

OUTREACH



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

FRIDAY 25TH

UNEP Governing Council Reflections in the Heat

When asked to reflect upon the CG-23/GMEF proceedings, delegates responded as follows:

"The international environmental governance debate got further at this meeting than expected. Governments must now follow up and follow through and establish a time bound process to strengthen UNEP and give the environment the global voice it deserves."



Econautix

Daniel Mittler
Political Advisor Greenpeace

"This year's GMEF was lot more productive and fruitful, building upon the more interactive pattern established at Jeju, with well-focused content. The President's summary captured the content in a concise, accessible manner."

A senior government official



IISD/ENB

Ositadinma Anaedu
Nigerian delegate and WSSD
Bureau member

"It's a mixed box. Definite progress in some areas two steps backwards in critical areas such as water, chemicals and environmental procurement."

"UNEP Governing Council has delivered valuable input for this year's CSD with a view to environmental sustainability. Particularly in the outcome from the Ministerial sessions. This has been a very good contribution to addressing the nexus between poverty and environment."

Dr Hendrik Vygen
Director General
German Environment Ministry



"The Ministerial session was a success we achieved a clear recognition that environment is a crucial aspect of the MDGs"

IISD/ENB

Herman Sips
The Government of the Netherlands



IFRA-Nairobi

Civil Society and Major Groups have been well organized at this UNEP GC and prepared well over the weekend before. They have been intervening in the Plenary and Ministerial Forum focusing on all aspects of the Agenda. UNEP recognising the advances made in other UN Fora have opened the drafting groups to hear Civil Society voices as they debate each issue. We hope this will be consolidated in Dubai."

Davinder Lamba
Chair of the Civil Society Forum



IISD/ENB

STAKEHOLDER FORUM

Winning the Oil Endgame

Innovation for Profits, Jobs and Security

Amory B. Lovins,

E. Kyle Datta, Odd-Even Bustnes, Jonathan G. Koomey,
and Nathan J. Glasgow

Winning the Oil Endgame offers a coherent strategy for ending oil dependence, starting with the United States but applicable worldwide. There are many analyses of the oil problem. This synthesis is the first roadmap of the oil *solution*—one led by business for profit, not dictated by government for reasons of ideology. This roadmap is independent, peer-reviewed, written for business and military leaders, and co-funded by the Pentagon. It combines innovative technologies and new business models with uncommon public policies: market-oriented without taxes, innovation-driven without mandates, not dependent on major (if any) national legislation, and designed to support, not distort, business logic.

Two centuries ago, the first industrial revolution made people a hundred times more productive, harnessed fossil energy for transport and production, and nurtured the young U.S. economy. Then, over the past 145 years, the Age of Oil brought unprecedented mobility, globe-spanning military power, and amazing synthetic products.

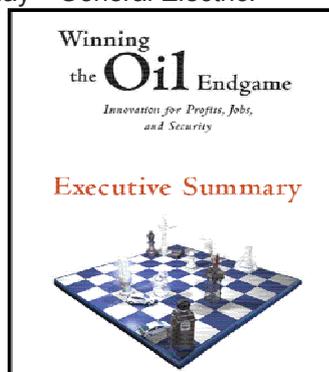
But at what cost? Oil, which created the sinews of our strength, is now becoming an even greater source of weakness: its volatile price erodes prosperity; its vulnerabilities undermine security; its emissions destabilize climate. Moreover the quest to attain oil creates dangerous new rivalries and tarnishes America's moral standing. All these costs are rising. And their root causes—most of all, inefficient light trucks and cars—also threaten the competitiveness of U.S. automaking and other key industrial sectors.

The cornerstone of the next industrial revolution is therefore winning the Oil Endgame. And surprisingly, it will cost less to displace all of the oil that the United States now uses than it will cost to buy that oil. Oil's current market price leaves out its true costs to the economy, national security, and the environment. But even without including these now "externalized" costs, it would still be profitable to displace oil completely over the next few decades. In fact, by 2025, the annual economic benefit of that displacement would be \$130 billion gross (or \$70 billion net of the displacement's costs). To achieve this does not require a revolution, but merely consolidating and accelerating trends already in place: the amount of oil the economy uses for each dollar of GDP produced, and the fuel efficiency of light vehicles, would need only to improve about three-fifths as quickly as they did in response to previous oil shocks. Saving half the oil America uses, and substituting cheaper alternatives for the other half, requires four integrated steps:

- Double the efficiency of using oil.
- Apply creative business models and public policies to speed the profitable adoption of super efficient light vehicles, heavy trucks, and airplanes.
- Provide another one-fourth of U.S. oil needs by a major domestic biofuels industry.

