

Connections

SPECIAL WSSD - EARTH SUMMIT 2002 ISSUE



SUMMER 2002 ISSUE

Beyond Bali

From the editor

Well, we are almost there, the WSSD I mean! With an estimated 70,000 delegates in all - 110 heads of state, 6,000 UN delegates, 60,000 delegates to the Civil Society, 2,000 VIP global business leaders, and some 3,000 journalists. In addition, thousands of others will participate in different capacities - the enormity and significance of this event can hardly be sufficiently expressed. We have, in this Special WSSD - Earth Summit 2002 issue of Connections, tried to bring you a little closer to this great event by giving you a glimpse of what's happening out there. It would of course be impossible to report on all the myriad of activities in preparation for the WSSD.

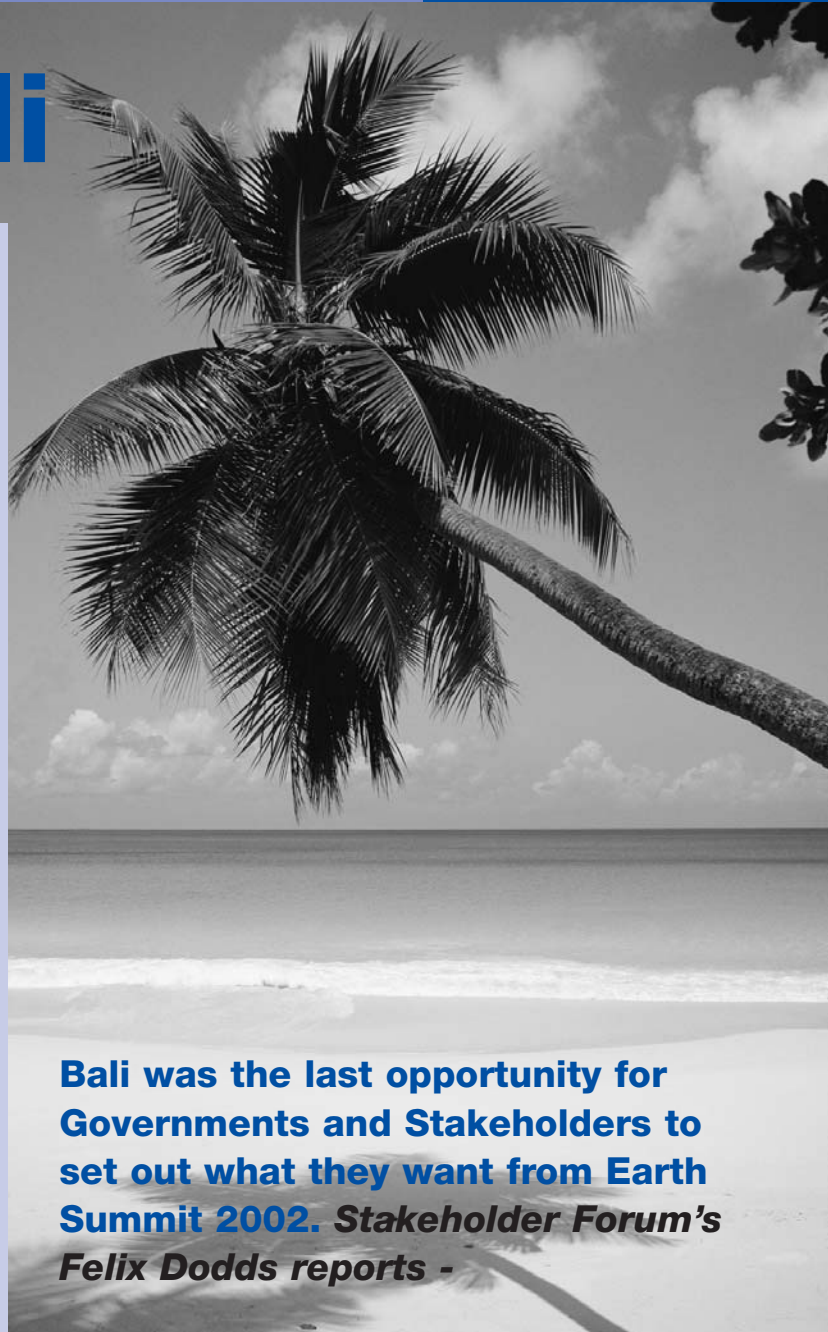
We begin with a report on the Bali PrepCom, which raised a lot of hopes but left much to be desired; we move on to the ambitious Earth Summit 2002 initiatives, many of which are still open for participation. UNED-UK Committee, being a primary UK focal point for WSSD, has been a hub of activities, especially with its 'UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002' project. We have a report on that.

Stakeholder Forum, along with the UN Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Management, held an online debate on the very important issue of 'disaster reduction and sustainable development'. We have a summary of that debate, in which over 350 experts in different fields from 80 countries took part.

The Local Government International Bureau (LGIB) - the European and International arm of the Local Government Association - has come up with a declaration for the WSSD. The declaration highlights the role of local authorities in developing partnerships between all sectors, and makes specific demands on central and local governments in the areas of urban and regional regeneration, waste, climate change, health etc. We have a summary of that. While the LGIB report talks about the community leadership, the LEAD International network report talks of creating leaders to address environment and development challenges in different countries.

It should come as no surprise that Corporate Responsibility is a major area of debate in many of the environment campaigns. We have a report on the Trade, Environment and Sustainability Programme which campaigns for sustainable economies. Freshwater and access to energy are other key topics in this issue - if only safe water and energy could be made available to the one billion people who lack access to them, it would not only raise their living standards but would make enormous headway in the socio-economic development of the poor nations. While water and

(continued overleaf)



Bali was the last opportunity for Governments and Stakeholders to set out what they want from Earth Summit 2002. Stakeholder Forum's Felix Dodds reports -

One of the major problems we faced going into Bali was that we found ourselves with the wrong document to negotiate. At the third PrepCom in New York in April governments had painfully negotiated a Chairs text that had no structure and that seemed to be lacking any vision.

(continued overleaf)

**SPECIAL PULLOUT SUPPLEMENT:
Looking back at Rio**

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Connections

Editor: Prabha Choubina

Stakeholder Forum

Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future (formerly UNED Forum) is an international multi-stakeholder forum 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 on Sustainable Development(CSD).

Acknowledgement

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energy figure in the Secretary General's priority issues, acronymed as WEHAB, different campaigning groups are trying their best to get the attention of the world leaders to these issues. We review these issues in the 'Choose Positive Energy,' 'Promoting Fresh Water...', and 'Energy and Sustainability' articles.

In this Special Issue, we have a Special Pull-out Supplement on the Rio Earth Summit in which we have tried to give you a feel of the event. We take a nostalgic look at the great event.

We have updates on some of the programmes we have talked about in our earlier issues, in News Update. In addition, we keep you updated on WSSD related conferences, and have our usual reports on Women and Youth groups' work towards WSSD. Don't forget to check out the media sector which has a major role to play in the whole process, and the details of the very interesting 'Earth Watch' programme. Plus, as usual, you will find our directories of useful addresses, websites and diary dates. Enjoy reading!

Good luck for all those attending WSSD - we hope to see you there!



Prabha Choubina



Pics courtesy: ISD-WSSD portal

The Bureau (left to right): Richard Ballhorn, Canada; Ositadinma Anaedu, Nigeria; Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Brazil; Emil Salim, Indonesia; Diane Marie Quarless, Jamaica; Lars-Göran Engfeldt, Sweden; Kiyo Akasaka, Japan; Ahmed Ihab Gamaleldin, Egypt; Ex-officio member Chris Badenhorst, South Africa; and Jan Kara, Czech Republic. Not pictured: Alexandru Niculescu, Romania

Around the corridors NGOs and other stakeholders produced a suggested structure for a Programme of Action many of these ideas were based on how Agenda 21 had been constructed:

- Basis for Action
- Objectives
- Activities
- Means of Implementation

Stakeholder Forum suggested an even more structured approach:

- Introduction to the issue
- Programme areas
- Basis for action
- Objectives
- Activities (at all levels)
- Means of implementation (including capacity building, technology sharing, education and training)
- Roles of stakeholders
- Financial resources (appropriate resource mix, e.g. ODA, FDI, etc)
- Timetable and targets
- Indicators

By the Wednesday of the second week of the Third PrepCom it looked like leadership given by South Africa might get us back on track for the final PrepCom for Bali. They released a Non-Paper not only identifying what the structure to a Programme of Action might look like but also showing with a couple of areas what such a Programme of Action might look like. Hopes rose further when in the April issue of Network 2002 when WSSD Bureau Vice Chair Dick Ballhorn wrote:

"The co-chairs of Working Groups I and II have met with the Secretariat to clarify proposals, to eliminate duplication, to better organize the text and to make the language more action-oriented prior to the texts being made available to the Chairman"

It was not to be, and by the end of the Bureau meeting in May it was clear we were going to have to negotiate from a newer version of the text that had come out of the Third PrepCom. This was a huge mistake, which the Programme of Action - now called for some reason the Implementation Document, (although it would be difficult to understand why) would never recover from.

Governments engaged in good faith with a document that it was difficult to find anyone excited about. One of the first rules that negotiators learn is that it is very difficult to increase



Emil Salim, The Chair

the vision of a poor document once you start negotiating it. Bali confirmed this.

Recognising the serious problems that Johannesburg was facing after PrepCom 3 the UN Secretary General in a speech at the American Museum of Natural History said:

"Still I sense a need for greater clarity on what Johannesburg is about and what it can achieve. Negotiators who meet later this month in Bali need to clarify if they are to draft a strong Programme of Action. The public at large needs clarity if they are to support the changes that must occur."

He went on to say:

"The summit also aims to move from commitments - of which we have plenty, 30 years ago, 10 years ago - to action. I see five specific areas where concrete results are both essential and achievable."



Indonesian delegation

He then identified:

- Water and Sanitation;
- Energy;
- Health
- Agricultural production;
- Biodiversity and ecosystems management;

How would this play into Bali? Would there be an attempt to produce a forward looking text building a Programme of Action around these five issues?

Unfortunately a background paper for only one of the five issues had been produced, dealing with Energy. In itself, this paper provided a good starting point which was rich with focused activities and indicative targets. If the remaining four are of similar quality then, with some political leadership, what might be achieved could be an excellent new forward text but no time to negotiate it. Or is there? At a recent briefing of governments in New York by the Secretariat there was discussion on holding an informal week of negotiations at the end of July and possibly extra days before Johannesburg.

What is left to negotiate is -

- 25% of the text mostly in the areas of trade, finance and means of implementation;
- The Political Declaration.

In Bali, on the trade and finance sections, the Environment Minister of South Africa Valli Moosa produced a suggested breakthrough which G77 could have lived with and which the EU and the US would do well to revisit. On the Political Declaration there could be acceptance for a very short Political Declaration which might be no longer than 10-15 paragraphs which should give political lead and vision not a summary of the Implementation Document.



Ministerial negotiations



As for the negotiations on governance, the work done over the last 18 months by UNEP has been watered down during the negotiations and needs reaffirming by world leaders in Johannesburg. We need a strong, well funded UNEP which has an ability to direct and facilitate the environmental governance agenda particularly within and between the MEAs if the voice of the environment is to be heard effectively. The attempt to address sustainable development governance is also vital and perhaps was too much to address in the time we had. A way forward would be for the Secretary General to engage in a root and branch review of sustainable development governance in time for 2007.

This approach might then clear a considerable amount of text and give the space to enable negotiations on a forward looking agenda on the Secretary General's five areas. In Outreach 2002, the 'daily conference journal' and sister newsletter to Network 2002, we summarised the Energy paper to give people an idea of what might be possible. An example of the text that we could start negotiating with would be:

"Goal: Progressively increase contribution of renewable energy in the energy mix of all countries. **Targets (indicative):** 5/10% of global primary energy to be contributed by new renewable energy sources. Focus on all relevant renewables - wind, energy (for increasing generating capacity from 20,000MW to 120,000MW. Similar targets as appropriate may be set for the following - Biomass, Solar, Hydro, Geothermal. **Milestones:** 5% by 2000 and 10% by 2015."

This kind of approach then would give a firm link between Type One (Negotiated text) and Type two (Partnerships), which we have all been calling for. It would mean that not everyone's Partnership would be covered as there are only five areas but this could then be monitored and would address the need to focus.

