

Rio + 20 Dictionary

Section 1 contains explanations of the most commonly referenced terms/concepts of the zero-draft compilation document.

Section 2 contains abbreviations of commonly referenced organisations and institutions involved in the Rio+20 preparatory process.

Section 1

Access to Land/ Land Rights

The purchase and lease of vast tracts of land from poor, developing countries by wealthier nations and international private investors has led to debate about whether land investment is a tool for development or force of displacement.

Accountability

Often referred in the context of corporate social responsibility. There are a lot of corporate voluntary agreements they rarely get implemented. The zero-draft submissions stress a greater need for governments and companies to adhere to their promises.

Adaptation

Dealing with the consequences of climate change. The term gets heavily used in the context of developing countries. Considered more expensive and less practical than climate change mitigation.

Animal Welfare

Is the physical and psychological well-being of animals. In the zero drafts the term is referenced as a key component to sustainable agriculture. Many animal rights groups criticize industrial farming techniques as inhumane, unhealthy and unsustainable.

Beyond GDP

Develop relevant metrics to measure societal and environmental wealth. Would allow a more comprehensive measurement of well-being, environmental health and the progress made towards a Green Economy taking into consideration the use of already developed methodologies.

Biofuel

A type of energy derived from renewable plant and animal materials. Examples of biofuels include ethanol, biodiesel, green diesel and biogas. The combustion of the fuels contribute to an enhanced greenhouse gas effect and compromise developing countries' food supplies.

Blue Economy

Healthy oceans provide tremendous economic, social, and environmental benefits that directly support livelihoods around the globe, and further support life-sustaining processes for the planet. Consideration and inclusion

of these services at Rio+20 is imperative to ensure the global community can continue to rely on the marine environment on which it so essentially depends.

Capacity Building

Also referred to as capacity development is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from realizing their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results.

Carrying Capacity

Maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water and other necessities.

Certification Schemes

Standards that ensure products are sustainably manufactured and consumed.

Climate Investment Fund

Funds to help developing countries pilot low-emissions and climate-resilient development. With CIF support, 46 developing countries are piloting transformations in clean technology, sustainable management of forests, increased energy access through renewable energy, and climate-resilient development.

Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

Is one of the cornerstones of sustainable development. It has emerged as a principle of International Environmental Law and has been explicitly formulated in the context of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It finds its origins in equity considerations and equity principles in international law. It informs in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.

Consumption and Production

Agenda 21 states that: the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances"

Consumption patterns

The combination of qualities, quantities, acts and tendencies characterizing a community or human group's use of resources for survival, comfort and enjoyment. Usually put in the context of 'unsustainable'. In order to move in the direction of a green economy we must change our consumption patterns.

Corporate Accountability

Defined as the ability of those affected by a corporation to control that corporation's operations. This concept demands fundamental changes to

the legal framework in which companies operate. These include environmental and social duties being placed on directors to counterbalance their existing duties on financial matters and legal rights for local communities to seek compensation when they have suffered as a result of directors failing to uphold those duties.

Corporate Sustainability

Is a business approach that creates long-term consumer and employee value by not only creating a "green" strategy aimed towards the natural environment, but also taking into consideration every dimension of how a business operates in the social, cultural, and economic environment. Also formulating strategies to build a company that fosters longevity through transparency and proper employee development.

Currency Tax

A means of taxing spot currency conversions. Developed with the intention of penalizing short-term currency speculation, and to place a tax on all spot conversions of currency.

Decoupling

Separating economic activities and societal developments from negative environmental impacts. Decoupling resource use from economic growth.

Desertification

Land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities

Disaster Preparedness

If we don't address the primary causes of climate change we must begin adapting and preparing for the worst-case scenario.

Ecocide

The neologism ecocide can be used to refer to any large-scale destruction of the natural environment or over consumption of critical non-renewable resources.

Ecological Footprint

Measures how much land and water area a human population requires to produce the resource it consumes and to absorb its GHG emissions,

Economic democracy

The green economy transition should be planned and implemented through inclusive and transparent participatory processes consistent with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. ED is rights to decent livelihood, food, health, shelter and other basic necessities); rejection of patenting of life and genetic resources; and rejection of chemical intensive, large-scale industrial farming.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.

