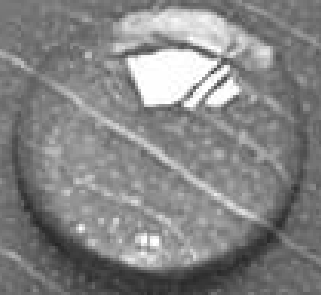
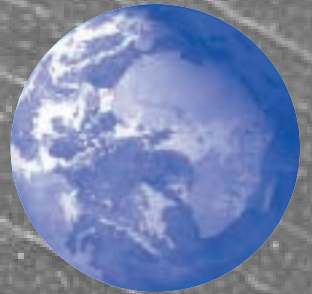


# Annual Report 2000–2001



**UNED Forum**

**UNED Forum**

An international multi-stakeholder forum for sustainable development

# UNED Forum

is an international multi-stakeholder organization, committed to the promotion of global sustainable development. Based in London, England, UNED's activities support the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

This commitment to global sustainable development is best expressed in Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration, both agreed to at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). More commonly known as the Earth Summit, this ground-breaking global conference took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992.

Established in 1993 as an outgrowth of the Sustainable Development Unit of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UNA-UK), UNED Forum has grown from a UK organization to a global multi-stakeholder forum. Directed by and accountable to a democratically elected Executive Committee of UK stakeholders, UNED's international programme – 'Towards Earth Summit 2002' – is further guided by an international advisory board reflecting the stakeholder groups outlined in Agenda 21.

The United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UNA-UK) provides the secretariat for UNED Forum.

# Contents

	page
<b>Introduction by the Chair</b> _____	1
<b>Vice Chairs' Comments</b> _____	2
<b>Director's Comments</b> _____	3
<b>UNED's Strategic Direction – An Overview</b> _____	4
'Towards Earth Summit 2002' _____	4
Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues _____	4
<b>Providing Information to a Wide Range of Stakeholders</b> _____	5
Using the Internet to Demystify the UN Summit Processes _____	5
Publications _____	5
Capacity Building and Training Programmes _____	6
<b>UNED Forum Towards Earth Summit 2002 Activities</b> _____	7
Briefing Papers _____	7
Facilitating Multi-Stakeholder Processes at the Global Level _____	8
Global Governance _____	8
Non-Governmental Organisations _____	9
United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council _____	9
Women's Caucus _____	9
Chip Lindner Memorial Lecture CSD-10 Side Event _____	9
UNED Forum International Advisory Board Meeting _____	9
UNED Forum International Advisory Board Members _____	10
<b>Other Activities</b> _____	11
CSD-9 – The Ninth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development _____	11
Women's Caucus at CSD-9 _____	12
CSD-10 – The Tenth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, and First Preparatory Committee Meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development _____	12
<b>UNED UK – Committee Activities</b> _____	13
UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002 – Kick-starting the UK National Process _____	13
Conferences _____	13
Briefings _____	14
As UNEP's National Committee for the United Kingdom _____	14
Building Partnerships and Networks Through Multi-Stakeholder Processes _____	15
Education _____	15
Youth _____	15
<b>UNED Forum Publications</b> _____	16
<b>Executive Committee/Staff</b> _____	17
<b>The Members</b> _____	18
<b>Accounts</b> _____	19
Report of the Auditors _____	19
Income & Expenditure Account & Balance Sheet _____	20
Supplementary Information and Sources of Funding _____	inside back cover

# Introduction by the Chair



This report describes a period of intense activity by UNED Forum and its domestic arm, United Nations Environment and Development–UK Committee. Preparations for Earth Summit 2002 in Johannesburg have provided a main focus for our work, but there have been many other stakeholder activities related to sustainable development both in the

United Kingdom and abroad. Felix Dodds and his dedicated staff have performed wonders in keeping many balls in the air, and moving the process forward. These activities are well described in the pages that follow. I therefore concentrate here on issues concerning our constitution and name, which I know to be a matter of interest and concern to our members and friends. The Executive Committee have devoted a good deal of time considering the constitutional relationship of our different activities, and how they should be described, named, and promoted. So it is timely to set out all the issues here in a historical perspective.

We started life in 1987 as United Nations Environment Programme–UK, the UK National Committee for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), originally housed within IIED. In 1992 the Rio Earth Summit brought the environment and development agendas closer together, and it became natural to expand our activities to include this joint program. We became United Nations Environment and Development–UK Committee, and remained the UK National Committee for UNEP. After the Rio Earth Summit, the secretariat was generously given house room by the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UNA–UK), and in legal terms we remain to this day a subsidiary of UNA and have benefited greatly from their network of support and financial oversight. In 1993, we became the first northern Focal Point for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has now been copied in many developed countries. Subsequently, UNED–UK Committee became the natural UK focal point for stakeholder engagement with the work of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, commonly known as the CSD.

In the last three years we have found ourselves increasingly drawn into a wider international role. We have been asked to facilitate the engagement and participation of stakeholders around the world in a series of national and international meetings concerned with sustainable development. This has led to an increased demand for our briefing material, analyses of issues, and presence at key events. Increasingly, it became clear that this international activity could not be guided exclusively by an Executive Committee of UK stakeholders, whose primary concern was with UK interactions with the international process. The name United Nations Environment and Development–UK Committee was also something of a stumbling block to the development of our international work, since it conveyed the impression that we might approach international work with a UK perspective or bias.

To address the substance of this concern we established an International Advisory Board to guide the international work. This well-balanced and representative group, co-chaired by Hespina Rukato of South Africa and myself, has played an invaluable part during the year in helping to ensure that we secured input and engagement from a broad range of stakeholder groups from around the world, and that our contribution to the various international debates and meetings has been well-rounded and highly regarded. At the same time we adopted the name UNED Forum for our international work, in order to make clear that we were aiming to take an international, rather than a UK, perspective in that arm of our work, while retaining the name UNED–UK Committee for our UK work. These were the two names used during the period of this report.

Out of the frying pan into the fire. During this year it became clear that the name UNED Forum was itself causing confusion in some quarters, by implying that our work had been officially recognized by the United Nations as the main channel of communication by the United Nations with stakeholders around the world on sustainable development issues. This of course was not the case, but we were sensitive to the concerns that had been expressed. Therefore after an extensive consultation with our International Advisory Board, the UN, and other interested parties around the world, we identified a different name for our international activity – *“Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future”*.

The Brundtland Report of 1987, *“Our Common Future”*, was the first to articulate the concept of sustainable development in a powerful and eloquent way, and the Centre for Our Common Future – under the energetic direction of the late Chip Lindner – was the most effective international body uniting stakeholders for sustainable development at the time of the Rio Summit, and during the 1990s. So the new name links us to some distinguished predecessors. Mrs. Brundtland herself was delighted that we should adopt this new name, as was Ashok Khosla, former Chairman of the Centre for Our Common Future. With this support and encouragement it was decided that from the beginning of 2002 *“Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future”* would replace the name UNED Forum. United Nations Environment and Development–UK Committee will continue to be the name we use for our ongoing UK activities.

Throughout the discussions and debates about our new name, we have been fortified by the strong support of our members, and the strength and experience of the Executive Committee. I should like to conclude this report by thanking all members for their continuing interest and determination in the cause of promoting sustainable development. I also want to record special thanks to the members of the Executive Committee and of the International Advisory Board, including in particular Executive Committee Vice-Chairs Margaret Brusasco-Mackenzie and Malcolm Harper, and International Advisory Board Co-Chair Hespina Rukato for all the work and guidance that they have contributed during the year.

**Derek Osborn**  
*Chair, UNED Forum*

# Vice Chairs' Comments



This has been a dramatic year for the world, with terrorism, civil war, hunger and natural disaster being alas the modern four horsemen of the Apocalypse. Hopefully, this should turn everyone's mind (especially those in positions of power in the public and private sectors) to the root causes of such strife, especially the inequality of access to the Earth's scarce resources and to a decent quality of life for the majority world.

We in UNED Forum believe that the balance can only be redressed by sustainable development. Therefore, in the run-up to the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, UNED in both its national and international forms has been hard at work in many fora, as outlined later in this report, trying to pull the myriad threads together – social, environmental, economic – working with other stakeholders worldwide. A key result of this effort will be the proposed *Stakeholder Action*

*for Our Common Future* implementation conference, which UNED hopes to host, in Johannesburg, just before the Summit. The planning stage for this event is well in hand, and we hope it will bring positive, concrete outcomes to the Summit and beyond.

Getting the attention of the authorities and the general public for the issues of sustainable development in the present climate has not been easy. It will need the highest level of commitment by government, by business, and by civil society if the Summit is to live up to our expectations and to offer hope of a better future for us all, but especially for the poor and for the least developed countries.

Preparations are ongoing in Europe and in the UK, both in the public and the private sectors. But that is not enough. In the present world climate, we must give the lead to the rest if Johannesburg is to ward off those four horsemen.

**Margaret Brusasco-Mckenzie**  
Vice-Chair, UNED Forum



In another year of major activity, UNED Forum has continued to develop in the UK and internationally. As a major forum for the many stakeholders involved in the United Nation's processes and programmes, through the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the UN Environment Programme, the UN Development Programme and other global organs, UNED has continued to play a vital role in seeking to harmonize the policies of UN member states and the burgeoning global civil society.

In the follow-up to the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, and with the UN's International Development Targets for 2015 and Millennium Summit goals being brought together, UNED faces the challenge of looking in the long term at how these can be fully implemented, taking Earth Summit 2002 in Johannesburg, other UN conferences, and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development as important stepping stones in that process.

**Malcolm Harper, CMG**  
Vice-Chair, UNED Forum  
Director, UNA-UK

*"I agree that promotion of a healthy environment requires the active involvement of, and commitment by, all stakeholders and I find it particularly encouraging to see the growth of UNED from what was essentially a nationally-based entity into a truly international force for environmental development.*

*I can only wish you every success with your endeavours since our two organizations clearly share a common purpose – seeking to create an environment conducive to better health for the world's population – so let us work together toward this common future."*

**Gro Harlem Brundtland**  
Director-General  
World Health Organization

# Director's Comments



UNED Forum has had a milestone year in its growth and development. In April 2000 we launched as an international multi-stakeholder forum, focusing our international work on Earth Summit 2002 – the UN Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development. That decision, and the opportunities that followed, have significantly shaped the past year.

It was decided that we should focus on four areas, multi-stakeholder networking and partnerships, providing information, research and policy development, and capacity building and training. By July 2001, it was clear that the direction we have taken is appreciated by more and more organizations.

In April 2001, we held the second meeting of our enlarged multi-stakeholder International Advisory Board, followed by a 2-day workshop attended by representatives of over 80 organizations. A review of global multi-stakeholder processes, the workshop had a very positive impact on the first global preparatory committee meeting for Earth Summit 2002, which followed immediately thereafter. Many stakeholder presentations at the Summit preparatory committee meeting reflected views expressed during the MSP workshop.

The role UNED plays as an information provider has also expanded during the past year. Internationally, our [www.earthsummit2002.org](http://www.earthsummit2002.org) web site has become the main non-governmental web site for the Summit, including UNED's electronic newsletter, *Network 2002*, received by over 20,000 organizations globally. Our domestic site, [www.unedforum.org](http://www.unedforum.org), has also improved considerably over the past year. It is now a key source for information on UNED's UK activities and its broader non-Summit international work.

Our international activities continue in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Ukraine. And, in November 2000, UNED facilitated a second African capacity building workshop – this time with Friends of the Earth Togo – that was attended by NGOs from 8 African Countries. In addition we attended many other workshops as a key resource on Earth Summit 2002, and see this as an expanding area of work for UNED in the future.

In the UK, our *UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002* team has been a catalyst for UK Summit preparations, and conducted a programme of work that included two major national conferences on the Summit. The domestic team also supported five on-going roundtable processes on key domestic Summit-related issues, first identified at a high-level seminar in Alysford, Kent, in November 2000. Initial reports from this UK multi-stakeholder process were sent to the United Nations in May 2001, and subsequent updated versions to the European and North American Regional Summit Preparatory Committee meetings in July and September 2001.

The eighteen months leading up to Earth Summit 2002 will be busy and exciting times for UNED Forum. One of the challenges ahead will be another name change. During discussions at our MSP workshop in April, many of our supporters expressed concern that the name UNED Forum does not adequately address the role that the larger organization plays. As I write my comments for next year's Annual Report, UNED will have a new name and an even greater opportunity to promote our key message, that of multi-stakeholder involvement in governance, and monitoring and implementation of Agenda 21 and the equivalent international agreements.

UNED enters another year as a very fortunate organization. With an excellent staff, highly skilled consultants, dedicated interns and volunteers, a committed Executive Committee and a remarkable International Advisory Board, I am confident that we are ready for the work before us.

## The Six Rio Conventions and Related Protocols Should be Ratified for Earth Summit 2002

- The Bio-safety Protocol, under the CBD (2 ratifications out of 50 required for entry into force)
- The Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC (23 ratifications out of 55 required)
- The Convention to Combat Desertification (requires funding)
- The Convention on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (27 ratifications out of 30 required, EU countries still to ratify)
- Prior Informed Consent (13 Ratifications out of 50 required) and
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (to be adopted, 50 countries needed to ratify)

**Felix Dodds**  
Director, UNED Forum

# UNED's Strategic Direction – An Overview

## 'Towards Earth Summit 2002', the World Summit on Sustainable Development – the Johannesburg Summit

UNED Forum began its work on Earth Summit 2002 in 1998, when with a series of dinners for government officials, side events at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development's (CSD) annual session, and the United Nations Environment Programme's annual Governing Council meeting, we promoted the case for a 10-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) – commonly known as the Rio Earth Summit. Since we last reported, UNED has organized further events at UN meetings, and we continue to facilitate processes to help identify an agenda for the Summit.

Increasingly, UNED has focused on creating the space for stakeholders to participate in the Johannesburg process. The May 2001 agreement by CSD member states to hold multi-stakeholder dialogues at both regional and global Summit Preparatory Committee Meetings – and the subsequent endorsement of that decision by the UN General Assembly – is an indication of the increasing role and access that stakeholders have in the global sustainable development debate.

As in the past, UNED's Earth Summit 2002 web site, [www.earthsummit2002.org](http://www.earthsummit2002.org), continues to fulfil one of the organizations key objectives: to provide a wide range of information resources to the largest possible audience. The site includes:

- **Network 2002** – a monthly on-line newsletter to keep a global audience informed about *Earth Summit 2002* developments.
- **Roadmap to 2002** – a virtual 'map,' with expert comments from stakeholder and government representatives, that assesses key issues that the Summit might address and helps to explore how these issues have developed since 1992.
- **Background Briefing Papers** – a series of unique issue-specific overviews.
- **Links** – to all the key players in the *Earth Summit 2002* preparatory process.

## Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues

*"Multi-Stakeholder Processes (MSPs) are a new species in the political eco-system. They will make mistakes. They will not solve all the problems to everyone's satisfaction. MSPs should not and will not provide an alternative to good government. But they might help it – and the rest of us – make the necessary progress towards sustainability. Making the Sum greater than the Parts"*

**Paul Hohnen**  
Former Director, Greenpeace International

The endorsement of Agenda 21<sup>1</sup> ushered in a new era where a different governance structure for addressing problems and implementing solutions was identified. Agenda 21 was the first global agreement to identify specific tasks and goals for nine distinct stakeholder groups.<sup>2</sup> It heralded a change in the balance of decision-making processes from a practical problem-solving paradigm, to a system paradigm, which means that stakeholders are becoming more and more involved in the decision-making process.

UNED was established in 1993 to reflect the ideas in Agenda 21, and in particular to create space for the different stakeholders in the UK to work together. This work has developed into two unique processes at two different levels: domestically within the UK into multi-stakeholder roundtables, and internationally into multi-stakeholder dialogues.

UNED brought the concept of multi-stakeholder dialogues to the CSD from the process developed for the 1996 Habitat II Conference in Istanbul. In use for the past four years, these dialogues have illustrated the importance of creating space where the different stakeholder groups can put forward their views. In the past, these views were peer reviewed within individual stakeholder groups, then dialogued between groups and government representatives before Governments actually discussed the issue. Over the past four years the CSD has hosted a succession of multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions between business and industry, trade unions, local governments, the NGO community, and Governments on a wide range of issues. Each of these sessions has resulted in ongoing processes involving multiple stakeholder groups.

Based on this successful model, UNED continues to have a role coordinating NGO activities at key Summit-related events. In March 2000 UNED, in conjunction

<sup>1</sup> Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, was adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) – the Earth Summit – held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Women, youth, indigenous people, NGOs, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technology communities, and farmers.

with the Dutch Government, coordinated NGO activities around the Second World Water Forum in The Hague. In September 2000 we facilitated the multi-stakeholder dialogue session with Environment Ministers in Bergen, Norway, and in December 2001 UNED will play a similar role at the Bonn Freshwater Conference in Bonn, Germany.

Moreover, with multi-stakeholder dialogues now an integral part preparatory processes for *Earth Summit 2002*, perhaps one key to the success of the Summit will be the development of new multi-stakeholder partnerships for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the post-Summit implementation agreements. To those ends, UNED will continue to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues in the UK and globally as part of the 2002 preparatory and implementation processes.

## Providing Information to a Wide Range of Stakeholders

### Using the Internet to Demystify the UN Summit Processes



[www.unedforum.org](http://www.unedforum.org)

In addition to the globally focussed *Earth Summit 2002* website, the UNED Forum's home page, [www.unedforum.org](http://www.unedforum.org), is the hub for all of our web-based activities. It is where UNED reports and newsletters can be found, and where regularly updated links to UNED Forum news, research activities, current projects, conferences and much more can easily be accessed and downloaded.

In addition to web-based activities that support United Nations Summit and conference processes, this year's work included:

**A Framework for Multi-stakeholder Processes** – UNED's step-by-step guide for multi-stakeholder processes (MSPs) makes a significant contribution to development of the principles of stakeholder participation and engagement. Part of a project conducted between November 2000 and June 2001 with support from Novartis International AG, The Ford Foundation, and BP Amoco plc, this ongoing work can be found at [www.earthsummit2002.org/msp](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/msp).

**City Life** – In partnership with *Oneworld*, *Panos*, *Television Trust for the Environment (TVE)*, and *Women's Feature*

*Service (WFS)*, UNED Forum coordinated a web-based discussion known as *Lifeonline*, a multimedia initiative about the impact of globalisation on the urban environment. See [www.lifeonline.org](http://www.lifeonline.org).

**Gender Perspectives for Earth Summit 2002** – In an effort to clearly identify the linkages between gender and environment in the context of UN CSD-9 themes in April 2001 (energy, transport, information for decision making and participation), the outcomes of a January 2001 workshop in Berlin, Germany were presented at a side event at the CSD-9 Intersessional. See [www.earthsummit2002.org/workshop](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/workshop) for details.

**NGOs and Freshwater** – The International Conference on Freshwater, Bonn, Germany (December 2001), will be one of many global preparations for the Johannesburg Summit. UNED Forum will coordinate the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions at the event, and in cooperation with a large network of NGOs offers the NGOs and Freshwater website, at [www.earthsummit2002.org/freshwater](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/freshwater).

**Stakeholder Toolkit for Women** – At [www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/index.htm](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/index.htm), the Toolkit for Women site provides all relevant documentation since the Rio Earth Summit, including NGO information. The site has been designed to make access to information quick and easy. In addition, UNED manages the CSD Women's Caucus web site at [www.earthsummit2002.org/wcaucus/csdngo.htm](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/wcaucus/csdngo.htm).

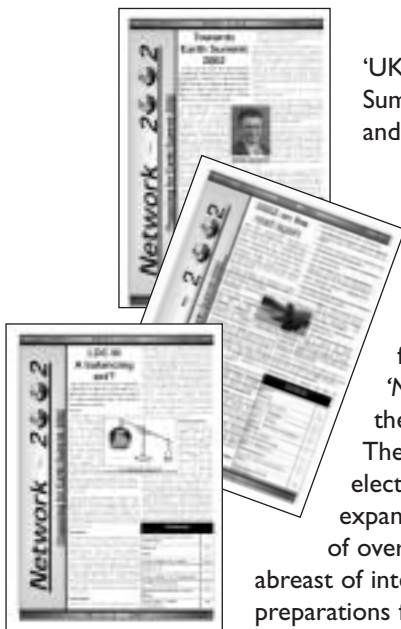
UNED's **Copenhagen+5 – Social Development** site remains active, and continues to be a one-stop source for information on the issues surrounding the five-year review of the World Summit on Social Development process. This easy to access web-based resource for all stakeholders is found at [www.earthsummit2002.org/wssd](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/wssd). The *Copenhagen+5* site offers all relevant documents from the UN bodies working on social development, position papers and background material by most stakeholder groups involved, and directories of links to organisations working on specific issues.

## Publications

### Periodicals

For the UK UNED produces the quarterly magazine **Connections**, which keeps UK stakeholders abreast of sustainable development news and stakeholder activities in the UK and at the United Nations. Each edition has a pullout supplement on key issues of the time; those found this year were 'Earth Summit 2002: A New Deal,' 'Access to Energy for a Sustainable Future,' 'Public Transport, Health and the Environment,' and





'UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002: The National and Global Dimensions.'

*Towards Earth Summit*

2002's monthly on-line newsletter **Network 2002**, currently published only on the Internet, is the successor to the Centre for Our Common Future's 'Network 92', produced for the Earth Summit in 1992.

The reach of this unique electronic newsletter has expanded to a global audience of over 20,000, keeping them abreast of international and regional preparations for Earth Summit 2002, and links together other UN conference and

summit processes. As preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development gathered pace over the year, the number of meetings and reports expanded. **Network 2002** provided coverage on a wide range of issues, meetings and news events, continuing to reflect the views of all stakeholder groups involved in the Summit process.

## Books

In conjunction with the publishing house *EarthScan*, UNED has produced a series of books that focus on the international sustainable development process.

**The Way Forward: Beyond Agenda 21**, published in 1997, reviewed developments in key areas since the Earth Summit. After the five-year review of Agenda 21,

UNED published out an overview of its outcomes in **Earth Summit II – Outcomes and Analysis**.

June 2001 saw the second edition of UNED Forum's **Earth Summit 2002 – A New Deal**. This popular book, edited by UNED's Felix Dodds and Toby Middleton, is a tool to help organizations prepare for Earth Summit 2002. The second edition includes additional chapters on energy and freshwater, and expert analyses by United Nations Under Secretary General Nitin Desai, Ghana's Minister Avoka, Gro Harlem Brundtland of the World Health Organization, Margaret Brusasco-Mackenzie, Vice Chair UNED Forum, Rt Hon John Gummer, MP, UN CSD-7 Chair of the Simon Upton, and other leading stakeholder representatives.

In October 2000 UNED published the widely acclaimed first developed-country Human Development Report, **Poverty in Plenty: a Human Development Report for the UK**, edited by Jane Seymour.

In early 2002 UNED will publish **Multi-Stakeholder processes for Governance and Sustainability –**

**Beyond Deadlock and Conflict**. Developed by Dr. Minu Hemmati from a report presented to the Spring 2001 New York workshop on Multi-stakeholder Processes, we hope to launch the book at the second global preparatory committee meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in January 2002.

## Research and Policy Development Papers

As in years past, UNED produced a series of peer-reviewed materials in a number of policy areas, including:

**Energy and Freshwater:** 'Dialogue Sessions – Water for Basic Needs/Energy for a Sustainable Future,' and 'Perspectives on Freshwater – Issues and Recommendations of NGOs'

**Millennium Papers Issue 4:** 'Getting Health in a Handbasket'

**Multi-stakeholder Processes:** 'Multi-stakeholder Processes – A Methodological Framework'

**Women:** 'Gender Perspectives for Earth Summit 2002 – Energy, Transport, Information for Decision-Making,' and 'The Stakeholder Toolkit – A Resource for Women and NGOs'

## Capacity Building and Training Programmes

In the UK and abroad, UNED organizes training and capacity building to enable stakeholders to take an active part in United Nations processes. These activities commonly form part of stakeholder preparations for specific meetings and conferences, and often involve meetings with the UK Government.