Johannesburg is teetering on the edge. There is a very positive path forward but will we take it? As we consider this perhaps we should think of Martin Luther Kings warning.

"Over the bleached bones of numerous civilisations are written the words. Too Late."

Felix Dodds

(This article also appears in the July 2002 issue of Networks)

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives

Local Government Session-Local Action Moves the World

ICLEI is planning a Local Government Session to be held during the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. The session, *Local Action Moves the World*, will open on August 27 and run for three days. A number of partner organizations will be involved in this endeavour.

Local Action Moves the World will provide an opportunity for local government leaders and their partners to present the key messages from the Local Government Dialogue Paper www.iclei.org/johannesburg2002/lgdp.htm, the official representation of the local government position, to the Summit and the world. These messages will be illustrated by best strategy case examples and supported by commitments for the future.

This special Session will allow representatives from all world regions to meet and share their specific perspectives, priorities and strategy proposals. There will be opportunities for dialogue between local government, other spheres of government, and various stakeholders on the key themes articulated in the Local Government Dialogue Paper.

To know more about how to get involved in the initiative, log on to the website: www.iclei.org/johannesburg2002 or email: loc-gov-session@iclei.org

Virtual Exhibition

showcasing sustainable development initiatives around the world

Virtual Exhibition initiative is a joint project of Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It has been created to provide a platform for all members of society - be they governments, NGOs, businesses or local communities - to share their sustainable development experiences and achievements.

The Virtual Exhibition is an innovative initiative which is hoped to 'bring the world to Johannesburg - and take Johannesburg to the world'. This multi-media showcase will not only display a multitude of sustainable development projects being pursued around the world, it will also bring summit proceedings to a global audience - in real time, via the internet. By visiting Virtual Exhibition at any time during the two weeks of the summit, one can see what is happening in Johannesburg or get a taste of what is happening in the wider world - all via a webcast tailor-made to suit a personal computer and its technical specifications. An online, moderated discussion forum will also allow anyone with a modem to exchange ideas, share opinions and contribute to the Johannesburg process.

On the ground at the summit itself, Virtual Exhibition will have a prominent presence. Broadcast on large screens throughout the various summit venues, it will keep conference

delegates informed of real initiatives being pursued in the real world - and serve as a reminder that the world is watching.

The theme of Virtual Exhibition is partnership. Therefore projects drawn from the vast array of grassroots initiatives currently being pursued around the world, in the interests of sustainable development, will be featured on Virtual Exhibition. Be it a micro-credit programme in a village in India providing entrepreneurs with the start-up capital for their own businesses or a sanitation project jointly undertaken by NGOs and a local community in El Salvador, the projects will be featured as examples of a partnership working to safeguard the planet's future prosperity. Interested parties are invited to submit details of their project - as well as electronic video footage - for inclusion in this innovative showcase.

For more details log on to the website :
<http://www.virtualexhibit.net/mainpages/background/index.php>

The Access Initiative

Promoting access to information, participation and justice in environmental decision-making

The Access Initiative seeks to improve decisions and policies that affect the environment and human lives by establishing common global practices for public access to information, participation, and justice in environmental decision-making. The Initiative is motivated by a vision of the world in which all people - regardless of citizenship, country of residence, wealth, or education - have access to the information and decision-making processes necessary to participate meaningfully in the management of their natural environment. To achieve this vision, the initiative seeks to accelerate implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration - access to information, participation and justice in environmental decision-making - by a diverse set of national and international institutions.

The Access Initiative is undertaken by The World Resources Institute, USA; Environmental management and Law Association, Hungary; Corporacion PARTICIPA, Chile; Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment, Uganda and Thailand Environment Institute, Thailand.

For a short background document describing the goals, strategy and methods of the Access Initiative, log on to website: <http://www.accessinitiative.org/about.html> or contact Gretchen Hoff, email: gretchen@wri.org

EnviroLaw Conference 2002

law + health and social issues = the future of our well-being

EnviroLaw 2002 is an initiative of EnviroLaw Solutions, a division of Edward Nathan Friedland (ENF), South Africa's leading firm of Corporate Law Advisors and Consultants. The conference, which will take place between 22- 25 August at International Convention Centre, Durban, will examine and explore the negotiation, agreement and ratification of conventions, the application of laws and regulations and their impact on sustainable development.

The main thrust of the conference will be to bring together inter-disciplinary stakeholders, with particular emphasis on environmental and sustainable development law, to link national and regional initiatives, share lessons learned, and provide a forum for the legal profession to:

- provide key inputs into the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- provide impetus for the creation of a International Court of Environmental Justice

The participants will include judges, parliamentarians, senior government officials, intergovernmental agency secretariats, legal experts, economists, political scientists and social scientists, scholars and experts in the field, development specialists, court administrators, civil society representatives.

Seminars and workshops will focus on specific experiences and evaluation of activities. Sustainable development and its relationship with law and justice will be explored, national and regional experiences shared. A mechanism will be developed that will continue this process after the conference.

For submission of papers or any other information, check the website: www.envirolawsolutions.org

The Equator Initiative

The world's greatest concentration of biological wealth is found in tropical developing countries that are beset by acute poverty. In these regions, the loss of biodiversity is accelerating as poverty is increasing. There are many ingenious and effective ways through which indigenous and other local communities are rising to these challenges. Unfortunately, their innovations remain largely unknown. Whether for food, medicine, or income generation, these groups are using their biological resources in a sustainable way to improve livelihoods.

The Equator Initiative will highlight successful initiatives undertaken by communities in the Equatorial belt, which promote poverty alleviation through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For this initiative, UNDP is partnering with BrasilConnects, the Government of Canada, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), IUCN - The World Conservation Union, the Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), and the UN Foundation to showcase highly successful and innovative partnerships for sustainable development in tropical ecosystems. The Equator Initiative aims to identify, highlight and honour these successful initiatives through the - Innovative Partnership Awards for Sustainable Development in Tropical Ecosystems; Learning Exchange Programme; and Knowledge Generation and Policy Impact Campaign.

The Equator Initiative seeks to promote a worldwide movement to reduce poverty and conserve biodiversity through the recognition of local achievements, the fostering of South-South capacity building, and by contributing to the generation and sharing of knowledge for policy impact through publications, radio, television and the Internet.

In the first component of the programme, five successful initiatives will be presented at the WSSD with a monetary award of US\$ 30,000, a trophy, and a certificate of recognition. Representatives of the recognized initiatives will be invited to attend the WSSD.

To know more about the eligibility and selection criteria for the Equator Initiative Award and other details, log on to the website: <http://www.undp.org/equatorinitiative/>

The UBUNTU EXHIBITION

The Best Practice Exhibition on Sustainable Development, referred to as The UBUNTU Exhibition will be held between 10 August and 10 September at Innesfree park, Sandton, Johannesburg. The exhibition will showcase the projects, implementation of Agenda 21 and new technologies for sustainable development which have been introduced since Rio. The Ubuntu Exhibition will also provide a forum for Government delegates, Inter-Governmental Organisations, Major groups and Civil Society to profile practical hands on solutions, partnerships, technologies and implementation of Agenda 21, with specific reference to the substance matters that the Heads of State and Government Summit will be addressing. It is envisaged that exhibitors at the Ubuntu Exhibition form the dominant coalition of the world's leading institutions who are driving sustainable development across all sectors of society. All accredited delegates to the WSSD (UN and SA Major Group) will have access to Ubuntu Village at all times. Participation in Ubuntu Village is not limited to exhibiting, The Johannesburg World Summit Company (JOWSCO) will also develop a cultural package that will include art, music, poetry, and film elements and will be requesting the participation of stakeholders in the shaping of this.

*For more details: check the website:
http://www.joburgsummit.com/SideEvents/Ubuntu_background.asp*

Water Dome

No Water No Future

"More than 1 billion people are without safe drinking water and twice that number lack adequate sanitation. More than three million people die every year from diseases caused by unsafe water...."

The primary objective of 'WaterDome', an initiative of The Africa Water Taskforce, is to put water high on the agenda of the WSSD. The African Water Task Force is organising a major parallel event 'WaterDome' between 28 August and 3 September at the Dome, located in Northgate, Johannesburg. The main objective of the event is to create water awareness by organising a dialogue between stakeholders from public and private organisations in the water sector and also provide the stakeholders an opportunity to launch and exhibit their water-related activities, policies, initiatives, new technologies, products etc.

The African task Force has created an organising committee for the event and it is chaired by Mike Muller, Director General of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry of the South African government.

The Organising Committee has identified six themes for the WaterDome. In Johannesburg, every day activities, discussions, a cultural programme and press conferences will be organised around one theme everyday.

29 Aug- Water, Regional Integration and Finance
30 Aug- Water and Food Security
31 Aug- Water and Nature
01 Sept- Water, Energy and Climate
02 Sept- Water, Health and Poverty
03 Sept- Water and Globalisation

*For queries regarding the event email: rai@waterdome.net
More information on: www.waterdome.net*

Greening the WSSD

The 'Greening the WSSD' is an initiative to ensure that the WSSD is organized along environmental "best practice" lines and that minimal waste is generated by the 60,000 delegates expected to descend on Johannesburg. In essence the initiative is expected to leave the host city, Johannesburg, cleaner and greener.

The "Greening the WSSD" Initiative has three main aims:

1. To help the organisers of the WSSD and its suppliers to develop policies and practices that will ensure that the way they operate during the WSSD conforms to environmental "best practice";
2. To implement and demonstrate best practices in waste management, water conservation, energy efficiency, and transport systems; and
3. To raise public awareness of environmental issues by exhibiting successful sustainable development projects

Some of the specific areas of intervention under the auspices of the Greening Initiative include:

- "Ensuring that the almost R400 million (US\$ 34 million) worth of services and materials procured for the WSSD comply with an environmental best practice framework, in terms of policy and manufacture.
- "Ensuring that the over 200 old busses used in Johannesburg for the conference, are fitted with catalytic converters to reduce emissions.
- "Undertaking an evaluation /assessment of the main conference venues and certain key hotels to ensure best

environmental practice is being implemented especially regarding energy efficiency and water conservation.

- "Ensuring effective waste management at the WSSD by encouraging the use of reusable and recyclable materials.
- "A campaign has been launched in partnership with Future Forests - a carbon-offset company - to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions generated from the WSSD, particularly those from the travel of delegates, are offset through compensating investments into energy-saving technology in South Africa.
- "Five thousand volunteers who will assist with the running of the WSSD and hosting the delegates will be trained in the principles of sustainable development and environmental best practice.
- "A "Sustainable Development Barometer" will give delegates a daily update on consumption of natural resources used during the WSSD
- "Sustainable development evaluations will be held — before, during and after the WSSD— to measure the impact of the WSSD on the environment and the success of efforts to reduce waste, water and energy usage.
- "Lessons learnt during the efforts to "green" the WSSD will be written-up in a Lessons Learnt Report, which will be used to help organise future international conferences in a sustainable way.

For more information log on to website:
www.greeningthewssd.com

UNED-UK NEWS

UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002

Phase Three: Bringing the UK National Process to Johannesburg

Through UNED-UK Committee's 'UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002' project, a broad range of UK stakeholders are participating in preparations for the WSSD. Phase three of this ongoing project will build upon the success of earlier work, which enjoyed strong, broad stakeholder participation and endorsement, as outlined in a recent report submitted to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Wherein the project's early successes included creating closer links between the large NGOs and medium, small and local stakeholder groups in the UK, phase three intends to forge those links into partnerships, up to and beyond WSSD, to advance sustainability in the UK for years to come.

UNED-UK Committee continues to be a primary UK focal point for WSSD and other sustainable development activities in the UK, and with further support from Government and others, will maintain that role up to and during the Johannesburg Summit. The UNED-UK Committee team, coordinated by Georgina Ayre with Special Advisor John Gordon, and managed by Charles Nouhan, will continue to build on the results of the earlier work programme by:

- Continuing as a primary source for up-to-date WSSD information, including looking beyond WSSD to future UK implementation
- Facilitating UK multi-stakeholder participation in Johannesburg and in the UK post-WSSD
- Providing the framework and space in which UK stakeholders can take national and international priority issues forward in the UK
- Continuing in its role as a trusted conduit between

stakeholders and Government departments, the Environment Agency, and other UK Government bodies with remits for sustainable development

The multi-stakeholder working groups will be consolidated and evolve to better reflect issues relevant to the UK as identified within the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, WEHAB¹, DEFRA's Sustainable Development Strategy, *Foundations for Our Future*, and the Government's International Environmental Strategy. The groups will analyze the Plan of Implementation vis-à-vis implications for the UK, identify existing projects contributing to the realization of the Plan of Implementation, and identify gaps in national, sub-national and local strategies with reference to the programmes of action being requested by the Plan of Implementation.