Education for Sustainable Development

In the classroom, sustainable development needs to be incorporated into the curriculum. It is important that no student leave university without understanding the implications of sustainable development to their particular discipline.

Energy Access

the physical availability of modern energy services, including electricity and improved end-use devices such as cookstoves, to meet basic human needs at affordable prices. These energy services should be reliable, sustainable, and, where feasible, from renewable energy or other low-carbon energy sources.

Environmental Governance

Multi-level interactions (i.e., local, national, international/global) among, but not limited to, three main actors, i.e., state, market, and civil society, which interact with one another, whether in formal and informal ways; in formulating and implementing policies in response to environment-related demands and inputs from the society; bound by rules, procedures, processes, and widely-accepted behavior; possessing characteristics of "good governance"; for the purpose of attaining environmentally-sustainable development

Family Planning/ Reproductive Rights

Generally put in the context of a growing global population and the threat it places on a shrinking supply of resources. Stresses the importance of contraceptives in order to avoid a tipping point.

Financial Stability

Defined in terms of its ability to facilitate and enhance economic processes, manage risks, and absorb shocks. Moreover, financial stability is considered a continuum: changeable over time and consistent with multiple combinations of the constituent elements of finance

Financial Transaction/Tobin Tax

A tax on all spot conversions of one currency into another. The tax is intended to put a penalty on short-term financial round-trip excursions into another currency.

Fiscal Reform

Used in the context of a green economy to imply the shift from the taxation of labor to the taxation of resource consumption. Following the polluter pays principle, a system of eco-taxes should particularly increase the "price of pollution", the use of fossil fuels and other non-renewable energies, and the emission of greenhouse gases.

Full cost accounting

Prices, public investments, and policy decisions should fully account for all market and non-market benefits and costs so as to promote decisions that maximize net public benefits.

Gender Equality

A green economy should be used as an instrument to promote gender equality. To maximise human contributions to sustainable economic growth, it is essential to

- ensure women's participation in environmental decision making at all levels
- increase women's participation in income-generating activities
- ensure women's access to clean and renewable energy
- incorporate the idea of gender equality in all green economy investments and activities

Green and Fair Economy

The Green Economy needs to be a fair one, with all that this implies. To this end, the social dimension of sustainable development needs to be given greater emphasis. The basic preconditions for this are: social cohesion, fairness, including inter-generational fairness, fair redistribution and solutions for social problems such as growing inequality, lack of access to a whole range of resources, poverty and unemployment. The transition to a green economy will only be politically acceptable if it is pursued in an equitable way, both within and between countries.

Green Economy Roadmap

IS a strategy for a transition to a clean energy economy. Should be prepared with transparent, multi-stakeholder participatory processes that develop evidence-based policy prescriptions.

Green Growth

is a term to describe a path of economic growth which uses natural resources in a sustainable manner. It is used globally to provide an alternative concept to economic growth dependent on fossil fuels.

Green Job

According to UNEP is "work in agricultural, manufacturing, research and development (R&D), administrative, and service activities that contribute(s) substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality. Specifically, but not exclusively, this includes jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonize the economy; and minimize or altogether avoid generation of all forms of waste and pollution."

Green Stimulus

In the wake of the 2008 economic crisis, many countries opted for stimulus packages that emphasized green technologies, green jobs, and ecological restoration. Globally, it is estimated that \$US 512 billion out of \$3.3 trillion in public stimulus funds were allocated to low-carbon and environmental

infrastructure investments. Japan, for example, announced a \$US 15.4 billion stimulus package in 2009 to foster environmentally-friendly technologies. Roadmap documents could include a long-term needs assessment that would serve as the basis for future stimulus spending. Could be a path towards economic prosperity.

Health/ Well being

Our dependence on fossil fuels comes with many unforeseen costs, one of which is health. Pollution created from the combustion of fossil fuels and environmentally degrading manufacturing and agriculture practices have a severe impact on society's physical and psychological well being.

Inclusive Growth

Refers both to the pace and pattern of growth, which are interlinked and must be addressed together. Rapid pace of growth is unquestionably necessary for substantial poverty reduction, but for this growth to be sustainable in the long run, it should be broad-based across sectors, and inclusive of the large part of a country's labor force.

Income Inequality

The unequal distribution of household or individual income across the various participants in an economy. Income inequality is often presented as the percentage of income to a percentage of population

Intergenerational Equity

Is the concept or idea of fairness or justice in relationships between children, you, adults and seniors particularly in terms of ecological/resource rights and consumption opportunities.

Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development

The proposed establishment of a scientific organisation, similar to the IPCC, which would design a sustainable development, research agenda for the 21st century.

Internalization of externalities

Building true social and environmental value should be the central goal of policy. To this end, market prices must reflect real social and environmental costs and benefits, so that that the polluter bears the cost of pollution.

International Court for the Environment/Environmental Tribunal

The establishment of a new environmental court of justice would mark a major step towards achieving international environmental justice. Would provide a far stronger framework for dealing with the complex cases of environmental pollution that are often borderless.

Investing in People

The creation of quality jobs and decent work, investments in communities, investments in relevant education/training and skills programmes and strong and efficient social protection systems in the transition to a sustainable

economy. General Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programmes must be given higher priority and support.

ISO 26000

Is a comprehensive corporate social responsibility standard. Is intended to provide organizations with guidance concerning social responsibility and can be used as part of public policy activities.

Japan

Is a primary case study for sustainable development. Japan has a difficult decision on which energy path to take. The country can either continue consuming fossil fuels/nuclear energy or pursue a frugal social life based on clean renewables. Japan is a reoccurring theme throughout the submission documents. The triple disaster has caused many sustainable development questions.

Just Transition

There will be costs in making the transition to a low carbon, green economy in the pursuit of sustainable development. Some States and actors are better able to bear those costs than others and are more resilient to transitional changes. In the process of change, the most vulnerable must be supported and protected - developing countries must have access to appropriate financial and technical assistance, citizens and communities must also have access to new skills and jobs.

Life Cycle Approach

A Green Economy adopts a life cycle approach, which involves further minimizing the environmental footprint of all economic activity through applying science and acknowledging emerging knowledge. The life cycle of a product starts at raw material extraction, research on conceptual design and development of products and services, manufacturing, distribution, use and end of life treatment options such as recycling, recovery and re-use or re-manufacturing. At every stage of the life cycle of a product, process, technology or service, critical questions about costs, benefits, environmental responsibility and social impact are being addressed. A life cycle approach also helps identify hidden opportunities and accounts for unintended consequences, spill over implications, and competition for resources.

Objective: To report the progress towards a green economy, all countries should inform on the total environmental impact of their consumption and production by adopting a life cycle perspective and further developing their sustainable development measuring instruments.

Local Governments

The agreements and strategies of international environmental conferences need to be implemented on a local level. Mayors, MPS and community councils need to be educated and empowered to address sustainable development.

Low Carbon Economy

Is an economy that has a minimal output of GHG emissions. Recently, some scientific and public opinion has concluded that anthropogenic (human activity) caused GHG emissions are either causing climate change. Those having drawn this conclusion are concerned that there will be negative impacts on humanity in the foreseeable future because of climate change.

Market Mechanisms

Countries are increasingly using, or contemplating the use of, price and market mechanisms such as taxes and tradable permits to reduce pollution, waste, and resource depletion as part of policy efforts to foster a green economy.

MDGs

Are they still achievable? How can we incorporate them into sustainable development talks?

Means of Implementation (MOI)

Many sustainable development strategies are strong in principle but difficult to implement. In order to execute, governments need the knowledge and resources to fulfil their sustainable development commitments.

Millennium Declaration

12 years after the declaration, civil society is assessing if and how the development goals are still feasible.

Mitigation

The UN defines mitigation in the context of climate change, as a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to renewable energy solar energy, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue/Process

Governments should proactively participate in discussions to make the most of this opportunity to work with each stakeholder and give weight to a Multi-stakeholder dialogue on both an international and domestic level. The Internet and mailing lists, etc. should be put to practical use in the dialogue in consideration of the silent majority.

National Sustainable Development Councils/ National Councils for Sustainable Development

multi-stakeholder mechanisms that bring together representatives of civil society, private enterprise and governments to ensure mass-based participation in planning and policymaking, and in integrating the social, cultural, economic, environmental and other dimensions of sustainable development into national action plans.

National Sustainable Development Strategies

Governments have identified the integration of climate change in such national strategies and plans as an important goal. This involves coordination and integration of relevant policies and actions in multiple sectors, as well as adequate monitoring and review mechanisms, with the participation of government actors, civil society and the private sector.

