

OUTREACH 2005



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TUESDAY 30TH

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Time for Reform

Since Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972), achievements have been made in protecting the environment through the creation and strengthening of institutional mechanisms. To include, the formation of the United Nations Environment Programme strengthened through the development of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Environmental Management Group. Such mechanisms have been established to address sectoral environmental issues, as well as the inter-linkages between the environment, development and economic concerns. However, despite these advances, the state of the environment continues to decline and the divide between developed and developing countries continues to expand. Indeed during the inaugural session of the 8th Global Ministerial Environment Forum of UNEP the critical challenges we face in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements were explicitly illustrated.

This situation can largely attributed to weak international environmental governance and a lack of political will to commit to both progressive environmental targets and additional sources of finances. The establishment of multilateral environmental agreements, soft law commitments and national policies without due consideration to their relationship with one another, or to the wider international system has resulted in a multifaceted institutional architecture at the international level which lacks cohesion and coherence. This has contributed to a lack of pressure to be placed on governments and international organisations to make difficult political decisions on environmental protection.

Attempt have been made in the past to address this, for example at Rio (1992), Rio+5 (1997), Track 2 of the Secretary Generals Reform Package, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

It has been recognised that the proliferation of environmental agreements, institution, mechanism and processes has exacerbated the fragmentation of international environmental governance. In 1998 the Environmental Management Group was set up by UNEP to address this issue on an ongoing basis, and in particular to make recommendations to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Whilst the Summit did make decisions in an attempt to strengthen international environmental governance through improved coherence between environment, development and economic policies, and through strengthening institutional capacities, in reality the process requires more focused recommendations and political will to effectively bring greater coherence to the international environmental architecture.

At the 8th Global Ministerial Environment Forum discussions are again addressing the issue of international environmental governance, drawing on the recommendations made from the Environmental Management Group in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development and on discussions around strengthening the scientific base of UNEP. These deliberations are set against a backdrop of ongoing discussions around the proposal of the French Government which recommends the development of a United Nations Environment Programme. As an increasing number of governments, NGO's and other stakeholders begin to pay greater attention to this issue, it is essential that we don't become introspective in our approach. A diversity of issue require attention as outlined below;

The term 'international environmental governance' can be interpreted in many different ways. To ensure all participants are working towards the same purpose, a globally agreed and understood definition of environmental governance should be explored and adopted;

In recognising the complexity of the international architecture, it is recommended that any approach to strengthening and reforming the current system is: evolutionary in nature, is an iterative learning process and whilst being progressive does not place unrealistic demands on both the UN system and its member states;

Civil society offers a wealth of expertise, knowledge and implementation experience. Stakeholders at all levels have a critical role to play in strengthening international environmental governance. Measures should be taken to ensure the full and effective participation of civil society in environmental governance at all levels, and in the decision making processes that leads to its reform.

A current discordance exists between sustainable development and economic policies. This is further compounded by trade and finance rules not being in accordance with environmental agreements. The reform in the international environmental architecture needs to address an increase in the authority of environmental governance to redress the current imbalance between environmental, trade and financial international organisation.

Geographic characteristics request regional specific policies and implementation activities to ensure effective achievement of sound environmental policies. A multi-layered approach to environmental governance could be developed in recognition of this.

It is suggested that UNEP, in collaboration with UNDP and UNCTAD, could have an increased role in country-level capacity building to enable the adoption of mutually supportive national policies. This requires an understanding that greater coherence between trade and environment polices promotes rather than

STAKEHOLDER FORUM

impedes development opportunities;

Discordance exists between environmental, financial, trade, health, planning, and education and development policies at the national level. Fragmentation of national policy has the potential to undermine international environmental governance. New policy development instruments / frameworks could be developed at the national level which ensure due regard is given to national priorities whilst ensuring effective environmental protection;

Policy decisions should always be based on sound scientific evidence. Strengthening of the scientific base of UNEP, to include capacity building for development countries as well as the transfer of environmentally sound technologies is critical for improved environmental governance.

The proliferation of MEAs has placed an increasing burden on Parties to meet their collective obligations. The development of a mechanism which enables the strengthening of inter-linkages between MEAs will ensure improved coherence in their implementation.

Concerns exist that the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO undermines the implementation of MEAs. This concerns stems around the evidence that disputes within the WTO have focused on the negative implications of environmental agreements on trade opportunities rather than the adverse effect of trade rules on sustainable development. The development of a neutral compliance mechanisms outside of the WTO would assist in redressing the current imbalance between environmental and trade decision making processes, and result in strengthened environmental governance;

Universal Membership of UNEP has been suggested and needs to be reflected on. Discussions on the Universal Membership of UNEP should be separated from deliberations on the development of a new organisation. Further more, Universal Membership should not be discussed as a solution to the vast array of challenges in achieving strong environmental governance.

Inadequate funding significantly hinders UNEP in delivering its current mandate. It is widely argued that new financing mechanisms need to be identified which result in a stable, predictable, and a broad financial base of UNEP.

These are just a handful of the issues that require attention, and by no means reflect the wealth of arguments currently being put forward on this issue. It seems that whilst we have a difference of opinion on the technical and structural aspects of a reform in the international environmental governance architecture, it seems that there is a broad consensus that reform is never-the-less required. Too long has the environment suffered in the pursuit of development and trade liberalisation. We are presented with an opportunity to ensure that this is no longer the status quo.

Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future

Outreach 2005

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Published by, Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future

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GEO 2003 YEARBOOK

Dead Zones Emerging as 21st Century Threat to Fish Stocks

There are nearly 150 oxygen starved or 'dead zones' in the world's oceans and seas, a new report by UNEP shows.

These 'dead zones' are linked to an excess of nutrients, mainly nitrogen, that originate from agricultural fertilizers, vehicle and factory emissions and wastes. Low levels of oxygen in the water make it difficult for fish, oysters and other marine creatures to survive as well as important habitats such as sea grass beds.

Experts claim that the number and size of deoxygenated areas is on the rise with the total number detected rising every decade since the 1970's. They are warning that these areas are fast becoming major threats to fish stocks and thus to the people who depend upon fisheries for food and livelihoods.

The issue is raised in UNEP's first ever Global Environment Outlook Year Book, which was launched yesterday. The Year Book looks at some of the environmental related milestones of the past year both globally and regionally.

Issues covered include the coming into force of the Cartagena Protocol, the costs of weather related natural disasters and the challenges that remain in improving drinking water supplies for over 1 billion people.

The Year Book also identifies the continued 'fertilization' of the planet and growth of oxygen starved areas in the oceans as a key emerging issue that governments need to address urgently.

In some parts of the world, such as large parts of Africa, nitrogen shortages are reducing farmers' chances of meeting food demands. Such areas desperately need more fertilizers. However, in many other parts of the globe excessive use of fertilizers are contributing to the escalating problem of dead zones.

Klaus Töpfer, UNEP's Executive Director, said "Human-kind is engaged in a gigantic, global, experiment as a result of the inefficient and often over-use of fertilizers, the discharge of untreated sewage and the ever rising emissions from vehicles and factories. The nitrogen and phosphorous from these sources are being discharged into rivers and the coastal environment or being deposited from the atmosphere, triggering these alarming and sometimes irreversible effects."

"Some of these so called dead zones, or oxygen starved areas, are relatively small, less than one square kilometre. Others are far larger at up to 70,000 sq. km.. What is clear is, that unless urgent action is taken to tackle the sources of the problem, it is likely to escalate rapidly" he said.

"Hundreds of millions of people depend on the marine environment for food, for their livelihoods and for their cultural fulfilment. Reducing the impacts of agriculture, human wastes and air pollution on the oceans and seas will be a key component in helping us to meet the Millennium Development Goals and deliver the World Summit on Sustainable Development's Plan of Implementation in areas ranging from fisheries and biodiversity loss, to sanitation and poverty," added Dr. Töpfer.

The fertilizers, often in combination with nutrients from

sewage, and nitrogen gases from traffic and industrial fumes falling on coastal water from the air, trigger blooms of tiny marine organisms called phytoplankton.

Their rapid growth and decomposition uses up oxygen in the sea-water leading to depleted oxygen levels.

Some of the earliest recorded dead zones were in places like Chesapeake Bay in the United States, the Baltic Sea, the Kattegat, the Black Sea and the northern Adriatic Sea. Others have been reported in Scandinavian fjords.

The most well known area of depleted oxygen is in the Gulf of Mexico. Its occurrence is directly linked to nutrients or fertilizers brought to the Gulf by the Mississippi River.