In addition, it is hoped that that groups will act as catalysts to facilitate partnerships to enable the Plan of Implementation to be put into practice, stimulate and facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships, initiatives and projects to progress sustainable development in the UK, and spark further Civil Society consultation, ensuring that action is also taken on relevant issues important to sustainable development in the UK, in particular those that are not recognised within the Plan of Implementation.

The team will endeavour to communicate WSSD by continuing to inform a growing number of stakeholders and, through the media, the public for the first time. As it did during earlier regional and global Summit PrepComs, UNED-UK Committee's dialogue group coordinators will attend the Summit. They will represent the UK dialogue group's stakeholders by working closely with the UK Government delegation, the WSSD Secretariat and report back to UK stakeholders on a regular basis.

For additional information, contact Georgina Ayre or Charles Nouhan on 020 7089 4300.

1 UN Secretary General Kofi Annan's priority issues: water and sanitation, energy, health, agriculture, biodiversity and ecosystem management.

Education, the key to Sustainable Development

At the beginning of the preparatory processes for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), education was marginally recognised as an important agenda. However over the last three preparatory meetings in New York, Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has been included as a means of implementation as a separate chapter in the Johannesburg Plan of Action. The main areas covered are basic education along the lines of Education for All (EFA), including an increase in resources and elimination of gender disparity. The programme also requires countries to integrate sustainable development into all education systems, including EFA and ESD into education plans. Provision of formal and non formal opportunities, implementation of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Work Programme on ESD and a decade of ESD to start from 2005. Education has been mentioned indirectly in other sections of the text, most significantly through increasing awareness to highlight the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns.

Education is nonetheless being recognised as being crucial to the major issues of the Summit as it enables people to develop knowledge, values and skills to participate in decisions about livelihoods and to engage in sustainable development. Education is finally moving to the heart of the process but the battle for concrete commitment and recognition of its importance is still not won.

The UNED-UK Committee dialogue group on ESD has been engaged in a consultation process, to review of the commitments made 10 years ago for education, public

awareness and training and to try and get this commitment and recognition needed globally. A National reporting template was created for governments and stakeholders to conduct a review of the commitments made in Agenda 21. Through this we have gained an overview of what has been happening in the UK, to compliment and back up the work of the UK Sustainable Development Education Panel. It looks at who are involved in ESD and the barriers to the progress. A list of criteria was drawn up to identify what makes a 'good' case study. Working from these issues and identifying unfulfilled commitments, a list of priority issues for practical steps were made, a lot of which is being called for at the WSSD. A major issue that came out of this consultation was that the wider education community did not feel connected to the process and therefore encouraged to continue their work i.e. there is a gap between practice and policy. In light of this we are now moving our network and group into the international arena by engaging with as many partners including UNESCO, the task managers of education.

The first step to facilitate practical action and to initiate ideas that can be brought together at Johannesburg and beyond is to create a newsletter titled Sustain[ED]. This will provide information about education at the summit as well as groups positions, a message board, debate and articles on what other organisations are doing, which could be turned into a valuable database of initiatives. The objective is to create a dialogue, thus bringing people together to help place education at the heart of sustainable development whilst giving a voice to education initiatives.

For more details please contact Anna Birney, Education Coordinator, UNED-UK, email: abirney@earthsummit2002.org.

STAKEHOLDER FORUM NEWS

Generating Type 2 Summit outcomes

The World Summit for Sustainable Development will be the first UN Summit to have two fundamentally different types of outcome. All existing UN conference outcomes have been multilaterally negotiated Governmental texts. These are now classed as Type 1 outcomes. The focus of the current summit is on a Programme of Action, a Type 1 outcome, to be signed by all Governments.

The Type 2 outcomes, the new outcome type proposed at the beginning of the year, are the new partnerships, new collaborative action contributing to the implementation of Agenda 21. (Strangely, the question of 'what to call the Type 2 outcomes' still remains! Nitin Desai confessed at Bali that he abhorred the name as it implied equality with Type 1. Stakeholder Forum's Outreach newsletter has launched a competition offering a small prize for the winning name that is ultimately adopted by the UN.) The partnerships can be between Governments, Governments and stakeholders or between stakeholders. The principles required for the establishment of such partnerships were addressed at the Bali PrepCom.

The perceived need to develop collaborative action reflects the perception within Stakeholder Forum early in 2001 when it was proposed to launch a process leading up to an Implementation Conference (IC) in Johannesburg, culminating in concrete agreed action plans and partnerships. That

process, Stakeholder Action for Our Common Future, was duly launched in July 2001. Multi-stakeholder Issue Advisory Groups were established for each of the four selected issues of Freshwater, Health, Energy and Food Security and issue papers were developed and discussed as a means of identifying the areas on which to focus. The process has now resulted in a series of proposed action plans which were announced at a Side Event at the beginning of the Bali PrepCom. The challenge now is to successfully engage those people and organisations who are logical participants in the action plans/partnerships. These participants will then work together with Stakeholder Forum and Issue Advisory Group support to develop their respective plans to a point where by the end of the IC they can be committed to and formally launched.

Many organisations large and small are currently working to develop new partnerships and extend existing ones. The Implementation Conference is the only process that is seeking to develop a large independent range of action plans and partnerships around the Johannesburg Summit. The action plans are listed on the website www.earthsummit2002.org/ic. UK stakeholders are invited to review this list and identify any plans which are directly relevant to them.

For further information please contact Minu Hemmati or Robert Whitfield at minush@aol.com and rwhitfield@earthsummit2002.org.

Disaster reduction as an important pre-requisite for sustainable development

"More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousands of lives. ... Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen."

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General, 1999

Efforts towards sustainable development and poverty eradication will never be successful unless greater attention is paid to the risk arising from natural hazards, and their impacts such as flooding, droughts, earthquakes, and fire. Over 100,000 lives lost each year due to natural hazards, 97% of deaths occur in developing countries. And taking preventative action could reduce the estimated global cost of an additional \$300 billion annually by 2050 if the likely impact of climate change is not countered.

During April and May 2002 Stakeholder Forum joined forces with the UN Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) in promoting an online debate on 'Links between natural hazards, environment and sustainable development; Taking action to reduce the risk to disasters.'

The aim of the debate was not just to obtain feedback and comment on ISDR's evolving background paper for WSSD. It was also about developing links between the sustainable development 'community' with disaster management practitioners, by raising awareness on key issues and discussion on problem areas that arise when you move from fine sentiments to practical action at all levels, whether it is institutional change or building grass-roots capacity.

A website was developed (www.earthsummit2002.org/debate) for this debate, in which over 350 experts in different fields, from 80 countries took part. The site has each week's discussion topic and posted replies. Topics covered included: Impact of natural disasters on development and how to reverse vulnerability; Risk assessment and early warning systems; Community involvement and awareness to reduce risk and develop coping capabilities; Education and capacity building. Each topic looked at key issues, lessons learnt, good ideas/models; constraints and barriers to implementation; roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders; concrete recommendations and partnership initiatives.

Amongst the myriad of results and reflections, it was clear that all the prediction and early warning tools in the world are invalid if results don't reach decision-makers. This is where the hurdles occur. But disaster risk management doesn't have to be rocket science. The importance of education and capacity building is often under-stated - agencies need to be more proactive. Community-based disaster preparedness is essential in preventing and responding to the full array of disasters that societies now face. Often the question is not so much about building capacity as it is about using current capacity better. For

example, using local NGO's who are already within communities and who might, with a bit of disaster risk reduction training themselves, be ideally placed to reach other target groups within the community e.g. health groups, education sector, etc. They can act as 'multipliers' for risk reduction messages.

Hazards are inevitable - disasters are not. Disaster reduction policies and measures have to be implemented to help societies and communities to become resilient to natural hazards whilst ensuring that development efforts do not increase people's vulnerability to these. Case studies highlighted how vulnerability to natural disasters, is to a large extent, a result of human action (or inaction) and behaviour. Lack of preparedness and inadequate communication between agencies are fundamental barriers.

Effective mitigation is about making links - links between people and the environment, between individuals and institutions and between local actions and global consequences. It is not just about repairing the damage that communities suffer when disaster strikes, but building strong foundations for securing a more sustainable future for all at risk. Behind statistics, lay lives. It is about finding and alleviating the common ground - the universality of human suffering.

For more details contact Jan McHarry, Debate Moderator,
email: jmcharry@earthsummit2002.org
website: www.earthsummit2002.org/debate

Disaster Reduction and Sustainable Development: Understanding the links between vulnerability and risk related to development and the environment. (Background Document No. 5) is an evolving document being prepared in a participatory manner as a contribution to the WSSD process. www.unisdr.org.

Jan McHarry

office shift...

**We work from
a new place now !**

Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future
(formerly UNED Forum), now works from a new office.

We are now located at:

**7 Holyrood Street
London SE1 2EL, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 207089 4300
fax: +44 (0) 2070894310**

Needless to say our website and all our email addresses remain the same!

Receive Connections online

We would like to encourage **Connections** readers to subscribe to the newsletter online. This will meet our goal to be more sustainable, and allow us to increase our circulation to other parts of the world. **Please notify us at connections@earthsummit2002.org if you would like to receive Connections by email.**

The only way is up!

The Local Government Association (LGA) has agreed a Declaration for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), taking place in Johannesburg between 26 August and 4 September. It highlights the unique community leadership role of local authorities in developing partnerships between all sectors, and sets out the future journey local government needs to take to improve the quality of life for their communities living now, and in the future.

The Local Government International Bureau (LGIB) - in essence the European and International arm of the LGA - has developed the declaration on behalf of local government in England and Wales. It covers many of the issues taken up on the international scene including the International Union of

Local Government and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).

In summary the Declaration commits local government to:

- work with central government and other partners to improve the long term quality of life of local communities;
- press central government to work in partnership with local government in policy development;
- make decisions which take account of the needs of future generations;
- identify and empower the socially excluded;
- champion the 'public interest' in raising awareness of unsustainable trends;
- develop approaches to procurement and local employment that meet the needs of sustainable development; and
- recognise the broader, global impact of local decisions.

It also makes specific demands on central and local government in the areas of urban and regional regeneration, planning, waste, climate change, transport, housing and health.

The Declaration is designed as a lobbying document with central government departments. For local authorities it is intended to provide them with a boost to continue their efforts, and also to revitalise the mainstreaming of sustainable development across all their activities.

Local authorities are encouraged to:

- discuss and consider adopting the Declaration;
- let the LGIB know of events or activities they are planning in the run up to, or after the Summit; and
- inform the LGIB of their plans to mainstream sustainable development into local strategic partnerships and community strategies.

The LGIB is planning a follow-up national conference in London on Thursday 17 October to discuss how the

Johannesburg outcomes can best be taken forward in the UK. The City and County of Swansea also have a proposal underway for a national conference in Wales."

A copy of the Declaration has been sent to all local authorities in England and Wales. Copies are also downloadable from the LGIB website at: <http://www.lgib.gov.uk>. At the same time, the LGIB and LGA have published 'Reach for the Summit', the first in a series of bulletins designed to keep local authorities informed of the WSSD process and of policy, events and activities being staged by local authorities in the UK. The LGIB is at present collecting examples of local government achievements in sustainable development.

For more details contact Fay Blair

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Fay Blair

Creating Leadership for Environment and Development

Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) is an international network of sustainable development professionals. The LEAD network which was set up in 1991 by The Rockefeller Foundation, aims to create and sustain a global network of emerging and working leaders ready and willing to address environment and development challenges in different countries. The network has 1200 members from nearly 70 countries, drawn from business, media, public sectors, academia and non-government organizations. At the WSSD, Lead is trying to contribute as dialogue promoter within different sectors.

LEAD's members have participated in all Preparatory Committees at the U.N. and a number of preparatory conferences hosted by partner organizations in the run up to Johannesburg. During the WSSD Third Preparatory Committee, LEAD organized a side event entitled: "Global Governance Made Simple: Finding Your Path in the U.N. Jungle". It included a panel discussion on global governance. All participants at the event spoke of their direct experiences of the intergovernmental system, and offered advice on how best to navigate it.