Natural Resource Management

Refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations

Ombudsperson for Future Generations

Rio+20 should agree to establish an office for a High Commissioner or Ombudsperson for Future Generations to ensure the needs of future generations are represented in the relevant decision-making processes.

Participation

Refers to the need for multistakeholder/multilevel governance. To implement a sustainable development agenda you need cooperation and participation at the local, regional and international level.

Planetary boundaries

To avoid catastrophic environmental change humanity must stay within defined 'planetary boundaries' for a range of essential Earth-system processes.

Polluter pays

The simple message of this principle is that the costs of pollution have to be borne by those who cause it.

Poverty Alleviation

For developed countries it consists of job creation for dilapidated construction and manufacturing industries. Investment towards a clean energy economy will reduce unemployment. For developing countries poverty alleviation can be achieved by paying indigenous communities in conservation and CDM projects.

Precautionary Principle

It aims at ensuring a higher level of environmental protection through preventative decision-taking in the case of risk.

Principle 10/Access to Information

Over a decade ago, Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration articulated public access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice as key principles of environmental governance. A decade later, one hundred governments reaffirmed these goals during the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Public Private Partnership

Can play a major role in building the essential knowledge and skills required for the transition to a green economy.

Renewable Energy

Is energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are renewable. Investment and production in renewable energy is the foundation of a green economy.

Resilience

In ecology, resilience is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

Rights-based approach

Is a strategy used by NGOs to reduce local communities' dependency on aid by improving government capacity. This practice blurs the distinction between human rights and development. There are two stakeholder groups in rights-based development, the rights holders, or the group who does not experience full rights, and the duty bearers, or the institutions who are obligated to fulfil the rights of the rights holders. Rights-based approach aims at strengthening the capacity of duty bearers and empower the rights holders.

Rio Principles

Overarching principles for a new prosperity in which resources are shared, resilience is built, and wealth and power are distributed to the many.

SDGs

A proposal to agree by 2015 a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), similar to the Millennium Development Goals.

Social Enterprises

The emerging green economy's is built on economic actors that are often overlooked, most notably local communities and social enterprises.

Social Floor

A basic set of social rights, services and facilities that every person should enjoy. The United Nations suggests that a SPF could consist of two main elements that help to realize human rights:

1. Universal access to essential services (such as health, education, housing, water and sanitation and other services as nationally defined);
2. Social Transfers in cash or in kind, to guarantee income security, food security, adequate nutrition, and access to essential services.

Social Inclusion

People need to be at the centre of all policies geared towards achieving sustainable development. Acknowledging that a reduction of social and economic inequalities is key to sustainable development, particular attention should be given to the empowerment of women, youth, indigenous peoples and other social groups as well as local communities who are at risk

of marginalization, in order to ensure that all people can actively participate and contribute to the green transition.

Social Justice

Social justice generally refers to the idea of creating an egalitarian society or institution that is based on the principles of equality and solidarity, that understands and values human rights, and that recognizes the dignity of every human being.

Strengthening/Reforming UNEP

Make UNEP as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, to promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and to serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

Subsidiarity

Political decisions should always be taken at the lowest possible administrative and political level, and as close to the citizens as possible.

Subsidies

In order for renewable energy to compete with fossil fuels, the coal and oil industries should no longer receive government subsidies. Instead the subsidies should be redirected to renewable energy projects.

Sustainable Agriculture and Food

The submissions discuss the importance of increasing food productivity, while decreasing the environmental impact of the farming industry.

Sustainable Development Council

The Council would address new and emerging issues such as the nexus of water, energy and food security, addressing climate change impacts, and consider the changes required in economy post Rio+20. It is vitally important for governments to consider the inter-linkages between these areas, most of which do not have a place in the UN system for discussion individually or collectively.

Sustainable Production

The creation of goods and services using processes and systems that are:

- Non-polluting
- Conserving of energy and natural resources
- Economically viable
- Safe and healthful for workers, communities, and consumers
- Socially and creatively rewarding for all working people.

Sustainable Productivity

Enhancing sustainable productivity should be at the centre of efforts to make manufacturing, construction and agriculture both environmentally and economically dynamic. Is a matter of improving efficiency.