- Use well established, highly profitable efficiency techniques to **save half the projected 2025 use of natural gas**, making it again abundant and affordable, then substitute part of the saved gas for oil.

These four shifts are fundamentally disruptive to current business models. They are what economist Joseph Schumpeter called "creative destruction," where innovations destroy obsolete technologies, only to be overthrown in turn by ever newer, more efficient rivals. Firms that are quick to adopt innovative technologies and business models will be the winners of the 21st century; those that deny and resist change will join the dead from the last millennium. In the 108-year history of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, only one of 12 original companies remains a corporate entity today—General Electric.



What policies are needed? American companies can be among the quick leaders in the 21st century, but it will take a cohesive strategy-based transformation, bold business and military leadership, and supportive government policies at a federal or at least a state level. *Winning the Oil Endgame* charts these practical steppingstones to an oil-free America:

- Most importantly, revenue- and size-neutral "feebates" can shift customer choice by combining fees on inefficient vehicles with rebates to efficient vehicles.
- A scrap-and-replace program can lease or sell super-efficient cars to low-income Americans—on terms and with fuel bills they can afford—while scrapping clunkers.
- Military needs for agility, rapid deployment, and streamlined logistics can drive Pentagon leadership in developing key technologies.
- Implementing smart government procurement and targeted technology acquisition (the "Golden Carrot") for aggregated buyers will accelerate manufacturers' conversion, while a government-sponsored \$1-billion prize for success in the marketplace, the "Platinum Carrot," will speed development of even more advanced vehicles.
- To support U.S. automakers' and suppliers' need to invest about \$70 billion to make advanced technology vehicles, federal loan guarantees can help finance initial retooling where needed; the investments should earn a handsome return, with big spin-off benefits.
- Similar but simpler policies—loan guarantees for buying efficient new airplanes, and better information to spur market demand for doubled-efficiency trucks—can speed these oil-saving innovations from concept to market.

Outreach

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The views expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect the views of the Publisher or the Editor. The Publisher or the Editor do not accept



• Other policies can hasten competitive evolution of next-generation biofuels and biomaterials industries, substituting durable revenues for dwindling agricultural subsidies, and encouraging practices that protect both topsoil and climate..

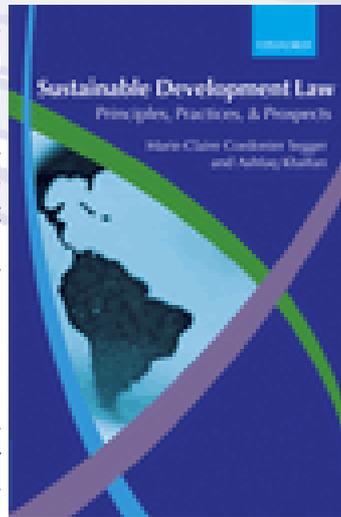
What happens to the oil industry? The transition beyond oil is already starting to transform oil companies like Shell and BP into energy companies. Done right, this shift can profitably redeploy their skills and assets rather than lose market share. Biofuels are already becoming a new product line that leverages existing retail and distribution infrastructure. By following this roadmap, the U.S. would set the stage by 2025 for the checkmate move in the Oil Endgame—the optional but advantageous transition to a hydrogen economy and the complete and permanent displacement of oil as a direct fuel. Oil may, however, retain or even gain value as one of the competing sources of hydrogen.

How big is the prize? Investing \$180 billion over the next decade to eliminate oil dependence and revitalize strategic industries can save \$130 billion gross, or \$70 billion net, every year by 2025. This saving, equivalent to a large tax cut, can replace today's \$10-billion-a-month oil imports with reinvestments in ourselves: \$40 billion would pay farmers for biofuels, while the rest could return to our communities, businesses, and children. A more efficient and deployable military could refocus on its core mission—protecting American citizens rather than foreign supply lines—while supporting and deploying the innovations that eliminate oil as a cause of conflict. Carbon dioxide emissions will shrink by one-fourth with no additional cost or effort. The rich-poor divide can be drastically narrowed at home by increased access to affordable personal mobility, shrinking the welfare rolls, and abroad by leapfrogging over oil-dependent development patterns. The U.S. could treat oil-rich countries the same as countries with no oil. Being no longer suspected of seeking oil in all that it does in the world would help to restore U.S. moral leadership and clarity of purpose.

While the \$180-billion investment needed is significant, the United States' economy already pays that much, with zero return, every time the oil price spikes up as it has done in 2004. (And that money goes into OPEC's coffers instead of building infrastructure at home.)

How do we get started? Every sector of society can contribute to this national project. Astute business leaders will align their corporate strategies and reorganize their firms and processes. Military leaders will speed military transformation by promptly laying its foundation in super-efficient platforms and lean logistics. Political leaders will craft policies that stimulate demand for efficient vehicles, reduce R&D and manufacturing investment risks, support the creation of secure domestic fuel supplies, and eliminate perverse subsidies and regulatory obstacles. Lastly, we, the people, must play a role because our individual choices guide the markets, enforce accountability, and create social innovation.

Our energy future is choice, not fate. Oil dependence is a problem we need no longer have—and it's cheaper not to. U.S. oil dependence can be eliminated by proven and attractive technologies that create wealth, enhance choice, and strengthen common security. When the U.S. last paid attention to oil, in 1977–85, it cut its oil use 17% while GDP grew 27%. That exercise of dominant market power—from the demand side—broke OPEC's ability to set world oil prices for a decade. Today we can rerun that play, only better. American business can lead the nation and the world into the post-petroleum era, a vibrant economy, and lasting security—if we just realize that we are the people we have been waiting for.



Sustainable Development Law Principles, Practices, and Prospects

By Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger and Ashfaq Khalfan, Directors for the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law

Oxford University Press
November 2004, 350 pages
0-19-927671 Hb/ 0-19-927671-4 Pb

- Provides an important new law and policy perspective to address conflicts and overlaps between social, environmental, and economic law
- Comprehensive surveys of current developments including analysis of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development
- Cutting-edge agendas for future research on sustainable development
- Clearly structured with case studies and sources of further information for use in teaching sustainable development law

Readership: Scholars and students of public international law related to environment, development, human rights, trade and investment law, social and economic issues and politics, Policy Makers (Government Officials, Inter-Governmental Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations), practitioners who serve these clients.

RIO GRINDS—the light-hearted side of sustainable development

“It’s not easy being green.”

The Next UN Secretary-General?

Kermit the Frog

“The Animal’s Choice”



NGOs meet with German Minister

In a meeting Thursday, NGOs met with the German Minister to discuss a number of important issues:

Realising the MDGs

NGOs and the German Government are concerned that we are not on track to reach the MDGs and that since 2000, although some countries have made progress, others have fallen back. The CSD should act as a momentum with MDG7 to renew governments' commitments before the MDG Summit.

UN Environment Organization

NGOs looked to the German Government to its support for the French Government's initiative to strengthen the environmental pillar of governance through an enhanced UNEP. The support by China last year for the UNEO has raised hopes that a process will be agreed at the General Assembly later in 2005. With the number of developing countries in support of a UNEO increasing, and the concern raised by many that such a body might have a negative impact on UNDP now addressed through the recent MOU between UNEP and UNDP.

Development Assistance

NGOs raised the issue that now that Belgium, France, Ireland, Spain and the UK have set a date for reaching the 0.7% target for development aid, when was Germany going to set that target. The Minister pointed out that Germany has already committed to the 0.33% within the European Union and now is seriously looking at the issue of the target of 0.7%.

New Financial Mechanisms

The Minister expressed support for the G8 debate around new financial mechanisms such as the abolishment of a tax on kerosene and the introduction of emission trading. He expressed optimism over the developments in the US at the State level where a number of US States have started a conversation about linking into the Canadian internal emission trading market. There has also been conversation between the Canadians and Europeans about linking their schemes together. The introduction of a airfuel tax though seems to be still far off – opposition exists within the European Union in Spain and Italy. At Rio+5 the European Union did support an airfuel tax – under the Chicargo agreement the European Union is treated as a domestic market and so if all countries agreed then this could be introduced. NGOs raised an additional point that US companies such as FEDEX operate with the Union and if a tax could be brought in it would enable those companies to appreciate the benefits of contributing to the environment.

Mercury

NGOs reaffirmed their call for a legally binding agreement on mercury. The Germany Government said that a voluntary approach was not an alternative to regulation but should go hand in hand. A voluntary approach without a form of sanc



tion would not address the issue effectively.

Deep Sea trawling

NGOs are seriously concerned about the issue of deep sea trawling and the German Government shared their concern. In the North Sea the bottom is trawled 7 times a year and the German Government is supporting the creation of larger protected areas.



FIRST NRG4SD SUMMIT

The **Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (NRG4SD)** will hold its **1st Summit in Lake Toba, North Sumatera, from 10-12 March 2005**. Formed at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development by regional governments and associations of regions, NRG4SD aims to be a voice for, and to represent, regional governments at the global level as well as to share information and experience about sustainable development policy-making at the regional level of governance.

Although this 1st Summit of NRG4SD was foreseen for February, as a consequence of the tsunami that hit the host region last December 2004, the Summit will focus now on **“Global partnership on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Post-Disaster Settlements”** with a view to analyse and expound the contribution of the regional governments in prevention and reconstruction activities within the UN system. Moreover, the Summit will be the arena for the 1st NRG4SD General Assembly.

NRG4SD has been very active since its creation in 2002 and later incorporation under Belgian Law. Among others, NRG4SD has held four international conferences and several side-events within the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. NRG4SD has produced a report on “Regional Sustainable Development addressing Climate Change” and approved several policy papers committing its members to action. Besides, various bilateral agreements have been settled among its members and a multilateral cooperation framework has been established in collaboration with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

For any further information on the Network and the Summit, please visit: www.nrq4sd.net

Global Democracy 05

Global democracy is emerging as the key multidimensional challenge of our time. While the 20th century witnessed the triumph of democracy as an idea, the fundamental challenge of the 21st century is to overcome the crisis of democracy in terms of process, policy, and practice.



The Global Democracy 2005 conference (G05) is a proactive tool. Civil Society practitioners in dialogue with participants from different backgrounds will come together and put forward visions of global

democracy.

Jointly, they will identify the strategies needed to implement these visions. These visions and strategies will help create more democratic governance in the world.

G05 is not an isolated or centralized event. It provides a space for envisioning a more just world and strategizing on how to initiate a process towards global democracy.

In order to make the Global Governance 2005 conference as useful as possible, the conference's outputs will be a set of both general and specific visions and strategies, inspired by the lessons of successful or less successful Civil Society experiences and some concrete alternatives/initiatives presented by Civil Society in other forums and processes.

G05; An Open Dialogue Cutting Across Sectors

G05 is a unique occasion that allows diverse actors and groups, who do not normally come together, to share their knowledge and understanding of global democratic governance.

Building global democracy is an important challenge, one that can only be resolved through open dialogue and increased collaboration between citizens, Civil Society practitioners and activists, multilateral representatives, government officials (including local), parliamentarians, representatives from the business community and the labour sector, indigenous peoples, scholars, journalists etc.

The Context and Challenges: A Worrisome Democratic Deficit

We are living in the midst of a worldwide crisis in democracy. There is an increasing concentration of power amongst an elite few and with it a growing gap between the rich and the poor. The economy is being militarized. Legitimate public debate is either discouraged, personalized, sensationalized or trivialized, leading to a dangerous level of political polarization.

A growing number of youth, discouraged with seemingly rampant corruption and a growing elitism of the political class, are opting out of the formal political process altogether. The right-to-vote, once the most precious and bitterly fought for of all political gains, is being tossed aside as an irrelevant piece of window dressing, a means of conferring power on those who seek it, rather than public service.

The media, once the vital fourth estate, has largely been absorbed by the corporate community. The once sacred

freedom of the press has become subservient to the bottom line and, by extension, accountable to the shareholders.

These are all issues of governance; governance at the local, national and global level. The rapid globalization of humankind has outstripped our ability to identify effective mechanisms of governance. Traditional governing structures, which were established to protect and enhance important forms of group-identity, such as nationality or religion, are now often at odds with the new demands of a global community.