In some parts of the world, actions have been taken to reduce the amounts of fertilizer and sewage running off the land. An agreement for the River Rhine in Europe, in which countries agreed to reduce by half the levels of nitrogen being discharged, has cut by 37% the quantities of nitrogen entering the North Sea.

Experts believe that global warming, with its likely increase in rainfall and temperatures, may aggravate the problem. Research by a team at the College of William and Mary, Virginia Institute of Marine Science in Gloucester Point, Virginia, whose work has contributed to the GEO Year Book, indicates that there may be large changes in rainfall patterns with a doubling of levels of

carbon dioxide.

Actions to reduce threats should focus on sources of the nitrogen overload. Numerous options are available to governments, partly as a result of new scientific understanding as to how nitrogen 'cascades' through the environment.

For example, forests and grasslands have a high ability to 'soak up' excess nitrogen and slow down its movement from the land to rivers and the seas. Planting more forests and encouraging more grasslands in some areas of the globe might.

Other actions include more widespread use of technologies that remove nitrogen compounds from vehicle fumes alongside the wider uptake of alternative energy sources that are not based on burning fossil fuels.

Better treatment of sewage, both by high tech systems such as water treatment works and low tech systems, such as wetlands and reed bed networks, will not only reduce nutrient discharge to coastal waters, but will help the world meet the water and sanitation aims in the Millennium Development Goals.

Extracts from UNEP's official press release.

HILLTOPS TO OCEANS

Global H₂O Partnership Conference & Trade Fair

The major threat to the health, productivity and biodiversity of coastal and marine environments result from human activities on land. In many cases water in streams, rivers and groundwater reservoirs transport pathogens, nutrients and sediments, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants and litter large distances from the Hilltops to the Oceans.

Globally, sewage remains the largest sources of contamination, by volume, although industrial pollution and more diffuse sources such as pollution from certain agricultural practices, and increased sedimentation resulting from deforestation and mining operations, also pose a significant threat to the health and productivity of coastal and marine resources.

To support local, national and regional efforts to address water pollution during its journey from the hilltops to the oceans, UNEP and partners launched the Hilltops-2-Oceans (H₂O) partnership initiative in September 2002 as an official Type II partnership of the WSSD. The initiative builds upon the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities by providing an official WSSD avenue for non-governmental organisations, the private sector, and other international organisations to collaborate with Governments in furthering the sustainable development of oceans, coasts and islands.

Specific objectives of the initiative are to:

- Highlight links between freshwater, coastal and marine environments;
- Develop and implement realistic actions that address river, coastal and marine pollution;
- Build effective H₂O partnerships involving all

stakeholders.

The conference plans to deliver the following outcomes and products:

- An enhanced body of knowledge and literature on Integrated Water Resource Management and Coastal Area Management and the use of Wastewater Emissions Targets;
- New Multi-stakeholder partnerships focusing on concrete activities affecting the lives of riparian and coastal communities, while improving the health of coastal and marine ecosystems;
- Multi-stakeholder input to realizing the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD Plan of Implementation, particularly in the areas of water, sanitation, coasts and oceans;
- A Ministerial Communiqué on managing water from the Hilltops to the Oceans Published proceedings outlining the latest developments in methods and practice for addressing the harmful effects of land-based activities on coastal and marine environments;
- A series of recommendations and a H₂O Programme of work for the international community, including the private sector and civil society to accelerate National and Regional Programmes of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities, and to further develop and realise Wastewater Emissions Targets.

For more information, contact: www.hilltop2oceans.org

TRADE UNIONS

Quality Human Services are a Key to Sustainable Development

Trade unions are warning the 2004 General Meeting of UNEP not to ignore the role that vital human services in water, sanitation and human settlement must play in sustainable development. These are the three areas, they say, that best illustrate the close link between workplace and community as it is addressed in thousands of joint worksite health and safety committees and collective agreements around the world.

Sanitation is an area in which the relationship between worker health and public health can be most clearly seen. Although it is an issue in most industries, it can be most clearly seen in the agricultural sector, where hundreds of millions of waged workers live and work in conditions characterised by overcrowding and insufficient infrastructure - especially for provision of preventive health care, sanitation facilities and clean water supplies. Poor safety standards for such hazardous substances as agro-chemicals show up in both high disease rates and contaminated water supplies. Most problems can be related to the fact that the rights of plantations workers to organise and collective bargaining are commonly denied, even in such highly-developed countries as the U.S.A., where hundreds of thousands of children work as hired laborers in commercial agriculture.

