

OUTREACH



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THURSDAY 24TH

“MOTTAINAI” : Kenyan Waste Strategy



Mottainai, a Japanese word essentially translating to “what a waste” was repeatedly mentioned by Wangari Maathai, the assistant environment minister in Kenya and 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner, during Wednesday’s press release announcing Kenya’s new waste strategy. Having just returned from Japan at the Kyoto celebrations, Ms. Maathai excitedly repeated the phrase in reference to decreasing consumption, and had it printed on t-shirts. Similarly, the “4-R’s”: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and now, thanks to Dr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of UNEP, Repair, were also mentioned throughout the discussion of the Kenyan plan.

Nearly 100 million plastic bags are now being handed out each year by supermarkets alone, says the study carried out by Kenya’s National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Analysis (KIPRA). The bags, many of which are so thin they are simply thrown away after one trip from the shops, have become a familiar eyesore in both urban and countryside areas. Plastic bags also block gutters and drains, choke farm animals and marine wildlife and pollute the soil as they gradually break down. The bags, when discarded, can fill with rainwater offering ideal and new breeding grounds for the malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

A ban on bags less than 30 microns thick and the levy on thicker ones are among a raft of proposals aimed at reducing the use of polythene bags and providing funds for alternative, more environmentally-friendly, carriers such as cotton or sisal bags. Additional components of the new Kenyan strategy include consumer and anti-littering campaigns, a plastic bag levy collected from suppliers with the costs passed on to the consumer, and support for a proper bags recycling scheme. Additionally, the report proposes a new body known as the Plastics Levy Management Committee, set up and chaired by NEMA to manage and implement the new measures.

Nairobi’s Rising Waste Mountain

“Like many developing country cities, Nairobi’s solid waste sector is largely characterized by low coverage of solid waste management services, pollution from uncontrolled dumping of waste, inefficient public services, chaotic or unregulated private sector participation, and lack of key solid waste management infrastructure.” says the report.

Only about 25% of the 1,500 tonnes of solid waste generated daily in this city of three million are currently collected.

While the Nairobi City Council and private refuse companies are collecting around three quarters of the waste from high income homes, formal collection services for waste produced in slums and unplanned settlements are virtually non-existent.

Up to 60% of Nairobi’s residents live in these low income areas.

The report also points out that there is widespread indiscriminate dumping in illegal sites that the only official rubbish tip at Dandora is full and that the city council has no waste transfer facility.

Lessons from Abroad

In 2002, Ireland imposed a 15-euro cent levy or surcharge on plastic bags provided by stores and shops. It is estimated that this has reduced the use of plastic bags by 90%.



The revenue raised goes to an Environmental Fund which plans to spend 35 million euros on recycling centres. The introduction of the so called PlasTax scheme has been backed up by public awareness campaigns.

In Australia, the retailer IKEA put a 10% charge on its plastic bags while also providing a re-usable alternative. In 2003 South Africa banned plastic bags thinner than 30 microns and introduced a plastics levy some of which goes to a plastic bag recycling company.

Yale Gives UNEP Evaluation

Ms. Maria Ivanova, Director of the Yale Global Environmental Governance Project, and her 26 students from a graduate class on *International Organizations: UNEP and Global Governance* at the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, presented their research at the Environment Institute of the UNEP GC23-GMEF on 23 February 2005.

The class set out to analyze UNEP's operations within the international environmental governance system identifying key areas of success and challenge and revealing possible steps forward with an eye toward improved international environmental governance.

As the culmination of the research class, the Yale side event at the Environment Institute was attended by about 90 participants from national governments, NGOs, and UNEP staff including Deputy Executive Director Shafqat Kakakhel and Policy Division Director Bakary Kante. Executive Director Klaus Töpfer also attended the presentation, and welcomed the Yale assessment of UNEP as healthy for the organization. Dr. Töpfer acknowledged the need for UNEP reform and setting a vision for the organization in the midst of a complex international environmental system.

The Yale presentation reviewed UNEP's effectiveness in the international environmental governance system, on the basis of its core mandate: (1) monitoring, information and scientific assessment, (2) catalyzing environmental action (including development of international law), (3) coordination of the environmental activities within the UN system, and (4) capacity building.

Stating that UNEP was designed to be the voice and authority for the environment at the global level, the Yale group outlined UNEP's achievements and challenges in this context.

UNEP's achievements that were outlined included the two areas of scientific assessment and information and international environmental law. The key challenges to the organization included a fragmented international environmental governance system, internal operational issues, structural governance constraints, including the combining of UNEP's IEG and internal management roles and the finance structure.

Based on these findings, the Yale group put forth three programmatic and three structural recommendations for the strengthening of UNEP's effectiveness in IEG. The recommendations are outlined below: [Structural Recommendations](#)

Upgrade UNEP into a Global Environmental Information Clearinghouse

UNEP should build on the success of the GEO network and other information-related programs to become the comprehensive, consolidated information source on all environmental issues, trends, risks, best practices, and capacity building needs around the globe.

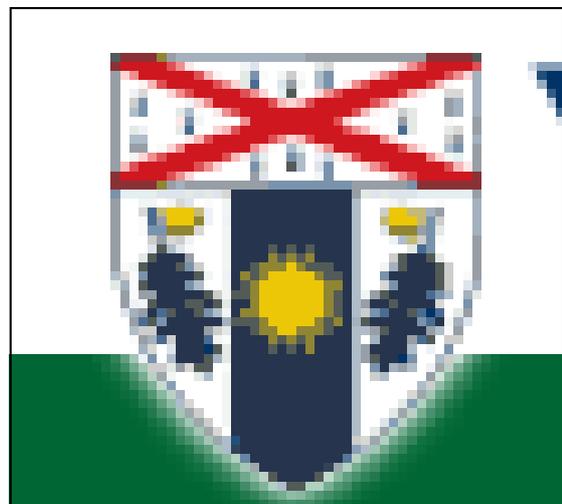
This requires a coherent strategy and investment across the information flow. Such a role would contribute to enhanced capacity building in Africa and other developing regions and energize and catalyze improved environmental policymaking and investment. UNEP should also focus on improving its delivery of information to provide governments, civil society, and the public fuller and easier access to data and analysis through a single, comprehensive mechanism. This requires going beyond the current structure and framework to develop a clear action plan over a multi-year period.

Focus the Capacity Building Program

A refined and focused approach is recommended for capacity building that complements the Bali Plan and suggests how it might be put into action. UNEP should focus on three functions in capacity building: information, matchmaking, and : systematic assessment and prioritization of capacity building needs and systematic cataloguing and evaluation of capacity building resources offered by agencies and governments around the world. Second, actively matching needs and donors and disseminating best practices. And third, providing direct capacity building services in a limited number of areas concerning which there are gaps in the system and UNEP has a comparative advantage in filling them. UNEP is uniquely positioned to serve these three functions. Such an approach would better use UNEP's limited resources while allowing UNEP to cover its broad agenda.

Strengthen the Environmental Management Group

Environmental results are more likely to be attained if unproductive duplication of effort is reduced, synergies are captured, and scarce resources are pooled. Effective catalytic and coordination roles require a proactive organization with access to accurate and timely information and to its constituency, with sufficient authority and the ability to provide incentives. While UNEP has been charged with the task of coordinating, it has not been endowed with these capacities. The Environmental Management Group holds significant potential in this regard, particularly with a location in Geneva. Strengthening the Environmental Management Group with top-quality staff, clear mandate, lean organizational structure, and visionary leadership with adequate discretion and resources would be an important step toward the creation of functioning and result-driven international environmental governance system.



Outreach

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ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

The **International Court of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation** (ICEAC or “The Court”) is an organization devoted to the settlement of environmental conflicts. It was created by Professors of Law with the aim of enabling access to environmental justice. It contributes to fill the gap of the lack of jurisdictional protection of environmental rights, by granting citizens and organizations the legal standing in environmental matters. The ICEAC is committed to the implementation of the right to public participation in decisions related to the environment, and the right to a broad and affordable access to justice, in accordance with Principles 10 and 26 of the Rio Declaration and the principles within the Aarhus Convention.

Scope of the jurisdiction

The Court deals with the settlement of environmental conflicts through arbitration, conciliation and the issue of consultative opinions. “Environmental conflicts” are disputes related to:

- The elements of the environment, including genes, species, habitats, ecosystems and the state of the natural resources, the biological diversity and its components, including the natural heritage;
- Natural factors, human facts, activities and measures affecting or likely to affect the elements of the environment.

Parties may be individuals, private organizations or public institutions.

Procedure rules of application

Step 1: Background information preparation including: details of the petitioner, details of all the parties along with a written acceptance of arbitration or conciliation by both parties if arbitration or conciliation is being sought, abstract of the facts on the dispute, and identification of type of activity you are requesting: arbitration, conciliation or consultative opinion.

Step 2: You need to provide the **written request of the party/ies** to the Court, in English, French or Spanish signed and sent by letter or fax to the Court.

Step 3: Once the request is received, the Court will write to the petitioner. This will cover:

- **Acknowledgement of the receipt of the request** and any further information required to enable the application to be considered;
- **A view of the competence of the Court** to deal with the subject of the dispute: if the conflict fits in the scope of the ICEAC jurisdiction or not.

Step 4: Acceptance and appointment. If the case fits into the scope of the Court and the previous conditions have been met, we declare to the party/ies that the case has been accepted. The Court will proceed with the party/ies to the selection and appointment of the members who will hear the case. We recommend the following criteria to enable the most appropriate choice of each member:

- Specific competence on the subject;
- Geographical origin, in order to guarantee representation from the different regions and legal cultures of the world.

Step 5: Researching the case

The selected members study the factual and legal matters

of the dispute. They can ask additional information on the facts to the party/ies. Parties can also provide additional statements when new facts emerge. In cases of particular difficulty, a hearing may be organised to clarify any controversial issue. Legal experts may also be appointed to obtain an expertise on scientific or technical matters.

Step 6: Settlement of the dispute or issue of the Consultative Opinion.

In the settlement of a dispute or in the issue of Consultative Opinions, the Court applies:

- International Treaties, general rules and principles of International Environmental Law;
- Relevant National or sub-national Law, in accordance with generally accepted rules of Private International Law;
- Applicable contracts;
- Any other principle, rule or standard which the Court deems relevant and appropriate, including equity.



The award or the opinion is made in writing by the majority of the appointed members. They state the reasons upon which the decision is based. In an arbitration award the decision is final and binding to the parties. The Conciliation constitutes a binding agreement between the parties. Consultative Opinions have a value of legal recommendation not binding to the other party. Any settlement of the case is finally disseminated to intergovernmental bodies, NGOs, relevant governments and stakeholders in order to ensure transparency and the public domain of the controversy, with the exception of statements dealing with protected intellectual property rights.

Step 7: Judicial costs.

The cost of the Court’s judicial work is proportioned to the complexity of the case, the time spent for its resolution and the expenses occurred for the instruction of the proceeding. Non-profit organisations and individuals with a proven incapacity to afford the judicial fees are exempted from all the court and procedural costs, in accordance with the principle of equitable access to justice regardless to personal economic capacities, a principle that the Court supports and promotes. The offering of this unpaid support means that the Court can only take on a limited number of pro bono cases. It is at present seeking funding to enable a trust fund to be set up to expand this and to cover costs not only of the Court but also the party/ies.

Structural Recommendations

Strengthen Governance by Creating an Executive Board

Currently, UNEP's Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environmental Forum performs both of the governance functions UNEP needs: providing leadership to international environmental governance and overseeing UNEP's program and budget. Performing both roles leads to circumscribed leadership and circular decision making, in which programs and budget drive priorities and strategies, rather than global needs. The IEG leadership role requires a large and inclusive structure like GC/GMEF to review global issues, assess global needs and identify gaps, identify global priorities, and develop strategies to address priorities. The internal oversight role is best performed by a smaller, more efficient body with greater discipline and focus on the program of work, budget, management oversight, and program evaluation. We recommend the creation of an executive board of no more than 20 members, comprising representatives of both member states and civil society. Membership of the board should be rotating and ensure regional representation.

Consolidate Financial Accounting and Reporting

Comprehensive and clear financial reporting is critical to building and maintaining the confidence of donors. While UNEP currently reports the sources of monies for each fund both separately and consolidated together, expenditures are not reported in a consolidated fashion. Expenditure reports should indicate expenditures in terms of mandated functions – capacity building, information, coordination, catalyzing – as well as by environmental issues so that members states and donors can understand how UNEP as a whole is expending money and effort.

Holistic Review of Global Environmental Governance and UNEP's Role

Any reform of global environmental governance needs to be based on a holistic assessment of the strengths and weaknesses in the current system and the effectiveness of UNEP in fulfilling its core mission. An independent external review of (1) the system of international environmental governance and (2) UNEP's role and performance within the system would help to clarify the mandates of existing organizations, reveal their comparative advantage, and provide vision for reduced competition and a productive division of labor. It will contribute to an improvement in the governance of the organizations as well as to global environmental governance more broadly. Such an assessment should be undertaken by an independent commission established for this purpose by the General Secretary.

Based on these recommendations in the Yale presentation, subsequent discussion addressed the issues raised about UNEP comparative advantage. Dr. Töpfer addressed the necessity of integrating environment in global governance and pointed out the importance of coordinating the UN system's multiple organizations with environmental issues in their mandate. He added that although everyone wants to coordinate, no one wants to be coordinated, illustrating the challenges of implementing UNEP's coordination mandate. Other discussion amongst the participants addressed UNEP's financing structure and organizational capacity, the role of civil society in IEG, and the EMG location in Geneva. Based on the example of the Yale class project, a larger holistic review of UNEP and the international environmental governance system was advocated.

Not an impossible goal?

We need to tackle the twin challenges of poverty and environmental sustainability if our millennium development hopes are to remain a reality. Sophie Harding believes some joined-up thinking is needed.

2005 is being heralded as the year for progress against poverty. From a G8 summit in Scotland, to the 20th anniversary of Live Aid, there are an abundance of opportunities to bring about change. But if we are to achieve long-term answers to the poverty pandemic, we must confront the environmental challenges too.

The financial dimensions of development may be more obvious, but Poverty isn't only about economics. Many aspects of livelihoods – like health, food, water and energy are all dependent on a sustainable environment too.

That's why the environment is essential to any discussions of economic development: because the impact of an unsafe environment falls disproportionately on the poorest countries.

Poverty is also about vulnerability. "We lost in 72 hours what took us more than 50 years to build", said the President of Honduras, after Hurricane Mitch struck Central America in 1998 – leaving 10,000 dead and 3 million dependent on aid donations. Poor people aren't just more vulnerable to environmental disasters, so too disasters "keep the poor in poverty by consistently wiping out what resources they have" (World Bank 2000).

In many poor countries, environmental disasters are literally waiting to happen. By 2025, it is estimated that more than half of all people living in developing countries will be highly vulnerable to floods and storms. Climate change has been linked to sea-level rise and an increase in extreme weather events, like floods and droughts. This poses huge humanitarian challenges for the international community, because climate change could undo decades of development work.

It's not just extreme weather events that forecast danger for development. The other impacts of a changing climate may be more subtle but they are no less serious.