Sustainable Tourism

Tries to have few impacts on local environments and cultures. UNWTO defines it as "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities. However tourism is inherently resource intensive. It's difficult to have an ecologically sustainable trip when international travel is involved.

Sustainable/Public Procurement

Public procurement is the process by which government departments or agencies purchase goods and services from the private sector. It takes place at both a national and regional level. The procurement process at both the national and sub-national level should be based on a sustainability criteria.

The Commons

Are resources that are owned in common or shared between or among communities populations. Most commonly referred to "commons" are natural resources and common land.

Tipping point

Identified Earth system processes, which have boundaries that, to the extent that they are not crossed, mark the safe zone for the planet. However, because of human activities some of these dangerous boundaries have already been crossed, while others are in imminent danger of being crossed.

Transparency

All levels of decision-making should be clear and accessible to civil society.

United Nations Environment Organisation

Idea of transforming the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) into the United Nations Environment Organization (UNEO), with equal footing with other UN agencies and institutions.

UPR/Peer Review

Allows civil society to give guidance and advice on policies. Will create a dialogue between states and stakeholders for sustainable development decision-making.

Urbanization

Is the physical growth of urban areas as a result of global change. There has been a mass migration from rural areas to cities, how can city infrastructure cope? The influx of city populations has caused significant social, health, environmental and economic risks.

Waste Management

The collection, transport, processing or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste materials. The term usually relates to materials produced by human activity, and the process is generally undertaken to reduce their

effect on health and the environment. In the zero-draft waste management is referenced as an area of opportunity to reuse natural resources, especially waste water.

Water and Sanitation

Is a human right to have access to clean and safe drinking water. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of people every day.

Water-Food-Energy Nexus

Stakeholders are aiming to develop a common policy agenda to achieve Water, Energy and Food security by providing specific recommendations on how to position the Nexus perspective in the Rio + 20 process.

World Environment Organization

An environmental umbrella organization, which would work on all environmental issues in a comprehensive and coherent manner.

Section 2

Abbreviations

10YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination (United Nations)
ANPED	Northern Alliance for Sustainability
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASD	Business Action for Sustainable Development
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCIC	Canadian Council for International Cooperation
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEB	Chief Executive Board
CGG	Commission on Global Governance
CHS	see UNCHS
CIO-ALU	Congress of Independent Organizations - Associated Labour Unions
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COP	Conference of Parties (of the UN FCCC)
CSD	see UNCSD
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DESA	see UNDESA
DPCSD	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (United Nations)
DREAMS	development reconciling environment and material success
DSD	Division on Sustainable Development (United Nations)
ECLAC	Economic Council for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)

EIA	Environmental Investigation Agency
EMG	Environment Management Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FCCC	<i>see</i> UNFCCC
FDI	foreign direct investment
G77	group of 77 developing countries
GA	General Assembly (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	[used in 1997, not defined there]
GEO	<i>Global Environmental Outlook</i>
GMEF	Global Ministerial Environmental Forum (UNEP)
GPA	Global Programme of Action
IACSD	Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICE	International Court for the Environment
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IEG	international environmental governance
IFF	Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (United Nations)
IFI	International Financial Institution
IFSD	institutional framework for sustainable development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPBES	Intergovernmental Panel of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPSD	Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IPF	Intergovernmental Panel on Forests
ITFF	Interagency Task Force on Forests
JCL	Johannesburg Climate Legacy
JPoI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LA21	Local Agenda 21
LDC	least-developed country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	multilateral environmental agreement
NCSD	National Councils on Sustainable Development
NGLS	Non-Governmental Liaison Service (United Nations)
NRG4SD	Network for Regional Government for Sustainable Development
NWF	National Wildlife Federation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PIC	prior informed consent
POP	persistent organic pollutant
PrepCom	Preparatory Committee (for UN Conferences and Summits)
PRTR	pollutant release and transfer registers
RIM	Regional Implementation Meeting
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SARD	Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development

SCP	sustainable consumption and production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEED	Supporting Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SISD	Summit Institute for Sustainable Development
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SLUDGE	slightly less unsustainable development genuflecting to the environment
TAI	The Access Initiative (World Resources Institute)
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCSD	Commission on Sustainable Development (United Nations)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Council for Europe
UNEO	United Nations Environment Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP GC	United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session to Review and Appraise the Implementation of Agenda 21
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WEHAB	Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity
WEO	World Environmental Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature