

OUTREACH



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WEDNESDAY 23RD

CLIMATE CHANGE



President Bush and Climate Change

In a statement delivered in Brussels, President Bush addressed the transatlantic relationship as it relates to climate change stating, "Our alliance is determined to show good stewardship of the earth -- and that re-

quires addressing the serious, long-term challenge of global climate change. All of us expressed our views on the Kyoto protocol -- and now we must work together on the way forward. Emerging technologies such as hydrogen-powered vehicles, electricity from renewable energy sources, clean coal technology, will encourage economic growth that is environmentally responsible. By researching, by developing, by promoting new technologies across the world, all nations, including the developing countries can advance economically, while slowing the growth in global greenhouse gases and avoid pollutants that undermines public health. All of us can use the power of human ingenuity to improve the environment for generations to come."

NGOs React

NGOs at UNEP Governing Council react to the statement by President Bush in Brussels.

In a strongly worded statement they condemned President Bush as just reaffirming the contribution of the US Economy to unsustainable consumption patterns, and giving US industry a licence to pollute.

They went on to say that President Bush's refusal to achieve greenhouse gas reductions in his country is at odds with Article 2 of the 1992 UN Convention on Climate Change were by "the ultimate objective of this Convention (...) is to achieve (...) stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the

atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level **should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change**, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner" The UNFCCC was signed by the US under the GH Bush administration and then ratified by the US Congress.

NGOs went on to call this "President Bush's war on the environment best exemplified by the battle he has just lost against the entry into force of the Kyoto protocol." This is costly to all people, but also to American people and business that are losing opportunities granted by the Kyoto Protocol.

Some estimates put the impact of the US voluntary approach to CO2 reductions as much as an increase of around 38% above 1990 levels by 2012 which is 45% above the Kyoto target.

NGO's underlined that "this weeks UNEP Global Environmental Forum is focused on UNEP's contribution on the achievement of the UN Millennium Declaration and Goals, noting that with President Bush's war on the environment, the US is the country that is least complying with MDG7 which requires to "integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes.

Finally they called on Environmental ministers and country delegations present in Nairobi this week to **consider the possible legal implications for the US to act in violation with its obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.**

The most recent statement of US policy on climate can be found at:

www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/42297.htm



Stakeholder Participation and Partnership

These are some helpful thoughts when designing your partnerships. The suggests are principles and strategies of multistakeholder processes taken from the book by Stakeholder Forum - Multi-stakeholder processes for Governance and Sustainability Beyond Deadlock and Conflict:

Accountability Employing agreed, transparent, democratic mechanisms of engagement, position finding, decision-making, implementation, monitoring, evaluation; making these mechanisms transparent to non-participating stakeholders and the general public

Effectiveness Providing a tool for addressing urgent sustainability issues; promoting better decisions by means of wider input; generating recommendations that have broad support; creating commitment through participants identifying with the outcome and thus increasing the likelihood of successful implementation

Equity Levelling the playing-field between all relevant stakeholder groups by creating dialogue (and consensus-building) based on equally valued contributions from all; providing support for meaningful participation; applying principles of gender, regional, ethnic and other balance; providing equitable access to information

Flexibility Covering a wide spectrum of structures and levels of engagement, depending on issues, participants, linkage into decision making, time-frame, and so on; remaining flexible over time while agreed issues and agenda provide for foreseeable engagement

Good governance Further developing the role of stakeholder participation and collaboration in (inter) governmental systems as supplementary and complementary vis-à-vis the roles and responsibilities of governments, based on clear norms and standards; providing space for stakeholders to act independently where appropriate

Inclusiveness Providing for all views to be represented, thus increasing the legitimacy and credibility of a participatory process

Learning Requiring participants to learn from each other; taking a learning approach throughout the process and its design

Legitimacy Requiring democratic, transparent, accountable, equitable processes in their design; requiring participants to adhere to those principles

Ownership People-centred processes of meaningful participation, allowing ownership for decisions and thus increasing the chances of successful implementation

Participation and engagement Bringing together the principal actors; supporting and challenging all stakeholders

NGOs meet French Minister

NGOs met with Serge Lepeltier the French Minister for Ecology and Sustainable Development on Tuesday. In a broad ranging discussion they brought up a number of issues in front of the Governing Council and other critical meetings this year.