The theme areas of water, sanitation and housing also draw attention to trends towards liberalisation, deregulation and privatization that are replacing a large measure of public control with private control, with particularly drastic effects for lower income populations and vulnerable groups. Access and influence in these areas are becoming more closely related to wealth, creating a 'governance gap' and a 'democracy deficit', especially as any public capacity that remains is severely compromised by understaffed, under-resourced services, or worse yet, by corrupt or illegitimate political practices.

The Public Services International (PSI) has led a multi-year campaign to show why water and sanitation systems must remain a public good, to be owned and operated by the public sector. They have researched and documented numerous cases that show how privatisation and deregulation of water, sanitation and waste

disposal and other services related to human health and well-being has led to greater income inequality, less access, and increased social and environmental damage. Local governments, they say, are left with the responsibility but not the necessary financial resources, leading to further degradation of services, and privatisation, as well as de-skilling and loss of public capacity to regulate, let alone offer these services.

As most vital services related to water and sanitation constitute a natural monopoly, competition doesn't really exist. Users become a captive market without any choice in the matter - not to mention a tendency to corrupt practices and manipulation of profits. Even so-called 'success stories' of privatization often hide a multitude of negative results; e.g., huge tariff increases, currency exchange fluctuations, consortiums that stop paying their concession fees to put pressure on the public authority, increases in non-accountable water under private management, extensions of service without authorization, etc.

Trade unions have also documented a clear link between quality services and decent work. The IFBWW, another Global Union Federation, has shown how a shift in major construction companies towards more and more subcontractors and piece-workers has encouraged labour migration, and situations that are both unsafe and precarious. In general, global economic deregulation is undermining social standards and leading to a race to the bottom, exemplified by the flood of foreign investment into countries like China, where workers are denied basic rights. In turn, this undermines the position of those developing countries that are striving to ensure labour and environmental standards.

This is why trade unions have applauded the recent Report of the ILO's World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation, which identified governance as one of the most important aspects of a 'fairer globalisation.' They also endorse the call for formal structures to be set up by international organisations to address and monitor the social impact of developments and policies in a global economy. Trade union leaders took much the same message to the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland in January 2004, calling the attention of top executives and government leaders to the serious and deepening fault-lines in the global economy, and making the case for a fundamental change in the way it is governed.

Winston Gereluk, PSI/ICFTU

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Global Goals, Local Action

Two years ago, many of you were there to bring the Agenda 21 from Rio to Johannesburg. That is why it is a particular honor and pleasure for me to be here, as the Mayor of Johannesburg, and as the President of ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, UNEP having been one of the founding members of ICLEI in 1990. I wish to bring you all greetings from both my city, Johannesburg in South Africa, and from local governments worldwide.

We, local governments, are stakeholders in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and in making the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation become real. In Johannesburg, we made a joint commitment to work „at all levels“, together with you,

national governments, and with international agencies.

In Your *State of the Environment Report* (UNEP/GCSS.VIII/2), You, Executive Director, refer to the many linkages between poverty and environment. You also note that „Conflicts ... continue to pose problems for the local or regional environment. In addition, tensions between states and ethnic groups over scarce resources in different parts of the world continue to illustrate the environmental roots of human insecurity.“ These are exactly the same issues that also we, local governments, deal with on a daily basis, not just with providing basic services: water, sanitation and housing, and energy, for our citizens.

In your background paper, you, Mr. Executive Director, refer to the concluding chapter of the United Nations World Water Development Report which notes: “The water crisis is a crisis of governance ... The water sector remains seriously underfinanced

... Quite simply, sustainable development is not being achieved.”

Local governments could not agree more. In the upcoming 12th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12) we'll address the environmental dimensions of water, sanitation and human settlements, together with their cross-cutting issues at the local level. Among other things we find that it is necessary

- that sustainable supply mechanisms, including sustainable finance, to provide affordable water for all, are implemented,
- that local and regional conflicts over water resources are resolved, and
- that issues of water demand management are addressed.
- that such a multifaceted program requires an integrated water resources management system (IWRM)
- that similarly, integrated management of water and sanitation implies integrated planning of settlements
- that capacity building of local leadership to make long term decisions in a short term job is crucial

That is why local governments see the objectives of good local governance and improving access to water, sanitation and housing, as intrinsically linked.

