

NETWORK 2005

CSD 12: END OF TERM REPORT

MAY 2004

Looking Forward

So we've survived. CSD-12 came to a peaceful close. The session has certainly fulfilled our expectations in being a new experience, but has it fulfilled our expectations in being an effective review process? Or is it still too early to tell? With the High-level segment all but complete, we're now able to fully reflect on how the past two weeks have really gone, the value that it has added to achieving the JPOI, and the MDGs, what lessons we've learned from next time around, and most importantly to think about where we go from here.

In reflecting on the process - it's been interesting - you might even go so far as to say that it's been innovative, or innovative for the CSD at least. The CSD was once referred to as the breeding ground for junior diplomats. For the last 11 years, the CSD has been a largely unfocused processes consisting of a great deal of talk and even more negotiations. The result of such deliberations has been a carefully drafted compromise document which has been pawed over for hour upon hour and day upon day, and night upon night. Countries positions have been adopted and alignments have been played out in some sort of political game.

Needless to say, the CSD has been a place full of weary faces propped up by endless intakes of caffeine. But we've stuck with it for 11 years and some would even say we've relished in it for 11 years. But as good as it is to talk, and as much as we all enjoy coming to New York (we know you do) to see old friends, and to sit deprived of sunlight and sleep for weeks on end - this has not brought about the action and the progress that is required to fulfil our commitments to Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Something had to change - and change it did. At CSD-11 we all agreed to a new work programme, and an organisational reform of the CSD. We agreed to focus our attention on a select cluster of issues during two year implementation cycles. We agreed to ensure words translated into action, and to ensure that implementation was at the heart of our work. So are there any regrets? The answer to this most

probably depends on who you ask, and at what point in the session you asked it.

The first week of CSD-12 could largely be heralded as a successes. There was an energy for sharing our experiences and for having an honest and frank discussion on the obstacles, challenges and constraints to implementation. There was an appetite for learning from one another, identifying areas of commonality in our implementation experiences, and seeking possible ways forward to overcoming these. We learned to



A clear agenda or the road to nowhere?

become social creatures - rather than creatures of negotiation. The level of interaction within the formal review sessions was something to be commended and the discipline of the Chairs in keeping interventions short was remarkable - no mercy was shown. The partnership fair was a success, and the learning centre was an illustration of how we all still have a lot to learn. But we went out to fast - we burnt the candles

at both ends - and now we're tired. The level of enthusiasm has dwindled and the level of fatigue has risen over the past week. Delegations have huddled back in their respective missions in preparation for the arrival of Ministers. The party was over. Whilst every effort was made to continue the level of interaction in the formal review sessions - there was greater reluctance from the floor, and by and large we reverted back to prepared statements. As interesting as they were - especially those included pledges of additional financing - it is arguable that they added little to the overall review process - accept for a statement of political intent, and a surmising of the key priorities to be carried forward.

But perhaps this is useful enough. The Chairs Summary released on Wednesday was remarked upon by some as a superfluous document which added little to progressing the implementation of the JPOI and the MDGs. It was but a verbatim record of the events and deliberations to date. However - strategically, this was the most intelligent move to have made. You could not disagree with it, and you were not being asked to sign up to it. Had a 5, 10 or a 15 page document been released which sought in some way to prioritise the issues that had been raised over the past two weeks, all of us craving for a textual negotiation would have leapt and the opportunity to do just that. The past three days would have been spent getting down to business as usual - this would not have been useful. Instead - we can expect the High-level



segment to provide us with a focus and a direction upon which a consolidated text can be based, and upon which we can begin our deliberations and our preparations for the policy year to come.

And so this is where we must now turn our attention. It is not easy. The process is not clear, and the way in which we will work over the next year to ensure the momentum and the lessons learned at CSD-12 are carried forward and translated into practical policies and actions is still to be determined. There are a plethora of processes and issues which are in need of address if we are to make significant progress. The role of the Regional Implementation Forums (RIFs). Arguably, the RIFs were a useful mechanism for feeding in regional experiences into the CSD review. Different regions face different challenges to implementation, and appropriate solutions can often be found at the regional level to suit regional economic, environmental and social characteristics. But there are some lessons to be learned. The RIFs, to be truly effective and useful, need to follow a more coherent and consistent structure, as do their outcomes. In the absence of a reporting framework - the outcomes of the RIFs become largely incomparable. Having similar reports would allow us to identify areas of commonality where global solutions need to be found to global problems. In addition to this - the RIFs could be used to identify clear implementation gaps that stem from a lack of capacity. Those areas where skills need to be developed could provide the focus and the purpose of the learning centre at the CSD. The timing of the RIFs also needs to be thought out - before or after the Inter-sessional.

