

OUTREACH 2005



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WEDNESDAY 31ST

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Throw Away Society New Threat to Island Paradises

Urgent international assistance is needed to help small island states deal with a rising tide of rubbish and wastes. Studies by the UNEP indicate that along with issues including rising sea levels, over-fishing, water shortages and inadequate sanitation services, waste is fast becoming another key problem.

The Pacific island of Nauru, for example, now has a "blue green shoreline". But this has nothing to do with it being next to a beautiful azure sea. The colour is caused by rubbish or more specifically mounds of discarded Fosters and Victoria beer cans.

The wastes not only threaten public health but also livelihoods. Many small island developing states (SIDS) are dependent on income from tourists. Visitors are likely to be less inclined to return to an island or recommend it to friends if the landscape, shoreline and coastal waters are littered with plastics, old cans, discarded sofas and other industrial and household rubbish.

Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of UNEP, said: "Small islands across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and the Pacific are some of the most vulnerable nations on Earth. For example they are threatened by global warming in the guise of more extreme weather events and rising sea levels and their water supplies are often restricted. Many are also found in remote locations and have limited natural resources which in turn makes them economically vulnerable".

"Handling solid wastes from industry, households and tourism is emerging as another issue with which they need advice and help. Such wastes are not only unsightly and a threat to wildlife, they can also contaminate rivers and ground waters as they slowly degrade," he said.

UNEP, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and waste institutions, has been assisting SIDS to prepare waste minimization plans, draw up directories of environmentally sound waste management technologies and promote cleaner production techniques that generate less pollution.

Jagdish Koonjul, chair of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) who is from Mauritius, said: "We urgently need access to effective and affordable technologies including recycling equipment before this issue of wastes becomes critical. It is a cry for technology transfer".

"Many small island developing states, including my own country of Mauritius, have launched public awareness campaigns and the people have responded. But the fact remains that unless you have ways of re-using and recycling rubbish, it is difficult to know what to do with materials such as plastics including plastic bags, aluminum and

paper," he added.

The reports, some of which were released today at an international gathering of environment ministers taking place in Jeju, the Republic of Korea, have been compiled by UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities or GPA and UNEP's Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA).

One, a booklet called UNEP and Small Island Developing States: 1994-2004 and Future Perspectives, estimates that since the early 1990s the levels of plastic wastes on small island developing states (SIDS) has increased five fold. It points out that problems of rubbish and litter are part of a wider waste crisis.

The new reports will be formally presented to ministers attending a key SIDS conference, called Barbados Plus Ten, taking place on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius later in the year.

The Pacific Islands

"Pollution of water supplies is potentially region-wide, due to inadequate treatment of domestic waste water and inadequate solid waste disposal," says one GIWA report.

"A short walk along any coastline close to human habitation in the Pacific Islands will reveal many example of inappropriate waste disposal, even in areas where there is a municipal collection system such as the city of Suva (Fiji)," says the report.

The report says that despite annual clean ups on islands, social attitudes appear to be unchanging with the same amount of rubbish and wastes quickly piling up.

Indian Ocean Islands

Another report by GIWA says that "the most critical issue for the States in the region is the growing problem of solid wastes". In the Comoros, collection and disposal of wastes is "virtually non-existent and are often found scattered throughout the city and in both public and village areas". In Madagascar, over half of the population dispose of their wastes "anywhere convenient" including on or near beaches and in mangrove swamps.

A growing problem is the dumping of wastes at sea which adds to marine debris and the pollution of coastlines near and far. As a result islands, such as the World Heritage Site of Aldabara, are now suffering from high levels of rubbish washed ashore.

The report argues that improper disposal of rubbish and wastes is encouraging vermin, including rats, which in turn carry diseases such as plague, scabies and other tropical diseases. Poor disposal of wastes, especially containers, is also generating increased risk of malarial infections especially in Madagascar and the Comoros. The containers, ranging from old plastic bags to paint tins, accumulate still rain water - an ideal breeding ground for the disease carrying insects.