The increasingly urbanised societies worldwide require new mechanisms to deal with the growing environmental, social and economic deficits. Equitable access to water, sanitation and shelter can only be realised in cooperation with a strong, decentralised local leadership, and an informed, supportive citizenry. Transparency, accountability and inclusion, the fundamentals of Local Agenda 21 processes, are keys to achieving these goals.

The international community is not as engaged in urban as in rural issues. This has to be of concern to everyone given that the majority of the world's population will soon be living in urban settlements. A balanced focus on meeting the needs of both rural and urban dwellers is required.

In some countries, such as South Africa where I come from, local government is seen as a sphere of government. In others, it is regarded as the lowest level of central government. And there are various other ways to understand the concept of “the local level”. Whatever your country's interpretation is, I'd like to use this opportunity to encourage you, national governments, to enter into working alliances with the local level to deliver basic services, and to implement common strategies for creating sustainable and secure cities and communities. Only with joint action can we achieve the common goals.

Hon. Amos Masondo, ICLEI President

BUSINESS

ICC Statement to the UNEP GMEF

The International Chamber of Commerce welcomes the opportunity to make a contribution to the Ministerial Environment Forum. Business is actively supporting sustainable water and sanitation practices and policies in line with the JPOI and the MDGs. Across the business sector, companies are helping communities to find ways to meet these vital goals in the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

The business community is an integral part of civil society. Business groups should be considered as civil society organizations whenever this term is used with regard to relationships between the UN and non-state actors. The fullest participation in the UN's work from all stakeholders will be fostered by an inclusive approach, rather than by a devising one for different non-state actors. UNCED and WSSD validated the designation of “Major Groups”, recognizing their individual and special contributions to sustainable development.

The business sector contributes many solutions to the global water challenge and makes major contributions to water availability and protection in a number of ways, for example:

- By protecting water resources
- By reducing the amount of water it uses per unit of production;
- By reducing water effluents from its operations;
- By promoting the efficient and responsible use of its products with regard to water quality and quantity.
- By developing water protecting and water conserving technologies, including in the agricultural area

However, industry is only one stakeholder in the management of water resources. Like governments, companies have recognized that they cannot solve these complex issues alone — progress can only be made if all stakeholders are involved in the

process.

Therefore **business supports partnerships** as one of the most practical means of delivering sustainable development outcomes. Partnerships are especially suited to address the interlinkages of water to health, commercial activity, eco-systems, food production and biodiversity. This approach is one which companies around the world have been developing for many years, sharing their expertise, resources and knowledge with governments, NGOs and local communities to build markets and better lives.

Equally – from a business perspective—the **promotion of technology cooperation and capacity building** in the area of water and sanitation are critical elements for the achievement of many sustainable development goals. In providing enabling frameworks for technology cooperation investment and capacity building government policies set the stage for domestic utilization and entrepreneurship. They are also key to encourage business to undertake the R&D necessary to fully develop and implement both existing and innovative technologies.

The high costs involved in developing and disseminating water technologies requires companies to be able to realise a return on investments in such new options for them to be sustainable. Therefore, for such technologies to become a global reality, governments should promote short- and long-term **enabling frameworks** in both developed and developing countries to encourage the development, commercialisation and dissemination of technologies.

The recommendations of the Fifth Global Civil Society Forum generally reflect the consensus of the participating organizations. ICC is however not in a position to endorse the recommendations in their entirety.

Further details are provided in the business and industry background paper submitted to CSD-12, which is available on the Internet.

