

# Connections



WSSD OUTCOMES ISSUE

AUTUMN 2002 ISSUE

## Summit Legacy

### From the Editor

**B**een there, done that. The WSSD I mean! However clichéd this may sound, nothing can describe it better! After having reported on the preparations towards the Earth Summit, in 3 consecutive issues, the Autumn issue of connections is back with the outcomes of the WSSD.

So... what actually happened at WSSD? What were the outcomes? What does that mean in terms of development? Were all the efforts, rhetoric of more than a year in preparations for the event justified? Whether it was a truly 'Joining hands at Johannesburg' or a 'colossal event of wasted opportunities', is discussed all through this special issue of Connections.

We begin with the special report, which summarizes the happenings and gives the reader a feel of the event that took place in Johannesburg between August 24 and 4 September. During the preparatory phase, different issues were taken up by different stakeholder groups and independent campaigning groups. After the UN secretary General proposed five themes to give a focus to the whole process, the debates and discussions and the preparations in general took a whole new shape. Different groups had always campaigned for specific issues but now the issues received impetus from across the groups as opposed certain campaigning groups only. We have therefore articles on what happened to the Secretary General's WEHAB issues and also what happened with different stakeholder groups like local government, NGO, Women and Business, to name a few. So much for the pattern of this issue....

Look out for the opinion articles on the WEHAB issues, where the experts examine the rights and wrongs and give their verdict on the outcomes. We had in the earlier issue reported on the earth summit 2002 initiatives, in continuing to do so, we bring you the details of the 'Equator Prize 2002' winners. Also, how Johannesburg managed with the 331 tons of solid waste and 290,000 tons of carbon dioxide, an impact of 60,000 delegates, can be seen in the summary report of 'Greening the WSSD'.

Was the Local government network able to convince that sustainable development agenda can only be delivered at local level? Find out in '...how was it for Local Government?'. A major shift in the environment sector, in the recent post-Rio years, was that business came to be considered as a partner rather than an outsider, with much skepticism though. Did business, which was for long alienated from environment stakeholder-ship, get its voice heard? Claude Fussler discusses in 'The last mega-summit?'

NGOs have long been tirelessly campaigning for causes big and small, more so towards the WSSD. Ironically, some sections of business and national governments felt the NGOs high jacked the Summit Agenda. But how did NGO, often considered the blue eyed boy of environment (gender bias regretted!), feel? Find out in Anna Malos's write-up.

*Continued overleaf*



*"...There is every need for us to demonstrate to the billions of people we lead that we are committed to the vision and practice of human solidarity, that we do not accept that human society should be constructed on the basis of a savage principle of the survival of the fittest..."*

**Thabo Mbeki**

# In this issue...

## Pages

EDITORIAL	1-2
SPECIAL REPORT - WSSD	2-3
WEHAB AT THE WSSD	4-7
EARTH SUMMIT 2002 INITIATIVES	7-9
STAKEHOLDERS AT WSSD	9-13
WSSD CAMPAIGN	13-14
ADVERTISEMENT: GOVERNANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE	15
BYE-BYE	15
DIARY	16
USEFUL WEBSITES	17
ADDRESSES	18-19
STAKEHOLDER FORUM PUBLICATIONS	BACK COVER

## Connections

**Editor: Prabha Choudina**

### Stakeholder Forum

Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future (formerly UNED Forum) is an international multi-stakeholder organisation building partnerships and working towards stakeholder participation in international sustainable development processes, especially towards Earth Summit 2002. Based in London, the Stakeholder Forum's activities support the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD).

### Acknowledgement

Stakeholder Forum acknowledges the kind contribution from Meg Palmer for this issue of Connections

*Continue from page 1*

Women, Youth and Trade union all have their say in this issue. I was particularly impressed by the sheer energy and enthusiasm of the youth group, when I saw the young delegates at the sendoff party hosted by the SouthAfrica house. Was the energy properly channelised? Did the youth try to step into shoe, a size big? One of the youth delegate's account in this issue is very interesting.

We have updates on the 'Choose-Positive-Energy' and the 'Corporate Social Responsibility' Campaigns. Plus our useful directories. Plenty to go around...sit back read and reflect.

Wish you all a Merry Christmas and a fabulous New Year!  
Prabha Choubina



# SPECIAL REPORT

## Raised Expectation

**E**xpectation invariably outstrips achievement, and the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) was certainly no exception. When over 100 heads of state from around the world come to town (on any given issue) significant results are expected. Yet, if the global media are to be believed all we got was little more than a talk shop with much hot air.

So the finger pointing starts. Who is to blame? Firstly, this was never about 8 days in Johannesburg, but 18 months of global preparations. One has to also remember that the Summit was only mandated to achieve 2 things. Firstly to review the implementation of Agenda 21, the outcome of the first, Rio, Earth Summit, and second to assess the further implementation of Agenda 21. Tasks that appear straightforward, yet proved to be fraught with difficulty.

The process was designed to build progressively a review process from the bottom up with a series of national, regional and then Global preparations. The Summit itself should have been the defining moment for Heads of State to sign off on the agreements already met. Herein lies the first stumbling block faced by the whole process.

Yet the timelines for the preparations did not work. The Global reviews of implementation were being conducted simultaneously to the national and regional review processes. Moreover, the global preparatory meetings gave little or no consideration to the regional reviews preceding them. Guidance given at each of these levels as the structure of the review process was vague at best, often non-existent; the Arab Regional Review process took little over 3 hours!

The content of this review process was equally ethereal. Agenda 21 contained 40 chapters covering a multitude of issues. Reviewing this mixed bag, as the last 10 years has proved, was always going to be challenging. In fact a recurring criticism of the summit process was its lack of focus. Indeed it was not until the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of the final preparatory meeting that the UN Secretary General offered his vision of Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture & Biodiversity, commonly known as WEHAB. This cluster of issues gained much support. Governments were able to see themselves in these issues, on both sides of the development fence. Yet the problem was, they came too late.

In the midst of all this, one innovation that should be applauded is that of partnerships. For the first time an international UN process recognised the unique contribution offered by partnerships within civil society, between governments, business, NGO's and UN agencies. Whilst sceptics viewed this as a move for certain governments to side-step their responsibilities or for big-business to green-wash, others saw this

## Inviting readers...

### WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU.

If you have opinion on matters of environment and sustainable development, if you have comments and suggestions for Connections, kindly let us know on [connections@earthsummit2002.org](mailto:connections@earthsummit2002.org).



as an opportunity to shift the agenda from words to action. Similarly to the

option come of age.

Much of the spectacle of the Summit dealt with the 'Will they, won't they' Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol. Many governments used the Summit as a stage to tell the World of their countries intention to Ratify the protocol. Probably the most high-profile outcome in recent years of the first Earth Summit in 1992, this highlights the pace of success. And it must be remembered that Ratification represents the commitment to act to achieve stated targets – it does not mean anything has yet been done.

Herein lies the Summit in a microcosm. Somewhere in the region of



60,000 people travelled to Johannesburg, most with something to offer. Yet most came home feeling largely empty handed. A rigid process lacking in vision, innovation and imagination stifled and suffocated the ability of 106 heads of states to transmit their political will into a common agenda. The media is packed with stories of frustration and under-achievement. It is worth remembering that, at the time, the Rio Earth Summit was viewed as a failure for not meeting expectations. What would be a hugely important legacy of this Summit would be the recognition that governments, at their UN club, have to start demanding that things are done differently. Otherwise we are all doomed to another 10 years of meetings designed purely to express what we would individually like to achieve as well as to vent our frustration that jointly we can achieve none of them.

**Toby Middleton, Stakeholder Forum**

governmental process, the partnerships initiative lacked a certain focus due to a lack of prioritisation of issues upon which to address. Nevertheless, this represents a new way of approaching what is increasingly being regarded as a failing model. As such the UN would do well to cradle and nurture the initiative. Responsibly raised partnerships are likely to reflect well on their parents in future as governments look for a way out of their word-smithing past.

And so to the text those governments spent so many late nights pouring over. Well again, it wasn't really right from the start. The document, drafted with little consultation, was too lengthy, lacked a structure, was un-strategic in approach and failed to build on previous successes. A 'Let many flowers bloom' approach became a 'Lowest common denominator' outcome as governments bickered tirelessly over detail whilst ignoring the bigger picture.

Yes, there are some successes. Important targets were set on Sanitation, with governments committing to reduce by half those globally without access to Sanitation (currently some 2.2bn). More progressive text than had been seen before was agreed on fisheries, chemicals and bio-diversity. More over-archingly, there was a shift of emphasis from Sustainable Development typically being an environmental policy forum to it increasingly being a developmental process. In the long term, this may see Sustainable Development as an international policy



Pics courtesy : IISD WSSD Portal



# WEHAB AT THE WSSD

The UN Secretary General Kofi Annan as a contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed a focus on five key thematic areas – Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture, and Biodiversity, popularly acronymed as WEHAB. At the WSSD each WEHAB theme had one session dedicated to a discussion on issues and challenges. There was also one session dedicated to a discussion on cross-cutting issues. In an effort to include all major stakeholders in the discussions, the plenary invited the participation of representatives of major groups and of the UN system including the World Bank in an interactive moderated dialogue with governments. Here are opinion articles on all the WEHAB issues, by people closely associated with the respective issues.

## Water at WSSD

At 3 O' Clock on the morning of Monday 2 September news first broke that the Ministers at the World Summit for Sustainable Development had finally agreed to set a sanitation target.

The agreement on a sanitation target and programmes of action was one of the most significant outcomes of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development which closed on Wednesday 4 September 2002. All governments confirmed that they would prioritize programmes to halve the proportion of people without access to safe water and adequate sanitation by 2015 and would develop plans for integrated water resource management by 2005. Separately, but also at a very high political level, the European Union and the African Ministers Council on Water signed a declaration to support the prioritization of water and sanitation from both international funding sources such as Official Development Assistance and domestic sources such as national taxation and funds released through Debt Relief.

Sanitation was a hot topic at The Summit. While 2.4 billion are without adequate sanitation and also, while this is predicted to rise to half a billion by 2025, it is hard to ignore the severity of the problem. In China, India and Indonesia, twice as many people are dying from diarrhoeal diseases as from HIV/AIDS. People suffering from diarrhoeal diseases caused by inadequate sanitation and unclean water, are occupying half the world's hospital beds. The statistics were staggering.

Many Non Government Organisations including WaterAid and Tearfund in the UK have been lobbying governments over the last year to adopt a resourced programme of action for water and sanitation. Following the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn, December 2001, and at the preparatory committee meetings in New York and Bali earlier in the year, NGO's have worked hard to try and ensure that water and sanitation were fully recognised in the Summit negotiations. It was a long, hard battle but when the sanitation target was finally agreed there was cause for celebration.

Was it a successful Summit for the future of billions of people without access to safe water and sanitation? Ten years from Rio, this Summit has put poverty at the heart of the sustainable development agenda and seems to have put less focus for action on environmental issues. Access to safe water and effective sanitation are both an environmental and poverty issue - without taking care of the health of water and ensuring its future availability, there will be no chance of securing health from water. Though the target was agreed, there were no agreements on how to resource the achievement of the targets. The rich countries did not agree a timetable for achieving their 30-year old commitment of increasing development aid to 0.7% of national

income - resources that have to be focused on achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction. There were also no commitments made on the management of transboundary waters.

The perceived privatisation of water services was also hotly debated in the corridors of the convention centre, in many seminar rooms in the Water Dome, as well as in the streets. Arguments were rehearsed and the debate continues to polarise governments, governments and citizens, civil society groups and the private sector.

So the setting of the sanitation target is just the first step, there is still more to be done. In the words of Nelson Mandela, who opened the WaterDome side event at the Summit, "We are united to make the world water vision come true ... I am confident that we will not let it rest here (at the Summit) but that we will ensure that at the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum in Kyoto (March 2003), commitments made in Johannesburg will be monitored and followed up."

**Sharon Brand-Self**

*For more details contact: Sharon Brand-Self, Media*

*Liaison Manager of WaterAid,*

*email: SharonBrandSelf@WaterAid.org.uk*



## Energy at WSSD

In the run up to the Johannesburg Summit there were great expectations that a deal would be done on getting clean energy to the world's poorest people. It was said to be second in priority to water and sanitation for the British government delegation and Prime Minister Tony Blair was reported to be going to Africa to switch the lights on. Sadly the Summit generated a great deal of political heat but little practical light.

There was almost unanimous agreement that energy was crucial in helping poor people work their way out of poverty and little dispute over the statistics. Energy was seen as vital to sustainable development through increasing income, creating jobs, processing food, running health centres, lighting schools and pumping water.