How are citizens around the world responding to this crisis? How can the average person, in the face of such rapid change and concentrated power, reassert her or his claim to democratic control? One response is seen in the growing assertion by an international Civil Society to implement new forms of participatory democracy. This new activism however, is often misunderstood or distrusted.

G05 will look closely at this phenomenon, perhaps the most important social movement of our time. The response to current crises such as Iraq, Darfur, AIDS, and the future of our environment is a sad reflection of weak or misguided governance. New ways for the community of nations to work together have to be reinvented. Debating a democratic future for multilateralism, the United Nations and other international institutions is more urgent than ever.

Civil Society Increasingly Taking Action activists, leading Civil Society Organizations and networks increasingly struggle to occupy participatory space within a new democratic order. They engage in advocacy calling for the democratization of key global institutions and for changing the global agenda.

Several promising Civil Society initiatives, and most notably the World Social Forum, have emerged in recent years to discuss alternative ways of building and "governing" the world in solidarity.

In certain contexts, international Civil Society's advocacy and social mobilization have contributed to democratizing the practices of states and international institutions.

Nonetheless, asymmetries in power relations require the development of effective democratic mechanisms for participation, accountability, representation, deliberation, and transparent decision-making among citizens, Civil Society Organizations, states, and global institutions.



CSD13: UK Stakeholder Priorities

UK Stakeholders call for firm decisions and action by Governments on water and sanitation issues at CSD 13.

The Millennium Summit rightly set a challenging target for 2015 to halve the number of people without access to safe drinking water and the Johannesburg Summit added the goal of reducing the number of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015.

Stakeholders believe that the goal ought to be to achieve these targets in every country of the world and not just in a few large ones. They urge CSD 13 to adopt this interpretation of the Millennium Goals and targets.

The targets should be regarded as minimum targets for 2015. The true long-term goals should be to ensure that everyone has access to fresh water and to basic sanitation. Lack of these essential services is a serious deprivation in itself, and exacerbates many other major problems such as poverty, ill health, food shortages etc. Conversely progress on water and sanitation will in itself assist progress towards the Millennium Goals in these other areas.

The work of the CSD over the past two years shows that although a number of new initiatives have been put in place the scale of effort at present still falls well short of what will be required to achieve the Millennium goals, let alone the longer term goals we believe are needed. The task of



CSD13 should therefore be to establish the basis for a major expansion of effort throughout the developing world on these issues. The need for further action in some developed countries as well should not be neglected.

Some countries are already making good progress towards these water and sanitation goals. Others are having more difficulty – in our view international co-operation should be particularly focused on areas where physical conditions or where governance and institutional or economic conditions indicate greater need for external support.

Stakeholders believe that the following issues are critical, and look to Governments for strong and effective agreements on them.

Governance. Effective action on water and sanitation issues requires strong and effective Governance at national and local coupled with strong and effective institutional arrangements to manage the planning, construction and delivery of effective services, and a strong regulatory framework to ensure that health and safety standards are achieved and the whole water environment protected.

Planning and Strategy. Stakeholders support Integrated Water Resource Management as the appropriate strategic framework for integrating all the different aspects of water and sanitation services, and establishing priorities and equity between different parties. But they emphasise that such frameworks must not be imposed top-down in a technocratic way, but need to be built up in a participative way drawing on the skills and experience of civil society at

all levels, and relating strongly to the needs, knowledge, practices and aspirations of local communities.

Linkages with other policy areas. Stakeholders think it is crucially important for the water and sanitation sector to build effective alliances and co-operation with other key sectors at local, national and international level. Better access to water and sanitation has a crucial part to play in the delivery of other Millennium goals and targets including poverty reduction, health goals, elimination of food shortages, management of urban settlements, etc. Identification of these linkages should help to mobilise wider political and societal support for the actions needed and to mobilise additional resources needed. Water and sanitation goals and targets should form part of poverty reduction strategies, health strategies and other key frameworks for shaping national and international actions and priorities.

Stakeholders believe that it is increasingly important to factor *climate change* into all water planning, and to ensure that the impacts of climate change on water availability and distribution is properly factored into planning of urban and rural development.

Technology. Stakeholders believe that a wide range of engineering and technological solutions will be needed in the future in the water sector taking account of local circumstances and that planners should beware of imposing one track solutions to all problems. Given the growing pressures on water supplies in many parts of the world emphasis should be placed on enhancing measures to eliminate waste and promote the efficient use of water. Large-scale redevelopments that damage environments or threaten the depletion of vital stores of water should be avoided.