Annik Dollacker, ICC

THE M.E.A. LEAGUES - PART II

During the WSSD Outreach 2002 brought you the MEA Leagues - An assessment of Government commitment to the Rio Conventions. Using our simple point scoring system, see below, The MEA Leagues make their return to review progress since September 2002. Today's coverage includes the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, (this page) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Afghanistan	⊕	Ghana	⊕	Peru	⊕
Albania	⊕	Greece	⊕	Philippines	⊕
Algeria	⊕	Grenada	⊕	Poland	⊕
Andorra	⊕	Guatemala	⊕	Portugal	⊕
Angola	⊕	Guinea	⊕	Qatar	⊕
Antigua and Barbuda	⊕	Guinea-Bissau	⊕	Republic of Korea	⊕
Argentina	⊕	Guyana	⊕	Republic of Moldova	⊕
Armenia	⊕	Haiti	⊕	Romania	⊕
Australia	⊕	Honduras	⊕	Russian Federation	⊕
Austria	⊕	Hungary	⊕	Rwanda	⊕
Azerbaijan	⊕	Iceland	⊕	Saint Kitts and Nevis	⊕
Bahamas	⊕	India	⊕	Saint Lucia	⊕
Bahrain	⊕	Indonesia	⊕	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	⊕
Bangladesh	⊕	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	⊕	Samoa	⊕
Barbados	⊕	Iraq	⊕	San Marino	⊕
Belarus	⊕	Ireland	⊕	Sao Tome and Principe	⊕
Belgium	⊕	Israel	⊕	Saudi Arabia	⊕
Belize	⊕	Italy	⊕	Senegal	⊕
Benin	⊕	Jamaica	⊕	Serbia and Montenegro	⊕
Bhutan	⊕	Japan	⊕	Seychelles	⊕
Bolivia	⊕	Jordan	⊕	Sierra Leone	⊕
Bosnia and Herzegovina	⊕	Kazakhstan	⊕	Singapore	⊕
Botswana	⊕	Kenya	⊕	Slovakia	⊕
Brazil	⊕	Kiribati	⊕	Slovenia	⊕
Brunei Darussalam	⊕	Kuwait	⊕	Solomon Islands	⊕
Bulgaria	⊕	Kyrgyzstan	⊕	Somalia	⊕
Burkina Faso	⊕	Lao People's Democratic Republic	⊕	South Africa	⊕
Burundi	⊕	Latvia	⊕	Spain	⊕
Cambodia	⊕	Lebanon	⊕	Sri Lanka	⊕
Cameroon	⊕	Lesotho	⊕	Sudan	⊕
Canada	⊕	Liberia	⊕	Suriname	⊕
Cape Verde	⊕	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	⊕	Swaziland	⊕
Central African Republic	⊕	Liechtenstein	⊕	Sweden	⊕
Chad	⊕	Lithuania	⊕	Switzerland	⊕
Chile	⊕	Luxembourg	⊕	Syrian Arab Republic	⊕
China	⊕	Madagascar	⊕	Tajikistan	⊕
Colombia	⊕	Malawi	⊕	Thailand	⊕
Comoros	⊕	Malaysia	⊕	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	⊕
Congo	⊕	Maldives	⊕	Timor-Leste	⊕
Cook Islands	⊕	Mali	⊕	Togo	⊕
Costa Rica	⊕	Malta	⊕	Tonga	⊕
Côte d'Ivoire	⊕	Marshall Islands	⊕	Trinidad and Tobago	⊕
Croatia	⊕	Mauritania	⊕	Tunisia	⊕
Cuba	⊕	Mauritius	⊕	Turkey	⊕
Cyprus	⊕	Mexico	⊕	Turkmenistan	⊕
Czech Republic	⊕	Micronesia (Federated States of)	⊕	Tuvalu	⊕
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	⊕	Monaco	⊕	Uganda	⊕
Democratic Republic of the Congo	⊕	Mongolia	⊕	Ukraine	⊕
Denmark	⊕	Morocco	⊕	United Arab Emirates	⊕
Djibouti	⊕	Mozambique	⊕	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	⊕
Dominica	⊕	Myanmar	⊕	United Republic of Tanzania	⊕
Dominican Republic	⊕	Namibia	⊕	United States of America	⊕
EC	⊕	Nauru	⊕	Uruguay	⊕
Ecuador	⊕	Nepal	⊕	Uzbekistan	⊕
Egypt	⊕	Netherlands	⊕	Vanuatu	⊕
El Salvador	⊕	New Zealand	⊕	Venezuela	⊕
Equatorial Guinea	⊕	Nicaragua	⊕	Viet Nam	⊕
Eritrea	⊕	Niger	⊕	Yemen	⊕
Estonia	⊕	Nigeria	⊕	Zaire	⊕
Ethiopia	⊕	Niue	⊕	Zambia	⊕
Fiji	⊕	Norway	⊕	Zimbabwe	⊕
Finland	⊕	Oman	⊕		
France	⊕	Pakistan	⊕		
Gabon	⊕	Palau	⊕		
Gambia	⊕	Panama	⊕		
Georgia	⊕	Papua New Guinea	⊕		
Germany	⊕	Paraguay	⊕		

MEA League Key:

- ⊕ Ratified, Accepted, Acceded
- ⊕ Signed
- ⊕ No action taken

Prizes!