Yet nearly a third of humanity, 1.6 billion people, have no access to electricity and some 2.4 billion people rely on wood, dung and crop residues for cooking and heating. For these people their choice of fuel can be an issue of life or death. Some 2.5 million people, mainly children, die each year because their homes are choked with the smoke from the cooking fires.

There was also agreement that the world's richest people use about 25 times as much energy per person as the poorest people on the planet and that the burning fossil fuels, especially in the developing world, was a major factor in climate changing greenhouse gas emissions.

Despite agreement on the scale of the problem there was no agreement on the solution of how the world would get clean energy to nearly a third of humanity. As far as the final Johannesburg agreement was concerned we were left with hollow commitments to 'take joint actions and improve efforts to work together at all levels to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services'. There was no agreement on targets or timeframes and certainly no mention of the money to pay for this.



But the real political disagreements on energy were on the issues of renewable energy and reducing the massive \$250-300bn annual subsidies on fossil fuel and nuclear generation.

In these discussions the fossil fuel guzzling nations of the US, Canada, Australia, Japan and Saudi Arabia refused to budge on the need for a global target of increasing the share of renewable energy. Brazil had come to the Summit with a plan to increase new renewable energy by 10 per cent. Norway, the Philippines, New Zealand, Iceland, Switzerland and some EU members supported an ambitious target on renewables.

The protracted negotiations on energy looked set to take the Summit well into extra time but eventually the 'Axis of diesel' stood their ground and there were no renewable targets nor any shift on fossil fuel and nuclear generation subsidies.

But as far as energy and climate change was concerned probably the most important decision during the Johannesburg Summit was taken elsewhere. Environmentalists were given a huge fillip when Russia and China announced that they would sign up to the Kyoto Protocol on climate change.

The Summit was a huge disappointment as far as energy was concerned. However summits are not supposed to solve problems but lay the foundations for solutions. Despite the weak international agreement the challenge for the international community is to begin to build a global alliance to get clean energy to those who live without modern energy and ensure at the same time that we stop choking the planet with greenhouse gases.

Some of the voluntary partnerships on energy will go some way to doing this but they are no substitute for what should have been agreed at Johannesburg - a time tabled and funded plan of action to get clean sustainable energy to nearly a third of humanity who are being left in the dark.

Ian Bray

*For Further information please contact:*

*Ian Bray, Intermediate Technology Development Group*

*The Schumacher Centre for Technology & Development;*

*Email: [ianb@itbg.org.uk](mailto:ianb@itbg.org.uk)*

*Tel: +44 (0)1926 634400; Fax: +44 (0)1926 634401*

## Health at WSSD

By the close of the WSSD, the governments had committed (besides other things) that- 'by 2020, chemicals should be used and produced in ways that do not harm human health and the environment...' If this commitment is anything to go by, then the plenary session on health with so many representations crammed in was an incomplete exercise. The Health and Environment Plenary Session on 26<sup>th</sup> August suffered from its position following the opening ceremony in the Pavilion - time was curtailed and many of those from the Major Groups who had hoped to contribute were squeezed out by lack of sufficient time.

It was, however, moderated most excellently by Jan Pronk. Nitin Desai opened the proceedings by putting them in the context of the WEHAB papers which were intended to enhance the Plan of Implementation, with their summaries of agreements from previous Summits: these papers are not open for negotiation.

David Nabarro from WHO spoke about Good Health for All and drew the links between health, reduction of poverty and sustainable development. Jan Pronk then invited short presentations from the UN agencies present, and he enlivened the proceedings by posing each speaker one or two questions, which reminded us that this was supposed to be a 'dialogue'.

Other speakers from South Africa Medical Research, from

UNICEF and from UNFPA all focused on their particular angles with regard to Health and the Environment. Some of the key points raised during presentations by different groups were- Health implications of rural and peri-urban household energy; Lead in petrol;

Need for an inter-sectoral approach - prevention rather than treatment as a focus;

The importance of education - how it is linked to health; The need for safe water;

Good working relationships with other UN agencies at grassroots level; Importance of partnerships for health etc. The absence of reproductive health in David Nabarro's presentation was pointed out, as were the relationship between population dynamics and environmental pressure and the critical role of women in bringing about healthy communities.

Then there were a number of presentations which were supposed to be responses to the proceedings, but were, in general, statements from representatives of different countries, or of a Major Group. The Womens Caucus stressed the need to support the human rights amendment to the chapeau of paragraph 47 in the Plan of Implementation and the trade Unions highlighted the importance of addressing occupational health and hazards and also the lack of scientific interest in work-related health problems. The session was wrapped up by David Nabarro and Jan Pronk - who said that there would be a Chair's paper reflecting the emerging consensus from this series of WEHAB plenaries.

The Summit process seemed to find it difficult to integrate and incorporate real interaction and participation from civil society. With two notable exceptions, the contributions were from UN agencies and from country representatives who came, largely, with prepared statements, some of which were too long (particularly as time was running out). Contributions from the other Major Groups failed to materialise, and there was not time for the promised 'open discussion'. NGO representatives, many of whom are specialists in this field, were therefore unable to contribute to the dialogue.

Catherine Budgett-Meakin

*For further details please contact Catherine Budgett-Meakin,  
Dialogue Co-ordinator, Population and Sustainability,  
Stakeholder Forum, email: [BudgettMead@compuserve.com](mailto:BudgettMead@compuserve.com)*

## Agriculture at WSSD

The UN World Summit for Sustainable Development has come and gone. It was intended to give an impetus to efforts to tackle the crises of world poverty and environmental degradation. But aside from a few noteworthy achievements, it has delivered little it promised to. The lack of real progress raises fundamental questions about the political commitment to build a sustainable future. Though there were some significant achievements in the areas of water and sanitation and corporate accountability, there was a clear lack of commitment, among others, in the area of agriculture.

For example, volatile commodity prices were left unaddressed. There was no progress on the urgent need to reduce agriculture subsidies in wealthy countries, which often result in the dumping of produce on the markets of vulnerable countries. Long-standing undertakings to increased foreign aid levels were weakened. And notably, there was no new commitment to tackle the crippling debt crisis. Why was the summit characterised more by failure than success? The problem is a lack of political will on the part of the world's leaders, especially those from the rich world. Some, like George Bush and John Howard, did not even attend the gathering in Johannesburg.

Most world leaders did come. But the fine sentiments expressed in their speeches were not reflected in their negotiating positions. President Jacques Chirac of France made





a speech with overblown rhetoric about "the house burning down", and argued that the world must act. But it is France who is opposing real reform of the European Union agricultural subsidies (\$40 billion a year) which depresses world prices and devastates the livelihoods of farmers in poor countries.

Far too many countries wanted to overturn principles agreed to at the Rio conference held a decade ago, and roll back previous commitments. This was partly because of an overriding concern to keep spending down. A narrow trade agenda triumphed. It was as though the world's rich countries had adopted a fortress mentality. What are some of the consequences of the summit failing to deliver? Most immediately it means that the 13 million people in southern Africa, who are enduring a food crisis caused in part by poor policies of governments and international financial institutions, face neither respite nor real examination of the causes of their plight.

It means a severe tempering of hopes that the World Trade Organisation's new development round will genuinely face up to the changes needed to make international trade a force for poverty reduction.

Last week's deliberations give an added urgency to attempts to renew the way the international community faces up to critical issues such as mass poverty and environmental degradation. It is clear that they must be tackled at a multilateral level through inter-governmental agreements. Those governments which are truly committed to sustainable development need to work with non-government groups, business, unions and others in a genuinely inclusive process.

The sad reality is that the WSSD process offered this sort of approach. But the views of the people were not listened to. A lesson to be drawn from Johannesburg is that the voices of the people need to become even louder. Creating a fairer and sustainable future should be a priority for all.

**Andrew Hewett**

For more information please contact: Andrew Hewett, Director,  
Oxfam Community Aid Abroad, Australia, on email:  
andrewh@caa.org.au

## Biodiversity at WSSD

On Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> September, at 19.45 the draft Plan of Implementation was finally adopted. After some deliberation this was followed by the adoption of the Political Declaration. So, how did biodiversity and natural resources fare?

Biodiversity and natural resources conservation have been placed higher up the political agenda by both the latest negotiations on the Plan of Implementation (PoI) and by the Secretary General's WEHAB initiative. The final outcomes with regards the PoI are moderate to fair. The future of WEHAB is still unclear.

Throughout the negotiations there have been three main sticking points with regards biodiversity and natural resources:

- 1) Commitment to bold new **targets**, weakening existing ones or doing away with them altogether.
- 2) Advancement or retreat on the **Principles** of International Environmental Law that were adopted at Rio, notably the Precautionary Principle.
- 3) Provision of the '**means of implementation**' to advance sustainable development or whether it will be subordinate to decisions taken in other fora, notably trade.



The text pertaining to 'Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource base for Economic and Social Development', has been significantly weakened with no international target, no reference to the Precautionary Principle and no specific reference to the ecosystem approach. The paragraph was seen as crucial as it sets the tone and characterises the overall state of affairs for individual natural resource sectors such as forests, water and wetlands, oceans and coasts, agriculture, minerals and mountains; has been a disappointment. The text which now states- ".....to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies which should include targets adopted at the national, and where appropriate, regional level, to protect ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities." As such, it broadly defines the ecosystem approach without specifically referencing it by name. The inclusion of a target would have been a major step forward in natural resource management and, whilst the need for cross-sectoral approach is hinted at, the lack of a clear target to deliver by and hold countries accountable to is a major disappointment.

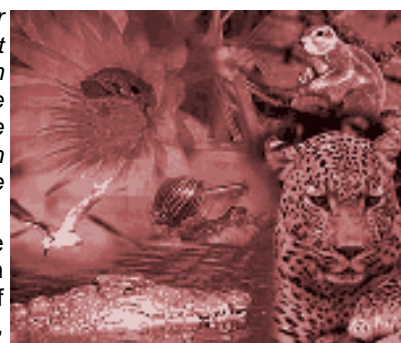
There was some reserved jubilation half way through the Summit when a target was finally agreed to achieve sustainable fish stocks. Governments agreed to "Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible by 2015."

Other positive commitments agreed within the final Plan of Implementation include, "Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans"; "Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012"; "Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment"; "Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity"; Put into effect the FAO international plans of action by the agreed dates: for the management of fishing capacity by 2005; and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004.

It was finally agreed on Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> to include the 2010 target with wording of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The target reads "the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity..." and significantly notes "will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries".

The text is not advancement on anything already agreed but is not a backwards step which at times seemed likely. This may be seen as a small win for biodiversity – the target was not 'sacrificed' with the negotiations and the paragraph clearly states that "Biodiversity, which plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, is essential to our planet, human-well being and to the livelihood and cultural integrity of people."

The paragraph also reinforces that the CBD "is the key instrument for the convention and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources." And calls for "... a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the



Convention...".

There was much concern that the original text proposed by Mexico at PrepCom IV to [Negotiate the creation of an international regime to effectively promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity and its components:] would create a potentially damaging system outside of the CBD where the Bonn Guidelines have been recently been negotiated. The final text, after much negotiation and concerted lobbying to show the worth and value of working within the framework of the CBD has resulted in small victory for the biodiversity community. The agreed text reads: *"Negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources."*

Another key issue, as tabled above, has been the relationship or "mutual supportiveness" between trade and environmental agreements. Several paragraphs in the trade section in the 'Means of Implementation' chapter appeared to subordinate environmental concerns in general and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in particular to trade concerns and the agenda of the WTO. Paragraph 91 was finally agreed on Sunday night deleting the words *"while ensuring WTO*

*consistency"* to the obvious relief from Environment Ministers inside the negotiating room and whoops and cheers from NGOs as word reached outside. There was considerable fear that these words could have created a hierarchy of trade over environment and development. The text finally reads "Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development with a view to achieving sustainable development through actions at all levels..."

There have been varying degrees of optimism and disappointment surrounding the outcomes of the WSSD but perhaps the most pertinent words were given by the Secretary General at the final press briefing after the Summit: "The true test of what the Johannesburg Summit achieves are the actions that are taken afterward. We have to go out and take action. This is not the end. It's the beginning."

**Joanna Phillips**

*For more information contact Joanna Phillips, Dialogue Coordinator - Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation & Energy and Climate Change, UNED-UK Committee; email: [jphillips@earthsummit2002.org](mailto:jphillips@earthsummit2002.org); Tel: +44 (0)20 7089 4300*

# EARTH SUMMIT 2002

## INITIATIVES

### Equator Prize 2002 Winners

The Equator Initiative highlighted the successful initiatives undertaken by communities in the equator belt, for poverty alleviation through conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Seven outstanding community initiatives were selected by a jury (<http://www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/secondary/jury.htm>) for recognition with the Equator Prize 2002. These communities received the Prizes and international recognition at an awards ceremony held on 30 August 2002 at the WSSD. Drawn from a pool of over 420 total nominations, 77 Equator Belt nations and 27 remarkable finalists (<http://www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/secondary/awards.htm>), these communities represent outstanding achievements in reducing poverty and conserving and sustainably using biodiversity.