Besides the PrepCom, LEAD has been involved in many other activities in the lead up to WSSD. In March 2001, LEAD organized an international workshop on "Transforming the Intergovernmental System to Advance Sustainable Development: Rio+10 and Beyond". The aim was to continue the dialogue among LEAD Fellows and other experts on the role of international institutions for environment and development. The website (<http://johannesburg2002.lead.org>) dedicated to the WSSD provides relevant inputs shared by Fellows and Associates who are taking an active role in the national, regional and international preparatory activities. LEAD Fellows and Associates have also contributed in various ways

to successful projects in the context of Agenda 21. Many of them have been on the road to Johannesburg for a long time and their stories are at the core of the website section 'Leadership in Practice'. The section 'Intergovernmental System' provides a comprehensive framework for the debate about the future of global governance, in order to ensure that discussions about reform in different fora are linked.

LEAD plans to take part in partner organizations events, as well as to organize four side events, including a leadership session, a workshop on training for Sustainable Development, an intersectoral panel and the official launch of a new educational CD Rom on the principles of the intergovernmental

system. The CD is aimed at trainers, policymakers and the media - essentially anyone who needs to understand how intergovernmental institutions work. Another training tool, the Sustainable Development Module, also to be launched during a workshop with local leaders at the WSSD, comprises 11 chapters dedicated to various issues of relevance in the context of Agenda 21.

For more details contact Marcia Regis, email: marcia@lead.org; website: <http://www.lead.org> for training modules, contact Mark Smith, email: mark@lead.org

Recognize the Earth Charter at Johannesburg

The Earth Charter is an inspiring statement of basic principles and goals that should inform mankind's relationships with the world around us and with each other. It organises these principles under four main over-arching goals:

- Respect And Care For The Community Of Life
- Ecological Integrity
- Social And Economic Justice
- Democracy, Nonviolence, And Peace

The Charter has been negotiated over many years by an international commission, led by Maurice Strong and other eminent figures, and has been extensively consulted upon in all parts of the world. It is now being brought forward to Johannesburg with the challenge to governments to adopt, endorse or commend it.

Most Governments have so far appeared reluctant to take up this challenge.

Why is that?

The only answers I have so far heard from embarrassed officials seem very inadequate:

- Some seem to think the document has too much of motherhood and apple pie - worthy but dull.
- But others argue that it is too radical, and contains ideas about rights, about eradicating poverty, about peace and disarmament that are much too controversial.
- Some are fearful that to give any recognition to the document may begin to make it legally enforceable
- Others argue that it is too woolly ever to have any significant influence in the real world.

Although these arguments neatly contradict one another it does not stop them all being put forward by foot-draggers, and sometimes even by the same person.

It is high time now that the foot-dragging stopped, and that Governments and others faced up to the real challenge which the charter represents.

The Earth Charter is already spreading widely round the world, and is being used in many parts of civil society, in schools and colleges, in homes and in workplaces, to spread understanding of what sustainable development is all about and the deep principles which underlie it. Everywhere that it is being used by ordinary people in their own lives and work situations it is inspiring deep interest and commitment. It is well received in the developed and the developing world, amongst men and women, amongst different professional groups and by individuals. It is affecting the way in which people think about issues, how they relate different areas together, and how they weigh up priorities and balance difficult problems.

Of course it can and will continue to make its way in the world whether or not Governments give it any recognition. But government recognition in some form would give it added momentum in the world. Conversely Governments would themselves gain stature if they would give acknowledgement to the powerful principles and ideals embodied in the charter.

Nobody is suggesting that the Charter should be ratified and given direct legal force. It is not that kind of document. It is a statement of values not of law. But recognition by Governments of the value of the values embodied in it would give it greater weight and influence over time. That is what the friends of the Charter are aiming at.

There will be events in Bali to promote the Charter. Let us hope that there will be sufficient governments ready at last to respond positively, and to embody a suitable recognition of the Charter in the Johannesburg declaration.

Derek Osborn

The Youth Reporters Initiative for the WSSD

One of the interesting initiatives launched in the run up to the Johannesburg Earth Summit is- WSSD Youth Reporters Team. The initiative which is endorsed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), will provide young people, from all over the globe with the opportunity to work as journalists, providing media coverage of WSSD with a focus on youth perspectives and inputs. The team of Youth Reporters, in the age group of 16-25 years, will be mentored by Mr. Stephen

Somerville, Trustee and Former Director of REUTERS Foundation and are hoped to offer a different perspective from most of their more professional journalistic colleagues.

The objectives of the initiative are-

- (1) to create the website which would offer a great opportunity for young people from all over the world to express their opinions about sustainable development issues to an international audience via Internet.
- (2) to help youth from all over the globe in their attempts to promote sustainable development in their countries and internationally by drawing from the experiences and action of other youth.
- (3) to provide ongoing and up to date coverage of youth issues, inputs and actions during the WSSD, as well as performing interviews with youth actors at the WSSD.

- (4) to subsequently work on establishing cooperation with international and local newspapers that will be covering the Summit and sustainable development issues, in order for them to publish youth stories, even after the WSSD.

At the WSSD a team of eight youth reporters will produce a daily newsletter detailing the most interesting aspects of the Summit, which will be circulated throughout the WSSD. There will also be a website edition and extracts for newspapers and other websites that would be willing to publish the stories and reports on interviews conducted with youth actors.

For more details contact: Pierre Andipatin, Project Coordinator at pierre.gyn@freemail.absa.co.za or Mirza Delibegovic, Team Coordinator email: mirzadelibe@hotmail.com Tel.: + 387 61 204 174

CAMPAIGNS

Trade, Environment and Sustainability Programme

As a world-wide federation of diverse and independent grass-roots based environmental organisations campaigning for fair and environmentally sustainable societies that meet people's needs, Friends of the Earth International (FOEI) has found taking a stand on neoliberal economic globalisation absolutely unavoidable.

Almost all Friends of the Earth's campaigns, from oil exploration in Ecuador, aquaculture in Asia and gold mining in Ghana, through to recycling rules in Europe and energy issues in the US, have a common element: they are deeply influenced by neoliberal economics in general and trade policy in particular. As a result, Friends of the Earth's Trade, Environment and Sustainability Programme, which campaigns for sustainable economies, has found it necessary to take a strong stand on trade issues.

Neoliberal economic policies are failing people in many different ways. We live in a world in which inequality is on the increase and many millions are unable to meet even their most basic needs. Forests are being clear-cut, minerals strip-mined and fossil fuels exploited at completely unsustainable rates to provide resources for the global economy. Democracy is being eroded as power is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. Biodiversity and cultural diversity are dwindling at an alarming rate. Hard won social and environmental standards are threatened.

If we continue on this course, the prospects for both current and future generations seem grim. The real challenge for humankind will be providing a decent quality of life for a predicted population of 10 billion people in 2050, whilst reducing environmental impacts to sustainable levels. Neoliberal economic globalisation is increasing the scale of that challenge by encouraging the pursuit of profit regardless of social and environmental costs.

FOEI's Trade, Environment and Sustainability Programme brings its campaigners from all continents together to campaign on these issues, regionally and internationally. The

campaigners work together to develop common policy positions and solutions, as well as sector- and country-specific case studies showing the negative impacts of free trade on the environment and people's livelihoods.

At present, the focus of attention is undoubtedly the World Summit on Sustainable Development. From a trade campaigner's point of view, prospects for the WSSD are looking pretty bleak given governments' continued, wholehearted and apparently unquestioning support for and inclusion of trade liberalisation. At a time when millions of people around the world are voicing growing concern about the social and environmental impacts of trade liberalisation - especially its impact on natural resources, food production and rural economies - the apparent use of the Earth Summit to promote the WTO's trade agenda strikes a thoroughly discordant note.

Governments participating in the Earth Summit should not be promoting trade liberalisation. They should instead be tackling the impact of trade liberalisation on inequality and over-consumption; and focusing on pursuing participatory, equitable and sustainable policies that support local needs, economies and communities around the world. Some smart thinking is needed before Johannesburg. Key steps should include removing all references to the WTO's Doha negotiating agenda and agreeing to a full and independent review of the WTO's Uruguay Round of trade negotiations; rejecting export-led development; promoting food security, food sovereignty and non-intensive agriculture; and safeguarding multilateral treaties on the environment, development, health, labour and human rights from free trade rules. Friends of the Earth believes that a different, democratic, equitable and sustainable future really is within our grasp. The Earth Summit could be making all the difference by mapping out a path towards new and sustainable economies fit for the 21st century. But will it?

For further information contact Ronnie Hall, Trade Coordinator, FOEI, email: ronnieh@foe.co.uk, website: www.foei.org

Ronnie Hall

Choose Positive Energy

Why the link between poverty and energy at WSSD must be renewable



The 'Choose Positive Energy' campaign is a joint venture between The Body Shop International and Greenpeace International running up until WSSD in Johannesburg. The campaign aims - (1) to help secure a political commitment to providing renewable energy for the two billion people living in poverty, globally; (2) to build customer demand for green electricity in countries where this is already available. The thesis for the campaign is outlined in the 'Power to Tackle Poverty' report by the Intermediate Technology Development Group (The report is available on the campaign website www.choose-positive-energy.org)

The global element of the campaign is in the form of a public petition of up to 2.5 million signatures that people can sign in an outlet of The Body Shop or through the campaign website. In the 30 countries where the petition is being collected, it will be presented to environment ministers prior to them leaving to Johannesburg. The global petition will also form part of a very visual statement being planned in Johannesburg itself. Renewable energy is no longer just an issue of environmental concern (as if climate change were not enough), but there are compelling social reasons why it represents a sustainable approach to tackling issues of poverty. In communities where women and children spend many hours a day collecting fuel or oil for lamps, where batteries for radios are an expensive luxury, where no electricity means no refrigeration for vaccines - access to energy is increasing seen as a prerequisite to realising the universal rights such as health or education. Greenpeace and The Body Shop are urging all Governments to make that clear link between energy and poverty and not to keep the environmental and developmental agendas apart.

The question then becomes: how much of the energy that is required by the two billion without, should be renewable? The

G8 Task Force on Renewable Energy, chaired by Sir Mark Moody Stuart and Corrado Clini, concluded that it is the realistic solution for 800 million people in the developing world within the next 12 years. This is a big step in the right direction and needs to be championed by the British Government - even if it faces opposition from some other partners in the G8 and beyond. There is much vested interest in countries such as the USA or Australia to maintain the unfettered expansion of the oil and coal industries respectively. This must be resisted at Johannesburg for the sake of the climate and wider humanity. Last week, Greenpeace joined some of the communities in Thailand demonstrating against the import of Australian coal and the expansion of coal-fired power stations. Whole communities signed the Choose Positive Energy petition showing that renewable energy is not just some pipe dream of environmental idealists in the North.

The Body Shop and Greenpeace are hosting events both at the final PrepCom in Bali and at Johannesburg to remind elected officials that renewable energy has growing support from the public and an increasing number of companies such as The Body Shop that has no vested interest in the energy industry but a wider commitment to environmental justice. For all of you who would want to Choose Positive Energy and Reject Negative Energy, connect with The Body Shop, Greenpeace or the joint campaign website www.choose-positive-energy.org.

For more details contact John Morrison, Head of Global Campaigning and Community Affairs, The Body Shop International, email: john.morrison@the-body-shop.com

John Morrison

Promoting Fresh Water Agenda for WSSD

Poverty eradication will be the focus for the Earth Summit in Johannesburg. It's hard to think of any single factor that can contribute more than the provision of safe water and sanitation services around the world, freeing time for economic activity and raising health standards. We should never forget that Victorian water and sewerage engineers contributed more to raising life expectancy in Britain than any single medical breakthrough. But of course it is not just the technical provision of water and sewerage services that is important, rather it is our ability to provide those services in a way that is truly sustainable over the long-term.

That's the theme that was picked up by the Prime Minister in his challenge for Rio+10 to five sectors, including water, to develop innovative strategies to promote sustainability. So how are we responding to the challenge? Companies are taking an active role in shaping the DEFRA water and sanitation partnering initiative which will focus initially on projects in South Africa and Nigeria. But just as importantly they are reviewing the way they work at home.

This means taking a good look at our own operations; seeing how we can reduce inputs of energy and other resources; maximise our ability to recycle, minimise the environmental impacts of our operations; and get the best from environmental enhancements.