Yesterday we presented the scores for the Kyoto Protocol and the Bio-safety Protocol. Tomorrow we will have the UNCLOS agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

Points are being compiled using the system of 3 points for each ratification, 1 point for a signatory and -1 point for doing nothing.

The final results will also show positions gained since WSSD.

The prize for the winning government(s) is the honour of taking the Outreach team out for dinner on the last night.

The government to make the most progress since WSSD is invited to take us out for after dinner drinks.

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Afghanistan	⊗	Ghana	⊕	Peru	⊕
Albania	⊕	Greece	⊕	Philippines	⊕
Algeria	⊕	Grenada	⊗	Poland	⊕
Andorra	⊗	Guatemala	⊕	Portugal	⊕
Angola	⊗	Guinea	⊕	Qatar	⊗
Antigua and Barbuda	⊕	Guinea-Bissau	⊕	Republic of Korea	⊕
Argentina	⊕	Guyana	⊗	Republic of Moldova	⊕
Armenia	⊗	Haiti	⊕	Romania	⊕
Australia	⊕	Honduras	⊕	Russian Federation	⊕
Austria	⊕	Hungary	⊕	Rwanda	⊕
Azerbaijan	⊕	Iceland	⊕	Saint Kitts and Nevis	⊗
Bahamas	⊕	India	⊕	Saint Lucia	⊕
Bahrain	⊕	Indonesia	⊕	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	⊗
Bangladesh	⊕	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	⊕	Samoa	⊕
Barbados	⊗	Iraq	⊗	San Marino	⊗
Belarus	⊕	Ireland	⊕	Sao Tome and Principe	⊕
Belgium	⊕	Israel	⊕	Saudi Arabia	⊕
Belize	⊕	Italy	⊕	Senegal	⊕
Benin	⊕	Jamaica	⊕	Serbia and Montenegro	⊕
Bhutan	⊗	Japan	⊕	Seychelles	⊕
Bolivia	⊕	Jordan	⊕	Sierra Leone	⊕
Bosnia and Herzegovina	⊕	Kazakhstan	⊕	Singapore	⊕
Botswana	⊕	Kenya	⊕	Slovakia	⊕
Brazil	⊕	Kiribati	⊕	Slovenia	⊕
Brunei Darussalam	⊕	Kuwait	⊕	Solomon Islands	⊗
Bulgaria	⊕	Kyrgyzstan	⊕	Somalia	⊗
Burkina Faso	⊕	Lao People's Democratic Republic	⊕	South Africa	⊕
Burundi	⊕	Latvia	⊕	Spain	⊕
Cambodia	⊕	Lebanon	⊕	Sri Lanka	⊕
Cameroon	⊕	Lesotho	⊕	Sudan	⊕
Canada	⊕	Liberia	⊕	Suriname	⊕
Cape Verde	⊗	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	⊗	Swaziland	⊗
Central African Republic	⊕	Liechtenstein	⊕	Sweden	⊕
Chad	⊕	Lithuania	⊕	Switzerland	⊕
Chile	⊕	Luxembourg	⊕	Syrian Arab Republic	⊕
China	⊕	Madagascar	⊕	Tajikistan	⊕
Colombia	⊕	Malawi	⊕	Thailand	⊕
Comoros	⊗	Malaysia	⊕	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	⊕
Congo	⊕	Maldives	⊗	Timor-Leste	⊗
Cook Islands	⊗	Mali	⊕	Togo	⊕
Costa Rica	⊕	Malta	⊕	Tonga	⊕
Côte d'Ivoire	⊕	Marshall Islands	⊕	Trinidad and Tobago	⊕
Croatia	⊕	Mauritania	⊕	Tunisia	⊕
Cuba	⊕	Mauritius	⊕	Turkey	⊕
Cyprus	⊗	Mexico	⊕	Turkmenistan	⊗
Czech Republic	⊕	Micronesia (Federated States of)	⊕	Tuvalu	⊕
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	⊕	Monaco	⊕	Uganda	⊗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	⊗	Mongolia	⊕	Ukraine	⊕
Denmark	⊕	Morocco	⊕	United Arab Emirates	⊕
Djibouti	⊕	Mozambique	⊕	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	⊕
Dominica	⊕	Myanmar	⊗	United Republic of Tanzania	⊕
Dominican Republic	⊕	Namibia	⊗	United States of America	⊕
EC	⊕	Nauru	⊕	Uruguay	⊕
Ecuador	⊕	Nepal	⊕	Uzbekistan	⊗
Egypt	⊗	Netherlands	⊕	Vanuatu	⊕
El Salvador	⊕	New Zealand	⊕	Venezuela	⊕
Equatorial Guinea	⊗	Nicaragua	⊕	Viet Nam	⊕
Eritrea	⊗	Niger	⊕	Yemen	⊕
Estonia	⊗	Nigeria	⊕	Zaire	⊗
Ethiopia	⊕	Niue	⊕	Zambia	⊕
Fiji	⊕	Norway	⊕	Zimbabwe	⊕
Finland	⊕	Oman	⊕		
France	⊕	Pakistan	⊕		
Gabon	⊕	Palau	⊕		
Gambia	⊕	Panama	⊕		
Georgia	⊕	Papua New Guinea	⊕		
Germany	⊕	Paraguay	⊕		