#### The seven projects-

##### 1. Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) - Belize

The Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE) works in some of the poorest areas of Belize and, through the Maya Mountain Marine Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative, collaborates with local communities to promote sustainable income generation and conservation. TIDE has focused much of its poverty reduction efforts on certification programs and training. The project also supports microenterprise and ecotourism training through a tourism arm, TIDETours. Through promotion of participatory co-management of natural resources and development of community monitoring, the project has also reduced poaching of endangered manatees, the practice of gillnetting, and illegal hunting and logging.

##### 2. Green Life Association of Amazônia (AVIVE) - Brazil

AVIVE was founded in the Brazilian city of Silves to defend and preserve the local environment and culture while also working to

improve the quality of life of local people, especially women. Since being launched in 1999, much of AVIVE's work has focused on developing techniques for sustainable extraction of medicinal and aromatic native plant species. The project also promotes the home production of natural medicines and cosmetics as an economic alternative for the women of Silves. These products are now sold in stores, catering to local consumers and tourists, and are marketed abroad to generate income for local women. The organization also leads an important environmental education program and produces seeds for the replanting and recovery of regional forests, where extractive activities threaten biodiversity. To protect the endangered pau-rosa and other rare plant species, AVIVE highlights the importance of sustainable extraction and is actively involved in the creation of a Sustainable Development Reserve where these species can be cultivated in ways that do not imperil their existence.

##### 3. Uma Bawang Resident's Association (UBRA) - Malaysia

In the Malaysian state of Sarawak, the Uma Bawang Resident's Association (UBRA) represents a community of less than 100 people that has successfully used blockades, and now innovative mapping efforts, to defend customary land rights and access to forest lands. Critically, since UBRA's first mapping workshop in 1995, this technique has been increasingly used by other communities to legally defend their borders and secure recognition of traditional lands. UBRA also helps communities learn a wide variety of skills that provide cash income, including communal rice farming and milling, pig-rearing, handicrafts marketing, growing pepper and fruit trees, and developing sustainable teakwood plantations. Projects supported by UBRA provide incomes without endangering forest resources and are complemented by work in reforestation and restoration of damaged forest lands. Since 1992, UBRA has planted 4,000 tree seedlings in degraded areas, with an average of 200 fruit trees planted per family, and is leading a new reforestation initiative focused on native species

##### 4. Fiji Locally-Managed Marine Area Network - Fiji



Since its inception in 1999, the Fiji Locally-Managed Marine Area Network has grown to include communities in six districts and cover 10% of the inshore marine area of Fiji. The involvement of communities in the network has led to increases in household incomes by 35% over three years and catches have tripled. Much of the success of the network can be attributed to its participatory and collaborative focus, which has ensured that local people are at the center of the network's operations. As a testament to the success of the network in protecting marine biodiversity and alleviating poverty in fishing communities, the government of Fiji has recently incorporated many of its approaches into national policies designed to protect the coastal resources of Fiji for future generations.

#### **5. Il Ngwesi Group Ranch - Kenya**

The Il Ngwesi Group Ranch on Kenya's Laikipia Plateau has had great success in reducing local poverty and conserving biodiversity through promotion of ecotourism and establishment of a community owned trust responsible for local land management. The ranch itself is a collectively owned initiative of 499 local households that incorporates an exclusive ecotourism lodge and a locally-led committee responsible for land and resource management. By limiting poaching through community patrols and leading efforts to sustainably manage local resources, the trust has helped to secure a more certain future for wildlife on Il Ngwesi and neighbouring reserves. Poverty at Il Ngwesi has been tackled through the redirection of tourism revenues back to the local community. By adopting a collaborative approach to resource management, Il Ngwesi has achieved remarkable success in promoting local livelihoods without compromising the integrity of the natural environment.

#### **6. Suledo Forest Community - Tanzania**

Harnessing their knowledge of the species-rich Miombo forests of Tanzania's Arusha region, the Suledo Forest Community has established an effective system of village-based forest management that meets the diverse needs of local people. After being spurred into action in 1993 by government plans for use of local forests, communities have regained control over land management and have devised a system of unique forest planning zones. To add weight to community anti-poaching rules, area villages have passed supportive by-laws and members of local communities now patrol each forest zone to ensure enforcement. As a result of these interventions, villagers have access to a greater range of forest products, including sustainable timber and products such as fruits, nuts, mushrooms and medicines. Water supply has also been improved, sustainable tree nurseries, vegetable gardens and orchards have been introduced.

#### **7. The Talamanca Initiative - Costa Rica**

A collaborative partnership of three community-focused organizations - Asociacion ANAI, APPTA, and CBTC - the Talamanca Initiative has worked since 1983 to integrate biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in the Talamanca region of Costa Rica. The initiative's biodiversity conservation efforts include establishment of Gandoca-Manzanillo National Wildlife Refuge, a last sanctuary for the endangered Manatee, and development of Central America's only permanent raptor migration monitoring program. To encourage sustainable socio-economic development, the initiative has promoted crop diversification and organic agriculture, with APPTA's processing system becoming the largest volume producer and exporter of organic products in Central America. Since 1991, the initiative has also run a Regional Training Center and has helped establish 13 local ecotourism ventures. As an example of the gains that have been made through the initiative's work, income in villages has risen and communities have been able to engage in sustainable income generating pursuits that also work to protect their natural environment.

*More information on:*

<http://www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/secondary/winners.htm>

## **'Greening the WSSD'**

**T**he greening the WSSD' initiative which promoted policies and practices to keep Johannesburg green and clean even after impacted by 60,000 delegates attending the week long Summit, released the fact sheet at the end of WSSD.

The consumption Barometer set up at the 5 major venues, quantified the impact of consumption and displayed the same on electronic billboards. Before the Summit started, an environmental evaluation of the five major venues was completed and these figures provided the baseline information. Based on daily data collected, daily consumption impact of delegates at the venues was calculated.

Even though the World Summit produced 331 tons of solid waste and 290 000 tons of carbon dioxide, recycling of waste and carbon offset programmes reduced the potential harmful environmental impacts of the Summit on Johannesburg.

24% percent of waste, or 76.4 tons of waste was recycled and some 40,000 tons of carbon was "offset" by the purchase by delegates of "Climate Legacy" certificates, as well as by the use of green energy at some Summit venues. The consumption of water and energy, and generation of waste at the five Summit venues - Sandton Convention Centre, Wanderers Sports Grounds, Nasrec, The Hilton and Crowne Plaza Hotels peaked at 127% above baseline before averaging out at 58% for the final days of the Summit. Daily waste generation peaked at 26 tons whilst daily recycling peaked at 6.6 tons.

According to the Consumption Barometer, total water consumption during the Summit was 11854 kilolitres. Electricity consumption totalled 2485 megawatt hours, 26.7% of which comprised green energy. Total carbon dioxide generated, mainly by delegates travelling by air to and from the Summit, was calculated at 290000 tons, and this was also factored into the Consumption Barometer index.

The initiative's partnership with the Joburg Climate Legacy addressed the issue of climate change by asking delegates to offset their carbon emissions associated with the World Summit. Through the sale of Climate Legacy certificates, some 350 000 dollars was raised, which will help fund alternative energy projects in South Africa. The Joburg Climate Legacy has short-listed 16 projects around South Africa and money raised would be invested in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the long term - involving hospitals, schools and poor communities.

The initiative had had success in kick-starting other long term projects in the areas of green electricity, waste recycling, water management and responsible tourism. Some of them are-

1. with Agama Energy which facilitated the supply of 'green' electricity to Ubuntu Village and NASREC during the Summit, and this will lay the basis for a regulatory and trading regime for green electricity in South Africa.
2. with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry resulted in the launch of a water saving and demand management programme for the hospitality industry, which will result in best practice guidelines being developed.
3. with the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa (FEDHASA) helped develop Responsible Tourism Guidelines for the hospitality industry and launch the Imvelo Awards, which honour hospitality establishments who implement sustainable social, environmental and economic programmes.

Also, some of the environmental friendly practices introduced during the Summit are going to continue well beyond and get integrated into the original systems of the Johannesburg city. The 200 new busses purchased to provide transport for the Summit had emission control technology as a standard feature and are now a permanent addition to the Johannesburg fleet. The Gauteng Government is also investigating the use of green fuel technology in the province's transport fleet and is aiming for conversion of the fleet by March 2003. Gauteng has six million



passenger trips every day - and traffic is increasing at a rate of 7 percent an annum. The awareness created by the Summit is believed to encourage Gauteng drivers to think of carbon dioxide emissions and to alter their driving behaviours. The hundreds of recycling bins at Summit venues will continue to be used in the Johannesburg central business district as part of an inner city clean-up campaign. In addition, a hundred previously unemployed people employed by Pikitup at the Summit were taught about waste recycling, so they are now able to launch their own recycling businesses.

At present, Johannesburg generates just under a quarter of a million tons of waste a month, or 40 percent of South Africa's domestic waste. The local authorities in the province spends roughly R1.6 billion on collecting and disposing of five million tons of waste every year. In the long run, the initiative believes that an increase in the recyclable waste in Gauteng from 5% to 25%, would be a good indicator of success.

For more information log on to [www.greeningthewssd.com](http://www.greeningthewssd.com)

## STAKEHOLDERS AT WSSD

### How was it for Local Government?

**A** key challenge for local government, as one of the 'major' groups at the Summit, was always going to be getting recognition that much of the sustainable development agenda can only be delivered effectively at local level. This means by local people who know their own area; a case of real people, real places and real lives.

The significance of locality is paramount and national governments need to accept that they must work in partnership with local government, the business community and NGOs, to tackle the problems of poverty and the link with environmental degradation.

Local authorities, and certainly those in the UK, have been working in and through partnerships for years and have developed a lot of experience about the dynamics, the subtleties of what works and, also, the pitfalls of going about it the wrong way. Nothing beats tried and tested experience and local authorities are incredibly well networked around the world and are increasingly keen and able to share experiences.

Therefore, it seems a little perverse, if we dare propose that governance - at all levels - *is really joined up*, that the United Nations has only just cottoned-on and got excited at the 'partnership' word. For example, It is now a requirement of the Local Government Act 2000, that local authorities - in England - have a duty to produce a community strategy, with Local Strategic Partnerships being upheld as the mechanism through which this should happen.

So it was inevitable that much of the lobbying through the Local Government 'Major Group', and also by local government representatives on their respective national government delegations, would be focused on screening the evolving text, the Plan of Implementation (POI) and the Political Declaration, for references to local authorities. In reality this often appeared as agreed text in formulations such as "government at all levels", "at the local level", or the best of by all explicit reference to local authorities. This was modestly successful.

Some explicit language recognising the critical role which local authorities play in sustainable development did appear into the POI final text. National governments have agreed: Paragraph 149.

*"to enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders in implementing Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit and in strengthening the continuing support for local Agenda 21 programmes and associated initiatives and partnerships, and encourage in particular, partnerships among and between local authorities and other levels of government and stakeholders to advance sustainable development as called for in, inter alia, the Habitat Agenda."*

This may seem rather a poultry paragraph within such a

long (45-page) document, but its inclusion gives local government an important lever, both in the relationships in joining up and working with their national, (and in some cases sub-national) governments and indeed in the broader scope of the UN.

It was very important, too, for local authorities that the Summit would come up with some clear, practical, achievable policies with targets and timetables, to deal with the panorama of diverse issues affecting poverty and the environment, providing the all essential framework within which local government can contribute to their bit.

Local government did work hard to get its message across to world leaders at Johannesburg in two ways. The organisation, World Association of Cities and Local Authorities Co-ordination, WACLAC, took the lead in drafting a Local Government Declaration, which it sent to all local authority associations for consultation, a process which started back in February.

The Declaration set out local government's key principles and commitments (eg good governance, effective decentralisation) and requests to national governments and the UN itself. A four day local government conference, running in parallel with the main Summit from 27-30 August was organised at the Crowne Plaza in Sandton, styled at the "Local Government Session". This was handsomely attended by 750 delegates, who unanimously endorsed the Declaration on the last day. Once agreed, Cllr Allan Lloyd, the President of WACLAC, had the privilege of presenting it to the plenary session of the Summit in the Convention Centre on behalf of world local government.

