documents on the 1997 review; this has been very useful in providing a focus for discussion and the grounds for enhanced co-operation between NGOs in the build up to the Special Session.

Funding

UNED-UK has requested funding for developing country NGOs in 1994 and in 1995. In both years the ODA has released £20,000 to enable developing country NGOS to attend the CSD. This year the UK were the largest single giver to the fund established by the UN for this purpose. It is vital that funds are made available in this way and the UK Government has led the way. We would like to thank the ODA for their assistance in this matter. The UK have now funded southern participation for the past three years and is one of only 4 countries to have done this.

Training

To help NGOs and other Major Group representatives attending the CSD UNED-UK organized training sessions and produced an updated guide on how the CSD works. Two sessions were held - one before the CSD Intersessional and the second before the CSD itself. These covered:

what is the CSD; how you can participate; how the CSD operates; how to lobby; how to use the NGOs/Major Groups on government delegation; where the key places to meet delegates are.

On delegation

Felix Dodds was on the UK Government delegation for the second week of the 1996 CSD; Trevor Harvey, representing UNED-UK, was on delegation for the first. Other non-governmental representatives on delegation were Vernon Smith (Local Government International Bureau).

For the fourth year running, at the request of the UK delegation UNED-UK organized a meeting for UK Major Group representatives with Secretary of State John Gummer. They discussed the outcomes of the CSD

Who was there

UK Major Groups representatives attending CSD - Felix Dodds, Tom Bigg (UNED-UK), Phil Matthews, Anne Marno (SEF), Sian Pullen (WWF-UK), Tony Hams (LGMB), Vernon Smith (LGIB), Peter Scupholme (BP), Trevor Harvey, John Smyth, Christine Blackmore (all UNED-UK/ESF), Zena Daysh (CHEC), David Woollcombe (Peace Child International), Hilary Thompson (NatWest Group), Peter Bright (Shell), Dr Victor Sebek (Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Sea)

UK Major Groups representatives attending CSD Intersessional -Felix Dodds, Sian Pullen, Peter Scupholme, Dr Victor Sebek

UNED-UK Annual Conference 1995 "Sustaining Developments since the Rio Summit"

The Conference aimed to identify significant breakthroughs and obstacles on the path to sustainable development that have occurred since the Rio Summit. In the light of lessons leant from the past, the conference looked widely towards the 1997 Review of Agenda 21 by the UN General Assembly, known by some as Earth Summit II.

The conference was memorable for the roll-call of distinguished speakers attending, including two former Chairs of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Klaus Töpfer, German Minister for Housing and Urban Development and Ex-Chair of the CSD opened the conference by calling for more sustainable trade and lending policies by world economic institutions to the developing world. Fair trade would provide the platform through which sustainable practices could be maintained and provide the tool to safeguard global environmental security. John Gummer MP, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that the CSD was "beginning to meet the challenge (but) ... one of our real priorities is to make UNEP a more effective organization than it is now." Later he said that for the UK Government, ".... a global vision cannot be operated unless it is operated through a strategy which is European-based." One illustration of European cooperation he gave was the need to ensure sustainable fishing practices in the North Sea.

The rest of the morning was taken up with workshops on 'Sustaining Developments since the Rio Summit' at four different levels: international, national, local and community.

The Global Workshop:

Chair & Paper Writer: Rapporteur: Robin Pellew (Director WWF-UK) Heather Voisey (CSERGE, UEA)

"Sustainable development should redress the top-down, bottom-up balance: fundamental change must be driven by people (but) unfortunately people are still largely excluded from the process." Robin Pellew (WWF-UK)

The National Workshop:

Chair:

Paper Writer: Rapporteur: Professor Sir Richard Southwood (U. of Oxford) Barry Coates (WWF-UK) Adam Cade (Ex-English Nature)

" I received a letter yesterday from an individual Member of UNED-UK. who said that he had decided no to renew his membership of UNED-UK on two accounts: One, he thought that we were a bunch of process 'wonks'. This is quite a heavy hitting criticism I thought, in as much as I've never really seen myself as a process 'wonk' before now, and chairing a gathering of process 'wonks' is not precisely what I thought I was here to do.