As an industry we have put sustainability at the heart of our policy making. Key to delivering sustainable services that give the desired outcomes to customers in a cost-effective and environmentally friendly manner is our ability to work well with a range of stakeholders.

This is easy to say, not so easy to deliver. Traditionally the water industry has responded to meeting quality issues by engineering solutions. This is of course our job but such solutions come at a price to customers, often a considerable one. Perhaps we would achieve more effective and more sustainable solutions by getting to the heart of the problem.

For example pollution from pesticides is increasing in raw water, that is the water taken from all sources and treated to drinking water standards. We can of course provide a technical fix for this, but at a price. A more sustainable solution would be to reduce the amount of pesticides getting into raw water.

This means that we are working with Government to encourage them to make better use of the Common Agriculture Policy and move away from production subsidies to payments for environmental enhancement and better land management. A lot can be done within the existing system but even more with the promised reform of CAP this summer. Just as importantly we are working with farmers' groups and pesticides manufacturers to promote best practice in the use and storage of pesticides.

Measuring whether we are making progress towards our objective of a sustainable industry is also critically important. It enables us to see if we are moving in the right direction and to identify barriers to progress. We have already started by developing a set of nineteen indicators, in consultation with more than thirty stakeholder groups, which are designed to measure environmental impact across the range of our activities. Our third report has just been published and can be

downloaded from <http://www.water.org.uk/index.php?cat=3-904>. During 2002 we are developing, again in consultation with stakeholders, social and economic indicators. We hope to start reporting on the whole set during 2003.

We are happy to take up the challenge thrown down to us by the Prime Minister but also to challenge Government to help us build a framework which will deliver a sustainable water industry, securing adequate water resources and a well maintained infrastructure. This is the commitment that we want to see made at Johannesburg, applicable as it is to all countries whatever their state of development.

*For more details contact Sue Nowak, Policy Co-ordinator,
Water UK, email: Snowak@water.org.uk, website:
www.water.org.uk*

Sue Nowak

Water UK represents UK water suppliers and waste water operators at a national and European level.

Water matters...

- **Over 1 billion people lack access to safe water...**
- **Over 2.4 billion people lack access to adequate sanitation...**
- **2 out of 3 people will be living with water shortages by 2025...**

Water Matters is a campaign to ensure that everyone has access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Initiated by Tearfund and WaterAid, Water Matters is petitioning the UK Prime Minister to ensure that water and sanitation issues are high on the agenda at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Water Matters petition is calling for the UK government to encourage UN member governments at the UN Earth Summit to agree an action plan for the 2015 drinking water target and ensure national policies for managing water resources are in place by 2005.

The second part of the petition asks the UK government to promote and secure an international agreement to achieve the 2015 sanitation target. The Prime Minister needs to encourage other UN member governments to take the issue of sanitation seriously and promote an agreement during the 2002 Earth Summit. The third part of the petition calls on the UK government to increase its aid budget to 0.7% of GNP, while increasing the percentage share of water and sanitation spending.

*To take action today sign the Water matters petition online at www.watermatters.org.uk. To obtain copies of the petition contact either WaterAid or Tearfund:
WaterAid, Tel: 0207 793 4500;
email: campaigns@wateraid.org.uk
Tearfund, Tel: 0845 355 8355; email: enquiry@tearfund.org*

Energy and sustainability

With energy being recognised as one of the WSSD's five key focus areas, the energy sector and hence the oil and gas sector takes a particular significance. But what is the impact of Oil and Gas on the environment and the society? It is answered, in part, in the oil and gas industry's contribution to a series of 22 reports produced by the industry sector and published by the United Nations Environmental programme (UNEP), in the lead up to the WSSD. The report jointly produced by the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) and the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP), shows how ten years of applying innovative technology and improved management systems have helped to meet demand and maintain security of supply within a framework of corporate social responsibility.

Specifically, the report focuses on 12 key issues: biodiversity, climate Change, engagement and community outreach, ethics and human rights, oil spill prevention and response, product stewardship, safety, technical cooperation & capacity building, urban air quality, waste management, water management.

The report illustrates tangible progress in each of these areas, with over 70 case studies covering individual company initiatives as well as joint efforts through national, regional and global industry associations. Among the projects featured are a reforestation programme in Bolivia, a solar power project in Abu Dhabi, environmental education in Egypt, human rights awareness-raising in Burma, efforts to combat AIDS and malaria in Africa, vocational training courses in Trinidad, encouraging the use of cleaner rickshaws in India and finding water for

desert communities in Yemen and Angola. An Annex shows how oil and gas industry efforts and achievements such as these are aligned with Agenda 21.

In the foreword to the report, the IPIECA and the OGP chairmen, Randy Gossen and Wolfgang Schollnberger concede that *'For some, the very notion of oil and gas development within the context of sustainability is a contradiction. For others, the idea provides an opportunity for dialogue, consensus and creativity'*. Though the report focuses on a decade of progress, it also acknowledges sector's shortcomings and the challenges ahead. They add, *'In concentrating on securing future supplies of oil and gas, we have perhaps paid less attention to other, equally important aspects of our business... We readily acknowledge that as individual companies - and as industry we do not always have the right answers. sometimes we do not even ask the right questions. therefore probably the biggest challenge we face is in working more closely and effectively with others; listening to and hearing from diverse points of view'*.

For more details contact: Lloyd Slater, OGP
email: Lloyd.Slater@ogp.org.uk
Tel: 02072920603

IPIECA represents the integrated petroleum industry on key global environmental issues such as global climate change, biodiversity, oil spill preparedness and response, air quality and health. OGP represents the upstream oil and gas industry before international organisations including the IMO, UNEP and other groups under UN umbrella.

Lloyd Slater

NGO NEWS

Rescue Mission 2002 - sustainable development, as perceived by youth

In preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Peace Child International is bringing out a book, *'Rescue Mission 2002'* which will bring together young peoples ideas on sustainable development. The book is based on the original 'Rescue Mission' book which explained Agenda 21 in simpler and more exciting fashion, and has sold over 320,000 copies worldwide and been translated into over 20 languages.

'The Rescue Mission 2002' however aims to look at how far Agenda 21 has been implemented around the world. It will review all the commitments made by our governments in Agenda 21 and the other major UN conferences of the 1990's. How far have these been implemented? More importantly, what still needs to be done and how? Young people participated at all stages in the making of this book. They expressed their



views in articles, pictures, photographs, poems etc. A group of young editors from around the world came together in February 2002 in Buntingford, Hertfordshire to work on different contributions and produce the first draft. In April, with the co-operation of the International School of Geneva, a second group of

young editors came together to put finishing touches to the book.

Finally a team of Peace Child representatives will present the book to the UN agencies and NGOs at the WSSD, as a demonstration of the importance of education for sustainability and the inclusion of youth in achieving it.

For details contact
Russell Parkinson, Peace Child International
email: rescue2002@peacechild.org
website: www.peacechild.org/rescue2002

Women demand a peaceful and healthy planet

A vision of the world by 2015

In August, women from all regions of the world will come together in Johannesburg, South Africa, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where they will present "Women's Action Agenda for a Peaceful and Healthy Planet 2015" (WAA2015) - a comprehensive blueprint of their dreams and goals for the future.

Women's Action Agenda 2015 puts forth a platform for sustainable, gender-sensitive, people-centered development built on principles of peace and solidarity; equity and shared power; social justice and respect for human rights; culture and biological diversity; and environmental integrity.

The two-year consultation process that involved connecting with women's networks and organizations from around the world and meeting with women at UN preparatory meetings and at other national and regional meetings represents a collaboration that has always been essential to the international women's movement. Crossing issues, cultures and nations, Women's Action Agenda 2015 expresses core visions and values for a sustainable society. Following are highlights:

Peace

Peace is a prerequisite for sustainable development and steps must be taken to address the ecological, social, economic and political causes of conflicts, violence and terror. Women are calling for the universal ratification and implementation, without reservation, of the International Criminal Court. They are also calling for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 and the promotion of non-violent forms of conflict resolution.

Globalization for Sustainability

Left unchecked economic globalization driven by liberalized market forces, results in growing gaps between rich and poor, increasing poverty, violence and crime, and environmental degradation. Women, who are impacted on multiple levels, are demanding that the neo-liberal paradigm governing the global economy be replaced with a sustainable, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sound development framework that addresses the needs of people and the planet. This includes increasing the number of women in decision making positions, adopting national gender budgets and establishing a UN Convention on Corporate Accountability.

Access and Control of Resources

Earth's biological diversity is threatened by the irreversible destruction of natural habitats and endangerment of animal and plant species due to production and consumption patterns driven by market forces. Women demand the implementation of all instruments to halt further destruction, including the treaty on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the Convention on Biodiversity, and the Kyoto Protocol on global warming. Other

actions include establishing systems of accountability for those responsible for polluting, mainstreaming gender in national and international sustainable development agencies and developing gender-disaggregated data.

Environmental Security and Health

Worldwide environmental security is at risk, and people, especially those living in poverty, are exposed to toxic substances and radiation, lack clean water and sanitation, or live in disaster prone areas. Women are calling for gender-disaggregated data on environmental health risks, increased access for young people to HIV-prevention information and services and the phasing out of the production and use of nuclear energy and toxic substances by 2015. Governments should aim to halve by 2015, the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water as recommended in the UN Millennium Report.

Governance for Sustainable Development

Governance is not gender-neutral. Women's participation in governance structures at local regional and international levels remains woefully low. Governments and international institutions must commit to measurable goals and timetables to achieve critical mass (30%) of women in decision-making by 2003 and gender balance by 2005. A reporting mechanism to track progress should be established in the UN. Women also call on Local Agenda 21 processes to be engendered and promoted as part of local government structures.

Capacity Building

Women's education is key to the promotion of poverty eradication and the slowing of population growth but women and girls comprise the majority (65%) of the world's non-literate. Women are calling for programs to achieve full literacy for all. They are also calling for gender sensitive education and the protection and integration of women's traditional and indigenous knowledge in education, policy and decision-making processes.

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Partnerships between governments, institutions and civil society should be built on principles of respect for human rights, transparency and accountability, inclusiveness, equal participation, and gender balance and equality. Women are calling for a clear and enforceable Partnership Code of Conduct along with the provision of financial and other capacity-building resources to enable true participation and equal partnerships.

*For more details contact Matebello Motloun,
email: Matebello@wedo.org*

Matebello Motloun

UK government's preparations for the WSSD

<http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200102/cmselect/cmenvaud/616/61602.htm>

The House of Commons Environment Audit Committee has published a two volume report relating to UK Preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The committee sought views on the UK's progress to date, across government, in relation sustainable development and the degree to which this has been actively reviewed and monitored. This progress is discussed in the context of the 'story' which the UK has to tell at Johannesburg and in consideration of whether the UK's existing policy framework and structures are adequate to accommodate any further agreements we may sign up to be a comprehensive review of UK progress on sustainable development since the Rio Earth Summit.

To help assess the degree of engagement across Government with respect to the Summit, the Committee requested written memoranda from every Government department, asking each to explain its role in the UK's preparations for WSSD, and its area of responsibility for

progressing the Government's sustainable development strategy. It also took oral evidence from the Deputy Prime Minister; the Secretary of State for International Development; and the secretary of state for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Oral evidence was also taken from Jonathon Porritt, Chairman of the Sustainable Development Commission and a cross-section of NGOs involved in the UK preparations for WSSD representing environmental, business and local government interests.

The path to Johannesburg

www.worldwatch.org/worldsummit

To build momentum for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Worldwatch Institute has released a new interactive web-based timeline, The Path To Johannesburg. It traces from the publication of Silent Spring, which is popularly believed to have influenced the environmental movement in 1962, to this year's WSSD. The timeline provides snapshot of some of the world's most significant environmental moments and allows users to learn more on a wide range of issues, from biodiversity to global warming to third world debt, by accessing Worldwatch's vast library of research and other resources on the web.

Source: eg magazine/volume 8/number 6/June 2002

MEDIA

Earth Watch- an insight into environment since 1992

Viewers in the 180 million homes TVE reaches via BBC World TV, will be given a unique insight into what the 1992 Earth Summit meant for ordinary people. For ten years TVE has been covering the fate of eight children who were born at the time of Rio.

"Our crews are catching up with the families now on three continents", says Robert Lamb Director of TVE. "I don't think it will come as a surprise to viewers of Earth Report that we can find no evidence at all that all the grand plans agreed in Rio made any difference at all to their lives or environment."

The Growing Up films will also go out during the Summit on South African TV. Growing Up is just the endpoint of a 26 programme series 'Countdown to the Summit' that started on BBC World in April. "I think it's fair to say that by the time the Summit convenes we will have covered stories on the broad Johannesburg agenda", says Lamb. "No station or production company has made this kind of commitment".

"We all fervently hope this time it will all be different", says Lamb. To give people from all walks of life a chance to have their say, TVE is asking 21 people - from farmers to film stars - what their wish for the Summit is. "We are giving everyone a minute to tell the world leaders what their wish for saving the world is." The I Wish public service announcements will also go out a month before the Summit on the BBC.

And what will happen to Earth Report after the Summit?

BBC WORLD

"Last time at Rio there was a tsunami of television interest in the environment, but it quickly subsided to a ripple. With stations axing environmental programming across the board, TVE's Earth Report was that ripple - my wish", says Lamb "is that we can get not only some interest in sustainable development, but some sustainable coverage on other channels as well."



Earth Watch is on BBC World at GMT:

Mondays 21:30;

Tuesdays 01:30, 09:30;

Saturdays 18:30;

Sundays 07:30.

for local broadcast times check www.bbcworld.com

For more details contact Christina Olsen, TVE,
email: christina.olsen@tve.org.uk,
Tel: +44 (0)20 7586 5526

Christina Olsen

your wake up call

Young People Speaking On Behalf Of The Planet

Conference of young delegates to WSSD

Your Wake Up Call's recent Conference in Birmingham held between April 7 and 12, was voted a huge success by all the delegates. 80 young people aged 13 to 18 from all over the U.K, South Africa and Ireland joined together as representatives of numerous charities and non-governmental organisations (NGO's) as well as a number of school's in Birmingham and Johannesburg. They will all be attending The World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa this September. The five-day residential Conference at Millennium Point provided a vital meeting point for like-minded individuals, united in their desire to change the world for the better. They left with a renewed urgency to save the environment.

The theme of the Conference was food. The morning sessions were held at the Young People's Parliament where presentations, debates, discussions, voting, live-link ups and workshops enabled the young people taking part to exchange a diverse collection of ideas and opinions from the different backgrounds and organisations/schools they represented. The visiting speakers came from the BBC, Born Free Foundation and the Science Museum in London to mention a few, and highlighted issues which provided the delegates with an insight into the importance of living a sustainable way of life. The theme of food ties well with the subjects, which are expected to be on the agenda of the Earth Summit i.e. water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity.

The afternoons were scheduled with a variety of practical activities. At the Birmingham Nature Centre, the delegates created a herb garden as a lasting footprint, a bench to admire it from and a compost area. The College of Food provided the facilities for the delegates to cook and share their ideas on the



The young delegates



meal they would like to share with the world leaders when they are in Johannesburg. They are in contact with Kofi Annan, Tony Blair and President Mbeke about this.

The National Trust and The University of Derby organised an interactive drama that featured the opening of a supermarket, contrasting the options it offered the people of the area, and the impact it would have on the local environment and the local livelihoods. The delegates acted the roles of reporters on a number of different newspapers and produced amusing headlines.

The evenings featured wide-ranging entertainments - a sports league, an IMAX film, an interactive debate with Jonathon Porritt, an entertainment by the delegates, and finally African dancing, drumming and a disco on the last night.

As well as encouraging the delegates to put their own ideas into action in their own ways through their charities, schools or home environments, the Conference was a hive of activity in initiating projects, activities and events which the delegates will

Delegates preparing meal



Delegates creating a garden



action together at the Earth Summit. Through a meal, videos, advertisements, a newspaper, the creation of a garden, press opportunities and other activities the delegates will represent their wishes for a sustainable way of life to the world leaders gathered in Johannesburg, demonstrating that young people have a voice which must be listened to and acted upon. As a result of the April Conference there is a great deal of media interest in Your Wake Up Call's delegation to the Earth Summit. More important still these delegates are representative of charities, NGO's and schools twinned between Birmingham and Johannesburg which will be part of a long-term association with Your Wake Up Call and ensure that over the next decade the politicians and world leaders are continually kept on their toes and reminded of their duties to protect the future of our Planet.

The Conference was made possible thanks to the generosity of a Trust, and the wide-ranging support of Birmingham City Council. Prince Charles was kind enough to take an interest in the Conference and wrote a foreword to the programme publication.

*For more informations contact Victoria Cliff Hodges,
email vchodges@earthsummit2002.org or Sarah Williams,
email: swilliams@earthsummit2002.org
Website: www.your-wake-up-call.org*

WWF's Our World winners take up challenge

Four pupils from across the UK won the opportunity of a lifetime to join the world leaders in discussing the future of our planet at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg. The winning pupils, to be known as 'WWF Earth Champions', were short listed from the four winning schools in the 'WWF Our World School's Challenge' and finally selected by BBC Newsround. The challenge, supported and funded by the government, provided the opportunity for four schools (one in each UK country - England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) to win £15,000 each for an innovative 'sustainable makeover' plan for their school.

The 'WWF Earth Champions' will play an active role at the Summit and in the preparations leading up to it. They will be expected to voice their opinions and those of other young people back home, report back to the youth



WWF



OUR WORLD
www.wwflearning.co.uk

of the UK direct from the Summit on decisions taken, and interview ministers and other delegates. Prior to the Summit they will also take part in online debates on the new Our World website at www.wwflearning.co.uk/ourworld with pupils from across the UK which will culminate in the posting of messages to the Prime Minister before he leaves for the Summit.

The four winning schools and their Earth Champions who will begin to turn their plans into reality are:

England : Brixington Junior School, Devon for their plan to create a sustainable outdoor classroom which will incorporate solar panels and energy saving devices.

Tim Green aged 10.

Northern Ireland : Ballymena Primary School, County Antrim for their plan to conduct a sustainability audit and develop the school grounds with the creation of an orchard, weather station and a sensory garden.

Peter Burton aged 10.

Scotland : Lunnasting Primary School, Vidlin, Shetland for their plan to create a wind turbine and install solar panels to supply energy to the school.

Stephanie Wiseman aged 11.

Wales : Ysgol Gyfun Llanhari, Llanharry, PontyClun, Mid Glamorgan for their plan to produce a theatrical performance on the sustainability theme which will performed at local schools and videoed for others to use.

Rhys Davies aged 17.

Congratulations and good luck to the winners!!

*For more information contact Loraine Lacey, WWF-UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1483412494, Fax: +44 (0) 1483 412490
Email: llacey@wwf.org.uk*

The website www.wwflearning.co.uk/ourworld has a number of online activities for pupils including a weekly news magazine, online quiz, jigsaws to complete and virtual exhibitions of work from students who took part in the primary and secondary schools internet debates in April/May this year. Another Primary Schools debate, 'Taking Action', will take place in September after the World Summit to enable children to discuss and reflect upon the wider sustainability issues discussed by world leaders in Johannesburg. The focus of this debate will be: 'What actions need to be taken to ensure a more sustainable future?'

Messages will be posted to the website by young people who have attended the Summit, reporting on what has been happening at this key event, and including interviews with participants. A Secondary Schools debate will also take place at this time. For more information, contact Wendy Hardy at WWF-UK".

International children's Conference on the Environment

Children to Challenge World Leadership in Johannesburg

The International Children's Conference on the Environment was held at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada from May 21 to 25. The conference which was sponsored jointly by the UNEP, the Government of Canada and Tetra Pak Canada Inc., was attended by a total of 385 children and 251 adult delegates, representing 80 countries.

The finale of the fourth International Children's Conference on the Environment was filled with lively entertainment and final addresses, but there was also an air of seriousness to the ceremonies. Almost 400 children adopted and presented the key challenges that will be delivered to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg later this year. The challenges are direct and focused demands for environmental action by governments of the world.

Two child delegates from the conference, Analiz Vergara from Quito, Ecuador and Justin Friesen from Nova Scotia, Canada were elected by their conference peers to personally deliver the challenges at WSSD.

"We want clean water and clean air for everyone," said Analiz Vergara, who is a Junior Board member for the conference. "These are basic human rights, not privileges. The challenges we have developed represent the children - the next leaders - and the hope for our future. We must make sure that

governments listen to us."

Justin Friesen, also a member of the Junior Board, said, "Some of the key challenges to governments of the world include:

- Ensure that people from developing countries all have access to clean drinking water and that it is shared equally. (Water)
- Sign the Kyoto protocol. (Climate Change)
- Forgive the debts of developing countries. (Healthy Communities, Healthy Children)
- Give tax breaks for environmentally friendly products. (Resource Conservation)"

In total, 50 challenges will be presented to world leaders at the upcoming summit in Johannesburg, August 26 to September 4, 2002. They were developed by the children in their Friendship Groups, based on the conference's daily themes of: Water; Climate Change, Healthy Communities, Healthy Children; and Resource Conservation.

"The presentation of these challenges at WSSD sends a very powerful message that children's voices must be heard," said Mr. Kakakhel, United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director for UNEP. "UNEP is committed to continuing this conference series, and is already very involved in producing the 2003 ICC that will be held in New London, Connecticut, USA. Plans are also underway for the 2005 conference in Japan."

For more information, please contact:

Alan Dolan, Communications Manager Phone: 250-478-8056;
250-883-0228 (cell) website: www.icccanada2002.org
email: adolan@islandnet.com

Oxford Earth Summit

In April 2002 the student-led Oxford Earth Summit took place. This four-day summit was an enjoyable and informative event that attempted to encourage positive action and inclusive debate on sustainable development and environmental issues in the UK.

This unusual and useful summit brought together experts from humanitarian, scientific, political and business backgrounds and placed them in front of a public audience. Some of the speakers were: Lord (Robert) May, the World Bank's Special Representative to the UN and WTO; Prof. Norman Myers, President of the Royal Society; Sir Richard Jolly of the Meteorological office, Dr. Richard Jones, founder, the Big Issue magazine.

Each of the 30 expert speakers was asked to deliver an accessible and informative 20 minute talk and then take 20 minutes of questions from the audience. This allowed the speakers to highlight their own key points and concerns while also allowing the audience to ask the questions that mattered to them.

The entire summit was digitally recorded and will soon be available on the website www.earthsummit.info. This website already has over 200 annotated useful-links to a wide range of UK and international sustainable development and biodiversity websites and will continue to be regularly updated and added to before and after the Word Summit on Sustainable Development.

Within the next couple of months a brief summit report

summarising each speaker's talk and their 3-5 of their recommendations for action will also be made available via www.earthsummit.info and in hardcopy.

The organisers of the Oxford Earth Summit advocate a long-term agenda based on facts, accountability, fairness and action... it was therefore interesting that recurring themes throughout the summit were the need for fairness and accountability through greater democracy in local, national and international decision-making. It was stressed that for many social and environmental problems prevention, based on knowledge and action, is much better than cure.

It can only be hoped that at the WSSD we can find the necessary vision and determination to commit to taking personal and national responsibility for our many shared problems. Hopefully, public events such as the Oxford Earth Summit help to encourage our leaders that people do care about the state of their society and environment, that co-operation is possible and that a mandate to take difficult and bold decisions for the common good does exist. The feeling at the Oxford Earth Summit was that there are many things we can all do as individuals, businesses, governments and that there are many achievable outcomes if we wish to build on the sentiment and consensus of the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and make positive change happen.

Please email matt.prescott@zoo.ox.ac.uk if you would like to suggest a useful link or have any comments/advice.

Diary

UK Diary Dates

● 16 July 2002

JOHANNESBURG AND BACK:
Preparation and Implementation of Earth Summit 2002

Birmingham

Organised by: UNED-UK Committee
contact : info@earthsummit2002.org

● 16 -17 September 2002

Business Strategy and the Environment Conference 2002

Hulme Hall, University of Manchester, Manchester

Organised by: ERP Environment

For more information visit:

<http://www.erpenvironment.org/index1.html>

● 23 - 26 September 2002

Fifth Symposium of the International Urban Planning and Environmental Association

Christ Church, Oxford, United Kingdom

Contact: Maureen Jones

Telephone: 44-1865-484870

Fax: 44-1865-484884

Email: mljones@brookes.ac.uk

Web Site:

<http://www.brookes.ac.uk/upe5>

● 28 - 29 September 2002

Managing Sustainable Products:
Organizational Considerations in Product and Service Development

London

Organized by: The Centre for Sustainable Design.