STAKEHOLDER INITIATIVES

Water Matters

Water matters to the plant science industry. A renewable, but scarce and precious resource, it is the lifeblood of every crop and the key to successful food production, poverty eradication and public health. As an ever increasing world population puts more and more pressure on natural resources, it is imperative that water supplies are used more efficiently. Equally the quality of water must be protected. Future forecasts predict a 20% increase over the next thirty years in the number of irrigated hectares. Agriculture accounts for some 70% of all water use, making it our duty and responsibility to protect and preserve this vital natural resource.

The plant science industry is well placed to address the water challenge. As part of its commitment to sustainable agriculture a range of agricultural technologies are being developed that help improve water use efficiency in crop growth. Industry also promotes improved land management systems that play a major role in enhancing water use efficiency and protecting water quality, such as low- or no tillage land practices, which are often enabled only through the use of herbicides. Farmers throughout the world have already seen the benefits of these systems. In Europe industry has now partnered with the EU to study the beneficial effects of conservation tillage on water quality there.

Herbicides also help increase a crop's access to water by reducing weeds that compete for use of scarce water resources ? resulting in ?more crop per drop.? In the Philippines, new rice production systems enabled by innovative weed control have reduced water consumption by one-fifth. This is particularly critical as rice is one of the most water intensive crops worldwide.

The promotion of good agricultural practices and product stewardship is fundamental. By engaging in multi-stakeholder partnerships, industry seeks to ensure its stewardship activities are also successful in protecting water quality by reducing soil erosion, avoiding run-off of crop protection products, and increasing wildlife habitat as part of a holistic farm or land management approach. Throughout Europe, for example, industry has teamed up with farmers and water utility companies to protect water areas and inform farmers regarding application timing, amount, and choice of crop protection products.

Research carried out by industry into new products that address farmers' needs while at the same time protecting essential water resources are also underway. One programme currently in the discovery phase is an effort to identify genes that

might provide "drought stress tolerance" with the potential to substantially improve a crop's water utilization, resulting in less water consumption.

?Industry is stepping up to the water challenge by developing innovative strategies for sustainable water management in agriculture. However, progress can only be made when all stakeholders are involved in the process ? it is vital that the private sector, the public sector and civil society work together in partnership to preserve our world's natural resources. ? stated Christian Verschuere, Director General, CropLife International.

A publication highlighting examples of industry's contribution to water protection and conservation by CropLife International will be available in April. In the meantime, some case studies, facts and figures on water, agriculture and the plant science industry are already available on CropLife International's website (www.croplife.org). For contacts: Christine Gould at christine@croplife.org.

Promoting the Social Life Cycle of Rainwater

The International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance IRHA is a membership-based collective open to all parties interested in the field of rainwater harvesting (RWH). It was created during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 and it has its Secretariat in the Geneva Environment House.

Throughout history, civilizations have developed RWH practices as a simple but effective way of obtaining water for drinking and other purposes. Realizing that all sources of fresh water - rivers, lakes, wetlands and groundwater reserves - face the twin challenges of overexploitation and pollution, there is a growing need to harvest and conserve rainwater where it falls. Rainwater as a public good is accessible to all and is a key resource to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods in many regions of the developing world.

Why is still a marginal issue among UN agencies and donors?

Many regions with water scarcity, rapid population growth and sinking groundwater, are facing food insecurity and depletion of natural water resources. Such areas are vulnerable to all sorts of risks justifying mainstreaming of rainwater harvesting (RWH) as a major development option in semi-arid and dry lands, small islands - and even in areas subject to flooding, - as well as a complementary option in other regions where drinking water is scarce, poorly managed and improvement in quality standards are needed.

Rain, a precious raw material, is the original source of all fresh water systems. It has the highest social value and is a complementary solution to food security strategies in most regions of Africa.

IRHA is thus calling upon governments, after the Addis Ababa Ministerial conference on Water in December 2002 to encourage RW planning and management within Integrated Water Resource Management frameworks, to use rain where it falls and to facilitate the means to supply safe drinking water at the lowest cost.

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. **Rain, as a public good**, represents a major freshwater supply option for poverty reduction, conflict prevention and gender equity. There are many good practices around the world to confirm the figures above. They all show the urgent need to put RWH in the first row of development priorities.