United Nations Environment Organization

NGOs complemented the French Government on their leadership over the issue of the UN Environment Organization and supported increased and secure funding for any future UNEO based on **universal membership**. They discussed the areas that such an organization might do for coordination of MEAs and developing dispute mechanisms with WTO. They underlined the need for an environmental organization which could deal effectively with any disputes. They underlined that any new organization should take the best examples of stakeholder engagement and build it into their decisions and implementation mandates. Any discussion on the development of an UNEO needs to be done in a transparent and open way. They also saw the Bali Capacity Building Programme of as a great opportunity to increase **south technology transfer**.

Mercury

NGOs underlined the need to have an effective mechanism to deal with Mercury and asked the French to consider helping the Algerians with their mine and French Guyana. Both these mines need help to enable them to close and to ensure that there is a job creation for the workers so that it does not increase the poverty in the area. In French Guyana there is also the issue of **illegal mining** that needs to be addressed as well.

Climate

NGOs raised hopes with the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and the focusing of this year UK G8 on Climate and Africa that governments will continue to deliver on present targets as well as set new ones. There is a recognition that at present the US administration isn't going to embrace the targets on climate change but that a number of the US States are going to. A number of coalitions of States in New England and elsewhere are looking to see what they can do on climate change. In two weeks there will be the first Global Congress of **Regional Governments for Sustainable Development** being held in Sumatra in Indonesia which will focus on a number of issues including what Regional Government can do on Climate Change. The meeting will be attended by the Executive Directors of UNEP and Habitat recognising the significant advancement of this network set up in Johannesburg in 2002 where regional Governments committed to the Gauteng Declaration (see www.nrg4sd.net).

Outreach

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PREPARING FOR CSD 2006

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE at Bonn 2004 Facilitated by David Hales, Stakeholder Forum for a sustainable Future

This summary reflects where the facilitator of the MSD, has identified significant contributions from stakeholders.

The Plenary Sessions of Multi Stakeholder Dialogue produced a richness and diversity of views that is difficult to summarise adequately. A number of stakeholder groups were represented for the first time in this kind of international conference in order to secure the necessary range of views and experience. There is a sense of urgency in addressing the accelerating impacts of climate change and in preparation for the Millennium Development Summit in 2005 and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development sessions on energy in 2006 and 2007. There was strong consensus among stakeholders over many issues and well articulated concerns were highlighted on a number of others. Contributions served to underscore the message that renewables can deliver multiple benefits while moving the world in the right direction on the issues of climate change and sustainable and equitable access to energy services.

The poorest people of the world remain those most at risk under current energy systems and we heard about the appalling loss of life resulting from unequal energy access and how this impacts most heavily on women. Local technology solutions can also help to deliver the economic benefits essential for enabling people to move out of poverty. We were reminded of the hard facts of finite fossil fuels, climate change, the dangers of price instability and lack of energy security and, in addressing these complex issues, the requirement for an integrated approach that also includes energy efficiency as well as clean, and renewable technologies.

Energy prices should reflect the true social and environmental costs of energy generation and use. The level playing field should extend to international financial institutions reviewing support for non renewable projects that fail to deliver on poverty reduction, but the poor and women must be seen as active participants and not as a passive recipients. Projects must be designed to meet need at the appropriate level; in many cases large-scale grid connected systems are unlikely to meet the needs of the poorest communities, small-scale consumer friendly initiatives are more likely to be successful. In addition the local manufacture of low cost RE solutions can deliver significant local economic benefits.

The dialogue brought together views from the north and south, helping to illustrate that RE means many things to many people, for some countries it is the energy of the poor or even a tool for basic survival. RE already represents significant employment opportunities and access to energy services for domestic use, enterprise development, illumination, education, health and overall livelihoods enhancement. Declining technology costs together with increased levels of support can help to spread the benefits of renewables much more widely.