The Conference to explore the organisational issues surrounding sustainable product design

For more information visit:

<http://www.cfsd.org.uk/events/tspd7/index.html>

International Diary Dates

● 12 - 15 Aug 2002

STOCKHOLM WATER SYMPOSIUM :
Balancing Competing Water Uses-
Present Status and New Prospects
Stockholm, Sweden

The symposium is an interdisciplinary platform to focus global attention on key water issues, facilitate dialogue, seek constructive solutions to pressing problems, highlight outstanding achievements in the field, and inspire future water leaders.

Contact: Stockholm International Water Institute

Telephone: 46-8-522-139-75

Fax: 46-8-522-139-61

Email: siwi@siwi.org

Web Site: <http://www.siwi.org/sws2002>

● 19 Aug - 4 Sep 2002

WSSD CIVIL SOCIETY GLOBAL FORUM
Johannesburg, South Africa

Contact: Civil Society Secretariat

Telephone: 27-11-403-4119

Fax: 27-11-403-0790

Email: info@worldsummit.org.za

Web Site:

<http://www.worldsummit.org.za>

● 22 - 25 August 2002

ENVIROLAW CONFERENCE 2002
Durban, South Africa

This conference will offer a platform for the international legal community to suggest mechanisms that will interlink international and regional treaties and conventions in order to improve their implementation and enforcement.

Contact:

Telephone: 27-11-269-7944

Fax: 27-11-269-7899

Email: info@envirolawsolutions.com

Web Site:

<http://www.envirolawsolutions.com>

● 24 - 26 August 2002

IMPLEMENTATION CONFERENCE -
STAKEHOLDER ACTION FOR OUR
COMMON FUTURE

Johannesburg, South Africa

Contact: Minu Hemmati

Telephone: 44-20-7839-7171

Fax: 44-20-7930-5893

Email: minush@aol.com

Web Site:

<http://www.earthsummit2002.org/ic>

● 26 August - 4 September 2002

Johannesburg Summit 2002 - World Summit on Sustainable Development
Johannesburg, South Africa

Contact:

Telephone: 1-212-963-6870

Fax: 1-212-963-1186

Web Site:

<http://www.johannesburgsummit.org>

● 27 - 28 August 2002

Economy, Environment and Society -
World Forum on Sustainable Development

Johannesburg, South Africa

Organised by: The International Research Foundation for Development

Contact: International Research Foundation for Development

Telephone: 1-763 689-2963

Fax: 1-763 689-0560

Email: info@irfd.org

Web Site:

<http://www.irfd.org/events/wf2002/intro.html>

● 27 - 28 August 2002

WSSD Local Government Session - Local action moves the world

Johannesburg, South Africa

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), will be convening a forum focusing on the ability of local government to achieve tangible improvements in global environmental and sustainable development conditions through cumulative local action

Contact: ICLEI World Secretariat

Telephone: 1-416-392-1462

Fax: 1-416-392-1478

Email: loc-gov-session@iclei.org

Web Site:

<http://www.iclei.org/rioplusten/signup.html>

● 28 - 30 August

Aspiration and Reality: Building Sustainability

Indaba Hotel, Johannesburg

Organised by: RICS Foundation with Global Alliance for Building Sustainability

This is a unique opportunity for practitioners and decision-makers working in these sectors to influence WSSD outcomes - and the future of the world and its people.

More details on: <http://www.earthsummit.net/>

● 11 - 13 September 2002

International Conference on the role of higher education in Sustainable Development

Grahamstown, South Africa

The conference, which will be held at Rhodes University, seeks to challenge leaders in higher education to report on environmental innovations, research and management practices in an international forum.

Contact: Karin Prigge

Telephone: 27-82-709-5329

Fax: 27-46-622-6242

Email: BigTree@intekom.co.za

Web Site:

<http://www.rhodes.ac.za/environment/emsu.html>

● 3 - 6 October 2002

First International Conference Control of the Greenhouse Effect

Strasbourg, France

Contact:

Web Site: <http://www.greenhouse-effect.org>

Useful Websites

STAKEHOLDER FORUM **www.stakeholderforum.org**

FOR EARTH SUMMIT 2002, NETWORK 2002,
ROADMAP TO 2002, BRIEFING PAPERS, ETC.
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 DEVELOPMENT
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

ANPED
THE NORTHERN ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY
www.anped.org

BIONET (BIODIVERSITY ACTION NETWORK):
www.igc.org/bionet

THE BODYSHOP INTERNATIONAL AND GREENPEACE
INTERNATIONAL
www.choose-positive-energy.com

BRITISH OVERSEAS NGOS FOR DEVELOPMENT (BOND)
www.bond.org.uk

BUSINESS ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(BASD)
www.basd-action.net

UN CSD SECRETARIAT
www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd.htm

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD
& RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA)
www.defra.gov.uk

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT (DFID)
www.dfid.gov.uk

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
www.doh.gov.uk/dhhome.htm

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
www.dti.gov.uk

EARTH NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN (ENB) & LINKAGES
www.iisd.ca/linkages

ECONET
www.igc.org/igc/gateway/enindex.html

FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
www.un.org/esa/ffd/index.html

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH UK
www.foe.co.uk

GLOBAL COMPACT
www.unglobalcompact.org

GOVERNMENTS ON THE WEB
www.gksoft.com/govt/en

GREENNET
NETWORKING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, PEACE,
HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT
www.gn.apc.org

IDEA
IMPROVEMENT & DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT
www.idea.gov.uk/

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
www.ipcc.ch

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON FORESTS
www.un.org/esa/sustdev/forests.htm

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OIL AND GAS
PRODUCERS
www.ogp.org

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC)
www.iccwbo.org

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR LOCAL
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES
www.iclei.org/

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT (IIED)
www.iied.org

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/>

LEAD INTERNATIONAL
www.lead.org

LIAISON COMMITTEE OF DEVELOPMENT NGOS
TO THE EU
www.oneworld.org/liaison

LIFELINE
A multimedia initiative on the impact of
globalisation on Urban Environments
www.lifeonline.org

LOCAL AGENDA 21 UK
www.la21-uk.org.uk

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
www.lga.gov.uk

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL BUREAU
www.lgib.gov.uk

OUR WORLD
www.wwflearning.co.uk
www.wwf.org.uk

PEACE CHILD INTERNATIONAL
www.peacechild.org

SECRETARIAT FOR THE CONVENTION ON
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
www.biodiv.org

SECRETARIAT FOR THE UNFCCC (UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE)
www.unfccc.de

RICS FOUNDATION
www.rics-foundation.org

TEARFUND
www.tearfund.org

UK SOCIAL INVESTMENT FORUM
www.uksif.org

UNA-UK
www.una-uk.org/

UNDP
www.undp.org

UNEP NAIROBI
www.unep.org/

UN HOME PAGE
www.un.org

UN NON-GOVERNMENTAL LIAISON SERVICE
(NGLS)
www.unsystem.org/ngls

WATER UK
www.water.org.uk

WOMEN'S ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATION
www.wedo.org

WORLD BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
www.wbcsd.org/

WORLD CONSERVATION MONITORING CENTRE
www.unep-wcmc.org

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION
www.who.org

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (EARTH SUMMIT 2002)
www.johannesburgsummit.org

WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF-UK)
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
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
www.canuk.org.uk

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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

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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

Environment Council
212 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BF
Tel: 020 7836 2626
Fax: 020 7242 1180
E-mail: 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

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

Improvement & Development
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(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

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

LGIB, Local Government House
Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ
Tel: 020 7664 3118
Fax: 020 7664 3128
E-mail:
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
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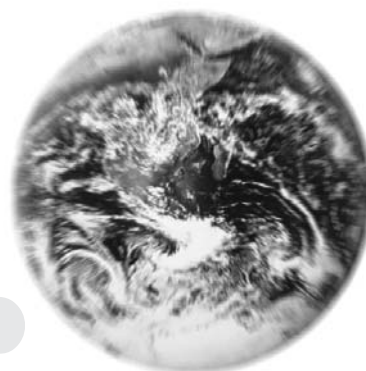
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LOOKING BACK AT



LOOKING BACK AT

1

The Rio Earth Summit, which was officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was organised by UNCED secretariat, hosted by the Brazil government and attended by 108 heads of State; 2,400 representatives of NGOs, besides thousands of others.

2

The UN Secretary-General at the time was Boutros Boutros-Ghali; Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello was elected the President of the Conference and Maurice F Strong, the Secretary-General of the Conference.

3

The UNCED 'Plenary sessions' were held at the Rio Centro, a conference centre in the southern end of Rio and the 'Global Forum' (a series of simultaneous events that provided an opportunity for all sectors to express their independent views) was held at Flamengo Park.

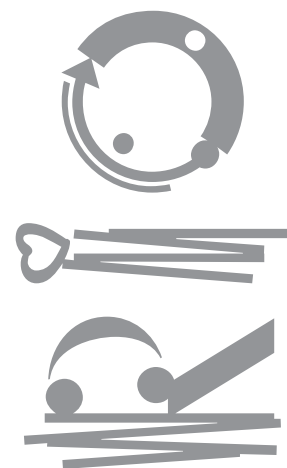


Were you at the Rio Earth Summit? 'No' is louder than 'Yes'! Given the fact that an event of this enormous importance and impact, took place 10 years ago, it is quite logical that many young people who are now working in the field of environment were still in schools and colleges and hence were not involved in the event. I myself was a young teenager who, at that time knew just that this was an important event, where world leaders and lots of other people met to take important decisions regarding environment. Nothing more, nothing less!

Interestingly, ten years later, so much has been said and read about what emerged from the earth summit, that Agenda 21, sustainable development etc have become the most unforgettable catch

Looking Rio Earth

phrases in the environment sector. At this juncture, when we are heading toward the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, it is fair enough to have a look at the event that preceded it. The Earth Summit awakened, influenced thinking and planning as well as raised optimism for environment and life in general. The event which took place when the communication technology and the global awareness for environment were definitely not at the level they are today, for the first time linked economic and social development to the debate of sustainable development. The profile of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which was initially called a chaotic congregation but eventually hailed as a success, can be sketched thus-



back at Summit

4 The conference was abound by discussions, debates, lobbying etc among representatives from Member States, UN experts and Non-Governmental Organisations and marked by the main event, parallel events and many cultural events. Besides 'Earth Negotiations Bulletin', 'The Earth Summit Times', a daily newspaper published in collaboration with the New York Times, Journal Do Brasil, and Terra Viva, an independent daily newspaper of the Earth Summit, were the main sources of information for NGO's on the progress of government negotiations and conference happenings.

5 Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Statement of Forest Principles, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity were the important outcome documents of the Rio Earth Summit.

6 Three bodies were created within the United Nations to oversee the implementation of Agenda 21 worldwide: The UN Commission on Sustainable Development, The Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development and The High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development.

7 The 1993 Human rights conference in Vienna, The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, The 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, the World Food Summit in Rome, Rio +5 Summit in 1997 etc were some of the major International Conferences which followed the Rio Earth Summit.

LOOKING BACK AT

Prabha Choubina



The UN Conference on Environment and Development formally opened on 3rd June 1992, at 10:00 am by the UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with two minutes of silence for the earth, followed by the keynote address. The Plenary then formally elect Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello as President of the Conference, who, in his welcome speech stressed the need for stressed the need for greater evidence of brotherhood from the richer, more developed countries. This was followed by speeches from UNCED Secretary-General Maurice Strong, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, Norwegian Prime Minister Gro

How the first day at

Harlem Brundtland, and Portuguese President Mario Soares.

The remainder of the morning's session was spent on a number of procedural matters including: adoption of the rules of procedure; adoption of the agenda etc. Professor Celso Lafer, Minister of External Relations of Brazil, was elected as the ex officio Vice President of the Conference; Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi was elected as Rapporteur-General and Tommy Koh of Singapore



3-14 June
1992



A summary of the proceedings of the United Nations

On 14 June the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development concluded the work mandated to it by the United Nations General Assembly more than two and a half years earlier in Resolution 44/228. When President Collor of Brazil officially concluded UNCED, the hundreds of diplomats, NGOs, support staff and Secretariat members who had worked together from Nairobi, through Geneva and New York, to Rio de Janeiro had not only contributed to one of the most significant international negotiation processes, but had individually participated in the creation of an elaborate programming tool that could set the planet on a new course towards global sustainable development.

Although the road to Rio began with UN Resolution 44/228 in December 1989, the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee took place in August 1990. PrepCom I, which was held in Nairobi, set the terms of reference of the UNCED. At PrepCom II, held in Geneva in March 1991, the voluminous documentation provided by the Secretariat assisted

states to address key issues and to prioritize these areas where action was needed. The first signs of the actual form of UNCED's products first revealed themselves here. At PrepCom III, which took place in Geneva in August 1991, governments debated the best ways to approach the problems and commenced negotiations, for the first time, on Agenda 21. Finally, at the fourth PrepCom in New York, delegates met to negotiate and finalize the technical portions of Agenda 21 and the other political instruments that were expected to be signed in Rio de Janeiro.

By the end of PrepCom IV, 85% of Agenda 21 had been successfully negotiated and free of brackets. Major outstanding issues included finance, including all of the "Means of implementation" paragraphs in each chapter of Agenda 21; technology transfer, atmosphere and forests among others.

Against all odds, progress was achieved in New York. However, much work remained to be done. Thus, government officials and ministers in Rio had to conclude in two weeks, what hundreds of diplomats

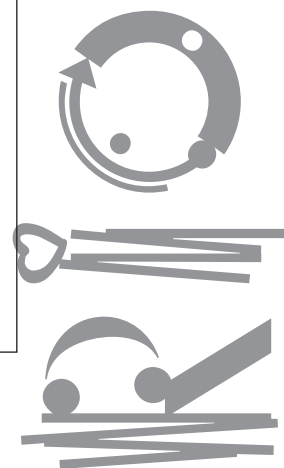
UNCED looked like...

was elected Chairman of the Main Committee.

The Plenary was reconvened to commence the General Debate, which continued through 11 June. The first speaker was H.E. Mr. Anwar Saifullah Khan, Minister for Environment and Urban Affairs of Pakistan (speaking on behalf of the G-77). The other speakers were H.E. Mr. Carlos Borrego, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Portugal, who spoke on behalf of the EC; William Reilly, Administrator of the US Environmental Protection

Agency; Uri Marinov, Director General of the Ministry of the Environment of Israel; Mr. Klaus Toepfer, German Federal Minister for the Environment and Nuclear Safety and Mr. Mustafa Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP. Mr. Tolba's speech was followed by statements from Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, Director-General of the WHO; H.E. Mr. Luis Alvarado, Minister of Lands of Chile; Mr. Abel Matutes, Commissioner for North/South Relations at the Commission of the EC and Lord John Chatfield, International Union of Local Authorities.

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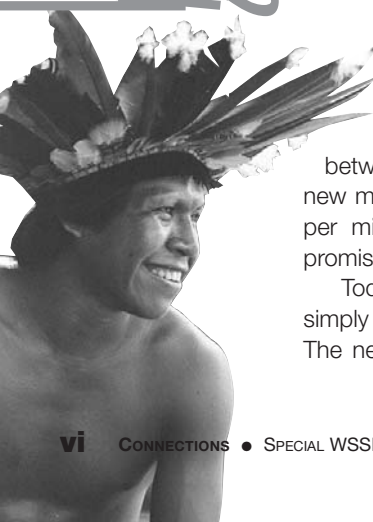
Conference on Environment and Development

could not resolve over the past two years. What was expected to be a two-week gold-pen cum massive photo opportunity quickly evolved into the most critical negotiation session.

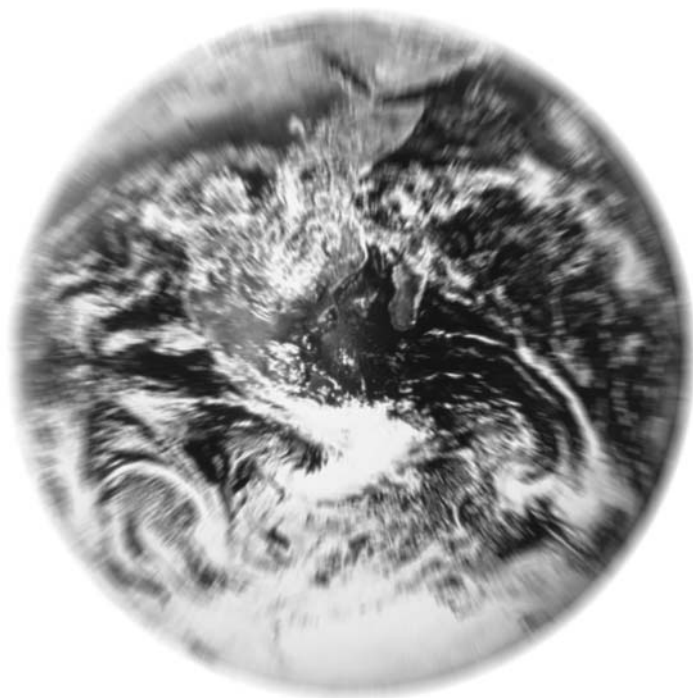
In Rio, the Conference itself was divided into two main bodies: the Plenary and its subsidiary body, the Main Committee. The Plenary was the forum for the 'General Debate', which consisted of country statements delivered at the Ministerial level. By contrast, the Main Committee was site of the actual political negotiations, in essence, a "PrepCom V." The mandate of the Main Committee was to finalize the products of UNCED: Agenda 21, the Statement on Forest Principles and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Those areas in need of substantive negotiations to remove the remaining bracketed text were forwarded to contact groups established by Main Committee Chair Tommy Koh, of Singapore and his Bureau. The eight contact groups were: Atmosphere, Biodiversity/Biotechnology, Institutions, Legal Instruments, Finance, Technology

Transfer, Freshwater Resources and Forests (including both the Statement on Forest Principles and the Agenda 21 chapter on forests). During the seven days of intense negotiations, the mood oscillated dramatically from issue to issue and day to day. The entrance of ministers and other high ranking politicians into the negotiations alternatively improved the pace, as they were able to make the necessary decisions, and impaired the process as they were often unaware of the history of the issue within the UNCED context. When the Main Committee ran out of its allotted time at 6:00 am on Thursday, 11 June, three issues still had not been resolved: forests, finance and atmosphere. These issues were forwarded for further negotiations at the ministerial level where, at the eleventh hour, agreement was finally reached.

(<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/vol02/0213001e.html>)



Ten years 'Earth



Ten years ago, I was privileged to be involved, along with thousands of individuals from every field and 178 nations, in a UN conference known as the Rio Earth Summit. The Summit's goal was to develop a real action plan for sustainable development - a vision of responsible global growth that builds economies and lifts individuals from poverty while preserving natural resources for future generations. World leaders gathered in Rio ten years ago unanimously approved the declaration called Agenda 21, which contained more than 2,500 recommendations for action on poverty, pollution and sustainability. It's no wonder that many left that Summit feeling hopeful and proud - the document produced there is the most comprehensive blueprint for the wise use of Earth's resources ever developed.

Ten years later, I'm a little older, the Antarctica ice shelf is a little smaller, the gap between haves and have-nots has widened, hungry new mouths enter the world at the rate of 251 births per minute - and in many ways Agenda 21 is a promise that still waits to be fulfilled.

Today we know that the work done in Rio was simply the first step in a long but necessary journey. The next step - one that the world cannot afford to

miss - will take place this summer in Johannesburg, South Africa at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Just another UN Summit? For many reasons, I think and hope not. Participants at Johannesburg will be expected to come ready to turn the fine words of Agenda 21 into action. It will be hard work, involving tens of thousands of participants and maybe as many agendas. But, as someone who has made a career out of mediating highly charged disputes, I can say with some authority that this summer's Summit will provide us with the best chance we have to resolve some of the most pressing conflicts of our day.

The issues at stake are clear, and deadly serious. On one side of the negotiating table is widespread concern about over-development and mismanagement of Earth's resources. Lack of access to pure water already kills more than two million people per year. Forest clearing and burning has displaced animal populations and caused previously unknown diseases to appear in human beings. Indiscriminate fishing and farming has caused catastrophes across the globe, from the North Atlantic where the cod industry has collapsed, to Australia, where over-clearing of land has led to the loss of thousands of

after the Summit'



acres of rich farmland. All of these situations will become more perilous as the global population climbs from six billion today to nine billion by the year 2050.

On the other side of the table is the undeniable need for continued global economic growth. The calamities mentioned above can't be addressed without economic resources, and individuals, businesses and nations must be assured that they will do well if they are to be persuaded to do good.

As a professional mediator, I can tell you there's no use pretending that the conflict between economic growth and environmentalism isn't real - it is. That conflict, in fact, underlies virtually every political disagreement and war our world experiences. The battle to control dwindling resources regularly disguise themselves as ethnic, religious or nationalistic battles, but in reality they are often wars over access to a reasonable share of the basics of life.

Mediators know that identification of areas of common interest can help resolve even the most serious disagreements. Everyone - from individuals, to interest groups, to big governments - has a common interest in avoiding the sort of conflagrations now rocking the Middle East, Africa, and South America. And this requires utilizing natural resources

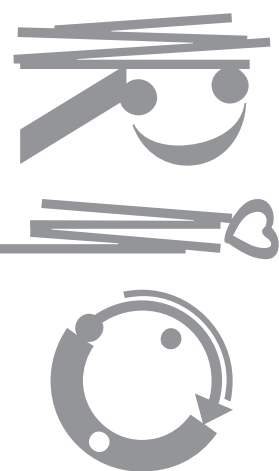
in an intelligent way that shares benefits wisely and builds greater security for the future.

The poet Robert Burns told us to see ourselves as others see us. Conflict resolution also requires that we see others as they see themselves. Everyone has an interest in using the world's resources wisely and building a better world for our children. The search for common ground in this enterprise will determine whether we are successful at finally putting into action, across the globe, that wise plan developed in Rio ten years ago.

Theodore Kheel

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LOOKING BACK AT



Recollections of the Rio Earth Summit

World Information Transfer, Inc., (WIT), a not-for-profit NGO in consultative status with the United Nations, was a relatively young organization when we attended the Earth Summit in 1992. The Earth Summit was the first of many United Nations international conferences in which WIT has participated. In 1987, inspired by the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy, WIT was formed in recognition of the pressing need to provide accurate actionable information about our deteriorating global environment and its effect on human health to opinion leaders and concerned citizens around the world.

Energy ran high in Rio! NGO participation in the Rio conferences required a great deal of planning, persistence, and energy. I was one of 12 international WIT representatives at the Earth Summit. We shared responsibilities as diverse as guiding our publications through the rigors of Rio customs, manning our booth at the Global Forum, preparing for WIT's side event and traveling between the two conference sites. WIT's activities included presenting a forum, "Health and the Environment: Human's at Risk" with presentations by experts from the U.S., Ukraine, France and Poland; renting a booth at the Global Forum; and attending the Earth Summit government meetings. The topics discussed at WIT's forum in Rio: air pollution, ozone depletion, solid waste disposal, water contamination, global warming, deforestation, and toxic chemical contamination are still critical topics at the WSSD 10 years later.

Security concerns ran high. The Earth Summit government meetings were sited 40 minutes outside of Rio and at least an hour and a half from the Global Forum, necessitating a lengthy commute through hot, congested, and polluted streets. Soldiers and tanks

lined the streets from the airport to the hotels in Rio and were stationed along the hilltops and tall buildings along the roads linking the Global Forum to the Earth Summit. Soldiers guarded the Global Forum and stood at attention every 20 feet along Burle Marx's mosaic-tiled boardwalk in Rio's Copa Cabana. We heard reports that Rio's street children had been rounded up and taken into the mountains to "camp" for the duration of the conference.

Hopes ran high. In addition to WIT responsibilities, days were filled with sight seeing, travel logistics, visiting other booths and tents at the Global Forum, music and dance at the Forum stage, and dramatic and artistic political statements at every turn. Mimes, sculptors, musicians and others, peacefully protested practices harmful to our environment. Hang gliders soared off the tops of cliffs, a rock climber scaled a distant cliff, and graffiti artists scrawled on the sides of cliffs - urgent pleas to Earth Summit delegates.

During the government meetings, one of the most eloquent speakers was Jacques Cousteau who pleaded for the need for family planning to preserve the fauna and flora of our earth many of which have not survived the last twenty years.

Rio, 1992....Johannesburg, 2002...where will we be 10 years from now?

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