As an essential component of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), rainwater harvesting should improve cross-sectoral planning, facilitate better institutional coordination and preserve traditional water-saving knowledge. IRHA is thus engaged in building the Social Life Cycle of Rainwater in demonstrative projects in view to mainstream this option in development agendas and to implement a forceful capacity building strategy in selected countries in the south.

Mainstreaming RWH in development agendas should now permit to concretize implementation of principles and declarations adopted in major global events in Rio, Dublin, Bonn, Johannesburg, Kyoto, Jeju and CSD 12, as in many regional and local water and sanitation events.

The statement below has been included as a result of the intervention of the Secretariat of The International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance IRHA with UN DESA during the CSD 12 preparatory process:

“Due to the increasing financial and environmental costs of

developing new sources of water, it is generally more cost-effective to increase the effective water supply by reducing leakages and losses. Another cost-effective approach to improving water supplies is rainwater harvesting, which has been neglected as a source of drinking water partly because of water quality concerns. It is now gaining popularity in many developing countries in Asia, including China, Thailand, India and Sri Lanka, as it provides a sustainable solution to water scarcity. Desalination of sea water is used to provide water for drinking or other high-value uses in some water scarce West Asian countries and SIDS, but the high cost limits the application of desalination as a source of water in poor countries or for relatively low-value uses such as irrigation.”

Freshwater Report of the Secretary General

Commission on Sustainable Development – CSD 12 session 2004

Chapter III Drinking Water Supply, paragraph 18

We call upon Environment Ministers in Jeju to define concrete plans and programs to encourage RWH and take it out of current marginality to become a political issue in water agendas.

CSR

Sustainability Reporting : The Path to ‘Clearly Better’ Performance

At the CSD session in April 2002, a new sustainability initiative was launched here at the United Nations. Known as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), this was a multi-stakeholder attempt to encourage all organisations – business, government and civil society – to measure and communicate their own contribution to sustainable development. So what has happened in the intervening two years? What contribution has GRI made to sustainable development?

The first thing to recall is why the GRI was developed and why it remains revolutionary.

- **Triple Bottom Line** : Until the advent of the GRI, there was no coordinated effort to bring together the economic, social and environmental aspects of an organisation’s performance. Existing codes, guidelines and standards usually referred to only one or two of these, but did not bring all three together in the one place. The GRI *Sustainability Reporting Guidelines* enable all organisations to assess, measure and report their performance in these three areas.
- **Multi-stakeholder** : Before the creation of the GRI, sustainability indicators were either left undefined, or were defined at the national or sectoral level. This meant that they were not globally relevant, or not legitimate in the eyes of other sectors of society (who were not involved in their development). By contrast, the GRI process is one of engaging the main non-government sectors of society – business, service providers, labour organisations, NGOs and academics – in a multi-stakeholder process to agree globally-relevant and comparable indicators.

Five years ago, only a handful of companies reported on anything more than their financial performance. Now, thousands report on some aspect of their non-financial performance using

some form of sustainability indicators. Over leading 400 companies in 43 countries around the world use the GRI Guidelines, and the number is rising rapidly (see www.globalreporting.org). The GRI has become what some have called the ‘gold standard’ for sustainability reporting. This is because it has been officially recognised : by the 2002 UN Summit on Sustainable Development; by UNEP (it is an official ‘UNEP Collaborating Centre’); and by the UN Global Compact which has designated it as the preferred reporting framework. It has become the market leader, used alike by both reporters and report users, such as banks and investors.

In short, it has helped embed the concept of sustainable development into everyday operations of mainstream life. Its products – such as the GRI reporting guidelines are available freely for use as a ‘public good’. Its governance, based on multi-stakeholder participation by NGOs, business and others – as equals – encourages balanced universal participation.

Why Report, and to Whom?

By using the GRI Guidelines, organisations can begin to understand what ‘sustainable development’ means in practice. But that still leaves the question, why a company should report on its non-financial activities. After all, non-financial reporting is not mandatory?

Over the last decade, several distinct stakeholder groups, and their interests, have clearly emerged in the field of sustainable development.

- **Employees** : want information about how their company is performing, about plans for expansion or plant closures, and about health and safety issues. In brief, they mainly want information about anything that affects their jobs, families and local communities. If a company is to be able to attract and retain employees, it needs to be trusted and its goals and practices supported. *Here, sustainability reporting can be a powerful tool to communicate with staff and engage them in collective efforts to improve performance.*

- **Customers** : want information about products and related production processes. The quality of the product and, increasingly, how it was produced, are factors that are taken into account – along with price – in purchasing decisions. As numerous NGO campaigns have illustrated, human rights and environmental issues have become central to demands for increased transparency. *Sustainability reporting can be used to brief customers on performance, and in so doing build trust, gather ideas for improvements, and reduce the risk of boycotts and other brand-tarnishing attacks.*
 - **Investors** : want any information that may affect the security of their investment. Shareholders and fund managers, large and small, need a wide range of information. In the past, much of this was contained in financial reports. The series of celebrated financial collapses in the first part of this decade undermined public trust in corporate management and in traditional financial reporting. *Sustainability reports are now widely used to meet the needs of investors look for greater transparency about a corporation's governance and management, financial situation, labour practices, strategic thinking and plans for the future. In the USA, a number of ethical investor groups have been bringing shareholder actions over the last few years calling on companies to report using the GRI framework.*
 - **Rating and Benchmarking Agencies** : play an increasingly important role in shaping investment behaviour. They require detailed information on a wide range of aspects of the financial and non-financial performance of a corporation. This interest can be witnessed in the rise of questionnaires which these agencies, together with fund managers, now send routinely to companies. *The fact that several leading investment houses now encourage reporting based on the GRI framework underlines the point that the market is looking for more information than national laws or stock market rules require.*
 - **Regulators** : need to strike a balance between stakeholder demands for extensive and detailed information, and corporate concerns about excessive costs and concerns about commercial confidentiality. Governments and market regulators respond to shifting interests and definitions of what is 'material' information, and attempt to find a compromise that ensures the healthy functioning of markets. As the U.S. Sabanes-Oxley legislation demonstrated, legislators can move quickly to address perceived shortcomings in corporate transparency. *In several countries (e.g. France, UK), legislation already requires some form of reporting on social and environmental policies. Also perhaps marking a new trend, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange requires all companies listing to prepare sustainability reports, and recommends use of the GRI.*
 - **NGOs** : civil society organisations frequently perform a watchdog role, highlighting and responding to issues that they believe are not receiving due attention. The UN now lists over 2,350 NGOs which have formal consultative status with its Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the body responsible for, among other things, sustainable development issues. Several leading NGOs now call for laws on corporate accountability. *GRI-based sustainability reports, which contain NGO inputs, provide a credible basis for reporting and long term NGO engagement.*
- importance for organisational management. There is an imperative for well-managed organisations to be transparent to themselves as well as the outside world.
- **Management** : needs accurate and comprehensive information about such things as emerging market trends, consumer and client interests, emerging national policies, internal production performance, employee attitudes and suppliers. Any information affecting performance, brand and reputation is material to management. *Sustainability reports can be used to improve internal information management and performance monitoring systems.*
 - **Suppliers** : need clear information about customer policies and expectations in order to perform efficiently. In a world where out-sourcing has become commonplace, optimisation of transparency within supply-chains has assumed greater importance. Global brands know that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Their reputation is now built around components whose production they do not directly control. *Sustainability reporting is one tool for ensuring product quality along the supply chain.*
- There is increasing evidence that companies that are more transparent about their activities and policies are rewarded in the marketplace. Among the benefits of higher levels of public disclosure are lower share price volatility; lower cost of investment capital; higher average share price; and higher management reputation.
- Increased transparency tends to lower the risk that investors will be surprised by new developments, and increases trust in the quality of management. Companies that have good internal and external information gathering and communication systems are better placed to identify both risks and opportunities, which can mean greater responsiveness to changes in the market-place and improved performance.
- Conclusion
- Sadly, the challenges of sustainable development will become worse before they get better. Business has a vital role to play, but it cannot play this role without communicating its commitment and performance to all its stakeholders. Indeed, all organisations need to look at their contributions : sustainable development is everyone's business. The GRI sustainability reporting framework is playing a historic role in encouraging continuous improvement by all organisations and in forging new partnerships for progress.
- Paul Hohnen, Director for Strategic Development, Global Reporting initiative (GRI)*

But is there a business case?

Sustainability reporting seems set to assume an ever greater

THE MEA LEAGUES - PART III

During the WSSD Outreach 2002 bought 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 UNCLOS Convention Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. On the following two pages, the final scores...

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!

The last day of The MEA Leagues presents the UNCLOS Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

Using the points system detailed below, scores will be compiled for each of the MEA Leagues presented over the last three days.

On the following two pages are the consolidated scores for each government. The League table shows the final league position, along with positions gained by governments since the WSSD.

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 M.E.A. LEAGUE FINAL

Following 2 days of anticipation, the results have been compiled. Taking into account the status of ratification by governments of 5 key Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements, the final league positions are given below. Also listed are the positions gained, or lost, since the WSSD. Is multi-lateralism dead? Are governments unwilling to work collectively? The results speak for themselves.

Premiership			
Pos.	Country	Score	Change
1	Austria	15	up 9
	Denmark	15	up 16
	France	15	up 9
	Germany	15	up 2
	Luxembourg	15	up 9
	Marshall Islands	15	up 21
	Netherlands	15	non-mover
	Norway	15	non-mover
	Samoa	15	up 3
	Senegal	15	non-mover
	South Africa	15	up 19
	Sweden	15	up 4
2	Canada	13	up 4
	EC	13	up 1
	Spain	13	up 3
	Uruguay	13	up 11
3	Belgium	11	up 7
	Bolivia	11	up 3
	Brazil	11	up 5
	Czech Republic	11	down 2
	Fiji	11	up 1
	Finland	11	up 13
	Ghana	11	up 5
	Greece	11	up 10
	Italy	11	up 7
	Japan	11	up 10
	Mali	11	up 2
	Nauru	11	down 1
	New Zealand	11	non-mover
	Panama	11	down 2
	Switzerland	11	up 3
	Ukraine	11	up 15
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11	up 2
4	Bahamas	9	up 2
	Barbados	9	up 5
	Benin	9	up 1
	Bulgaria	9	down 1
	Cameroon	9	up 4
	Costa Rica	9	up 1
	Cyprus	9	up 10
	El Salvador	9	up 1
	Hungary	9	up 4
	Iceland	9	up 7
	India	9	up 14
	Jamaica	9	up 7
	Jordan	9	up 14
	Latvia	9	up 18
	Lithuania	9	up 17
	Malaysia	9	up 12
	Mauritius	9	down 2
	Mongolia	9	up 1
	Paraguay	9	up 1
	Philippines	9	up 6
	Portugal	9	up 6
	Republic of Korea	9	up 6
	Romania	9	up 7
	Saint Lucia	9	NEW
	Slovenia	9	up 9
	United Republic of Tanzania	9	up 10

Division One			
Pos.	Country	Score	Change
5	Antigua and Barbuda	7	up 6
	Argentina	7	non-mover
	Armenia	7	up 15
	Bangladesh	7	up 12
	Belize	7	up 15
	Botswana	7	up 17
	Burkina Faso	7	up 13
	China	7	up 5
	Colombia	7	up 6
	Cuba	7	non-mover
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7	up 22
	Djibouti	7	up 1
	Ecuador	7	up 6
	Egypt	7	up 11
	Ethiopia	7	up 12
	Gambia	7	down 2
	Guinea	7	down 2
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	7	up 3
	Lesotho	7	up 2
	Liberia	7	up 10
	Madagascar	7	up 8
	Maldives	7	up 12
	Mexico	7	up 6
	Namibia	7	up 9
	Niue	7	up 14
	Papua New Guinea	7	up 4
	Seychelles	7	non-mover
	Slovakia	7	up 11
	Sri Lanka	7	up 9
	Tunisia	7	up 8
	Viet Nam	7	up 15
6	Australia	5	up 2
	Cambodia	5	up 18
	Chad	5	up 14
	Chile	5	up 7
	Côte d'Ivoire	5	up 9
	Indonesia	5	up 4
	Ireland	5	up 10
	Israel	5	up 12
	Kyrgyzstan	5	up 10
	Malta	5	up 8
	Mauritania	5	up 9
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	5	up 3
	Morocco	5	up 11
	Nicaragua	5	up 5
	Nigeria	5	up 2
	Oman	5	up 4
	Palau	5	up 5
	Peru	5	up 10
	Poland	5	up 10
	Republic of Moldova	5	up 16
	Rwanda	5	up 21
	Thailand	5	up 8
	Uganda	5	up 1
	United States of America	5	up 2
7	Monaco	4	up 4

Division Three			
Pos.	Country	Score	Change
8	Azerbaijan	3	up 15
	Belarus	3	up 19
	Bhutan	3	up 19
	Cook Islands	3	up 4
	Croatia	3	up 8
	Equatorial Guinea	3	up 11
	Gabon	3	up 12
	Grenada	3	up 14
	Honduras	3	up 3
	Kenya	3	non-mover
	Kiribati	3	up 9
	Malawi	3	up 9
	Pakistan	3	up 5
	Russian Federation	3	up 6
	Solomon Islands	3	up 11
	Tajikistan	3	up 12
	Tonga	3	up 8
	Trinidad and Tobago	3	up 4
	Turkey	3	up 13
	Tuvalu	3	up 15
	United Arab Emirates	3	up 16
9	Burundi	1	up 15
	Congo	1	non-mover
	Dominican Republic	1	non-mover
	Estonia	1	up 19
	Georgia	1	non-mover
	Guatemala	1	non-mover
	Guinea-Bissau	1	non-mover
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	non-mover
	Mozambique	1	non-mover
	Myanmar	1	up 13
	Niger	1	non-mover
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	non-mover
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	up 13
	Saudi Arabia	1	non-mover
	Suriname	1	non-mover
	Syrian Arab Republic	1	non-mover
	Togo	1	non-mover
	Vanuatu	1	non-mover
	Venezuela	1	up 13

Division Four			
Pos.	Country	Score	Change
10	Algeria	-1	non-mover
	Central African Republic	-1	non-mover
	Dominica	-1	up 16
	Guyana	-1	non-mover
	Haiti	-1	non-mover
	Kuwait	-1	non-mover
	Nepal	-1	non-mover
	Sierra Leone	-1	non-mover
	Somalia	-1	up 18
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-1	non-mover
	Turkmenistan	-1	non-mover
	Uzbekistan	-1	non-mover
	Yemen	-1	non-mover
	Zambia	-1	non-mover
	Zimbabwe	-1	non-mover
11	Lebanon	-2	non-mover
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-2	up 15
12	Sao Tome and Principe	-3	non-mover
	Serbia and Montenegro	-3	non-mover
	Singapore	-3	non-mover
13	Albania	-4	non-mover
	Angola	-4	non-mover
	Bahrain	-4	non-mover
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-4	non-mover
	Brunei Darussalam	-4	non-mover
	Comoros	-4	non-mover
	Kazakhstan	-4	non-mover
	Liechtenstein	-4	non-mover
	Sudan	-4	non-mover
14	Afghanistan	-5	non-mover
	Andorra	-5	non-mover
	Cape Verde	-5	non-mover
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	-5	non-mover
	Eritrea	-5	non-mover
	Iraq	-5	non-mover
	Qatar	-5	non-mover
	San Marino	-5	non-mover
	Swaziland	-5	non-mover
	Timor-Leste	-5	non-mover
	Zaire	-5	non-mover

Scoring System:

3 points for each convention/protocol ratified, acceded or accepted.

1 point for each convention/protocol signed

-1 point for each convention/protocol where no action taken.

Conventions included: UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol; UNCBD Cartagena Protocol; UNCLOS agreement on Highly Migratory and Straddling Fish Stocks; Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent

Promotion:

Non-mover Same league position since WSSD
up Positions gained since WSSD
down Positions lost since WSSD

Winners:

Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden
Highest Promotion: DPR Korea

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS

Future Wave

“Over the bleached bone of numerous civilisations are written the pathetic words. Too Late!”

Martin Luther King

John Elkington of Sustainability made a very interesting presentation at the UNEP Industry consultation in October last year, which I have developed a little, to try and put a little perspective into where we are and what might be the challenge ahead for us.

This diagram on the following page shows the upturns and downturns or waves and down waves for the past thirty to forty years:

The first wave John argues is the Limits to Growth wave. This is highlighted by Rachel Carsons Silent Spring (1962) which exposed the hazards of DDT, and questioned humanity's faith in technological progress setting the stage for the environmental movement. Another significant milestone was the Limits to Growth Report from the Club of Rome (1972) itself which shocked the general public as it was authored by reputable scientists, business people and politicians from around the world. The wave peaked around the 1972 Stockholm Human Environment Conference shortly followed by a recession triggered by the 1973 Oil Crisis.

The second wave John calls the Green Consumer wave. I think he is right about the growing understanding of the damage being done to the environment by the way we consume. I think of it more as the regulation wave. From 1972 to 1992 something like over 200 international regulations and agreements were made between governments on environment issues. Perhaps the struggle over ozone depletion and the Montreal Protocol highlights this best and the cluster of regulation developed around Rio. Rio birthed not two but ultimately six legally based Conventions. This second wave peaked around the 1992 Earth Summit. Again it was followed by a recession in part triggered by the fall of Eastern Europe. We are still waiting for the promises made in Rio to be achieved as far as financial commitments something like \$125 billion a year promised in Rio a doubling of the Aid flows of that year. Many of the problems of today would be well on their way to being dealt with if that had been delivered.

The third wave John calls the Globalisation and Governance wave. Seattle, bad corporate activity, highlights this as does the development of the World Social Forum in response. This peaked around Johannesburg and was followed by a recession in part triggered by the incoming Bush administration economic policies, the impacts of 9/11 and a feeling in the world of a greater insecurity..

Before moving on to the fourth wave I would just underline that after each wave that wave's principal focus isn't lost as the next wave comes along but is actioned and we might argue how effectively at times. I haven't made a comment on the Governance side of the third wave I have been an advocate of the stakeholder approach over the past ten years. Rio recognised the governments alone couldn't deliver sustainable development and for the first time in a UN document recognised in the nine chapters roles and responsibilities for stakeholder groups. Rio+5 gave us the Multi-stakeholder Dialogues helping governments make bet-

ter informed decisions and 2002 was about Multi-stakeholder partnerships - that stakeholders working together have a role in implementing the global agreements. This analysis though does not go far enough Stakeholder Democracy is in essence a political approach to counterbalance economic liberalism with forms of transparency, accountability and democracy.

Dick Morris a former advisor to President Clinton argues in his book 'The New Prince' that we are moving from Madisonian Democracy (representative) to Jeffersonian Democracy (participatory). Although he is, I believe, right in the direction he doesn't adequately address where we are. This stage of Stakeholder Democracy can really enrich local, national and international governance processes. It is too early to see how successful it might be but what I would say for the international institutions is it isn't just an add on. Governments are clearly in the lead as they have a mandate from the people but in this complicated world we now live in stakeholders can strengthen this. It was President Clinton who called government 'the great facilitator' and if Rio was about anything it was about recognising that sustainable development needs everyone to help to ensure we can address the challenges.

The fourth wave I am calling the environmental/human security wave. In 2001 Maurice Strong argued that Johannesburg should be about this area of work and perhaps in retrospect he was right.

This is of course a relevant conversation for us today because water is one of the issues that would be at the forefront of such a discussion. As are population growth, degraded ecosystems, forced migration, resource depletion, global health issues such as pandemic diseases as well as governance, human rights, globalisation and the challenges to our cultures.

As we have said in Outreach, 2005 offers a chance for some of the key agendas to come together.

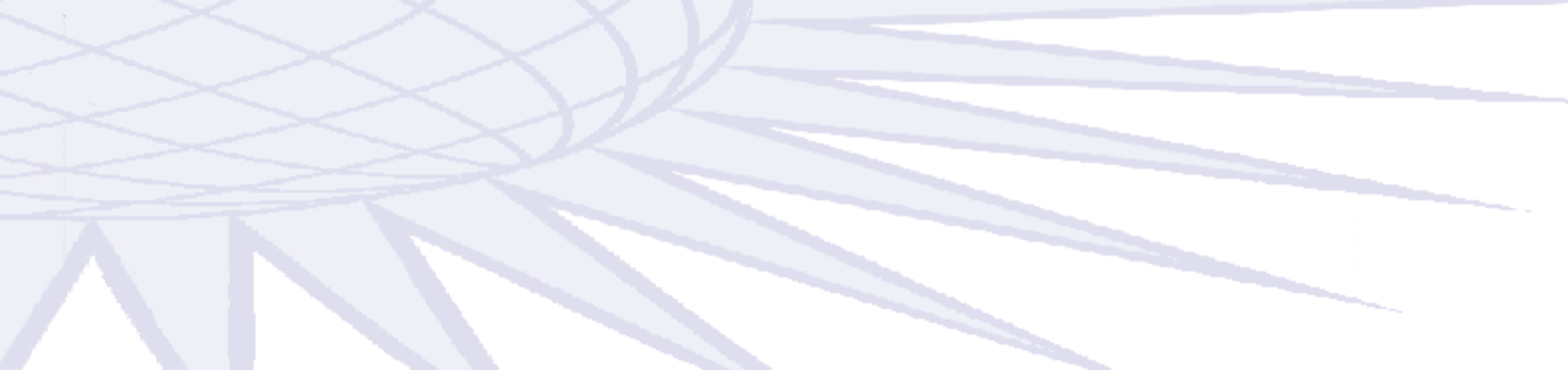
In the early part of 2005 we have the proposed conclusion of the Doha Development Round of WTO in the mid point of 2005 the report of the Secretary General on Reform of Peace and Security in September we have the MDG+5 Review possible Summit and then a GA debate on a possible UN Environmental Organization triggered by the French Government initiative this last September.

2005 offers a chance to engage creatively in addressing the new wave - if that is what it is - or again to be "Too Late."

"Today our concern must be the future. For the world is changing. The old era is ending. The old ways will not do."

John F Kennedy

Felix Dodds, Stakeholder Forum



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WEDNESDAY'S DIARY

9.00 - 1.00	Ministerial Consultations - Halla Hall, 3rd Floor
1.00 - 3.00	Dust & Sandstorms - Special Event Hall, 1st Floor
3.00 - 6.00	Plenary - Tamna Hall,, 5th Floor
6.00	Press Conference, Press Briefing Room, 3rd Floor
7.00	Farewell Event – Ocean View Coffee Shop, 5th Floor

YOUTH DIARY

Today at the morning session of ministerial consultations was main the issue sanitation. There were 4 sub –topics: holistic approach to sanitation, technology, financing and management, and municipal waste water treatment as well as IWRM and poverty reduction. We were mostly pleased with the contribution of Belgian Minister of Environment who emphasized as yesterday the Jordanian minister, the participation of youth in programs related to sanitation but other env. issues as well. He also committed to support Belgian youth delegates at upcoming CSD12 and to provide them all relevant preparatory documents

We also took part at the side event organized by the Network of Women Ministers for Environment and the Swedish Ministry of Environment which was about the role of women in issues of water, sanitation and human settlements. The speakers (women ministers) gave an interesting overview to the issues from their perspective. After their

presentation, Mr. ED Klaus Topfer gave a sort of reply and stressed what important role women around the world are playing as they have direct link with family, education and sort of guardian role when it's about natural resources.

In the same time there was also a very important and interesting event on Reform of UNEP, organized by Stakeholder Forum. Participants of this side events went through the discussion paper and some of the major points regarding the issue of World Environment Organization. The process will continue o-line and also in coming CSD12 and youth will definitely get involved into the discussion to see what can be done to strengthen UNEP and increase level of participation of stakeholders in its work.

Youth Delegation

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