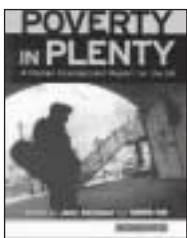
### EASTERN EUROPE

#### Eco-telephone

Launch in January 1999, Eco-telephone continued to expand, and included five new pilot initiatives in Ukraine. Eco-telephone is a public information service, providing independent, practical information and advice on health and environment issues. The project is run by long-time UNED Forum partner MAMA-86, in cooperation with five of its regional partners. During the second year of the project, another five local partners received training and support from the more experienced Ukrainian team members. UNED continued to provide information and support on policy, planning, and management of the project, including input on environmental education for schools, and fundraising. The Community Fund (formerly the National Lottery Charities Board, UK) provided much appreciated funding for the project.

#### Local Environmental Health Action Plans (LEHAPs)

Following the adoption of a National Environmental Health Action Plan in October 2000, UNED Forum has been assisting MAMA-86 in initiating the LEHAP development process in three pilot areas. MAMA-86



groups in Kiev, Nizhin, and Sebastopol have engaged with local experts and local authorities to identify priorities for the LEHAP in each area. A draft plan is to be published in each area based on the priorities identified, and public meetings have been held for input to the plans. The project is expected to conclude in the autumn 2001, with three local action plans ready for adoption and implementation. Co-ordinated by UNED Forum, the work is funded by the British Council Small Environmental Partnerships Scheme for Ukraine.

### Kiev 2003

With funding from *The Community Fund* (formerly the National Lotteries Charities Board – UK), UNED's Kiev 2003 project, in partnership with MAMA86, began in May. This 27-month programme is due to conclude in August 2003. The work will support community-based organisations in Ukraine to better access information on sustainable development (in particular the 2003 'Environment for Europe' process), participate in debates and discussions on sustainable development issues of national and local concern, contribute towards the development of the Government's sustainable development

policy, and engage a broad range of stakeholders in sustainable development activities that bring about positive change.

The financial and administrative systems for the project are now fully functioning, and project partners are preparing for training events to take place between 8–17 November.

## AFRICA

### Togo Workshop

UNED Forum, in partnership with *Friends of the Earth Togo*, organised a three-day workshop on preparations for Earth Summit 2002. NGO representatives from 8



African Countries attended the November meeting, in Togo. We produced a CD Rom for the workshop containing all of our Earth Summit 2002 material. In addition, UNED is endeavouring to raise funds for follow-up workshops in the eight countries, and to fund a regional hub for Summit preparations.

# UNED Forum Towards Earth Summit 2002 Activities

As the pace towards Johannesburg quickened, UNED Forum's *Towards Earth Summit 2002* activities kept in stride. The programme expanded its efforts to increase the profile of Earth Summit 2002 with Governments and civil society by providing timely information, and through facilitating multi-stakeholder processes at the global level.

## Briefing Papers

UNED Forum *Briefing Papers* focus on pressing global issues that the Summit is likely to address. These papers are produced with the support of our International Advisory Board, and often include expert contributions. Focussing on the three pillars of sustainable development, this years papers covered:

### Economic Series

#### **Foreign Direct Investment: A Lead Driver for Sustainable development?**

Reviewing the prospects of FDI for financing sustainable development, this paper takes a cross-sectoral look at the pros and cons of FDI in the face of increasing indebtedness, income inequality, declining Overseas Development Assistance, and financial volatility. Assessing global and regional trends in FDI, it identifies policies that seek to maximise the benefits of FDI whilst minimising the more negative aspects.

### **Sustainable Finance: Towards global financial security**

Addressing the need for a more integrated and sustainable financial system, this paper draws together a range of viewpoints from various sectors. It examines current trends in public and private financial systems, and goes on to describe existing instruments and institutional frameworks to deal with short-term financial volatility and crises and long-term financial insecurity. The paper profiles key ideas that have been proposed for financial reform, and outlines questions to be raised in future debates.

### Environment Series

#### **Freshwater: Global Crisis of Water Security and Basic Provision**

This work focuses principally on the global decline in basic water supply and sanitation over the last 10 years. It considers the critical international and regional aspects relating to ongoing freshwater overuse, misuse, and infrastructure problems. Potential solutions to enable greater access to water and to further sustainable water use and management are addressed.

#### **The Rio Conventions: Committing to Sustainability**

This paper presents a review of the current status of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements that have emerged since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, Biological Diversity and Bio-safety, Climate Change, Desertification, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Prior Informed Consent, and Law of the Seas & Fish Stocks.

Social Series

### **HIV/AIDS: The Undeclared War**

The devastating toll of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is examined here. Its present and future impact on global sustainable development – especially for the poorest members of society and least developed countries – is examined. Strategies for dealing with the most daunting aspects of the disease are reviewed.

## **Facilitating Multi-Stakeholder Processes at the Global Level**

*Bergen Dialogue Sessions – September 2000*



*Derek Osborn with UK Environment Minister Michael Meacher MP*

Recognising the need to advance participatory discussions at the international level, the Norwegian government incorporated a stakeholder dialogue session at the 8th Informal Meeting of Environment Ministers in Bergen, Norway. UNED Forum was engaged to coordinate a three-hour session, and worked closely with international umbrella organisations representing business, trade unions, local government, and other NGOs. As it was a meeting of environment ministers, the stakeholder advisory group decided to focus on the social dimension of sustainable development through natural resource management. The themes were narrowed to 'Access to Energy for a Sustainable Future', and 'Access to Water for Basic Needs'.