MEA League Key:

- ⊕ Ratified, Accepted, Acceded
- ⊕ Signed
- ⊗ No action taken

STAKEHOLDER FORUM

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David Hales & Gwen Malangwu

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Henrique Cavalcanti, Jaun Mayr, Bedrich Moldan, Mustafa Toulba, Simon Upton

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TUESDAY'S DIARY

9.00 - 1.00	Ministerial Consultations - Halla Hall, 3rd Floor
10.00 - 1.00	Committee of the Whole - Tamna Hall, 5th Floor
3.00 - 7.00	Ministerial Consultations - Halla Hall, 3rd Floor
3.00 - 6.00	Committee of the Whole - Tanma Hall, 5th Floor
7.30	Working Dinner Hosted by Korean Minister of Environment - Restaurant Delizia, 3rd Floor

SPECIAL EVENTS

29th - 31st March	Environmental Technology Exhibition, (ECO-TECH Fair) - Event Hall, 1st Floor
29th - 31st March	Poster Exhibition - Event Hall, 1st Floor
30th March	International Symposium on Water - Seogwipo KAL Hotel
1 - 3 pm	Women, Water and Sanitation - UNEP Special Event Hall, 1st Floor
1 - 3 pm	Reform of UNEP - Form to Follow Function, Conference Room 1, 6th Fl.

YOUTH DIARY

Yesterday was an exciting day. After the conclusion of the Global Civil Society Forum, we said good bye to some of our fellow NGO participants and welcomed the governmental delegations.

The morning began with a beautiful dance presentation by the Korean youth. They showed artistically the challenges and issues which the governments (hopefully) will address in the days to come. There were also several statements by prominent governmental representatives. The Minister of Environment from Korea, for example, urged the governmental delegates to agree upon "concrete implementation strategies". We, the youth, agree that this should be the objective of this Ministerial Forum. Minister Borge Brende, from Norway made some insightful and frightening comments. He noted that if the sanitation target of 2015 is not met, there will be 390 million cases of diarrhea This would translate into a total lost time (in terms of economic productivity or schooling) on the order of the 40

million people/year. Most of those will be children and youth that will be deprived of achieving their potential.

After the morning session of the plenary, the youth delegates attended the High Level Consultations of the Ministerial Forum.

Following the statements from representatives of the Global Civil Society Forum and the Chamber of Commerce, Camila Godinho, representative from Latin America and Caribbean in the UNEP Youth Advisory Council, delivered the youth statement, highlighting that there is no dignity on living in a place without water and sanitation.

She also called upon the ministers to treat water and sanitation as a priority acknowledging the youth as a partner to overcome the environmental issues.

We hope that strategies are developed to achieve the targets already established and, most importantly that they come out of the paper and become a reality.

Youth

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