But fortunately my confidence in the organization was restored during lunch, when I was button holed by a truly angry delegate to the Conference who asked me as Chair of UNED-UK if I had left it a bit late to do anything about the 1997 CSD meeting. I suppose that is part of the point; if we want to do anything about the 1997 CSD meeting, we'd better start now. That is one thing that UNED-UK is able to do. "

Jonathon Porritt Chair UNED-UK 1993-96



Photo: Harold Stern

"I see the CSD process as a complicated and difficult process. However, for better or worse, it is the process that we have today within the international community to respond to the Rio challenge. We are willing on our side to bring our resources, our competence to bear and support the CSD process in whatever way possible."

Bjorn Stigson Executive Director of The World Business Council for Sustainable Development

"The agenda of privatization of social services and environmental management, coupled with deregulation, raises serious questions over who is looking after sustainable development."

Barry Coates (WWF-UK)

The Local Workshop:

Chair: **Paper Writer: Rapporteur:**

Kieran Seale (LT) John Harman (Kirkless MC) Angela Mawle (Ex-Director Women's Env. Network)

"The strength of Local Agenda 21 is that (it) allows people, in taking local action, to feel and to realize that they are part of a concerted effort which aggregates all the small local actions into something with a global impact."

John Harman (Kirklees MC)

The Community Workshop:

Chair:	Chris Church (UNED-UK)
Paper Writer:	Alison West (Community
	Development Foundation)
Rapporteur:	Sue Barlow (Community Design for
	Gwent)

"We will acknowledge that "sustainable" is a highly political word, and one that forces us to establish a set of values and to seek consensus on these. Our political, social and economic systems will then flow from these agreed values, values which will reassert the obvious truth, that we are social beings above all else. That is why the community in relation to environmental issues is so critical."

Alison West (CDF)

In the afternoon Ambassador Cavalcanti, then Chairman of the CSD, addressed the conference. He began by praising UNED-UK's report Three Years since the Rio Summit, saying that "I have seen few documents that cover in such a thorough fashion the functions ... of the CSD." He later added that he was most impressed by UNED-UK's achievements and wondered how it could be replicated in other countries. In his summing up, the Ambassador said that the CSD's objective was to act as an instrument .

The final presentation of the day was given by Björn Stigson, Executive Director for change in decision-making at the individual, local, national and global levels of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development. He said that "the time has come to recognize the lead taken by industry in finding solutions to the world's environmental problems," and that there is in fact no conflict between industry and nature.

Barbara Bramble from the US National Wildlife Federation produced a summary of the workshops. There then followed a panel discussion chaired by Alex Carbo, of the BBC on the success or otherwise of the CSD. Panelists included Gary Lawrence, Washington State University,

Derek Osborn, DoE, Alan Doss, UNDP, Caroline Le Quesne, Oxfam and Peter Scupholme, BP.

Jonathon Porritt, then Chair of UNED-UK, concluded the conference by reiterating the important role UNED-UK has in acting as the focal point in this country for UNEP and UNDP and interpreting the "foreign territory" of the UN to the wider public.

Health Round Table

The main focus of the Health Round Table has been the work it has been involved in around the production of the UK National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP).

In 1999 the UK will host the WHO Regional Conference on Environment and Health. In preparation for this the UK offered to be one of the first countries to produce a National Environmental Health Action Plan.. UNED-UK organized the only independent consultation on the NEHAP.

The consultation was attended by over 100 people from local authorities, health authorities, NGOs, women's groups and industry. It was addressed by Norman King, Chairman of the WHO (Europe) Task Force, David Perridge (Department of Environment) and Peter Kendall (Department of Health). The meeting was Chaired by the Round Table Chair Mike Cooke of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health.

The Round Table will be working on preparations for the 1999 WHO Conference over the coming two years.



"Habitat II is more than a conference. It is a recognition by the international community - an awakening.. that time is running out.. that if we want to save the future. we have no choice other than to find answers today to one of the most neglected and urgent problems of our time, one that goes to the very heart of our everyday lives how we live, where we live, and above all, if we live at all."

Wally N'Dow Secretary General of Habitat II

Habitat II

THE SECOND UN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

(Habitat II) had two main aims - adequate shelter for all and creating sustainable human settlements. The conference recognized that sometime between now and the end of the century a child will be born that will tip the balance and the majority of the world's population will be urban for the first time ever. This challenge will require us to find a way of making our urban areas more sustainable. We know that up to 100 million people are homeless throughout the world; at least 600 million, most of them women and children live in life- or health-threatening shelters in developing world cities.

Habitat II was not an easy process. There were a lot of problems, many of which could have been avoided. The problems of the preparatory meetings over the last two years can probably be traced back to the decision to have two focuses for the conference. If the conference had focused on the second aim - creating sustainable human settlements, which does incorporate the first - then it could have been seen as the realization of Agenda 21 at a local level. This would have ensured the conference built on Rio. Instead it seemed to spend a lot of time educating Housing Ministries about sustainable development.

Habitat II and UNED-UK

Due to support by our sponsors and a Department of Environment grant we were able to accomplish much.

Our initial objectives were to:

- organize seminars on issues for the Habitat II Conference;
- influence the negotiations by bringing issues relating to sustainable development into the conference;
- help set up other teams working on influencing the text in relationship to sustainable human settlements.

Meetings

In the run up to Habitat II we organized seminars on:

- Sustainable Cities;
- Transport;
- Health;
 - Design and Implementation:
- Women;
 - People and Livelihoods;
 - Physiology and Metabolism of Cities (with Schumacher College).

"The world is becoming increasingly urban. In the 18th century only three per cent of the population lived in cities. By the year 2000, over 50 per cent will be living in urban areas. Cities are reaching sizes unprecedented in human history. By the beginning of the 21st century, it is estimated that there will be 23 megacities - 19 of which will be in developing countries each with a population of 10 million or more."

Gus Speth UNDP Administrator We facilitated Regional Conferences or Meetings in:

- London;
- Croydon;
- Manchester;
- Plymouth;
- Birmingham;
- Oxford;
- Canterbury;
- Hammersmith.

Glasgow decided to have a Conference after Habitat II.

The conferences had on average 120 people attending them. For the Conferences we produced Conference Packs.

We organized a national conference to occur on June the 1st in London (jointly with Global Partnership) over 150 people attended the conference.

UNED-UK called an NGO/Governmental/UN Agency Intersessional two day workshop on Implementation and Follow Up. The meeting was attended by governments from Italy (EU Presidency), UK, Philippines (G77), Zambia (Africa) and written comments from Pakistan and Poland. UN Agencies that attended included, UNDP, ILO and IMO.

The paper that came out of the workshop was distributed to all governments who were members of the Habitat II Informal Drafting Group.

Publications

UNED-UK produced four publications for Habitat II. The first was a newspaper with a print run of 50,000 copies and it was sent out very widely. We also produced a paper on indicators and two publications on institutional reform issues.

PrepCom III

The UNED-UK team to PrepCom III was: Hamish Jenkins (SOAS), Ian MacArthur (CIEH), Howard Price (CIEH), Mike Cooke (CIEH), Andy Anderson (London Transport), Pierre Le Cont (International Union of Public Transport), Brett Willers (Cardiff Council), Peter Jackson (Herts CC), Nick Wilson (WWF-UK) and Felix Dodds (UNED-UK).

At PrepCom III we organized a series of workshops these included ones on:

- health:
- transport;
- indicators;
- implementation and follow up.

The team concentrated on negotiations on a health principle, the polluter pays principle relating to transport, environmental justice, indicators and

"The slums are a reality, as are idealness and poverty. lack of education and dilapidated housing. **Frustrated expectations** and disappointed hopes are realities. Above all the awareness of injustice and the passion to end it are inescapable realities. Thus, we can face our difficulties and strive to overcome them, with imagination and dedication, wisdom and courage. Or we can turn away - bringing repression, steadily increasing human pain and civil strife, and leaving a problem of far more terrible and threatening proportions to our children."