The Local Government Session also endorsed a statement drawn up by the South African Local Government Association and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) - so termed the "Johannesburg Call" - which included a proposal to relabel Local Agenda 21 as Local Action 21, to emphasise the importance of implementation. It is debatable as to whether this will make a big difference. Some would argue that it was national governments, not local authorities, which failed to deliver on the practical side. Local Agenda 21 was universally regarded as one of the big successes which came out of Rio. But it does offer a linked and useful brand for those who wish to champion it.

Although the Summit did consider a lot of environmental issues (biodiversity, fish stocks, water, the effect of chemicals), there was no mistaking the shift in focus since the Rio Summit, which was about Environment and Development. By contrast, Johannesburg really was about Sustainable Development in the round, and its central themes were poverty reduction, trade relations and globalisation, rather than environmental protection.

Cllr Allan Lloyd, in recounting his views on the Summit remarked,

*"Poverty is the greatest brake on sustainable development, and the biggest threat to world peace. For me the Summit failed to grasp the importance of this issue: the richer developed countries gave little hint that they were really prepared to do what is necessary to make a difference, whether through*

*increased conventional aid, generous help in capacity building, or – most important of all – opening up their protected, subsidised markets. Free trade is a slogan employed by rich countries to suit their own interests in opening up other people's markets, but quickly forgotten when EU farmers or US steel makers start squawking about 'unfair' competition.*

*Local government is anxious to play its part in delivering the sustainable development agenda agreed at Johannesburg but national governments in the developed countries need to commit themselves to a radically different approach if the hopes invested in the Summit are to be realised."*

**Fay Blair**

*For further details contact Fay Blair, International, Sustainable Development Co-ordinator, Local Government International Bureau; email: fay.blair@lgib.gov.uk; Tel: 020 7664 3117*

## WSSD Outcomes - Trade Union Evaluation

**T**rade unionists were present at the World Summit on Sustainable Development with two objectives: - firstly, to push forward the broad agenda of sustainable development agreed at Rio ten years earlier, especially as it relates to workplace implementation, through the world of work and the role of workers and trade unions; and secondly, to achieve recognition of the need to strengthen the social pillar of sustainable development through employment creation and concrete integration measures.

With regard to the first objective, like others we are conscious of the limited achievements of the summit, especially with respect to environmental measures and targets. With the exception of the important new commitment on the sanitation target to halve the number of the world's poor without access to clear drinking water by 2015, the Summit Implementation Plan is an eclectic mix of past commitments, which have still to be acted on by governments. In the words of President M'Beki of South Africa "What was agreed upon at Johannesburg should not be accepted as a ceiling. People are expected to go beyond what was agreed here." In this respect the Summit did provide the basis for raising workplace issues as part of the tools for addressing sectoral issues for WEHAB (Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture & Biodiversity).

With regard to the second objective, the trade unions sought to fill the huge gap that has been the social pillar of sustainable development since Rio in 1992. Here, despite some setbacks we did make progress and trade unions emerged from Johannesburg in a better position to work with other stakeholders for more effective integration of all three pillars of sustainable development, through agreed implementation tools and a new mandate for the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Distilling some of the elements of the WSSD Plan of Implementation (PI) and the Johannesburg Declaration (JD) it is important to note that governments committed themselves to:

- Integrate all three pillars of sustainable development in implementing WSSD outcomes. The interdependence of social and economic development and environmental protection and particularly poverty reduction is a recurring theme in both documents. The Implementation Plan also pledges urgent action to "Support the International Labour Organisation and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization" (PI 45d);
- Provide assistance "at all levels" to increase "income-generating employment taking into account the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work" as part of the commitment to sustainable development (PI 9b, JD 25). This ILO Declaration provides for the respect of a body of core labour standards,

which incorporate freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, non-discrimination in employment, and the prohibition of forced and child labour

- Promote as part of the wider action to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns, "workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes" (PI 17d), "use a range of partnerships --- amongst Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development" (PI 44a). The document also provides for the linking of production and consumption through information tools (eg ecolabels) that reflect "human health and safety aspects" (PI 14c-e);
- Protect the health and safety of workers and in particular "Strengthen and promote ILO and WHO programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion" (PI 46 m), "enhance maritime safety" (PI 33) and "Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety by inter alia taking into account as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace (PI 48c);
- Take "immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour" and "implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards" (PI 11) and take action at all levels to eliminate "all forms of violence and discrimination against women" (PI 6d);
- Recognize measures for corporate accountability and the strengthening of government roles by taking action "at all levels" to "Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries" (PI 45);

There was failure to make progress on recognition of the link between human rights, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Language on this and labour rights in particular was resisted by a few members of the Group of 77 - showing that much work still needs to be done to achieve full recognition of the rights based approach to development.

Another major track in the WSSD was the registering of "type two partnerships". In the words of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, "This Summit represents a major leap forward in the development of partnership" -- in the form of partnership initiatives by and between governments, civil groups and businesses. Officials said more than 220 partnerships, worth \$235 million in resources, were identified during the Summit process to complement government commitments and many more were announced outside of the formal Summit proceedings. Some union organizations are active partners in such agreements - the International Transport Workers Federation partnership with Greenpeace against flags of convenience is just one example. There was also growing support for the "workplace assessments programmes" that trade unions proposed at the Summit and this provides potential for establishing new frameworks for action with the ILO, UNEP, WHO, OECD and other intergovernmental bodies, including the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Elsewhere we have to monitor the quality of initiatives and campaign to make sure that governments do not retreat from their legitimate responsibilities.

In sum some 400 trade unionists from all parts of the world became involved in Johannesburg and this reflected a new awareness of the fact that trade union objectives for basic rights, decent work and development have to be an integral part of the agenda for sustainable development. It also represented recognition by the workers and their trade unions that we have to engage at all levels - but particularly with employers at the



workplace level to bring about needed change.

At the international level a renewed mandate was given by the WSSD to the Commission on Sustainable Development in which the role of trade unions, as a major group, is also recognized. Our goal must now be to ensure that the multi-stakeholder process leads to concrete follow up over the next decade. In the words of Kofi Annan "We have to go out and take action. This is not the end, it is the beginning."

By the TUAC Secretariat

## The last mega-summit? WSSD Business Perspective

**O**n the last day of the Summit an angry NGO leader bashed the WSSD acronym, offering instead that it was a **World Summit of Shameful Deals**. Oversimplification and exaggeration make for strong headlines, but rarely reflect the whole truth.

I would like to offer a few variations, beginning with the **World Summit of Serious Dilemmas**. Rio 92 had left unfinished business; better integration of the crying need for development and the protection of the environment; ensuring trade, direct investments and public aid are mutually supportive while respecting the environment; making globalization work for the spread of human rights and good governance; building on the dynamics of private enterprise while stimulating responsible practices and integrity at all levels...

It is difficult to reduce such issues to simple yes/no choices and to the old debate of economy against environment.

Yet because politicians and campaigners with a deep green drill felt this summit was "their" ten-year career high point, they came in large crowds but clearly struggled with the scope of issues at hand.

It could also be dubbed the World Summit of Stricter Duties for government delegations of richer economies. They were not prepared to step outside their domestic political realities to sign commitments that their electorate would not let them fund or implement. With a significant shortfall against the Rio 92 promises there was no credible way to yield to those who clamoured for a fresh visionary global deal, even though future generations would be better off for it.

As a result it became a World Summit of Small Decisions. Even so, it did not backpedal on Agenda 21. The Implementation Plan puts poverty alleviation center stage and reaffirms the 2015 Millennium Development Goals. It adds a water sanitation target, strongly supported by business. It expands on energy beyond Agenda 21. It resolves to get trade rules supportive of environmental goals and to get public aid more in synergy with private sector investments. It stresses the need for good local governance to foster investments and development. It gives the liberal market system the benefit of the doubt but sends a clear signal to the private sector that it must shape up on accountability and its performance to contribute to sustainable societies. It also presses for dealing with unsustainable consumption.

This is not the full story. Jo'burg was also the World Summit for Spirited Dialogues. Many of which were held as side events near to the hub of negotiations. They had high content and testified to the engagement of stakeholders in existing and new partnerships that address all the major dimensions of sustainable development. The UN had taken a stab at listing many new "Type II" partnerships to boost the outcome of the Summit. We had reservations about an effort that could be rather cosmetic. It would let governments off the hook to agreeing on a robust Plan of Implementation that must be the framework that aligns all forms of partnerships to shared goals. However more than ever partnerships will be the way to build on the respective skills and financial capacity of business, governments and citizen organizations.

Business therefore demonstrated a strong commitment to action that overcame the initial surprise of those who liked to deal with business as the absent villain or backroom schemer. Accused of "hijacking" the summit in the first days the large number of business delegates finally impressed most by exhibiting a genuine readiness for dialogue and power of initiative.

This may well have been the last mega summit. It did the job in the end. An issue-centred process would surely now work better to deal with progress on the various chunks in the Implementation Plan.

Claude Fussler

For your comments on this article please contact Claude Fussler,  
World Business Council for Sustainable Development, email:

fussler@wbcsd.org

<http://www.wbcsd.org/summit/publications.htm>

## WSSD Success or Failure?- the NGO view

**U**nsurprisingly the answer depends on your perspective. The UN, UK and EU were all quick to proclaim it a success. NGOs, North and South, were far more critical - pointing out how much it didn't achieve. Criticism from NGOs falls into two broad areas: how NGOs were permitted involvement, and the Summit documents themselves. So what was the problem with involvement in the Summit? Involvement was possible by formal accreditation for the UN process or participation in parallel and side events.

The formal route gave accredited NGOs the right to: observe at open sessions; help form major group and caucus statements; and provided access to government delegates for lobbying. Accreditation itself is a bureaucratic and lengthy process that mitigates against the involvement of less well resourced and smaller NGOs. Additionally for this Summit, logistics proved problematic as the numbers of major group delegates was such that there were additional access restrictions imposed. A more fundamental problem was that most negotiations took place in closed sessions open only to government delegates. This left NGOs hanging around in corridors and reliant on second hand information.

The final, most important, difficulty is how any non-government body can be involved - the UN works by consensus, but only the consensus of governments. There is no formal way in which civil society or intergovernmental bodies can block UN agreements. Of course many would say this is appropriate because NGOs, and the caucuses that form around international events, lack accountability. But surely there is a way of giving greater sway to non-governmental opinion - there were as many delegates at WSSD from major groups as from government.

### Events associated with a Summit

These are often more obviously productive in their interchange of ideas, good practice and formation of new connections for future work. Attendance is far more open and the atmosphere more dynamic. The events usually succeed very well in their own right, but again it is the link with the formal process that can be lacking. For instance the Civil Society Global Forum was 35 km from where the formal negotiations were taking place. A nightmare for anyone who wanted to exchange information and ideas between the two and the perfect excuse to ignore it for those who weren't interested.

### So what about the Johannesburg Declaration itself?

As disappointing as the two elements of this document were to many, the official line from those I talked to in the UK and EU is that there are enough 'pegs' to make progress on a variety of issues. Alongside the spin seems to be a genuine belief that the Summit will create worthwhile advances.

However, one of the key concerns is that agreements from



more specific international meetings, eg. the biodiversity convention, had previously come up with more progressive language - although fewer countries participated. This suggests WSSD is going back on negotiated agreements and may show a lack of co-ordination within government on who signs up to what.

With the bad news there was some good - the agreement on Water and Sanitation. This mentioned specific actions and Sanitation was added as a key target for reducing poverty by 2015. Shame the rest of the document is not as good.

The most demoralising aspect was the hegemony of trade and WTO agreements. In an ideal world trade should be recognised as only part of economic development, which itself is only part of sustainable development and on par with social and environmental issues.

Perhaps what is most important for this and similar declarations, is what has more international impact - challenging specific targets (that often seem to be ignored) or vaguer language that covers most actions. This is where governments tend to talk of the need to bring everyone along - the polite way of saying better the US agrees to something than is excluded. This is certainly not the view of all NGOs, eg FOE. There's an alternative view - if the US doesn't stand by agreements it has previously signed up to, what is the point of keeping them on board?

So, success or failure? Depends on whether you ascribe to the overriding need for Real politik or think that you should aim high and be continually pushing boundaries. Here is where NGOs rightly have a different perspective to governments, and this shows the need for different NGOs to have differing roles both as outsiders and insiders to achieve change.

**Anna Malos**

*For Further details please contact Anna Malos, BOND's Network Development Officer, email: amalos@bond.org.uk*

*This write-up also appears in 'The Networker October 2002'*

## Women's Caucus at WSSD

**W**omen's issues as a whole often seemed invisible at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, where women were forced to struggle not only for implementation but also for reaffirmation of the numerous commitments agreed to by governments over the past decade at key UN conferences.

Perhaps most egregiously, governments seemed content to leave in place the phrase 'consistent with national laws and cultural and religious values' in paragraph 47 dealing with health care.

This language, proposed in Bali at the fourth preparatory committee meeting for the Summit, posed a serious threat to women's rights in every region of the world and would have made women more vulnerable to harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, forced and child marriage, honor killings, death by stoning and gang rape.

The Women's Caucus, with the support of the major groups—the trade unions, indigenous peoples, educators, youth and energy advocates—and many of the government delegates intensified its actions in the last 24 hours to successfully lobby to add to the paragraph the phrase 'in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms.'

But this measure of victory on the issue of women's right to health services felt small, when weighed against the unnecessary time and energy activists were forced to expend in order to hold ground. Furthermore, the final outcomes from the Johannesburg meeting failed to establish the multilateral institutions and resources necessary to transfer the words into action.

Additional gains made by the Women's Caucus included, for the first time, language on the right to inherit land and sanitation targets. Women also helped to hold back WTO excesses and inch forward corporate accountability.

Overall, the final document integrates gender through much of the text and contains specific references to ending violence and discrimination against women, reducing mortality among girl infants and children, increasing women's participation in decision-making, ensuring education for all, mainstreaming gender in policymaking and developing gender disaggregated data.

Despite shortcomings, the summit provided a critical opportunity to advance an agenda for sustainable development. Women will continue to press activists and governments alike to commit to a world that genuinely joins the efforts of women and men, developed and developing countries to create a sustaining and sustainable development for all, especially the poor, the majority of whom are women.

**Anna Grossman**

*For more details please contact Anna Grossman, WEDO, email: anna@wedo.org.; Tel: (001) 212-973-0325*

*(This article also appears in Networks 2002, October issue)*

## WSSD YOUTH CAUCUS, YOUTH CAUSES(?)

**I** am very proud to be able to say that I was an official youth delegate of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, representing Peace Child International. The 5 of us in the Peace Child delegation were amongst around 500 young people who were attending the summit as youth delegates. Some of them were on governmental delegations, others represented student and youth organisations from every region of the world.

Local, national, and regional preparations for youth participation at WSSD were widespread. Young people were present at all of the preparatory meetings and organised their own parallel preparatory process. Meetings in Borgholm, Sweden, Aarhus, Denmark, and immediately before the summit in Pilannesburg, South Africa took place to solidify the youth perspective. Through these processes thousands of young voices from around the world were heard at the summit.

This presence certainly did not go unnoticed. Youth delegates were given seats on the floor of the plenary hall and were even included on the panels of speakers for each plenary session. Of course youth participation at these events does not always equal youth representation. Having said this, during these plenary sessions young people proved themselves to be a considerable force. In the session on energy, the young man representing youth was one of the best informed and clued up people speaking.

Each morning the youth caucus met in the major groups room at Sandton, and also at the civil society forum venue, NASREC. Unfortunately these meetings did not represent a focused and well informed youth view. Each morning the young people sat through the same old problems, that anyone who has been to a youth meeting before will be only too aware. To an outsider there seemed to be a core of young people that were in control, doing everything. Young people in suits running around, full of their own self importance, like little 'politicians in training'. Whilst everyone else looked utterly confused and left out. As part of youth action, for instance, on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> September, around 100 young people made a stand against the WSSD process by blocking one of the staircases in the Sandton convention centre. To highlight their concerns that the process was not going forward from what was agreed in Rio, but round and round in circles, young people went round and round on the staircase preventing others from getting on. Security made no attempts to stop this and after about 10 minutes the action was over.

Perhaps the biggest joke was the process to create a youth statement. Despite many statements being produced in the preparatory process, in Johannesburg it was started yet again

from scratch. Drafting committees were formed, each day a new draft was issued for comment, and still we were no nearer a final statement. Even on the last day people were still bickering and not supporting a perfectly good statement that a few dedicated young people had worked on so hard. Fortunately the final result was impressive and brilliantly delivered by Catherine Kamping, aged 19, from the Philippines. (The Youth Statement can be seen on <http://www.iyp.oxfam.org/news/mse.html>)

The main problem during the summit was that young people were trying to cover every issue – supporting the indigenous people, women, human rights, climate change, reducing poverty... well.. of course we do! What is important to me is that young people focus on issues that affect them directly and that they have a unique perspective on, eg education and youth employment. These are issues that youth are experts on and can really influence the decision makers.

It may seem that I am being a little harsh on the youth caucus. This is not my intention. I was very impressed to see such numbers of young people who are out there making a difference and with the impact that young people had. My point is

that for meaningful youth participation in the future, we must become more organised and focused. More importantly I urge young people to not forget who they are and who they represent, we are not middle aged politicians, we are young people and should act appropriately.

Bearing this in mind I think that we are in a great position for young people to go out and start taking action and implementing the policies that the politicians of WSSD have only talked about. It is only then, at one of these next global get-togethers, we can stand up and say, 'this is what we have been doing and this is what we have achieved, what have you done?'

**Russell Parkinson**

*For further details contact Russell Parkinson, Peace Child International, Rescue Mission 2002 Co-ordinator;  
email: [rescue2002@peacechild.org](mailto:rescue2002@peacechild.org)  
Tel: +44 (0) 1763 274 459*

## WSSD CAMPAIGN

### CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY: WHAT REALLY HAPPENED AT THE WSSD

One of the few bright spots in an otherwise disappointing World Summit on Sustainable Development was the successful campaign by many NGOs to get WSSD to make a commitment to make corporations accountable for their actions and the effects of these.

Many NGOs had made the need to regulate corporations and make them accountable as their main priority for WSSD. They saw the failure of Rio 1992 as stemming from the Earth Summit's rejection of the need to regulate companies. In the decade after Rio, the TNCs became much stronger and were now disciplining governments for their own interests, instead of governments disciplining them in the public interest.

WSSD eventually did adopt a significant paragraph (para 45.ter in the Draft Plan of Implementation) on corporate responsibility. But there was a last minute dramatic fight to keep this para intact.

Para 45.ter of the draft Plan of Implementation, reads: "Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of inter-governmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries."

This para was approved together with the rest of the draft Plan on the night of 3 September after a last-minute attempt by some countries to water down the paragraph was turned back by forceful interventions by Ethiopia and Norway.

As a result, one of the few achievements of the Summit will be a commitment to promote corporate responsibility and accountability through the full development and effective implementation of inter-governmental agreements and measures. The meeting of the main committee to adopt the draft Plan, chaired by Indonesia, was delayed for three hours when delegates held last-minute negotiations to amend three

paragraphs regarding women's rights; human rights and fundamental freedoms relating to health, and access to health care services.

After a lot of deliberations and discussions among the UN officials, the leader of Ethiopian delegation- Dr. Tewolde Berhan Egziabher, the main committee chair Emil Salim, Norway Minister for International Development, Ms Hilde Johnson, the draft Plan was adopted at almost 1.00 a.m. The text, which was the one that was eventually adopted by the Main Committee as para 45.ter of the draft Plan of Implementation, reads: "Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of inter-governmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries."

On 4th September, the last day of WSSD, at the final plenary, chaired by the South African President Thabo Mbeki, the US delegation stated it wanted to make interpretative statements on four points relating to the WSSD documents. One of the points was in relation to the Implementation Plan's para on corporate responsibility and accountability. According to the US delegate, the chairperson of the main committee meeting (held on 3 September night) had said that it was the collective understanding that the para refers to existing international agreements, and that this should be reflected in the report of WSSD. In fact the US delegate made a factual error in announcing the US interpretative statement. The chairman of the 3 September night meeting, Emil Salim of Indonesia, expressly rejected a proposal read out by a UN official that it was the common understanding of the contact group on globalisation and means of implementation that only existing intergovernmental agreements were being referred to. The chairman's clear decision to reject the proposal came after strong objections by Ethiopia and Norway.

That the chairman had rejected the proposal that there was "collective understanding" which should be reflected in the WSSD report, was confirmed personally by Emil Salim to the author of this article during the final plenary session of 4 September itself.

It is unclear whether the final report of WSSD will endorse the US position that there was a collective understanding that the para on corporate responsibility refers only to existing agreements. If it does, then this would be to cater to a total untruth, for the decision of the chairperson on the night of 3 September was to reject the proposal for diluting the text, and to

adopt the para as it was, without any accompanying "understanding".

The next step forward is for the NGOs, the governments and the UN to follow up on the para, and to begin as soon as possible to take steps to internationally regulate the corporations so as to make them accountable.

**Martin Khor**

*This is the edited version of the original article appearing on the website: [www.icda.be](http://www.icda.be) For your comments on this article please contact Martin Khor, Third World Network; email: [mkkp@pd.jaring.my](mailto:mkkp@pd.jaring.my)*

## Choosing Positive Energy at WSSD



**T**he Choose-Positive-Energy Campaign which aimed to secure political commitment to providing renewable energy for the 2 billion people globally, gathered 1.6 million signatures for its petition to the world leaders.

The Choose Positive Energy campaign, run by Greenpeace and The Body Shop International, has brought together the work of thousands of shop staff, activists and community leaders in a real attempt to move the political agenda. Around the world, people added their voices and signatures to the call, either at the Choose Positive Energy

website or on petitions at Body Shop stores in 27 countries. Together the two organisations have gathered a petition of over 1.6 million calling on world leaders attending the Earth Summit to show leadership and commitment by choosing to adopt clean renewable energy.

On Friday 30th August 2002, The Body Shop and Greenpeace joined forces at the Earth Summit in Johannesburg for the climax of the Choose Positive Energy campaign with the unveiling of a mural in front of an audience of environment ministers, delegates of the Earth Summit, citizens of Johannesburg and others. The mural which was designed by South African artists, had the petition incorporated in it. Baba Maal, renowned African musician; Mark Moody Stuart, head of Business Council for Sustainable Development; Micheal Meacher MP UK Minister of state for the Environment; were some of the well know figures who endorsed the petition.

Whilst the campaign hailed the commitments to support renewable energy and energy efficiency improvement initiatives, in the Johannesburg declaration, it criticised the world leaders for failing to sign specific targets to make renewable energy available to two billion people in the developing world and feels its supporters have been let down. (see box for more info on energy targets agreed at

### Energy Targets agreed at WSSD

- (1) Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;
- (2) Deal effectively with energy problems in Africa, including through initiatives to:
  - i) Establish and promote programmes, partnerships and initiatives to support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas;
  - ii) Provide support to implement other initiatives on energy, including the promotion of cleaner and more efficient use of natural gas and increased use of renewable energy, and to improve energy efficiency and access to advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas;

#### WSSD)

Although there is the disappointed that the Governments did not set at international target and timeframe, there is hope that it might come in time if business; NGOs and sympathetic Governments maintain the pressure. The British government has infact started to define the next step as it hosted a meeting in Johannesburg that was attended by Governments that have already set their own renewable targets such as the UK, Italy, Norway, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, New Zealand, Czech Republic, Ghana, Japan, Iceland and Morocco along with businesses such as IT Power, Shell and The Body Shop International. These Governments have expressed an interest in joining this bottom-up approach to an international commitment. Instead of universal Government commitment to targets, it seems that most likely, there will be clusters of Governments working with NGOs and progressive businesses to stimulate investment and customer support for green energy.

For more information please contact: Katie Harris, Environment and AAT Campaign Officer, The Body Shop International, phone: +44 1903 731 500 ext. 7581

email: [Katie.Harris@the-body-shop.com](mailto:Katie.Harris@the-body-shop.com) ;

website: [www.choose-positive-energy.org](http://www.choose-positive-energy.org)

Also see the article on the energy issue on page 4





# Governance for a Sustainable Future

## Summary of the Report of the World Humanity Action Trust (WHAT)

"Governance for a Sustainable Future", a set of reports launched in September 2000, sets out the results of extensive research into the changes required to global governance systems in order to meet the growing array of threats to world security. It defines governance as "the framework of social and economic systems and legal and political structures through which humanity manages itself" and identifies fundamental global governance changes required if we are to achieve genuine sustainability.

The approach taken by WHAT was to set up Commissions to study governance requirements of water, fisheries and agricultural genetic diversity. These topics were chosen because they are all examples of resources that have been generally seen as freely available for unrestricted use by mankind. Such resources are often described as global commons. The Commissions included membership drawn from many disciplines and many world regions and their work concentrated on relating key environmental trends to governance issues.

Having completed this phase of the work, WHAT invited Michael Carley and Ian Christie to identify the common governance factors in the reports of the three Commissions and produce an integrative paper of generally applicable recommendations for improvements to global governance

systems. "Governance for a Sustainable Future" consists of the reports of the three Commissions plus the integrative paper of Carley and Christie, "The World's Commons: The Challenge of Governance".

Carley and Christie identify the environmental problems arising from current patterns of use of natural resources and describe the persistent dire poverty of a fifth of the world's population as a 'fundamental challenge and reproach to policymakers'. They then set out four practical steps that are required.

First, a need for new forms of resource valuation and policies to enable a transition to those new systems for vulnerable groups, while also identifying and eliminating the perverse subsidies that promote unsustainable use.

Second, a need for mechanisms for bringing key stakeholders into dialogue leading to urgent action through vertical and horizontal integration in policy and decision making.

Third, a need for independent sources of research data, analysis and interpretation of risks and benefits to serve as trusted brokers of debate and policy innovation and which may be based on networks of stakeholders, linking business, NGOs and Governments.

*These reports are available at a promotional price of £10 (+P&P) from Stakeholder Forum's office.*

***SPECIAL OFFER - Become a member of UNED-UK and receive these reports for FREE! Membership with publication service starts from £65.***

*Please contact The Administrator, Stakeholder Forum, 3 Holyrood Street, SE1 2EL; Tel: +44 (0)20 7089 4300; email: [info@earthsummit2002.org](mailto:info@earthsummit2002.org) for further information, or use the book order form at the back of this newsletter.*



### Bye bye...

Our beloved Deputy Director, Charles Nouhan, Administrator, Gregoire Le Divellec and Education Coordinator, Anna Birney are leaving the Stakeholder Forum for other assignments. They are going to be terribly missed! We wish them good luck!



## In the Next issue of Connections

The Spring issue of Connections will focus on Water and Sustainable Development. Also, look out for special supplements on the WEHAB issues.

Connections is available online at [www.stakeholderforum.org](http://www.stakeholderforum.org)

## UK Diary Dates

**18 - 19 November 2002**

**Renewable Energy Certificates**

London

Contact:

Tel: + 44 (0)20 7251 9151

Fax: + 44 (0)20 7251 9161

Email: [info@environmental-finance.com](mailto:info@environmental-finance.com)

Website: [www.environmental-finance.com](http://www.environmental-finance.com)

This conference from the publishers of Environmental Finance magazine offers an update on forthcoming and recent developments in the new markets for green certificates which are being introduced to help stimulate the use of renewable energy.

**20 November 2002**

**Climate Change : Counting The Cost – Finding Solutions**

London

Organised by: Local Government Association

For booking contact:

The LGA Desk, Creative Events Ltd

Tel: 01634 375 385 Fax: 01634 377 347

Email: [info@creative-events.demon.co.uk](mailto:info@creative-events.demon.co.uk)

This major national conference assesses the impact of climate change based on the latest predictions, but it goes on to look at solutions. What action are local authorities already taking to combat climate change? Where do they need to do more and what help is available? How can action locally contribute to national initiatives?

**20 - 21 November 2002**

**NEMEX 2002 - The National Energy Management Exhibition and Conference.**

Birmingham

More information on: [www.nemex-energy.co.uk](http://www.nemex-energy.co.uk)

**5 December 2002**

**Renewable Energy in the East of England**

Swaffham, Norfolk

This one day event will examine the host of renewable energy opportunities within the East of England. Notably covered will be offshore and onshore planning, biomass, straw burning, wood chip burning and fuel cells.

More details on: [www.simongoreconsulting.com](http://www.simongoreconsulting.com)

**9 - 11 December 2002**

**European Wastewater Management and Environmental Compliance Forum**

London

The European Wastewater Management and Environmental Compliance Forum will bring together European water and sewage companies, industrial effluent producers, EU member states governmental bodies and environmental research groups to consolidate strategies for achieving compliance with EU wide environmental directives.

More details on: [www.iir-energy.com](http://www.iir-energy.com)

**12 - 13 February 2003**

**ENVIRENERGY 2003 Conference and Exhibition**

Bolton

Contact: Nicola

Tel: 01257 276176

Website: [www.envirenergy.org.uk](http://www.envirenergy.org.uk)

## International Diary Dates

**12- 15 November 2002**

**Seminar On Energy and Environment.**

Budapest, Hungary

The seminar will include discussions on climate change questions, evaluations of the Rio+10 World Summit and the European Social Forum.

More info on: <http://www.energiaklub.hu/englishweb/indexeng.htm>

**15 - 17 November 2002**

**17th Session of the Global Biodiversity Forum**

Valencia, Spain

Contact: Caroline Martinet, IUCN

Telephone: 41-22-999-0216

Fax: 41-22-999-0025

Email: [caroline.martinet@iucn.org](mailto:caroline.martinet@iucn.org)

Web Site: <http://www.gbf.ch/>

**18 - 21 Nov 2002**

**Green Cities Sustainable Cities Congress**

Midrand, South Africa

Organised by: Department of Water Affairs, Food & Trees for Africa, South African Local Government Association, Rand Water, and Johannesburg City Parks.

The Congress will follow on the Earth Summit activities.

More details on: <http://www.ierm.org.za/>

**20 - 22 November 2002**

**International Conference on "From conflict to cooperation in International Water Resources Management - Challenges and Opportunities"**

Delft, Netherlands

Contact: Alexander Otte, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO

Fax: 33-1-4568-5811

Email: [pccp@unesco.org](mailto:pccp@unesco.org)

Web Site: <http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/pccp/events.shtml>

This conference will take place at the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education. Organized by UNESCO and Green Cross International as part of the World Water Assessment Programme, it will reflect on the WSSD, introduce the results from their joint programme on moving "From Potential Conflict to Co-operation Potential: Water for Peace" and discuss these issues with stakeholders.

**25 - 26 November 2002**

**Sustainability in the Water Sector**

Venice, Italy

Contact: Lara Changizi

Telephone: 44-20-7654-5518

Fax: 44-20-7654-5555

Email: [sustainability2002@iwahq.org.uk](mailto:sustainability2002@iwahq.org.uk)

Web Site: <http://www.iawq.org.uk/template.cfm?name=sustainability2002>

[cfm?name=sustainability2002](http://www.iawq.org.uk/template.cfm?name=sustainability2002)

**27 - 29 November 2002**

**Eurocities 2002**

Barcelona, Spain

Organized by: Eurocities, Barcelona City Council

Contact: Conference Secretariat, Barcelona City Council, Pl. Sant Jaume, s/n 08002 Barcelona

Phone: +32-2/552-0873

Fax: +32-2/552-0889

Email: [c.marion@eurocities.be](mailto:c.marion@eurocities.be)

Website: <http://www.eurocities.org>

**6 - 7 December 2002**

**2002 Berlin Conference on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change**

Berlin, Germany

Contact: Sabine Campe

Email: [sabine.campe@pik-potsdam.de](mailto:sabine.campe@pik-potsdam.de)

Web Site: <http://www.fu-berlin.de/ffu/akumwelt/bc2002/index.htm>

Conference discussions will address the theme "Knowledge for the Sustainability Transition: The Challenge for Social Science."

**13 - 15 January 2003**

**Symposium on History and Forest Biodiversity - Challenges for Conservation**

Leuven, Belgium

Contact: Sofie Bruneel, Laboratory for Forest, Nature and Landscape Research, Catholic University of Leuven

Telephone: 32-16-32-97-21

Fax: 32-16-32-97-60

Email: [sofie.bruneel@agr.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:sofie.bruneel@agr.kuleuven.ac.be)

Web Site: <http://www.agr.kuleuven.ac.be/lbh/lbnl/forestbiodiv/>

The symposium will focus on the effects of history on the species composition and richness of forests.

**23 - 28 January 2003**

**World Economic Forum, Annual Meeting**

Davos, Switzerland

Contact:

Email: [contact@weforum.org](mailto:contact@weforum.org)

Web Site: [www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org)

**6 - 9 February 2003**

**Delhi Sustainable Development Summit (DSDS)**

New Delhi, India

Contact:

Telephone: +91-11 468 2100

Fax: +91-11 468 2144

Email: [program@teri.res.in](mailto:program@teri.res.in)

Web Site: [www.teriin.org/dsds/](http://www.teriin.org/dsds/)

This third Summit will focus on "The Message from WSSD: translating resolve into action for a sustainable future".

# USEFUL WEBSITES

STAKEHOLDER FORUM  
[www.stakeholderforum.org](http://www.stakeholderforum.org)

FOR EARTH SUMMIT 2002, NETWORK  
2002,  
ROADMAP TO 2002, BRIEFING PAPERS,  
ETC.  
[www.earthsummit2002.org](http://www.earthsummit2002.org)

STAKEHOLDER TOOLKIT FOR WOMEN  
[www.earthsummit2002.org/  
toolkits/women/index.htm](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/index.htm)

COPENHAGEN+5: A SOCIAL DEVELOP-  
MENT  
RESOURCE FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS  
[www.earthsummit2002.org/  
wssd/default.htm](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/wssd/default.htm)

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PROCESSES  
(MSPs)  
[www.earthsummit2002.org/msp](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/msp)

ANPED THE NORTHERN ALLIANCE FOR  
SUSTAINABILITY  
[www.anped.org](http://www.anped.org)

BIONET (BIODIVERSITY ACTION NET-  
WORK):  
[www.igc.org/bionet](http://www.igc.org/bionet)

THE BODYSHOP INTERNATIONAL AND  
GREENPEACE  
INTERNATIONAL  
[www.choose-positive-energy.com](http://www.choose-positive-energy.com)

BRITISH OVERSEAS NGOS FOR DEVEL-  
OPMENT (BOND)  
[www.bond.org.uk](http://www.bond.org.uk)

BUSINESS ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
(BASD)  
[www.basd-action.net](http://www.basd-action.net)

UN CSD SECRETARIAT  
[www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm)

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT,  
FOOD  
& RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)  
[www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT (DFID)  
[www.dfid.gov.uk](http://www.dfid.gov.uk)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
[www.doh.gov.uk/dhhome.htm](http://www.doh.gov.uk/dhhome.htm)

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY  
[www.dti.gov.uk](http://www.dti.gov.uk)

EARTH NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN (ENB)  
& LINKAGES  
[www.iisd.c  
a/linkages](http://www.iisd.ca/linkages)

ECONET  
[www.igc.org/igc/gateway/enindex.html](http://www.igc.org/igc/gateway/enindex.html)

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT  
[www.un.org/esa/ffd/index.html](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/index.html)

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH UK  
GLOBAL COMPACT  
[www.unglobalcompact.org](http://www.unglobalcompact.org)

GOVERNMENTS ON THE WEB  
[www.gksoft.com/govt/en](http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en)

GREENNET  
NETWORKING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT,  
PEACE,  
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT  
[www.gn.apc.org](http://www.gn.apc.org)

IDEA  
IMPROVEMENT & DEVELOPMENT  
AGENCY  
FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
[www.idea.gov.uk/](http://www.idea.gov.uk/)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLI-  
MATE CHANGE  
[www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON FOR-  
ESTS  
[www.un.org/esa/sustdev/forests.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/forests.htm)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OIL  
AND GAS  
PRODUCERS  
[www.ogp.org](http://www.ogp.org)

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COM-  
MERCE (ICC)  
[www.iccwbo.org](http://www.iccwbo.org)

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR LOCAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES  
[www.iclei.org/](http://www.iclei.org/)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVI-  
RONMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT (IIED)  
[www.iied.org](http://www.iied.org)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUS-  
TAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/>

LEAD INTERNATIONAL  
[www.lead.org](http://www.lead.org)

LIAISON COMMITTEE OF DEVELOPMENT  
NGOs  
TO THE EU  
[www.oneworld.org/liaison](http://www.oneworld.org/liaison)

LIFEONLINE  
A multimedia initiative on the impact of  
globalisation on Urban Environments  
[www.lifeonline.org](http://www.lifeonline.org)

LOCAL AGENDA 21 UK  
[www.la21-uk.org.uk](http://www.la21-uk.org.uk)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION  
[www.lga.gov.uk](http://www.lga.gov.uk)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL  
BUREAU  
[www.lgib.gov.uk](http://www.lgib.gov.uk)

OUR WORLD  
[www.wwflearning.co.uk](http://www.wwflearning.co.uk)

PEACE CHILD INTERNATIONAL  
[www.peacechild.org](http://www.peacechild.org)

SECRETARIAT FOR THE CONVENTION  
ON  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY  
[www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org)

SECRETARIAT FOR THE UNFCCC  
(UNITED NATIONS  
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE  
CHANGE)  
[www.unfccc.de](http://www.unfccc.de)

RICS FOUNDATION  
[www.rics-foundation.org](http://www.rics-foundation.org)

TEARFUND  
[www.tearfund.org](http://www.tearfund.org)

UK SOCIAL INVESTMENT FORUM  
[www.uksif.org](http://www.uksif.org)

UNA-UK  
[www.una-uk.org/](http://www.una-uk.org/)

UNDP  
[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

UNEP NAIROBI  
[www.unep.org/](http://www.unep.org/)

UN HOME PAGE  
[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

UN NON-GOVERNMENTAL LIAISON SER-  
VICE  
(NGLS)  
[www.unsystem.org/ngls](http://www.unsystem.org/ngls)

WATER UK  
[www.water.org.uk](http://www.water.org.uk)

WOMEN'S ENVIRONMENT AND DEVEL-  
OPMENT  
ORGANISATION  
[www.wedo.org](http://www.wedo.org)

WORLD BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUS-  
TAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
[www.wbcsd.org/](http://www.wbcsd.org/)

WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING  
CENTRE  
[www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION  
[www.who.org](http://www.who.org)

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT (EARTH SUMMIT 2002)  
[www.johannesburgsummit.org](http://www.johannesburgsummit.org)

WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF-  
UK)  
[www.wwf-uk.org](http://www.wwf-uk.org)



# ADDRESSES

ActionAid, Hamlyn House  
Macdonald Road, Archway  
London N19 5PG  
Tel: 01460 238000.  
Tel: 020 7 281 4101  
Fax: 020 7 272 0899

BOND  
British Overseas NGOs for Development  
Regent's Wharf, 8 All Saints Street  
London N1 9RL  
Tel: 020 7837 8344  
Fax: 020 7837 4220  
E-mail: [bond@bond.org.uk](mailto:bond@bond.org.uk)  
[www.bond.org.uk](http://www.bond.org.uk)

Business Action for Sustainable  
Development (BASD)  
38 Cours Albert 1er  
75008 Paris, France  
Tel: +33 (1) 49 53 30 65  
Fax: +33 (1) 49 53 28 59

Climate Action Network UK  
89 Albert Embankment,  
London SE1 7TP  
Tel: 020 7793 9296  
Fax: 020 7820 8620  
E-mail: [can-uk@wcl.org.uk](mailto:can-uk@wcl.org.uk)  
[www.canuk.org.uk](http://www.canuk.org.uk)

Commission on Sustainable  
Consumption  
Laurie Michaelis  
Oxford Centre for the Environment,  
Ethics and Society Mansfield College  
Oxford OX1 3TF  
Tel: +44 1865 282 903  
Fax: +44 1865 270 886  
E-mail:  
[laurie.michaelis@mansf.ox.ac.uk](mailto:laurie.michaelis@mansf.ox.ac.uk)

Community Development Foundation  
Vasalli House, 20 Central Road  
Leeds LS1 6DE  
Tel: 0113 246 0909  
Fax: 0113 246 7138

Council for Environmental Education  
94 London Street, Reading RG1 4SJ  
Tel: 0118 950 2550  
Fax: 0118 959 1955

Department for Environment, Food  
& Rural Affairs (DEFRA)  
Ashdown House,  
123 Victoria St, London SW1E 6DE  
Tel: 0044 (0)20 7944 3000  
Fax: 0044 (0)20 7944 6259

Department for International  
Development,  
94 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL  
Tel: 020 7 917 7000  
Fax: 020 7 917 0679  
E-mail: [epd@dfid.gtnet.gov.uk](mailto:epd@dfid.gtnet.gov.uk)  
Earth Negotiations Bulletin  
c/o IISD, 161 Portage Ave East  
6th Floor, Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
R3B 0Y4 Canada  
Tel: 00 1 204 958 7710  
Fax: 00 1 204 958 7710  
E-mail: [enb@econet.apc.org](mailto:enb@econet.apc.org)

Environment Council  
212 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BF  
Tel: 020 7836 2626  
Fax: 020 7242 1180  
E-mail: [info@envcouncil.org.uk](mailto:info@envcouncil.org.uk)

FIELD  
46-47 Russell Square  
London WC1B 4JP  
Tel: 020 7637 7950

Forum for the Future  
9 Imperial Square, Cheltenham  
GL50 1QB  
Tel: 01242 262737  
Fax: 01242 262757

Friends of the Earth  
26-28 Underwood Street  
London N1 7JQ  
Tel: 020 7 490 1555  
Fax: 020 7 490 0881

Health for All Network (UK)  
PO Box 101, Liverpool L69 5BE  
Tel: 0151 231 4283  
Fax: 0151 231 4209  
E-mail: [ukhfan@livim.ac.uk](mailto:ukhfan@livim.ac.uk)

IIED, 3 Endsleigh Street  
London, WC1H 0DD  
Tel: 020 7 388 2117  
Fax: 020 7 388 2826

Improvement & Development  
Agency  
(IDeA), Layden House,  
76-86 Turnmill Street,  
London EC1M 5QU  
Tel: 020 7296 6600  
Fax: 020 7296 6666  
E-mail:  
[local.agenda.21@idea.gov.uk](mailto:local.agenda.21@idea.gov.uk)

International Association of Oil and  
Gas Producers  
25/28 Old Burlington Street  
London W1S 3AN, United Kingdom  
Telephone: +44 (0)20 7292 0600  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7434 3721

International Council for Local  
Environmental Initiatives  
Training Centre, Eschholzstrasse 86  
D-79 115 Freiburg, Germany  
Tel: 00 49 761 368 9220  
Fax: 00 49 761 368 9229

LEAD International  
48 Prince's Gardens  
London SW7 2PE  
Great Britain  
Tel: 44 870 220-2900  
Fax: 44 870 220-2910  
E-mail: [info@lead.org](mailto:info@lead.org)

LGIB, Local Government House  
Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ  
Tel: 020 7664 3118  
Fax: 020 7664 3128  
E-mail:  
[james.beadle@lgib.gov.uk](mailto:james.beadle@lgib.gov.uk)

Living Earth Foundation

4 Great James Street  
London WC1N 3DB  
Tel: 020 7440 9750  
Fax: 020 7242 3817

Local Government Association  
Local Government House  
Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ  
Tel: 020 7664 3000

Local Government International  
Bureau  
Local Government House  
Smith Square  
London  
SW1P 3HZ  
Tel: ++44(0)20 7664 3117  
Fax: ++44 (0)20 7664 3128

Marine Stewardship Council  
119 Altenburg Gardens  
London SW11 1JQ  
Tel: 020 7350 4000  
Fax: 020 7350 1231

National Federation of Women's  
Institutes  
104 New Kings Rd, London SW6 4LY  
Tel: 020 7371 9300

New Economics Foundation  
Cinnamon House, 6-8 Cole Street  
London SE1 4YH  
Tel: 020 7407 7447  
Fax: 020 7407 6473  
E-mail: [info@neweconomics.org](mailto:info@neweconomics.org)

Overseas Development Institute  
111 Westminster Bridge  
London SE1 7HR  
Tel: 020 7922 0300  
Fax: 020 7922 0399

Oxfam, Policy Department  
274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX1 7DZ  
Tel: 01865 312 389  
Fax: 01865 312 417  
Oxfam Publications  
Tel: 01865 313922

Peace Child International  
The White House  
Buntingford  
Herts. SG9 9AH, UK  
Tel: +44 176 327 4459  
Fax: +44 176 327 4460  
Poverty Alliance, 162 Buchanan  
Street, Glasgow, G1 2LL  
Tel: 0141 353 0440,  
Fax: 0141 353 0686

Royal Commission on  
Environmental Pollution  
Steel House, 11 Tothill Street  
London SW1H 9RE  
Tel: 020 7273 6635  
E-mail: [enquiries@rcep.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@rcep.org.uk)

Shell Better Britain Campaign  
King Edward HSP, 135A New Street  
Birmingham, B2 4QJ  
Tel: 0121 248 5903  
Fax: 0121 248 5901  
Sustain  
94 White Lion Street, London N1 9PF

Tel: 020 7823 5660  
Fax: 020 7823 5673

Sustainable Development  
International (SDI Ltd)  
14 Greville Street, London EC1 8SB  
Tel: 020 7871 0123  
Fax: 020 7871 0111

Sustainable Northern Ireland  
Programme  
75a Cregagh Road, Belfast BT6 8PY  
Northern Ireland  
Tel: 02890 507850  
Fax: 02890 507851  
Tear Fund  
100 Church Road, Teddington  
TW11 8QE  
Tel: 0845 3558355  
Fax: 020 8943 3594  
E-mail: [enquiry@tearfund.org](mailto:enquiry@tearfund.org)  
Website: [www.tearfund.org](http://www.tearfund.org)

UK Social Investment Forum  
Holywell Centre, 1 Phipp Street  
London EC2A 4PS  
Tel: 020 7749 4880  
Fax: 020 7749 4881

UK Local Sustainability Group  
Norfolk County Council  
Martineau Lane, Norwich NR1 2DH  
Tel: 01603 223 201  
Fax: 01603 222 977

UK-Sustainable Development  
Commission (Secretariat)  
5th Floor, Romney House,  
Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RA,  
Tel: 020 7944 4964,  
Fax: 020 7944 4959,  
E-mail: [sd\\_commission@detr.gov.uk](mailto:sd_commission@detr.gov.uk)

United Nations Information Centre  
(UNIC)  
Millbank Tower (21st Floor)  
21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QH  
Tel: 020 7630 2703  
Fax: 020 7976 6478  
Water UK  
1 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9BT  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7344 1844  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7344 1866

West Midlands Environment Network  
218 The Custard Factory, Gibb  
Street, Birmingham B9 4AA Tel:  
0121 766 8927

West Midlands LA21 Network  
East Staffordshire Borough Council,  
Town Hall, Burton Upon Trent  
DE14 2EB  
Tel: 01283 508 626  
Fax: 01283 508 488

Women's Environment and  
Development Organisation  
355 Lexington Avenue. 3rd Floor  
New York 10017, USA  
Tel: 2129730325  
Fax: 2129730335  
email: [weddo@igc.org](mailto:wedo@igc.org)

Women's Environmental Network  
87 Worship St, London EC2A 2BE  
Tel: ++ 44 207 247 3327/9924  
Fax: ++ 44 207 247 4740  
E-mail: artemis@gn.apc.org  
www.gn.apc.org/wen

World Development Movement  
25 Beehive Place,  
London SW9 7QR  
Tel: 020 7 737 6215

Worldwatch Institute  
1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington DC 20036  
Tel: (202) 452-1992 ext.527  
Fax: (202) 296-7365

WorldWide Fund for Nature  
Panda House, Weyside Road  
Godalming GU7 1XR  
Tel: 01483 426 444  
Fax: 01483 426 409

# UN ADDRESSES

## UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES INCLUDING WORLD BANK AND IMF

Economic Commission for Europe,  
Palais des Nations,  
Bureau 370, 8-14 rue de la Paix  
CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland  
Tel: 00 41 22 917 44 44  
Fax: 00 41 22 917 05 05

FAO, Vialle delle Terme di Caracalla  
00100 Rome Italy  
Tel: 00 39 6 5225 3510  
Fax: 00 39 6 5225 5249

GEF Secretariat  
1818 H Street NW, Washington  
DC 20433 USA  
Tel: 00 1 202 473 0508  
Fax: 00 1 202 522 3240

HABITAT  
UN Centre for Human Settlements  
PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 00 254 2 624 260  
Fax: 00 254 2 621 234  
E-mail: anpraag@worldbank.org

ILO, Bureau of Public Information,  
4 route des Morillons  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland,  
Tel: 00 41 22 799 7940  
Fax: 00 41 22 799 8577

Intergovernmental Forum on  
Chemical Safety  
c/o WHO, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel: 00 41 22 791 3650/4333  
Fax: 00 41 22 791 4875  
E-mail: ifcs@who.ch

International Monetary Fund  
700 19th Street NW,  
Washington DC, 20431 USA  
Tel: 00 1 202 623 7000  
Fax: 00 1 202 623 4661

Office of the Chair of the Group of 77  
United Nations, Room S-3959  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
Tel: 001 212 963 0192  
Fax: 00 1 212 963 0050  
E-mail: g77\_office@together.org  
UN Convention on Biological  
Diversity Secretariat  
E-mail: biodiversity@mtl.net

UN Convention to Combat  
Desertification Secretariat  
Haus Carstanjen  
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8  
D-53175 Bonn, Germany  
Tel: 00 49 228 815 2802  
Fax: 00 49 228 815 2898 /99

E-mail: secretariat@unccd.de

UNCHS  
Mrs. Axumite Gebre-Egziabher  
(Coordinator), Istanbul+ 5  
Centre for Human Settlements,  
P. O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254-2-623831  
Axumite.Gebre-Egziabher@unchs.org

UN Division for Sustainable  
Development (UNSD)  
New York NY 10017 USA  
Secretariat Tel: 00 1 212 963 3170  
E-mail: aydin@un.org

## CSD NGO/MAJOR GROUPS STEERING COMMITTEE:

Sustainable Development Liaison  
Network  
Contact: Pieter Van der Gagg  
ANPED, The Northern Alliance for  
Sustainability, PO Box 59030  
1040 KA Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
Tel: 00 31 204 751742  
Fax: 00 31 204 751743  
E-mail: anped@anped.antenna.nl

UNDP  
European Office  
11-13 Chemin des Anémones  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva,  
Switzerland  
Tel: 00 41 22 979 95 42  
Fax: 00 41 22 979 90 05

New York Office  
1 United Nations Plaza, New York  
NY 10017 USA  
Tel: 00 1 212 906 5000  
Fax: 00 1 212 906 5023

Human Development Report Office  
336 E. 45th Street, Uganda House  
New York, NY 10017  
Tel: (212) 906-3661  
Fax: (212) 906-3677  
E-mail: hdro@undp.org

UNEP  
Information and Public Affairs,  
PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 00 254 2 621 234  
Fax: 00 254 2 226 886  
E-mail: ipaunep@gn.apc.org  
Tore J Brevik, Director,  
Tel: 00 254 2 623292  
Fax: 00 254 2 623927.