Water is one example. The world is already facing a serious water crisis: more than 1.2 billion people currently lack access to safe water, and 2.4 billion people lack basic sanitation. And demand for water is increasing at a time when experts predict that global warming will lead to decreased water availability in many of the water-scarce regions, as well as contaminated water supplies in flood-prone areas. It is estimated that up to two-thirds of the world's population will be living with water shortages by 2025.

Agriculture, which accounts for 70 per cent of employment and 35 per cent of GNP in sub-Saharan Africa, will also suffer. Droughts have already provoked food crises across southern Africa, Ethiopia and Eritrea, and crop-yields are predicted to fall by 20 per cent with global warming, prompting many more food security scares.

Action needs to be taken as we prepare for the special summit to review progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), five years on. The MDGs, agreed as we know by all 191 of the UN member states, are aimed at reducing poverty in all its forms – yet none of them mention the effects of climate change, including disasters, which threaten to undermine the attainment of them all.

As donors increasingly focus their interventions in order to meet the MDGs, it is crucial that they account for the increasing threats that climate change and environmental disasters will pose.

To truly make poverty history, we need development strategies that address the financial crises poor countries face – but also go hand-in-hand with efforts to ensure environmental sustainability. And that surely is not an impossible goal.

Sophie Harding

CSD13: NGO Priorities

Water, Sanitation and Habitat

Agendas and action programmes on water, sanitation and habitat, have been accepted in various international forums. In practice, however, NGOs have evidence that in many countries:

- The human rights to adequate, affordable water, housing and sanitation are not respected
- Participation is widely accepted but not adequately implemented
- Fragmentation of responsibilities for water and sanitation between government agencies is very problematic
- Community-based management is successful but not promoted • Prioritisation for the poor rarely occurs
- Impacts on the environment are not considered - IWRM plans are missing
- Insufficient consideration of cultural diversity and gender
- Objectives don't link to local financing structures and capacities

Thus, NGOs identify the following actions to achieve the goals of CSD13:

Governments significantly increase their political and financial commitment to the sector taking a poverty and rights-based approach with defined criteria for implementation.

Considering that access to sufficient water for basic human needs and housing are established human rights, incorporate them into national law, backed by specific measurable plans for implementation.

An integrated sector-wide approach becomes the basis to coordinate across government ministries, bringing together agencies responsible for water, sanitation, environment, health, agriculture and education, including the cross cutting theme "sustainable consumption and production" and involving all stakeholders.

IWRM is used for management and planning; providing a model for the long term environmental security of water resources, requiring a long-term political and technical push and to be operationalised locally.

Many community groups and NGOs are successfully managing local resources and are willing and able to do more to support actions, communicate impacts, local demands and knowledge. This valuable resource requires promotion and support by governments and access to information and decision making. Stakeholder-led platforms that monitor and discuss policies on water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and habitat have proven successful in many different contexts.

Develop culturally and gender sensitive approaches to sanitation; a major cause of poverty through ill-health.

Unresolved transboundary and local conflicts over quantity and quality of waters prevent access by people who need it to live. Responsibility for resolution must be addressed urgently at all levels.

The goals of CSD13 can only be delivered by governance structures that allow local communities to par-

ticipate and provide a basis for equitable allocation of water. Strategic frameworks and delivery plans should include steps aimed at:

Ensuring the participation of local communities, farmers, business and NGOs in a multi-stakeholder framework where:

- All relevant actors are involved in planning, implementation, monitoring of projects/policies as equal partners from the outset
- Different interests and responsibilities are acknowledged
- Particular attention is paid to the involvement of community groups, women and children

Strengthening institutional capacities aimed at:

- Changing the mindset
- Optimising the use of the knowledge of local communities and institutions.
- Education and social marketing campaigns on sanitation, hygiene and wise use of water



Setting up dialogues, networks and mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting, aimed at sharing experiences, determine the lessons learned and translating them into policy.