Senator Robert Kennedy

implementation and follow up. Some advancement was made at PrepCom III particularly concerning the introduction of the only new principle health and the UN Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

At the PrepCom UNED-UK facilitated the NGO compositing teams which were putting together the NGO Composite text amendments.

Between PrepCom III and Istanbul

UNED-UK offered its services to the NGO International Facilitating Group to put together the global NGO Composite Text Amendments. This was done by 24th April and posted to 50 key governments. The document arrived before any of the governments had agreed their position, hence many of the NGO amendments appeared in the government positions. The UK government took forward the ideas on the health principle and the polluter pays principle in relation to transport. This then became an EU position.

UNED-UK organized a pre-briefing for all the UK NGOs attending the conference to explain how the process would work.

Istanbul

We had some very clear objectives going into Habitat II all of which were met to some degree. They were:

- to offer training to UK and other NGOs on how a UN Conference operates;
- to ensure that as many as possible of the amendments that had been drawn up by those working through UNED-UKs Habitat II node found their way into the Habitat II Agenda;
- to act as a resource for the wider NGO community on UN processes.

UNED-UK played a key role at the Istanbul Conference in many places working under the direction of the NGO International Facilitating Group we:

- produced a briefing document for all NGOs on how a UN Conference works;
- ran training sessions at Habitat II for all NGOs;
- facilitated the daily NGO strategy sessions;
- co-ordinated the NGO teams working on the NGO amendments to the Global Plan of Action;
- Chaired a meeting of European NGOs with the European Union;
- Chaired a breakfast with the UK Secretary of State;
- lobbied on health, transport, indicators, environmental justice and institutional reform.



Photo: Jim Stagg

"Cities offer opportunities for genuine partnership between North and South: we face many common problems, and the exchange of ideas is two-way and crucial.

Habitat II will provide concrete measures for implementation and a wealth of best practice, to guide efforts to achieve sustainable settlements and adequate shelter."

Rt Hon John Gummer MP Secretary of State for the Environment Those people working with UNED-UK included Mike Cooke (Chartered Institute of Environmental Health), Carolyn Stephens (London School of Tropical Medicine), John Davidson (Groundwork Trust), Hamish Jenkins (SOAS), Olly Grender (Shelter), Chris Church (UNED-UK), Giulietta Melessaccio (UNED-UK), Felix Dodds (UNED-UK), Andy Anderson (London Transport) and Brett Willers (Coventry Council).

The NGO input to both Committee I and Committee II were facilitated by the NGO International Facilitating Group. They also had overall responsibility for the NGO Forum. Over 2,500 NGO representatives were accredited to the main conference. Less than 10% were actually involved in the negotiations for the Habitat II Agenda.

NGOs were the best organized they have been for any of the recent UN Conferences. Perhaps learning from the way the women's caucus has operated at previous Summits. NGOs put together a composite of their amendments by 24th April (facilitated by UNED-UK) and sent it to all the key governments before the governments met to agree on their positions. This resulted in some very significant amendments finding their way into governmental positions and into the Habitat Agenda.

A real breakthrough for the NGOs was when the UN agreed to bring out the NGO Composite Text as an official UN document (facilitated by UNED-UK) A/Conf.165/INF/8. This is the first time NGO amendments have ever been given official recognition. In addition, they were allowed to take the floor and speak to their amendments from a microphone - this enabled governments to listen and respond to NGO proposals. If a government sponsored an NGO amendment, the conference was allowed to debate it.

Local authorities had negotiated a more formal relationship, though in reality there was no difference between how the Conference viewed local authorities and NGOs. Local authorities ensured that the Habitat II Agenda referred to the local agenda 21 process for implementation of much that was agreed in Istanbul.