The Dialogue session was co-chaired by Norwegian Environment Minister Ms. Siri Bjerke and UNED Forum Chair Derek Osborn. Following short stakeholder presentations, the floor was opened to 30 Ministers, who keenly contributed to lively debate. Stakeholder participants were pleasantly surprised at the willingness of Ministers to interact in the dialogue, and found the preparatory process of working with one another to be a valuable co-operative learning experience. Ms. Siri Bjerke commented:

*'This has strengthened my view that interactive debate should be the way.'*

The background papers, summary tables, and presentations for both topics are available in the report published in print, and on the web at: [www.earthsummit2002.org/es/2002/bergen/bergen.pdf](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/es/2002/bergen/bergen.pdf)

### *International Conference on Freshwater – Bonn, Germany, December 2001*

In March 2001, building upon its experience in the area of multi-stakeholder dialogues and international freshwater policy-making, UNED Forum and began a new project under contract to the German government. The *International Conference on Freshwater* will be an inter-governmental meeting hosted by the German Ministries for the Environment and for Development Cooperation. The event is likely to be the most significant meeting on freshwater issues during the global preparations for the Johannesburg Summit 2002.

UNED has been engaged to coordinate the multi-stakeholder dialogue sessions for the event, and as with the *Bergen Dialogues* the objective for Bonn is for major groups to engage in open and structured dialogue with each other, and with delegates from governments and international organisations, at the start of the meeting, to encourage and inform a better outcome. Two three-hour, plenary session, multi-stakeholder dialogues at the beginning of the conference are expected to have a positive impact on the decision-making process that follows. Results from the December 2001 event will be streamed directly into preparations for Earth Summit 2002. Additional information on the conference and the preparations for the dialogue sessions is available at [www.water-2001.de/msd](http://www.water-2001.de/msd). UNED Forum will publish a full report when the project concludes in February 2002.

## **Global Governance**

As the year drew to a close, we began to develop a programme on global governance with the World Humanity Action Trust (WHAT), as part of a move to merge the two organizations by autumn 2001. WHAT, an independent think tank, seeks practical resolutions to global problems. By generating a dynamic network of interested parties, WHAT aims to inform wise decisions, sound policies, and effective action. The merged activities of the organizations will be known as the WHAT Global Governance Programme, and in preparation for this UNED have been involved in a series of events around the issue.

During the ninth session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in April 2001, UNED provided a keynote speech at the Heinrich Boell Foundation, addressing the past and future role of the CSD. Following this, a UNED workshop one week later – during the first Preparatory Committee Meeting for Earth Summit 2002, was hosted at the Baha'i International office in New York. Participants included Mr. Adnan Amin (Director, of UNEP Office of North America), Liz Dowdeswell (formerly Executive Director of UNEP), Joy Hyvarinen (RSPB/Royal Institute for International Affairs), Maria Regis (LEAD International), Jack Jeffrey (WHAT), Bill Pace (World Federalists movement), and Richard Jordan (Interfaith Partnership for the Environment). A workshop report was submitted to the UNEP/Civil Society consultation in Nairobi in May 2001, and to the UNEP/Experts meeting in Cambridge in the same month.

Over the next year UNED, with the support of WHAT and other key organisations, will be taking a leading role in global governance issues. In particular, we expect to work closely with Globe Southern Africa during the busy run up to the Johannesburg Summit.

## Non-Governmental Organisations

Preparations for Earth Summit 2002 by civil society, particularly the NGO community, have expanded considerably during the past year. UNED continues to play a supportive role at other organization's workshops and conferences, such as the Northern Alliance for Sustainability (ANPED) Conference, the Rio+10 Coalition, and the Friends of the Earth International Conference.

Plans for the coming year include hosting multi-stakeholder dialogues for NGOs at Earth Summit 2002 Regional Preparatory Committee Meetings.

## United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council

At the February UNEP Governing Council Meeting, UNED co-hosted a breakfast meeting with UNEP, where Ministers and stakeholders discussed plans for Earth Summit 2002. UNED also facilitated a separate Ministers meeting with NGOs, and launched a global Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP on expanding stakeholder involvement in Earth Summit 2002.

The work programme outlined in the MOU has also gained the support of the United Nations Foundation, wherein an agreement that every \$1US raised by UNED Forum will be matched by the UNF, up to \$500,000US. This arrangement ensures a \$250,000US fund for African NGO participation in Summit activities, and for French and Arabic language translation of portions of UNED's Earth Summit 2002 website.

## Women's Caucus

At CSD-9 in April, the CSD Women's Caucus decided to establish itself independently from the CSD Steering Committee, thus returning to its independent structure from years before. The Caucus no longer has two co-coordinators, having decided to operate through a number of organisations and people. They provide services such as linkages with the UN, coordinating participation in stakeholder dialogues, regional focal points, and issue focal points. Caucus meetings will continue to be held daily at all relevant events.