Financial Initiative Co-ordinator  
Paul Clements-Hunt  
Regional Office for Europe  
Tel: 00 41 22 979 9288

Fax: 00 41 22 796 9240  
E-mail: pch@unep.ch

Industry Office, Tour Mirabeau  
39-43 quai André Citroën  
75739 Paris Cedex 15 France  
Fax: 00 33 1 44 37 1474  
E-mail: unepie@unep.fr

Ozone Secretariat  
Tel: 00254 2 62 1234  
Fax: 00254 2 62 3601  
E-mail: ozoninfo@unep.org

Publications Distribution  
SMI Ltd, PO Box 119,  
Stevenage, Herts SG1 4TP  
Tel: 01438 748111  
Fax: 01438 748844

Regional Office for Europe  
15 Chemin des Anémones,  
1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel: 00 41 22 979 9111  
Fax: 00 41 22 797 3420  
E-mail: irptc@unep.ch

## UNEP/CMS Secretariat

United Nations Premises in Bonn  
Martin-Luther-King-Str.8  
D-53175 Bonn  
Germany  
Tel: 00 49 228 815 2401/2  
Fax: 00 49 228 815 2449  
E-mail: cms@unep.de

UNEP-WCMC  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre  
219, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge  
CB3 0DL  
Tel: +44-1223-277314  
Fax: +44-1223-277136  
E-mail: info@unep-wcmc.org,  
Website: www.unep-wcmc.org

UN ECOSOC NGO Unit  
Hanifa Mezoui, Room DC-2 2340  
United Nations New York  
NY 10017 USA  
Tel: 00 1 212 963 4843

UNESCO, 7, Place de Fontenay  
75352 Paris, France  
Tel: 00 33 1 4568 1746  
Fax: 00 33 1 4568 5652

UNFCCC Secretariat  
PO Box 260, 124 Haus Carstanjen  
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8  
D-53175 Bonn, Germany  
Tel: 00 49 228 815 1000  
Fax: 00 49 228 815 1999  
E-mail: secretariat@unfccc.de  
Website: www.unfccc.de

UN Framework Convention on  
Climate Change Secretariat  
PO Box 260124 D-53153  
Bonn Germany  
Tel: 00 49 228 815 1000  
Fax: 00 49 228 8151999  
E-mail: unfccc@unep.de

UNICEF  
3 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017  
United States  
Website: www.unicef.org

UNIFEM  
304 East 45th Street, 6th Floor  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
Tel: 00 1 212 906 6400  
Fax: 00 1 212 906 6705

UN Non-Governmental Liaison  
Service (NGLS)  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland  
Tel: +41-22/917 2076  
Fax: +41-22/917 0049  
E-mail: ngls@unclad.org  
Website: www.unsystem.org/ngls

UN Non-Governmental Liaison  
Service (NGLS)  
Room DC1-1106, United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017, USA  
Tel: +1-212/963 3125  
Fax: +1-212/963 8712  
E-mail: ngls@un.org

United Nations Publications,  
2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-853,  
New York NY 10017, USA  
Tel: 00 1 212 963 8302,  
Fax: 00 1 212 963 3489,  
E-mail: publications@un.org

United Nations Publications,  
Palais des Nations, CH-1211  
Geneva 10, Switzerland,  
Tel: 00 41 22 907 2606 or 907 4872  
Fax: 00 4122 917 0027,  
E-mail: unpubli@unog.ch

World Bank, 1818 H Street NW  
Washington DC 20433, USA  
Tel: 00 1 202 477 1234  
World Health Organisation  
20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland  
Tel: 00 4122 791 2111  
Fax: 00 4122 791 0746

## Stakeholder Forum

7 Holyrood Street, London SE1 2EL, UK  
Telephone: +44 (0)20 7089 4300  
Fax: +44 (0)20 7089 4310  
Email: info@earthsummit2002.org  
Websites: www.stakeholderforum.org AND  
www.earthsummit2002.org

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LIST FOR 2001

Executive Chair: Derek Osborn Vice Chairs:  
Margaret Brusasco-McKenzie (formerly EC DGXI); Malcolm Harper (UNA) Executive Committee: Mike Ashley (Local Government International Bureau, from December 2001); Andy Atkins (Tearfund); Monica Brett (until December 2001); David Brown (Overseas Development Institute, until November 01); Norma Bubier; Celia Cameron (UK Local Sustainability Group); Helen Carey (National Federation of Women's Institutes); Tony Colman MP (GLOBE UK); Herbie Girardet; Sharon James (TUC); Paul Jefferiss (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds); Barney Leith (Baha'i Community UK); Jiggy Lloyd (Severn Trent); Sally Nicholson (WWF-UK); Sarah O'Brien (Local Government International Bureau, until November 2001); Jenny Richards (TVE); Kathryn Shanks (BP Amoco); Andrew Simms (New Economic Foundation); Koy Thomson (ActionAid); Ros Wade (South Bank University); Adrian Wells (Overseas Development Institute, from December 01); David Woolcombe (Peace Child International) Co-opted Members: Jack Jeffery (WHAT); Peter Warren (WHAT)

**Observers & Special Advisers:** Andrew Blaza (Special Adviser); Mark Collins (UNEP/World Conservation Monitoring Centre); Bertrand Coppens (UNDP); Adrian Davies (DFID); Ahmad Fawzi (UNIC); John Gordon (Special Adviser); David Hales (Special Adviser); Sheila McCabe (DEFRA); Fiona McConnell (Special Adviser); Caroline McGrath (ICC); Anders Renlund (UNEP); Peter Sanders (UNA-UK); Peter Scupholme (Special Adviser); Jon Wonham

### STAFF

Felix Dodds (Executive Director); Rebecca Abrahams (Kiev 2003 Adviser); Georgina Ayre (UK Coordinator); Catherine Budgett-Meakin (UK Dialogue Group Coordinator); Rosalie Gardiner (International Policy Co-ordinator); Beth Hiblin (International Development Coordinator); Steve Horrax (UK Dialogue Group Coordinator); Hamid Houshidar (Finance Officer); Grégoire Le Divellec (Administrator); Toby Middleton (International Communications Manager); Aretha Moore (Personal Coordinator to the Director); Joanna Phillips (UK Dialogue Group Coordinator); Trevor Rees (Kiev 2003 Project Coordinator)

### PROJECT COORDINATORS

Victoria Cliff Hodges (Your Wake-Up Call Co-ordinator); Simon Ford (Marketing Adviser); Dr. Minu Hemmati (Implementation Conference Project Coordinator); Robert Whitfield (Implementation Conference Project Coordinator)

### PROJECTS

Gordon Baker (Implementation Conference); Anna Birney (Education Projects); Michael Burke (Implementation Conference); Prabha Choubina (Connections); Jasmin Enayati (Implementation Conference); Irene Gerlach (Implementation Conference Issue Coordinator); Susan Griffith (UK Team volunteer); Helen Harrison (UK Team volunteer); Marcus Hill (Implementation Conference); Geeta Kulshrestha (UK Team volunteer); Amanda May (UK Team volunteer); Carla Oliveira (UK Team volunteer); Claire Rhodes (Implementation Conference); Musa Salah (Implementation Conference);

### MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS

£250-£1250 for government bodies • £625-£1500 for companies • £75-£375 for NGOs • £70 for local organisations, councils and trade union branches • £30 for individuals + an additional £35 for publication services to individuals.

# Stakeholder Forum Publications

## Books

- **Multi-Stakeholder Processes for Governance & Sustainability** £18.95  
Dr Minu Hemmati. Earthscan.
- **Earth Summit 2002: A New Deal – 2<sup>nd</sup> edition** £19.95  
edited by Felix Dodds with Toby Middleton. Earthscan (*September 2001*)
- **Poverty in Plenty: a Human Development Report for the UK** £14.95  
edited by Jane Seymour and Tom Bigg. Earthscan (*September 2000*)
- **Earth Summit II - Outcomes and Analysis** £17.55  
Tom Bigg and Derek Osborn. Earthscan/UNED-UK (*April 1998*)
- **The Way Forward - Beyond Agenda 21** £17.55  
Edited by Felix Dodds. Earthscan/UNED-UK (*January 1997*)

## Reports

- **The Stakeholder Toolkit - A Resource for Women and NGOs** £ 7.50\*  
edited by Minu Hemmati & Kerstin Seliger. UNED Forum (*March 2001*)  
(\*free for developing countries)
- **Governance for a Sustainable Future** £10.00  
A report by the World Humanity Action Trust, WHAT (*2000*)

## Millennium Papers

- **Millennium Paper Issue 6** £3.50  
**Are Educators Ready for the Next Earth Summit?**  
By John C Smyth (January 2002)
- **Millennium Papers Issue 5** £ 3.50  
**The Road to Johannesburg**  
By Ashok Khosla (September 2001)
- **Millennium Papers Issue 4:** £ 3.50  
**Getting Health in a Handbasket**  
By Warren H (Chip) Lindner, with a preface by Gro Harlem Brundtland (*April 2001*)
- **Millennium Papers Issue 3:** £ 3.50  
**Women and Sustainable Development - from Local to International Issues**  
By Fiona Reynolds & Jane Esuantsiwa Goldsmith (*July 1999*)
- **Millennium Papers Issue 2:** £ 3.50  
**Local Agenda 21 into the New Millennium**  
By Gary Lawrence (*September 1998*)
- **Millennium Papers Issue 1:** £ 3.50  
**Towards Earth Summit II in 2002**  
By Derek Osborn (*April 1998*)

## Reports for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development

- **Perspectives on freshwater. Issues and recommendations of NGOs** £ 7.50  
Edited by Danielle Morley (*April 2000*)
- **Bio-prospecting and Benefit-Sharing** £ 7.50  
Report of a UNED-UK/Novartis Workshop (*April 1999*)
- **A Review of Codes of Practice for Sustainable Tourism** £ 5.00  
By Rosalie Gardiner (*April 1999*)
- **Gender and Tourism - Women's Employment and Participation in Tourism** £15.00  
Editor Minu Hemmati with the help of the Gender and Tourism Team (*April 1999*)
- **Sustainable Tourism and Poverty and Poverty Elimination** £ 2.50  
Edited by Rosalie Gardiner and Felix Dodds (*April 1999*)
- **Gender and Sustainable Consumption - Bridging the Policy Gaps** £10.00  
Salini Grover with Dr Minu Hemmati and Clare Flenley (*April 1999*)

**Please add £2.50 p&p order (UK & Europe) / £5.00 per order (Rest of world - Surface)**

**To order a publication, please send this order form to:**

Stakeholder Forum, 7 Holyrood Street, London, SE1 2EL, UK

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7089 4300 / Fax: +44 (0)20 7089 4310 / Email: info@earthsummit2002.org

Book Title:.....Quantity:.....

Book Title:.....;.....Quantity:.....

☐ Please invoice my institution/organisation (please attach official purchase order form)

☐ I enclose remittance of £....(Payable to Stakeholder Forum) (remember to include P&P - see above)

Card Type (Mastercard/Visa, Etc)

.....

(Stakeholder Forum regret that they cannot process payment by Amex or Switch)

Card No.: □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Expiry date:□□/□□

Name:.....Organisation:.....

Address:.....

.....

.....

.....

Postcode:..... Country:..... Email:.....

Signature:..... Date:.....