The international commitments are no real advance from the previous UN Conferences and Summits. In fact we spent most of the time defending the gains achieved in other fora. However, we made considerable advances in the local commitments which will have a rippling effect on the local Agenda 21 process and a significant impact on people's lives.

The real question is WHEN will governments, NGOs, local authorities and others prioritize the implementation of commitments made on their return home. The hopes of Istanbul rest on their realization. International implementation and follow up is tied to the UN General Assembly Committee on UN Reform. Some countries want to see the Centre on Human Settlements closed and the downgrading of the Commission on Human Settlements to a Sub-Commission of the Commission on Sustainable Development. They reserved their arguments for another day.

UNED-UK Publications

Connections

An important role of UNED-UK is to disseminate information. One of the principal means is UNED-UK's newsletter 'Connections'. The newsletter comes out four times a year and is the only British publication which addresses domestic and international follow up to the Rio Conference and other relevant UN processes. In particular 'Connections' is designed to keep its readers up to date with relevant developments within the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and other UN Conferences, Conventions as well as developments within UNDP and UNEP.

The magazine goes to over 3000 organizations and key individuals from local government, business and industry, women's groups, youth groups, non governmental organizations, academics and educationalist, trade unions, civil servants and politicians in this country and abroad and key people in the UN. Over the past year we have extended the mailing list for 'Connections' to include more people in developing and Eastern European countries. This is a service we would like to continue. We have agreed a deal with the UNEP Industry Office to include Cleaner Production with Connections twice a year. Caroline Jobson from the International Chamber of Commerce has continued to produce the Industry pages of 'Connections' and Jane Morris from the Local Government Management Board has provided material on local government. We have been fortunate in having some key volunteers who have helped put together Connections over the last year.

We have also been very fortunate over the last year to have sponsorship from the NatWest Group. This has enabled us to expand our work in other areas,.

Three Years since the Rio Summit - the Commission on Sustainable Development by Felix Dodds and Tom Bigg (June 1995) £7.50 inc p&p

Now that the CSD has met four times we have revisited the process of setting up the CSD to remind and inform people what the CSD is there to do and what the bodies associated with it are for. The report also reviews the record of the CSD and looks in more depth at the most recent session. A must for anyone interested in sustainable development.

A New Vision - The UN World Summit for Social Development

by Gilbert West and Tom Bigg (Sept 1995) £7.50

This report focuses on the agreements that were reached at the Copenhagen Social Summit in March 1995. It attempts to explain why the Summit was necessary in the first place and summarises the Social Summit's Declaration and Programme of Action. All the Main issues addressed at the conference are covered in the report including: Health and social development, employment and work, poverty, overseas aid, debt and the developing world, disability and society, structural adjustment policies and the effect of an ageing population on society. The report also contains the "Copenhagen Alternative Declaration", which originated from the representatives of social movements, non-governmental organizations and citizens groups that were participating in the NGO Forum. The official statements of the UN Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, the delegations from the UK, USA, Group of 77 Nations and the UNDP and others are

Sustaining Developments since the Rio Summit

by Jonathan McInerny (Jan 96) £7.50

Sustaining Developments since the Rio Summit is a report from the UNED-UK 1995 Conference. It reprints the speeches by Klaus Topfer, Ambassador Cavalcanti, Rt Hon John Gummer and Jonathon Porritt. It also includes the papers for the workshops and a report on the outcomes from the conference. The report sets the stage for input into the 5 year review of Agenda 21 to occur in 1997.

UNED-UK Oceans Report to CSD96

Swantje Macke-Monteiro (September 95) £2.00

This was the product of the UNED-UK Oceans Round Table. The Round Table met three times over the summer of 1995 and held a seminar in September 1995 to review the outcomes of the Round Table. This report represents the final outcome from the Round Table and was presented to the UK Government in November 1995 and the CSD in April 1996.

1994/95 UNED-UK publications

UNED-UK Report to the CSD on Poverty - Health Round Table £2.00

This report is produced by UNED-UK's Health and Environment Round Table. It was initially produced as an input to the World Summit for Social Development and then revised for the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It produced some key recommendations which the Round Table will continue to lobby on.

Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development by UNED-UK Round Table on SARD

The Report was produced after a series of Round Table and working group meetings during the summer of 1994 and included some of the recommendations of the SARD Seminar held in September. The report had some key recommendations which were lobbied on by those at the CSD.

Values for a Sustainable Future edited by Gilbert West and Julia Brown £7.50

A full account of the Papers presented at the UNED-UK Symposium on 'Values for a Sustainable Future' with the workshop discussions has been produced. The papers included are by Professor Marquand on Governance and Democracy, Professor Redclift on Society and Culture, John Wybrew of Shell on Business and Wealth Creation and Robyn Williams of the Australian Commission for the Future on Science and Technology. Also included are presentations by Sir Crispin Tickell, Professor Robert Worcester of MORI, Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell Executive Director of UNEP and Jonathon Porritt. The symposium was organised to celebrate World Environment Day 1994 and was funded through a Department of Environment Grant and the support of WWF and the Royal Society of Arts.

Social Summit Papers (January 95) edited by Gilbert West £5.00

UNED-UK Conference was on Sustainable Human Development and the Urban Agenda. The first half of the Conference concentrated on the World Summit for Social Development. The Social Summit Papers represent a collection of those given to the six workshops by Christine Blackmore (Open University) on Education and Training, Suzanne Long (UN Association), on Social Integration, Tim Jenkins (Friends of the Earth) on Employment Creation, Vernon Smith (Local Government Management Board) on Governance, Chris Pond (Low Pay Unit) on Basic Social Services, and Pat Conaty (Social Investment Forum) on Financing.

Habitat II Papers (April 95) edited by Felix Dodds £5.00

The second half of the UNED-UK Conference was on the Urban Agenda in preparation for the Habitat II Conference in June 1996. The Habitat II Papers is a collection of the Papers given in the six workshops and the outcomes from the discussions. The workshop presentations were given by Stewart Boyle (IIEC) on Transport and Cities, Chris Church (UN Association) on Sustainable Cities, Jane Brooke (Glasgow City Council) on Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation, Steve McCann (Birmingham City Council) on Financing shelter and urban development and Peter Webster (EIRIS) on Trade and ethical investment and innovative financing mechanisms. £5.00 inc p&p.

UNED-UK Executive Committee

The following are members of UNED-UK's Executive Committee (1994/95):

Executive Chair:Derek Osborn (May 96-) Jonathon Porritt (July 95-May 96)

Vice Chairs: Fiona McConnell; Sir Hugh Rossi (UNA); (July 95 to May 96) Malcolm Harper (UNA) (May 96-)

Executive Committee: Christine Blackmore (Education for Sustainability Forum); Andrew Blaza (Individual Member); Barry Coates (World Wide Fund for Nature UK)(July 95-May 96) Peter Martin (WWF-UK) (May 96-; Anthony Colman (Local Agenda 21 Steering Committee - Merton Borough Council); Margaret Feneley (Youth Joint Action Group - Council for Environmental Education); John Gordon (Individual Member); Laura Kelly (Action Aid); Robert Lamb (Television Trust for the Environment); Caroline LeQuesne (Oxfam)(July 95- May 96); David Lea (Trade Union Congress); Geoffrey Lean (Independent on Sunday); Angela Mawle (Women's Environment Network) (July 95-Dec 95), Diana Cripps (WEN (Jan 96-); Brian McLaughlin (National Farmers' Union); Jane Morris (Local Government Management Board); Fiona Reynolds (Council for the Protection of Rural England); Jackie Roddick (Individual Member - Scottish Academic Network for Environmental Change); Richard Sandbrook (International Institute for Environment and Development); Philippe Sands (Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development); Peter Scupholme (International Chamber of Commerce UK -British Petroleum); Ruth West (Individual Member).

Observers: Alexander Borg Olivier (UN London Office and Information Centre); Andars Renland (UN Environment Programme); Alan Doss (UN Development Programme); Phil Matthews (Scottish Environment Forum); Caroline Jobson (ICC UK); Peter Unwin (Department of the Environment); David Turner (ODA), Jon Wonham (International Maritime Organization).

Staffing

General: Felix Dodds Co-ordinator, Tom Bigg Administrator, Jonathan McInerney Conference & Seminar Organizer

Habitat II: Giuletta Melessaccio Habitat II Project Officer, Chris Church Habitat II Project Advisor

Pensions Conference: Alex Gozzi Pensions Conference Organizer

Connections: Harold Stern (design), Caroline Jobson (ICC), Jane Morris (LGMB)

New Financial Mechanisms: Jill Salmon (Project Co-ordinator)

Volunteers: Rashad Bakir (Data Manager and Membership), Louise Jutsum (Membership & Habitat II), Roger Mostyn (Habitat II), Andrea Colman (Habitat II), Angela Mawle (Gender 21), Sue Barber (Gender 21)

Membership (up to June 30th 1996)

Corporate Members increased from 91 to 94 Associate Membership 32 to 126 Individual Members 70 to 88

Corporate Members

ACTIONAID Baha'is of UK **Biffa Waste Services Birmingham University** Body Shop International plc **British Airways** British Gas plc **British Nuclear Fuels British Petroleum Britten-Pears Foundation** CAFOD Center Parcs Ltd Chartered Institute for Environmental Health Christian Aid Civic Trust **Combined Heat and Power Association Commonwealth Development Corporation Commonwealth Institute Community Health UK Consumers** International Corporation of London Council for Environmental Education **Council for National Parks** Council for the Protection of Rural England Council for Education in World Citizenship **Countryside Council for Wales Development Education Association Dian Fossey Gorilla Foundation Economic and Social Research Council Electricity Association** Foundation for International Envtal Law and Development **Fire Brigades Union** Freshwater Biological Association Friends of the Earth Gaia Human Rights & Envtal Protection Association (Nepal) International Chamber of Commerce UK International Centre for Conservation Education ICI Ltd Institution of Professionals Managers & Specialists Intermediate Technology Development Group

International Council of Jewish Woman

International Inst for Environment and Devt International Maritime Organization **International Planned Parenthood Federation** International Year for Eradication of Poverty Local Government Management Board Media Natura Medical Action for Global Security National Anti-Vivisection Society National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is UK Natural Environment Research Council NatWest Group Northumbria Water Group plc Nuclear Electric plc **Optimum Population Trust** Oxfam Panos Institute Planet 21 Peak National Park Centre **Population Concern** Quaker Peace and Service RTZ. **Royal Automobile Club** Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew **Royal Society** Save the Children Fund Scottish Education and Action for Development Scottish Environmental Education Council Scottish Environmental Forum Severn Trent Water plc Shell Better Britain Campaign Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd Sustainability Ltd Sustainable Village Charitable Trust **Television Trust for the Environment Town and Country Planning Association Trade Union Congress** Trade plus Aid **Triodos Bank UK Nirex Ltd UK Social Investment Forum** UNICEF Union of Shop Distributive & Allied Workers **United Nations Association** VERTIC Waste Watch WaterAid

Water Companies Association Welsh Centre for International Affairs West Midlands Regional Health Authority Wildlife Trusts World Vision World Wide Fund for Nature UK

Associate Membership

Ash 2000 Aylesbury Vale D Council BPB plc **Ballymena Borough Council Bassetlaw District Council Bedfordshire County Council Berkshire County Council Brighton Borough Council Broadland District Council Bromsgrove District Council** Brunel University Geography Dep **Building & Social Housing Foundation CAB** International Calderdale Borough Council **Cardiff County Council Carlisle City Council** Centre for Sustainable Design Christian Fellowship Trust City of Bradford Metropolitan Council City of Cardiff Coventry University School of International Studies De Montfort University Applied Science Dept De Montfort University Geography Dept **Derbyshire Dales District Council Derry City Council Devon County Council Dundee University Economics Dept** Earth Centre East Dorset District Council Elm Farm Research Centre **Environmental Protection and Community Dev Exeter City Council** Farnborough Coll of Technology Envtal Management Dept **Field Studies Council** Forum for the Future **Fridtjof Nansens Institute** Gillingham Borough Council **Global Action Plan** Green College Going For Green Groundwork Ogwr Groundwork Rossendale

Harper Adams College Land Management Dept Havant Borough Council Heriot Watt University Economics Dept Imperial College Centre for Environmental Technology International Juridical Organisation (Italy) **Keele University Politics Dept** Kent & The Wider World Kent County Council **Kingsway** College **Kirklees Metropolitan Council** Lancashire County Council Lancashire University Centre for the Study of Environment Landlife Leicester City Council Lewes District Council London Borough of Hounslow London Borough of Islington London Borough of Redbridge London Borough of Sutton London Environment Centre London Lighthouse London School of Economics Social Policy Dept Loughborough University Water Engineering & Devt Dept Luton Borough Council Manchester Metropolitan University SIDS Margaret Pyke Centre for Study and Training Marine Forum for Environmental Issues Middlesex University Law Dept Middlesex University School of Geography and Envt Middlesex University School of Sociology & Social Policy Mole Valley LA21 Steering Group Napier University Biological Sciences Dept National Coasts and Estuaries Advisory Group Newcastle Central Library Newcastle City Council North Kesteven District Council North Lincolnshire Council Nottingham Earth Summit Talks Nottingham Trent University Nottingham University Facility of Education Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council **Open University Systems Department** Plymouth Business School **Plymouth City Environmental Services** Plymouth Diocesan Justice & Peace Commission Portsmouth University Mechanical Engineering Dept **Projects in Partnership** Queen's University Law Faculty Queen's University Sociology Dept **Rivers** Club Royal College of Art Salford City Council Scottish Forum for Devt Education in Schools **Sheffield City Council**

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Individual Members

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Sources of Funding

British Airways - a special thanks for all the flights. NatWest Group (Connections); Polden Puckham Trust, British Petroleum (Funding Reception for Ambassador Cavalcanti), Esmee Fairborne Foundation, Department of Environment (Core Funding), Department of Environment (Habitat II Grant). United Nations Development Programme and Overseas Development Administration

Sponsors of our Habitat II work:

Acer Consultants; Building and Social Housing Foundation; Community Creation; Energy Technology Support Unit; European Bahai Business Forum; Institute of Professionals Managers and Specialists; Lichfield Associates; London Planning Advisory Council; National Housing Forum; Oxfam: Sheffield Hallam University Television Trust for the Environment; University of Central England; CSERGE; University of Notttingham; World Resource Foundation.

Funding in Kind

British Airways Flights

British Petroleum Refurbishment of UNED-UK Office British Earth Sheltering Association; Combined Heat and Power Asasociation; CPRE; Energy & Environment; Housing International; International Hotels Environmental Initiative,; London Ecology Unit; National Environment Research Council; Optimum Population Trust; Royal Society for the Arts; Tai Cymru; Centre for Environmental Communications; University of Dundee; University of Edinburgh Centre for Human Ecology Water Companies Association;

£2,000

£10,000

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 8 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on page 6.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 1 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our audit on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 1996 and of its surplus for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with those provisions of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies.

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Registered Auditor Chartered Accountants Devonshire House. 60, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7AD

Date: 25/11/96

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1996

UNED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	£	£
INCOME		
Grants	96,478	35,912
Membership	26,718	26,635
Publication	9,711	709
Conference	42,102	28,888
	175,009	92,144
EXPENDITURE		
Staff costs	71,870	36,093
Publication	14,167	7,987
Printing, postage and stationery	20,065	9,798
Telephone and fax	4,036	2,151
Travel	7,600	1,980
Conferences	46,756	27,995
Other	12,734	4,521
	(177,228)	(90,525)
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	(2,219)	1,619

United Nations Environment & Development UK Committee

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