Monitoring and reporting on progress, distinguishing between impacts according to different gender, ethnicity and cultures.

Infrastructure development is required, with the environmental and social sustainability principles respected, including:

- Recognition and implementation of existing safeguard policies for large scale infrastructure, such as the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams, as due diligence, by governments and financiers.
- Use full cost-benefit analysis to assess various options before implementation
- Upscale the use of 'soft' engineering techniques for water resource management and work within natural systems.

Mobilising resources for long-term investment in the sectors requires actions at all levels, but heed the needs and desires of local stakeholders, don't make them pay for a service they can't afford or need.

Developed country governments to reverse declining

NGOs CONT'D

levels of ODA to the sector and focus on countries most in need. Coordinate multilateral and bilateral programmes working on the same target group, and/or region.

Set up tariff structures for water use, but this must not prevent poor people's access to affordable services. Include methods for valuing their contributions "in kind" towards operation and maintenance. Water and related services must never be traded as a commodity.

Private sector participation is not the solution to the financial gap and must never be imposed as a condition of grants or loans. Water is a public good, therefore regulation and control over water must always remain with the public sector.

Systemise the collection of accurate data for consolidation into national budgeting and planning, prioritising the needs of the poorest.

Build on the successful pilot cases of innovative mechanisms for paying for ecosystems services.

Increasing access to sanitation and hygiene promotion is problematic but there are many good examples to be adopted, such as:

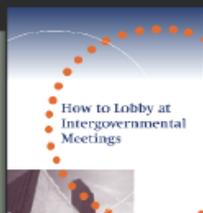
- city-wide sanitation strategies with adapted solutions for whole population
- social marketing and educational programs of hand-washing & hygiene
- scaling up of the grass-roots led total sanitation campaign begun in South Asia and by WASH
- supplying people with technology choices that accord to their needs and demands, including decentralised systems, eco-sanitation and dry toilets, and send information to help them choose.

Reform of out-dated laws in a participatory process is urgently needed, together with capacity building and training for all actors to comply with and monitor legislation, also:

- Legislate for IWRM and water efficiency strategies that conserve watersheds and guarantee equitable sharing of water between users, underpinned by an effective environmental regulatory framework.
- Provide land tenure for poor people in urban slums in particular improving the legal recognition of women's rights.
- Provide a legal framework for local municipalities and civil society groups to safeguard their rights, quality standards and affordability when third parties are involved in provision of water or housing.
- Undertake reforms to separate out the powers of water service providers and regulators which should always remain in public control.
- Recognise small-scale private sector water suppliers, within an environment where all service providers are regulated. New service providers can't be promoted without a resourced regulatory framework being in place.
- Regulate to prevent infill of water bodies from urban sprawl and depletion of the water table from mega-cities.
- UNEP and UN-HABITAT cooperate to provide capacity building and guidelines on urban management.

The full compilation paper for CSD-13 from all the Major Groups will be available shortly on the CSD website: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd.htm>

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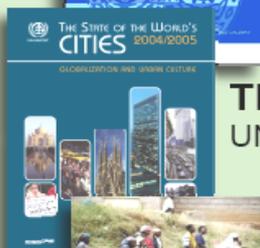
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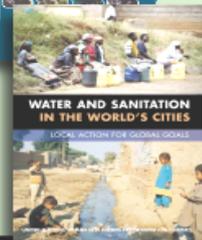
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Austria on Preparations for CSD-14 Presidency

The following is from an interview with Ms. Elfriede More of the Austrian government about the upcoming Austrian Presidency of CSD-14 and energy discussions.

In general, how are the Austrian preparations for CSD presidency progressing?