There was strong consensus on the need for targets to achieve the necessary progress in delivering on renewable energy. Lessons from past experience coloured the discussion with a move away from global targets but increased emphasis on the need for appropriate

commitments on a range of measures for various institutions at local, sub-national, national, regional and international levels. The move towards a significant percentage of renewables will need to come quickly but during a just transition there must also be a balanced approach incorporating the necessary energy mix. The opportunity to learn from best practice needs to be taken and the establishment of African centres of excellence delivered through public-private partnerships was put forward as one way of achieving progress

There was broad consensus on the need for a coherent regulatory framework and the role of local and sub-national government was acknowledged as instrumental in the promotion and delivery of RE via approaches that utilise incentives, subsidiarity and local action. Governments need to use this conference to review existing frameworks and legal instruments in order to determine which had been successful and might be adapted to other situations. A call was made for gender mainstreaming and gender impact assessment within policies, programmes and projects to be implemented. A comprehensive framework for enhancing the use of RE technologies needs to include support for R&D. Much of this support could be redirected from the high current levels of R&D funding for nuclear and fossil fuel technologies. Appropriate government policies can also help to spur commensurate R&D investment by the private sector. Support for basic and applied R&D should be integrated directly into renewable energy policy frameworks, sharing funding and institutional structures as part of the energy planning of each country.

The challenge of a just transition to sustainable energy was presented as a 'virtuous circle' with cost savings from energy efficiency used to invest in RE and efficient technologies to secure jobs, livelihoods and peace. The new policy frameworks needed to deliver the age of renewables must be based around the principles of empowerment and participation in order to address real need at all levels.

was perhaps not unexpected that the issue of finance provided so much fertile ground for discussion. The role of local government as the provider of basic services for people was highlighted, but innovative financing needs to come from all levels of government. In order to create the level playing field required to deliver on renewables the significant funding of fossil fuels must end – the balance must be redressed by increasing finance directed to RE as recommended by the World Bank Extractive Industries Review. The inadequate expenditure by development banks and Export Credit Agencies must change to ensure local development and capacity building including within banking and finance sectors. It is critical not to separate the issues of technology and finance. The design and promotion of RE may work best at a local and subnational level, in addition the role of domestic banks and financing should not be overlooked. The policy framework needed to support more capital investment in renewables must be 'loud, long and legal'. One of the core challenges here is to address the issue of subsidies that artificially reduce the costs of fossil fuels and can make

RE options uncompetitive. The public sector has a role to play here in sharing risk at all levels as a means of encouraging investment.

There was strong feeling that changes in financing should address the requirement for low cost small-scale projects that will help to meet the needs of the poor for example improved biomass technologies. New structures and programmes must also achieve a gender balance by securing equal participation of women in RE financing and policy making. Financial and policy instruments have to meet the poor and women's strategic interest and the costs of just transition for displaced workers. There were valued comments on the potential for public-private partnerships as drivers to accelerate RE, with public finance used as a lever to mobilise private money also within International Financial Institutions.

There were interesting exchanges on the issue of large hydro projects. While utilising a renewable energy source, these initiatives often receive very high levels of subsidy and yet fail to deliver the range of benefits that small-scale initiatives can provide. There were calls for the application of the guidelines of the World Commission on Dams. There was strong recognition that there needs to be an increased share of renewables in the energy mix if we are to make progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals particularly bringing down the numbers of people living in poverty. We cannot rely solely on market forces to determine the application of RE in this regard, these are maturing technologies in the sense that where they may not currently deliver economies of scale, effective subsidies can help to bring down costs in this maturation phase enabling greater deployment of these technologies to address the issue of poverty and lack of access to energy.

For the first time in this kind of major international conference consumers as a group were given the opportunity to speak to governments directly on the demand side of RE. Informed consumers can help to provide the demand for renewables – there must be greater effort to ensure wider education and communication to enable consumers to play their part in the energy revolution. Governments were requested to provide the necessary frameworks including targets that will deliver economies of scale and bring down RE prices for consumers. As the dialogue progressed it became clear that there was considerable convergence and widespread agreement on the principal themes of the conference. The degree of concurrence was remarkable given the diversity of stakeholders in the discussion. This concurrence supported by apparently widespread political will should equate to substantial and rapid progress but there seems to be a problem over the capacity to act. Real progress requires the political will to innovate, cooperate, develop and invest in RE with cooperation happening at local, regional and international levels. The conference outcomes and the political declaration can help to illustrate the convergence among stakeholders and states and should mark a significant change rather than an incremental signal that more capacity is required.

We stakeholders are the engine of change in a just transition to renewables and capacity building must be an integral component of this change. Training for workers and public education can help to deliver the systemic change that is required for progress towards sustainable energy systems. Likewise strong science and engineering education is a critical element of capacity building. The level of existing knowledge and experience cannot be underestimated; this is one of our best resources in moving forward. However, learning

from best practice can help to overcome institutional obstacles; whether in the provision of innovative credit facilities for women or through using tried and tested tools and techniques to bring together actors and communities working on real projects that make a real difference.

Within the issue of reform of energy sector subsidies there was a call for greater multi-lateral transparency and cooperation around the theme of carbon charges as an option in securing financing for RE. There is also a need to have an adequate monitoring, reporting and follow up process with stakeholder participation, as an outcome of the conference.

We have the technology and the impetus but we don't have the time to continue talking. Building capacity and increasing awareness operate on long timescales so a significant increase in effort is needed now if we are to see and achieve the ambitions of the age of renewables.

Women in the Heart of UNEP's Work

The more than 50 interventions in the Ministerial Consultation on MDG3: Gender Equality on Tuesday afternoon reflected the importance of **enhancing gender equality and bringing women into the core of UNEP's Work Programme**. Although the co-facilitator of the meeting, the minister of environment of Pakistan, (the other facilitator was the Minister of Environment of Sweden and chair of the Network of Women Ministers for the Environment, Lena Sommestad) was expressing his doubts about the necessity of gender equality for environment and sustainable development, he had to admit after the meeting that there is a clear nexus indeed. This was demonstrated with many examples from the different countries, introduced by a strong statement by Assistant-Minister Rejoice Mabudhafasi from South Africa).

Many delegations came with experiences and practices by which they had tried to enhance the position of women in environment. **Education** (both formal and informal) was deemed to be essential. Therefore a strong recommendation was made that UNEP (in cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF) and governments enhance girls and women's education in general and in environment in particular. Issues such as environmental health and environmental change should clearly reflect a gender perspective. Enhancing women's positions in environmental decision-making at all levels was highlighted by many approaches. Ensuring women's rights to land, water and other resources was also seen as a crucial element. The women's Caucus warned for the disempowerment that was embedded in environmental degradation and privatization of natural resources, such as water and energy. Acknowledgement of women's (indigenous) knowledge was also stressed.

The draft Decision on Gender Equality, put forward by Sweden and other countries, was welcomed and endorsed by many delegates. It should result in proper integration and visibility of gender concerns throughout UNEP's environmental work and that of governments and other stakeholders. Participants hoped that the WAVE (Women As the Voice for the Environment) assembly, that took place in October in Nairobi, would be carried forward in strong steps forward.

CSD13: Industry Priorities

Introduction – business action for water and sustainability

Business shares the concerns about the scale of the challenge of meeting the goals and targets for water, sanitation and human settlements agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration. This document identifies priorities for action that will enable the business community to contribute more effectively through the following:

1. Responsibilities for action

1.1. Global targets for water; sanitation and human settlements must be broken down into **country targets** so that national governments and their partners can improve measurement, management and reporting of progress.

1.2. Governments and donor agencies should encourage an understanding of how water and sanitation contribute to economic development and improved health and education with an aim of raising the profile of water and sanitation priorities in **national Poverty Reduction Strategy Programmes - PRSPs**.

1.3. A focus on improving hygiene education and developing appropriate sanitation facilities should be encouraged, as these steps will bring significant health benefits on a local level.

1.4. **Land tenure** issues need to be tackled to enable provision of improved water and sanitation services to those who most need it.

1.5. Devolution of water responsibilities to local authorities requires capacity building focused on contract negotiation and sustainable economic management. Government agencies and regulators need better training to oversee operator performance, irrespective of whether the operator is public, private or from the informal sector.

1.6. Businesses providing water services should encourage effective economic, quality and environmental regulation and conform to its requirements.

1.7. Water users require **capacity building** to engage in stakeholder consultations and to improve community water management. Particular emphasis should be given to the involvement of **women**, who are often responsible for domestic water management.

2. Unlocking finance

2.1. With the following enabling conditions in place, business recognizes the role of private sector financing alongside public sources of investment.

2.2. Governments and donor agencies should emphasize that **access to financial resources goes hand in hand with good governance**, by creating environments favorable to private investment, reducing risk through combating corruption and by providing credit support through grants, loans and/or guarantees.

2.3. Appropriate models for tariffs and taxes should be developed, including local community inputs regarding how they value water across different options for use. Civil society organizations should promote community engagement in this process. All models should allow government to protect the public interest and ensure that investors and service

providers are fairly compensated for the services they provide.

2.4. Government and donor agencies should support innovative partnerships between local governments, the local and international private sector and local and international NGOs, allowing **ODA** to be used to **initiate these shared risk models**.

2.5. Donor agencies should streamline the process of releasing ODA marked for water and sanitation.



3. Catchment management and planning

3.1. States should implement IWRM programmes and promote harmonised data capture and management systems. States may require capacity building to manage the linkages between IWRM legislation, planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

3.2. Businesses should contribute to IWRM by taking a responsible approach to their impact on water throughout the life cycle of their products and processes. They should share their understanding of these impacts and how they can best be managed with local decision-makers. Major water users should develop **water management plans**, with the input of appropriate stakeholders.

3.3. The potential implications of a changing climate should be taken into account by governments, business and civil society as they develop their action plans.

3.4. Governments, business and civil society should **view water as a cyclical rather than a linear process**, encouraging greater focus on the re-use of wastewater

3.5. Irrigation practices that use water inefficiently may need to be changed to allow other uses for the water, such as municipal supplies or protecting ecosystems

3.6. The further development of full cost accounting should be encouraged, to understand the economic benefits derived from ecosystem services and to ensure that environmental costs and benefits of different water uses are fully accounted for.

3.7. **Water treatment and sanitation facilities** require significant energy inputs and should be planned in the context of **utilizing or developing appropriate local energy sources**, including the renewable electricity generation potential of the facilities themselves.

3.8. Water resources development and management should be planned for a hydrological unit such as a drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin. Transboundary cooperation should be actively encouraged.

(Continúa en la página 6)

INDUSTRY CONT'D

3.9. States should ensure that catchment management plans prevent ecosystems being exploited beyond their natural capacities to recover.

3.10. Catchment management plans should consider the needs of all stakeholders (domestic, agricultural, industrial, urban and rural) and involve them in planning and decision making processes. **Education and awareness raising** should be encouraged to enable effective participation of stakeholders.

3.11. In both the developed and developing world, governments, business and civil society should work together to develop and implement education programmes to bring about a shift to more efficient water use in the domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors.

4. Infrastructure and technology

4.1. Governments, business and civil society should work in **partnership** to lever business resources to transfer knowledge and skills and to share technologies and co-operate to accelerate their dissemination. Partners should assist business to build local capacity to improve community water and sanitation facilities. Business will innovate to create adaptable, affordable and effective solutions, such as desalination and rainwater harvesting

4.2. Wherever safe piped water supplies are unavailable, point-of-use water treatment and safe storage should be implemented immediately. Such solutions should not be seen as a substitute for appropriate infrastructure that can provide substantial economic benefits and reliability of supply.

4.3. **Multinational businesses should help build the capacity of local industry**, including small water service providers, so that they can undertake operational, maintenance and renewal works, improving sustainable economic management through avoiding dependence on imported skills.



Effective partnership building

E.M. Hyland

5.1. Public versus private delivery of services is not the issue. The provision of water and sanitation services is generally recognised as a public service, whether operated by the public or private sectors. Governments, donors and civil society should ensure that they support solutions that are both efficient and acceptable to the local community.

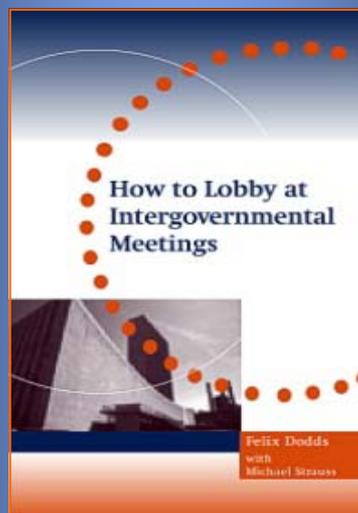
5.2. **New management models** based on clearly defined partnerships should be encouraged. These may include different combinations of local and international NGOs, businesses, public sector operators and local water sellers; fountain or well operators.

5.3. Much of the success of a partnership lies in a **common commitment** to understanding the challenge faced, building trust and solving problems together. Training on how to ensure successful partnerships should be encouraged for all participants.

6. Conclusion

It is vital that governments and all major groups recognise the enormous and very diverse contribution that business will make to the development of new and sustainable models for meeting the world's needs for water, sanitation and human settlement. They should actively seek the **widest possible engagement from the business sector**. The business sector is committed to positive engagement with all stakeholders to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

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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Youth Input: A Challenge for “Revolution?”

Young people are looking to increase their visibility and participation in international environmental discussions, especially in implementation of the MDGs. In what they see as an important step, the Youth Statement was distributed to governments prior to the meeting, with two presentations by young people occurring during the Global Civil Society Forum. They gained speaking seats at the Ministerial Consultations, Committee of the Whole and Plenary this week at the Governing Council. But, as discussions at the special breakfast roundtable focused on youth and the implementation of the MDGs highlighted, perhaps one of the best courses needing more attention involves the youth acting more grassroots activist oriented and less professional.

As voiced Tuesday, the youth are working to identify more effective ways to contribute to multilateral discussions and to strengthen their activities, as well as the attention paid them. Pointed out repeatedly was the fact that only once, in Paragraph 16 of MDG8, is youth specifically referenced, which some interpret to be slighting of issues pertinent to them. Questions to participating Ministerial Panelists from Sweden and Congo, as well as to Dr. Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director of UNEP, searched for suggestions on how to move forward. Dr. Toepfer, in discussing UNEP’s educational and publicity work, requested feedback from the youth in identifying what mediums are best at reaching the youths. In response to youth concerns about not being granted access to the MDG Summit and having a stronger institutionalized role or mode of ensuring attention, H.E. Minister Lena Sommestad of Sweden challenged youths to work more with the media and to pursue more radical action plans. **While acknowledging that working from within the system can be effective**, Minister Sommestad **voiced hopes that the youths would take parallel courses**, harnessing their energy and enthusiasm to initiate **larger-scale, highly visible** “revolutionary” actions, using the media to their advantage.



E.M. Hyland

Leaving the roundtable with a potential opening for which the youths to work, Felix Dodds, CEO of Stakeholder Forum, stressed the discrepancy in UNEP’s exclusion of NGOs from the MDG Summit in contrast to the Cardosa Panel’s recommendations, and challenged the Ministers see through to the realization of discussions to **support youth environmental-related employment with a suggestion of providing paid youth positions** in New York that would provide input into the MDG review.

RIO GRINDS—the light-hearted side of sustainable development

Next UN Secretary-General?

Fmr. President Havel of Czech Republic.

“The People’s Choice”



E.M. Hyland

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WEEK'S SPECIAL EVENTS DIARY

Date	Event and Location
Wednesday 23 February	<p>07:30—09:00 Environment Institute's Breakfast Event on International Environmental Governance, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies</p> <p>13:00—14:00 Environment Insitute's UNEP/UNESCO event on UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, Recreation Centre</p> <p>12:00—15:00 NGOs ONLY. Capacity Building Workshop on "How to Lobby at MEAs." Organized by Stakeholder Forum, UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, Earth Media and Centro de Estudios Ambientales. Room T-105. (Space is limited, see Felix Dodds).</p> <p>15:00—18:00 The Institute@UNEP-GC/GMEF: Urban Air Quality and Partnerships, Recreation Centre</p> <p>19:00—20:30 Special Event on Agriculture, Biodiversity and Eradication of Poverty and Hunger, Organized by UNEP/IUCN/FAO; Conference Room 1</p> <p>20:30—22:00. Ministerial Working Dinner. <u>Theme:</u> Agriculture, Biodiversity and Eradication of Poverty and Hunger; <u>Structure:</u> Served dinner with invited speakers and interventions between courses.Organized by UNEP, Location TBA</p>
Thursday 24 February	<p>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</p> <p>13:00—14:30 Environment Institute's Special Event on Water: Rainwater Harvesting in Integrated Water Resource Management,, Recreation Centre</p> <p>14:00—18:00 African Business and Sustainable Development Roundtable, Location TBA</p> <p>15:00—18:00 The Institute@UNEP-GC/GMEF: Sustainable Waste Management in Coastal Cities, Recreation Center</p> <p>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</p> <p>19:00—21:00 Environment Institute's: Special Event on Desertification: Event on the UN International Year of Deserts and Desertification, Recreation Centre</p>
Friday 25 February	13:00-14:00 Press Conference, Press Centre
Saturday 26 February	GC-23/GMEF Field Trip

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