Economics. In more developed economies cost recovery from all consumers of water services is a good method for allocating costs to those who incur them. But cost recovery is not a universal panacea, and is inappropriate in many poorer communities where households could not afford prices based on full cost recovery.

Finance. Estimates suggest that the level of investment in development of water services will need to increase substantially in many countries if the Millennium targets are to be met. Stakeholder recommend that the CSD should assess the scale of increase of investment spending that will be needed over the next ten years to achieve the Millennium goals, and institute a dialogue in the appropriate for a between donors as to how these sums are to be mobilised and how they should best be administered.

Monitoring. It is crucially important that progress towards the target should continue to be monitored by the international community on a regular basis so that shortfalls can be identified promptly and corrective action taken. The UN Secretariat will no doubt have a key role in assembling the necessary material for this purpose. Stakeholder believe that in addition it would be desirable to continue the participation of major stakeholders in a regular audit process (perhaps similar to the MDG Task Force) so as to give greater prominence to the results and ensure that adequate attention is focused by the international community and the IFIs etc on any emerging problems.

Three New Books on Policy and Governance

SAVE 15%

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GOVERNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A Foundation for the Future

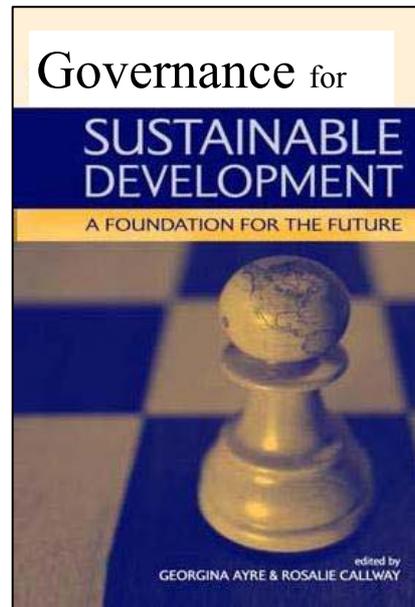
Edited by Georgina Ayre and Rosalie Callway

First book of its kind to provide a "baseline" of information on international governance frameworks for sustainable development. Must-have for all decision-makers, NGOs, and practitioners working with the Sustainability Agenda.

This book builds on the briefing papers presented at the Summit, taking further the discussions of the WEHAB agenda (Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity – the five international priority sectors highlighted by Secretary General Kofi Annan). This is a unique offering on the role and reform of global governance institutions and processes, raising issues which have been previously neglected in international discussions.

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Introduction Governance for Sustainable Development
Johannesburg Outcomes Beyond Johannesburg
Environment Society Economy Issue Focus: Back to Basics
Water Energy Health Agriculture and Food Biodiversity Conclusion Bibliography, Index



234 x 156mm | 208 pages | **June 2005**
Pb 1-84407-208-8 £19.99 £16.99
Hb 1-84407-207-X £70.00 £59.50

HOW TO LOBBY AT INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS

By Felix Dodds and Michael Strauss

'An invaluable tool for anyone wishing to understand and contribute effectively to the competition of good ideas that intergovernmental meetings should be'

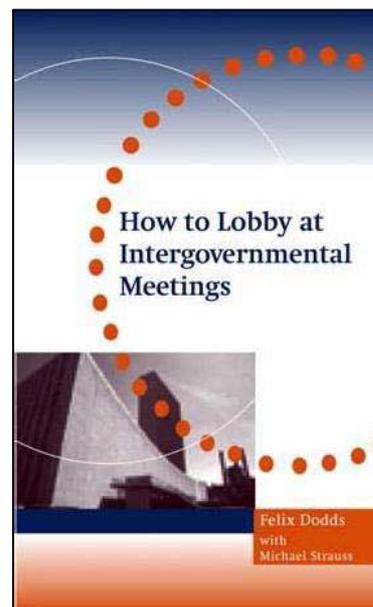
PAUL HOHNEN, former Strategic Director, Greenpeace International

Organizations spend considerable resources taking staff to international meetings, often without understanding how these meetings work.

How to Lobby at Intergovernmental Meetings is a unique guide on how to participate and be heard at intergovernmental meetings, whether as a stakeholder or a government official.

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It contains a wealth of essential reference material including tips for navigating the intergovernmental hot spots of New York and Geneva, lists of UN commissions, conferences and permanent missions, contact details of key international organizations, NGOs and stakeholder groups and useful web addresses.



216 x 135mm | 192 pages | **March 2004**
Pb 1-84407-074-3 £17.99 £15.29



THE PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE TO THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By Jan McHarry, Janet Strachan, Rosalie Callway and Georgina Ayre

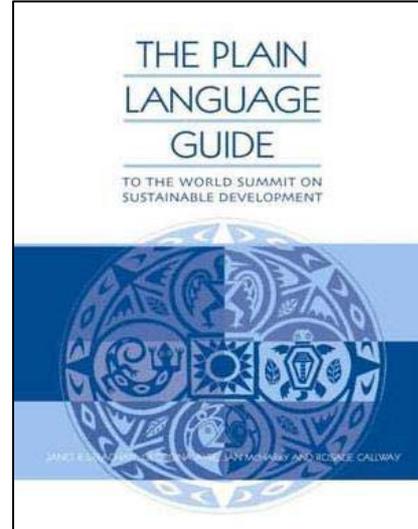
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168 pages | 240 x 170mm | **January 2005**
Pb 1-85383-928-0 £19.99 £16.99

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World Resources Institute Jonathan
Lash; WWF International Gordon
Shepherd.

WEEK'S SPECIAL EVENTS DIARY

Date	Event and Location
Friday 25 February	13:00-14:00 Press Conference, Press Centre
Saturday 26 February	GC-23/GMEF Field Trip

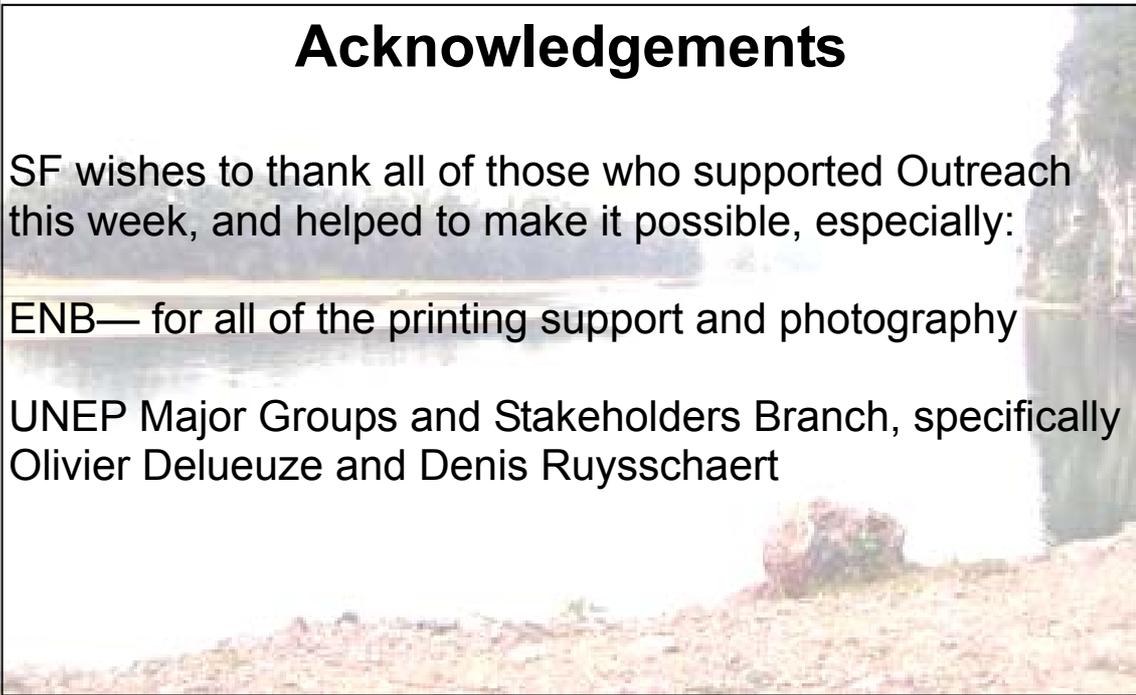
28 FEB—4MAR CSD INTERSESSIONAL

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