And what would be the role of the inter-sessional? How would, or should it be used with regards to the 5 year review of the Millennium Development Goals?

And what about the review of the Millennium Development Goals? This has been at the heart of many of our deliberations at CSD-12. Critically we need some joined up thinking here. The review of the MDGs affords us the opportunity to put into practice our favourite words - coherence, consistency and collaboration. The role of the different UN Agencies, and other International Organisations is paramount here. 2005 will be a year which sees the coming together of multilateral agendas. It is not an opportunity to be passed up. These processes should not take place in parallel - but should be seen as a whole. UN Agencies, Governments, Stakeholders and other International Organisations - including the International Financial Institutions must - within their appropriate mandates build closer alliances and forge more effective relationships to ensure coherence in the process and consistency in the outcomes.

CSD-12 is not the litmus test of success - it is the way in which we bridge the gap between review and meaningful policy development. Yes we are faced with the additional challenge of

tying this in with the review of the Millennium Development Goals - but we should not shy from this challenge. We should see it, and embrace it as an opportunity to ensure real progress and real change, as more importantly that against a back drop of political and public doubt - that multilateralism is a force for good, which can deliver practical actions to improve the lives of all.

Stakeholder Forum

EDITORIAL

Linking and Replicating

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development made a significant step towards making itself a more relevant and effective institution at its 12th session. Not a giant leap mind, that will depend on what happens next (doesn't it always). More of that later.

The success of this years 'Review' session was due, in no small part, to the skillful chairmanship by Minister Brende. An all encompassing first draft of the chairs summary offended none and pleased many. This paved the way for a focused final draft that was produced on the last day leaving governments no time to negotiate.

It is a shame that the final draft was not a little more direct in its challenge to next years policy session. Also stakeholders felt their voices listened to, but not heard. After much effort producing position papers and delivering a combined final statement, the final text paid them little notice. But in terms of a first attempt, this was a good effort.

The session itself, meanwhile, was refreshing and liberating. There was plenty to see and do and, rather than feel confined by the lack of negotiations, governments and stakeholders alike warmed to the practical examples of implementation that were laid out before them. The feel good factor that something is actually being done was a good tonic for a process in danger of being branded a perennial talk shop. In truth, though, one week would have been enough for the review. The danger now is that the lessons learnt are forgotten by the new teams who will attend next year.

Of course this is not to suggest that delegates allowed themselves to be fooled into believing that everything is rosy. Clearly there needs to be much more effort on the ground in order to make a serious impact on the many targets and goals agreed over the past 12 years.

And herein lies the crux of the debate as it stands, post CSD 12. The Partnership Fair and Learning Centre showed what needs to be done, the challenge that lies ahead is to do more of it. Governments over the next 12 months need to clearly identify how they will link the good practice from this years CSD, to the formation of more better policy at next years.

That policy needs to be based on replicating, enhancing and expanding the many implementation initiatives that are already underway. This will require some clever diplomacy and is likely to require, paradoxically, a political bureau for the CSD rather than a group of policy experts, in order to work the intergovernmental machinery.

Out of this it is perhaps the words 'Linkage' and 'Replication' that will emerge as the watchwords of sustainable development as well as implementation.

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CSD 12 EVENTS

Out of the Shadows: Population and Sustainability

To meet the MDG of halving the number of people without access to safe water, countries will not only have to meet the needs of half of the 1.1 billion who do not have access today, but also the needs of the 1 billion additional people who will be added to the global population by 2015.

This morning's Population and Sustainability Network Partnership Presentation highlighted the interface between population growth, environmental degradation and sustainable development. While the speakers approached the issue from different aspects, several themes were consistent through out including the need for reproductive health services, good governance and an increased focus on unsustainable consumption.

The first speaker, Mr. Farah of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), stressed that population is growing fastest in many of the poorest countries stressing already strained resources- whether they be natural resources such as water and land, or human resources such as education and health care systems. To slow population growth rates, policy and practices must include good governance and management of resources, as well as increased awareness and advocacy as to the relationship between population growth and natural resources. Finally he stressed the role of consumption in providing a sustainable future for all. While everyone has the right to reach a high quality of life, we need to find a way to meet that right through consumption patterns which will sustain all people and the planet.

Daisy Owomugasho of the AWEPN, Uganda brought to the discussion the themes for the CSD and reproductive rights. In a passionate presentation, she connected these issues of water and sanitation to reproductive health. After presenting stark facts and figures around deaths of children under 5, women dying in the birthing process and impacts of HIV/AIDS in Africa, she stated that the average life expectancy has dropped 10 years making 43 the average lifespan. "Living to 50 is a dream. " Despite this, the population of Uganda is growing by 3.4% annually and poverty has risen in Uganda from 35% to 39% over three years. She finished her presentation by asking, "Is this sustainable?"

Marta Benavides of the International Institute for Co-Operation between Peoples in El Salvador spoke next, stating El Salvador has the highest rate percentage of pregnant teenagers in the world. Benavides stressed the importance of good governance, communication and education at all levels. Good governance is not created only through advocacy at the national and international level but starts at the community level by providing education and reproductive health services to allow women and families to choose the number and spacing of their children, allowing them in turn to educate their families and become involved in community and national policy.

Toby Aykroyd, on the Networks Steering Committee started by saying that every hour 6,500 more people are added to world population and this, alongside climate change, is the largest global issue facing conservation. While the impact of population on the environment has been studied, population must also be

considered within an economic framework. Growing population increases the cost to basic infrastructure and social services, diverts scarce resources away from capital investment and hinders poverty alleviation. Aykroyd proposed a project that would collate existing information on the economic impacts of population. The results could then be used to develop proactive strategies by all sectors. Finally, he proposed developing and publishing the counter point to the work being done to increase fertility rates in global north.

All speakers returned to the fact that the discussion must not only be about the amount of people consuming resources but also about the amount of resources each person consumes. Benavides proposed restating the familiar "live simply so that others can simply live" to "Everyone has to live simply so that everyone can live fulfilling lives."

The links between population growth, over consumption and sustainable development were on the agenda at Rio in 1992 and at the 1994, the International Conference of Population and Development in Cairo. Ten years later neither the Commission on Population and Development nor the Commission on Sustainable Development has discussed these links. Is it possible to reach the MDGs without discussing these connections?

Leslie Adams, POWER, Canada, Caron Whitaker, National Wildlife Federation, USA

Reframing the Debate

Tuesday evening, April 27th, the Education caucus held its side event on "Engaging People in Sustainability: Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements", sponsored by the Canadian Government and the Global Youth Action Network, and co-sponsored by Earth Force, WSSCC and MIO-ECSDE. Richard Ballhoun, Canadian Delegation, chaired the forum addressed the point that while education is not a major group it is nonetheless relevant to all. Richard Meldrum, Earth Force, shared the results from the integrative approaches they have used in their program GREEN (Global Rivers Environmental Education Network) and Youth for Change. Dr. Malika Ladjali, M.D., spoke of the inter-relationships between gender, equity and addressing health problems from waterborne diseases. The challenge she noted was finding ways to engage people in the process and to work closely with the women and children. Professor Michael Scoullios who has worked many years in the Mediterranean Region as a water chemist noted the connection between North/South, education and culture as the context in which MIO-ECSDE has successfully developed a collaborative network to address the key issues of sustainability. Mr. Gourisankar Gosh highlighted the results and diverse approaches to issues of water and sanitation, including the WASH initiative.

The core theme that emerged from this forum reminded us to look to and engage the youth and children in a process approach that is meaningful. The forum generated a lively discussion around how to increase the visibility of education and the essential role it can play in the future. It was noted that in the Chair's Summary text that education was mentioned often but in its most simplistic forms as a cross-cutting issue. What is

needed therefore is honesty and a good dialogue regarding the complexity of water, sanitation and human settlements and the role education plays. More importantly, how can we facilitate fragmentation and create a collaborative process among ministries, governments and concerned stakeholders to begin to engage people.

After the side event, a group of interested governments and stakeholders convened an informal strategy meeting on how to integrate education into the plan of work of the CSD. This served as a starting point to explore how best to integrate education for sustainable development into the CSD Plan of Work, 2004-2017; and to consider how the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development can support the MDGs, the CSD agenda, the CSD education agenda and the work of the CSD Education Caucus.

The requested actions the Education Caucus drafted for the current dialogue reflect the substance of these discussions and the continuing work of the Caucus on education.

1. Recognizing that the community of educators within the CSD is highly involved in the activities of the nine major groups to advance the CSD Plan of Work and often play a significant role in advising their own governments on critical issues, we call on governments at the CSD to incorporate the education community at all levels of the implementation of

- the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
2. We encourage the Commission to identify action-oriented roles that educators can play in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in each of the fields of water, sanitation and human settlements.
3. We ask governments to promote dialogue between all relevant ministries and the education community at the national level regarding the design, implementation and monitoring of national sustainable development strategies.

Education is the most important tool for capacity building and development. Education during the CSD-12 has been highlighted as a priority and a challenge. As a priority issue, understanding the essential role education plays in contributing to meeting the MDGs and JPOI targets, means an exchange of views on how the Commission can integrate education as a cross-cutting issue from 2004-2017 in the Plan of Work. Educators and the CSD Education Caucus call for new specific proposals from governments and stakeholders to be addressed at CSD-13. 2005 offers a chance to reframe the debate by articulating the education policy direction and the commitment to “engage people” in sustainability.

Pam Puntanney, Education Caucus.

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS

Common Major Group Statement at CSD 12

In a departure from standard practice, all 9 Major Groups choose to present a single combined statement in the closing session of CSD 12. Their speech follows:

On behalf and delivered by Youth, Indigenous Peoples, Women, Youth, Farmers, Local Authorities, Trade Unions, Science and Technology and Business and Industry **Assessing Major Group participation:**

Have we made an impact, a difference?

We have decided to use the limited time given to each of us, the major groups, to combine our collective thoughts into one statement to you and the members and participants in this 12th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. As such this statement is on behalf of Youth, Indigenous Peoples, Women, NGOs, Farmers, Trade Unions, Local Authorities, Science and Technology, and Business and Industry. We would like to raise some points that we believe will maximize the effectiveness of the participation of the major groups. It is the first time that we as all 9 major groups have joined together to address you. To emphasize this, each of us will take a turn at reading this statement.

We congratulate you, Mr. Chairman and your bureau on the job well done and the enthusiasm and sympathy you have displayed towards involving us, in this session. It is important that the close and positive collaboration between UN DESA and the major

groups is continued, and we take this opportunity to thank the secretariat for their commitment to the Major Groups. We all have positive experiences of this meeting and believe the openness and participatory nature of it should be replicated throughout the UN system.

We believe that the 12th session failed to sufficiently prioritize issues of concern in this thematic cluster. The emphasis of our



Many views, one voice.

continued work on these themes must be on involving and empowering the local communities, local governments and indigenous peoples, although all actors on every level play a crucial role and must be involved. We must improve governance

through increased participation and through focusing on the management and co-ordination of the complex processes

that are required to achieve our goals. The focus should also be on developing the indicators, disaggregated for gender, that

are of assistance to those who are to implement the work needed.

It is essential that governments work with major groups and stakeholders to build the collective capacity, and develop interdisciplinary and cross cutting relations. We all need to step up our efforts to raise awareness of the importance of the JPOI, including the MDGs.

We need to mobilize the political will to give the JPOI the highest priority on the political agenda, as well as mobilize the

financial resources required. We need to develop and transfer low cost technologies to those communities that need them most. We recognize the novelty of this type of session and the difficulty involved in treating all the complex issues in an integrated manner.

Without detracting from the importance of the water discussion, we would have liked to have seen equal emphasis given to the sanitation and human settlement issues whereas we believe that they should be fully integrated. In future sessions we should aim to treat all issues equally and in an integrated manner.

The targets that were discussed at this session relate to many more issues than the themes we had on our agenda. Thus the agreed cross cutting issues must be emphasized more in the thematic cycles to help develop a complete picture of the themes on our agenda. Discussions on water, sanitation and human settlements issues must not stop at CSD 12, as there will be many new pieces of information produced during the intersessional period.

Only with thorough preparation based on an engaging intersessional process can CSD-13 effectively address the obstacles and constraints to progress. The use of tools such as intersessional working groups, an expanded CSD Bureau, regional meetings or other coordinating mechanisms should be considered as a means for continued dialogue, input of new information, and engagement of civil society during the intersession period and beyond.

We, the major groups will commit to the following:

- 1) We will continue to offer our expertise to the CSD process.
- 2) We will continue to enhance partnerships and actions in civil society and beyond.
- 3) We will continue to build on our own capacity through education and awareness raising.
- 4) We will monitor and evaluate progress made so far and recommend changes.
- 5) We will network more effectively, particularly on the themes on the CSD agenda.
- 6) We will engage at all levels to effectively implement the WSSD agenda.

We will be able to complement the efforts of the States to strengthen the capacity of households, local communities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, local authorities, farmers, trade unions, science and technology and the business and

industry sectors to be active participants in planning and implementing effective water, sanitation and human settlements programmes.

We will further expand on issues related to format and modalities of these sessions. So far in the CSD sessions, it is at the discretion of the chair and bureau to create the space for major group participation. The potential variety and inconsistency of approach from one year to the other, makes it difficult for us to prepare adequately and pursue the enthusiastic participation of our constituencies. As the chair and bureau changes we cannot be certain of continuity of sensitivity to the role of major groups that you, the current chair, have displayed.

Therefore we request that the CSD establish some ground rules for all future participation of the major groups mirroring the openness and participatory nature of this session. Such rules should include productive involvement and participation in official working groups including structured and predefined purposeful moments of input at consequential times.

We believe that the discussion papers produced by each of us should have received more attention in the discussions during the sessions and in the final summary produced. We would like to stress the immense time and effort put into producing these documents. Whereas we congratulate you on covering many of these issues in the summary, we did not get a sense that they played a significant role in this process. It has made us reevaluate the benefit for us as major groups to produce these papers. Major Groups therefore call on the CSD to systematically integrate in the Chairman's summary, a resume of the contributions of the Major Groups.

As a solution to this we propose a special session during the intersessional meeting in February, devoted to reviewing and improving the role and contribution of Major Groups in the practical implementation of the JPOI and MDGs. The basis of this session would be the 9 discussion papers submitted by the major groups for CSD 12. The special session would provide an opportunity to build on those documents and prompt further policy discussions. This would involve the Major Group representatives seated as experts on a panel, to be questioned and challenged by the governments. We would hope that this procedure would be continued from the intersessional into CSD 13 to elevate our participation in an action-oriented agenda, building further on the dynamic and inclusive approach you have adopted in this session.

CSD SOUNDBITES

Everything is on the record

It's never too much of a problem to grab a conference report from somewhere on the internet, but do you ever get to hear it from the horses mouth? Network provides exclusive quotes, direct from the Conference floor...

N2005: What has CSD 12 meant to you?

"I have been very encouraged by the quality of the debate at CSD this year. We've seen a much closer engagement with agencies such as UNDP and World Bank, and a focus on implementation and in working in partnership. Now we must crystallise this into a manageable action plan of key priorities to

be tackled in the 2005 policy year. Action on the ground is what is needed and there is no time to lose if we are to meet the challenging targets for water, sanitation and human settlements." Rt. Hon. Margaret Beckett MP, UK Sec. of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

N2005: Best part of CSD 12?

"The interactive seminars in the first week, especially the Major group participation. We would have expected a more informal environment, but it is still a new beginning." Krishnan, UN Habitat

N2005: Has CSD 12 been worthwhile?

("I'm unquotable. I don't have any thoughts") A Former South African NGO

N2005: Has CSD12 been useful?

“Yes (laughs). Because finally they realise that they have to get their hands dirty and they have to work with us. Nothing happens if it doesn't happen at the local level. Water and Sanitation are not abstractions. Kaarin Taipale, ICLEI

N2005: Have NGOs made a difference?

“That I would not be able to comment on, but don't quote me on that.” Peiter van der Gaag, ANPED

N2005: Have scientists made a difference?

“I thought the involvement of major groups much better than previously. I welcome the new modalities for involving them, which Brende has introduced. Regarding water and sanitation, per se, this session has shown recognition for meeting the MDGs. For this you need, as one mechanisms, science and technology, which is currently under-utilised or incorrectly applied. There is a knowledge divide between North and South which continues to widen.” Gisbert Glaser, ICSU

N2005: What has CSD 12 meant to you?

“I'm saying nothing” Anon, Water industry

N2005: Enjoyed yourself?

“Yes, I have. But don't quote me on that!” Morten Nordstog, Norwegian Government

N2005: CSD 12 - Has it changed?

“It has been a substantially more dynamic and interesting CSD than we've had in years. There is a real engagement between countries, to look at obstacles. Obviously we'll only get the full impact at CSD 13, but I think, certainly in terms of the work programme we developed at CSD 11, this process is delivering what we agreed. I think we are on track.” Dr. Crispin Olver, South African Government

N2005: Education at the CSD?

“Education is not teaching, it's not training, its learning.” Pam Puntanney, Education Caucus

N2005: Best bit of CSD 12?

“The buzz in the corridors. People are happy. People are enthusiastic.” Jonathan Margolis, US Delegation

N2005: Do you care more for CSD now than you did 2 weeks ago?

“On the plus side it was a more open and frank discussion than we had last year. Partly due to the format, partly due to the chair's charisma. Ultimately it is how we link CSDs 12 & 13 and the MDG+5 review. The important thing now is to maintain the momentum over the next 12 months.” Andrew Deutz, IUCN

N2005: Have NGOs made a difference?

“Yeah, I think so. Let me reflect.” Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED

N2005: Business and CSD12?

“Business has become much clearer in that it doesn't want to own water resources or the outright ownership of water infrastructure. This has led to some helpful convergence of opinion, particularly with local government, over the focus on local communities being able to choose the most efficient means for them to secure the most efficient delivering of water and sanitation services.” Andy Wales, Severn Trent.

N2005: Has CSD 12 been worth 2 weeks without sleep?

“Depends on what comes out, but yes. If the chair's summary is concentrated, focussed, targeted and measurable, then at the CSD 13 inter-sessional and the main session we will have a clear idea of what we are trying to achieve. Its been very useful to have the partnership fair, learning centre and side events in sharing experience and best practice, which are often lost in big plenary sessions. What we would like to see is the experience and shared knowledge in these three fora reflected and not lost from the official process.” Brian McKeon, Irish Government

N2005: Which was your best cat-nap of CSD 12?

“Do you know, I haven't slept for the last 2 days, so I'm allowed to take as many cat naps as I want.” Michael Strauss, Earth Media

N2005: Has it been worth being out of the office for the past 2 weeks?

“This has been more of a social event than anything else. But don't quote me.” Anon, Industry

N2005: Have Trade Unions found CSD 12 worthwhile?

“Yes, we feel that the process has taken a giant leap forward. But we still don't know if it will make a difference. There needs to be an evaluation of what impact more speaking slots and opportunities for contact on actual decision making.” Lucien Royer, ICFTU

N2005: Have women enjoyed sharing at the CSD?

*“For us the CSD should be about collaborative sharing and capacity building. The spirit is here but the action is still to come.” Irene Dankelman, WEDO Netherlands
“The CSD is about working for people back home.” Monique Essed-Fernando, WEDO Suriname*

N2005: CSD 12, discuss?

“The new format is becoming more successful. At the beginning it seemed to be difficult for governments to get used to this new format, but it has started to work. For the next review session we should have even more experts from the local and national level who deal with implementation.” Elfi More, Austrian Government

N2005: CSD - Reborn?

“A bit frustrating. Event though it's the review year we didn't see that much was accomplished. Most of what we heard does not relate to what's happening, its been more about conceptions. It was frustrating that the interactive session was still just reading of statements. The importance of education was mentioned by everyone, but don't just say its important, implement it.” Camilla Godinho, Youth Delegate

N2005: Was it worth flying across the Atlantic for CSD 12?

“The government discussions were more vibrant than other CSDs, and were more open and transparent. But I still heard we are still using the same language from before Johannesburg. I hate to see it. We have to address our housekeeping to make this better. Imad Adly, Arab Network.

Interviews by Toby Middleton, Stakeholder Forum

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CONFERENCES & EVENTS

3 - 14 May	UN Forum on Forests 4th Session. Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: www.un.org/esa/forests/session.html
11 - 14 May	Hilltops2Oceans. Cairns, Australia. Contact: www.hilltops2oceans.org/
12 - 13 May	OECD Forum 2004 - Health of Nations. Paris, France. Contact: www1.oecd.org/forum2004/
13 - 16 May	Global Population Forum 2004. Washington DC, USA. Contact: www.population2005.org
29 - 31 May	Second World Renewable Energy Forum. Bonn, Germany. Contact: www.world-council-for-renewable-energy.org/
1 - 4 June	International Renewable Energies Conference. Bonn, Germany. Contact: www.renewables2004.de
9 - 11 June	First Global Carbon Market Fair. Cologne, Germany. Contact: www.carbonexpo.com
24 June	Global Compact Leaders Summit. New York, USA. Contact: www.unglobalcompact.org/Portal/Default.asp
28 - 30 June	ECOSOC High Level Segment. New York, USA. Contact: www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/hl2004/index.htm
28 June - 23 July	ECOSOC Substantive Session. New York, USA. Contact: www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/
7 - 9 July	Sustainable Tourism 2004. Segovia, Spain. Contact: www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2004/sustainabletourism04/index.html

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