We've already been preparing for a year and have another year to go. Austria faces a heavy agenda during its period of presidency. Not only CSD-14, but also the World Water Forum, COP-2-POPS, COP8 Biodiversity and MOP of the Biosafety Protocol, Subsidiary Bodies of UNFCCC, the International Conference on Chemical management, and finally the UNEP GC/GMEF Special Session. We'll be working closely with the UK, as they have the current presidency, and we have already begun cooperation with Finland about how to bridge CSD-14 and 15 as their presidency follows ours, and we want to ensure that as little time is lost in the transition as possible. Since we will be carrying out the review, we want to make sure that the analysis and evaluation of policy options and views move forward without delay. We also have the UNECE Regional Implementation Forum next December, and will be looking at the European Energy Initiative to see how this is progressing. We'll also be looking within Austria to identify best practices, projects or companies that are seeing success as well as working with our development colleagues to develop cooperation projects and work together with energy partnerships.

The Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE), which Austria founded in 1999, and which has its 5th global meeting in 2005 will also feed into CSD14. This year's focus is looking at "enhancing international cooperation on biomass" which is an important issue with both positive and negative characteristics. On one hand you still have unsustainable use of biomass which contributes for example to indoor air pollution, but on the other hand you have modern biomass technologies for electricity production and heating, such as in some of Austria's small villages. Additionally, at the GFSE-5 there will be a focus on biofuels.

The GFSE is also working closely with the German government and with REEEP on the follow-up of the International Conference on renewable energies last year in Bonn. There was much political enthusiasm at Bonn, but how far has the Bonn Action Plan actually gone. What are the major problems or obstacles? A big question is why do millions of people still not have access to energy services? It will also be important to take stock of events since CSD-9 and the JPOI to see what has really been implemented.

What do you see being key issues Austria may seek to highlight during its presidency over CSD14 given the focus is on energy, climate change, _____ and industrial development?

As it is a review year, CSD-14 will cover all aspects of energy for sustainable development, but obviously

renewable energy and energy efficiency will be a priority. Additionally, as at Johannesburg the access to energy services was highlighted, we will also focus on this.

With regards to climate change, it's a broad, ongoing discussion in the climate process. The Kyoto Protocol has now been entered into force, so what further activities will be looked at once the 1st commitment period is finished. In terms of climate change, we will look at how energy links to it, but also to the other issues under this cluster so that the CSD will take care of the broader picture.

Given the inclusion of industrial development in the CSD14 cluster, do you foresee focus upon corporate responsibility coming into the discussions?

CR is somewhat a cross-cutting issue. At CSD-11 it was debated whether or not CR should be formally one of the cross-cutting aspects to be revisited at all of the CSD cluster groups, but it was not agreed. However, the CSD process has a strong relationship with stakeholders, and since Johannesburg, there has been the strong focus on partnerships so CR might be part of the discussion.



IISD/ENB

RIO GRINDS—the light-hearted side of sustainable development

The Next UN Secretary-Genera?

Razali Ismail of Malaysia, Former Permanent Representative to the UN

“The UN’s Choice”



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WEEK'S SPECIAL EVENTS DIARY

Date	Event and Location
Thursday 24 February	09:00-19:00 The African Business and Sustainable Development Roundtable; Organized by International Chamber of Commerce / World Business Council for Sustainable Development / World Energy Council / UNEP, Conference Room 4 13:00—14:30 Environment Institute's Special Event on Water: Rainwater Harvesting in Integrated Water Resource Management, Recreation Centre 14:00—18:00 African Business and Sustainable Development Roundtable, Location TBA 15:00—18:00 The Institute@UNEP-GC/GMEF: Sustainable Waste Management in Coastal Cities, Recreation Center 19:00—21:00 Environment Institute's: Special Event on Impact of Climate Change on the Arctic, Organized by UNEP and the Russian Federation, Recreation Centre 19:00—21:00 Environment Institute's: Special Event on Desertification: Event on the UN International Year of Deserts and Desertification, Recreation Centre
Friday 25 February	13:00-14:00 Press Conference, Press Centre
Saturday 26 February	GC-23/GMEF Field Trip

28 FEB—4MAR CSD INTERSESSIONAL

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