Caucus members also decided to engage in a variety of activities in preparation for the Johannesburg Summit. The Women's Caucus continues to maintain a website and e-mail group, through the volunteered time of Dr. Minu Hemmati. All information can be found at [www.earthsummit2002.org/wcaucus/csdngo.htm](http://www.earthsummit2002.org/wcaucus/csdngo.htm).

## Chip Lindner Memorial Lecture CSD-10 Side Event

UNED Forum's CSD-10 side event, *The Chip Lindner Memorial Lecture*, was given by Ashok Khosla, President

of Development Alternatives and the former Chair of the *Centre for Our Common Future*. The lecture, *From Rio to Johannesburg*, was co-sponsored with UNED by the World Health Organization, World Resources, Development Alternatives, LEAD, ICFTU, WWF International, ICSU, and IIED.

Chip's family, friends, and former colleagues attended the event. Chip's son, Christoph, introduced Mr. Khosla to the audience. The lecture, *From Rio to Johannesburg*, was reproduced in its entirety as a UNED Forum *Millennium Paper*.

## UNED Forum International Advisory Board Meeting

UNED Forum used the occasion of the first global preparatory committee meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to gather the International Advisory Board for its second meeting. Through the generous support of BP, representatives from 40 organisations convened at BP's New York headquarters to discuss *Towards Earth Summit 2002's* progress, and to consider the 2001/2002-work programme. This forum of key stakeholder-networks is an opportunity for members to compare their work, thus promoting linkages rather than duplication.

The meeting was also an opportunity to welcome the Board's new Co-Chair, Heshpina Rukato, of South Africa's Minerals & Energy Policy Centre (MEPC). As MEPC's Programme Manager for Energy, Mrs. Rukato brings to the Advisory Board expertise in what will surely be a key issue in the run up to 2002. Her knowledge of Southern Africa stakeholder activities will also be a valuable contribution to the Board. Mrs. Rukato joins Co-Chair Derek Osborn in promoting the project's work, and will act as a liaison point for IAB members in Southern Africa.

The Board held a moment of silence in memory of the late Chip Lindner, former director of the Centre for Our Common Future and organizer of Global Forum '92.

*"Chip retained his vision of a better world and future for all until the very end. This included concerns for the environment, human health and well being, and for social equity. The centrality of human beings to the environment and development process was emphasized in the first principle of the Rio Declaration, namely 'Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.' Sadly, Chip was robbed of this entitlement in later years. It is hoped, however, that his legacy will be a better world for the generations that follow. As he put it 'I believe it is incumbent upon all of us to add our support and efforts to a rethink, and creation, of a renewed governmental and public commitment to sustainable development and Agenda 21.'"*

**Gro Harlem Brundtland  
Director-General, World Health Organization**

# INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

## Chairs

Minerals & Energy Policy Centre **Hesphina Rukato**  
 UNED Forum / Co-Chair UNGASS **Derek Osborn**

## United Nations

UN Environment Programme **Klaus Töpfer**  
**Eric Blencowe**

## NGOs

ANPED – The Northern Alliance for Sustainability **Pieter van der Gaag**  
 Arab Network for Environment & Development **Emad Adly**  
 Centre for Science & Environment **Sunita Narain**  
 Centro de Estudios Ambientales **Maria Onestini**  
 CIVICUS **Kumi Naidoo**  
 Consumer Unity & Trust Society **Rajat Chauduri**  
 Development Alternatives **Ashok Khosla**  
 ECO-Accord **Victoria Elias**  
 Environment Development Action (Maghreb) **Dr. Magdi Ibrahim**  
 Environment Liaison Centre International **Dr. Barbara Gemmill**  
 European Rio +10 Coalition **Raymond van Ermen**  
 Friends of the Earth (Scotland) **Kevin Dunion**  
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions **Lucien Royer**  
 International Council for Social Welfare **Nigel Tarling**  
 International Institute for Sustainable Development **Kimo L. J. Goree VI**  
 International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture **Linda Elswick**  
 IUCN – World Conservation Network **Scott Hajost**  
 Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the EU **Daphne Davies**  
 Mediterranean NGO Network **Rafael Madueño**  
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 World Information Transfer **Claudia Strauss**  
 WWF International **Gordon Shepherd**

## Industry

International Chamber of Commerce **Jack Whelan**  
 South Africa Foundation **Neil van Heerden**  
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development **Claude Fussler**

## Local Government

International Council for Environmental Initiatives **Sean Southey**  
 Local Government International Bureau **Jeremy Smith**

## Trade Unions

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions **Lucien Royer**

## Women's Organisations

Commonwealth Women's Network **Hazel Brown**  
 Huairou Commission **Jan Peterson**  
 Women's Environment and Development Organisation **June Zeitlin**

## Youth

Peace Child International **David Woollcombe**

## Academic and Research

International Institute for Environment and Development **Nigel Cross**  
 Participatory Research in Asia **Harsh Jaitli**  
 Stockholm Environment Institute **Johannah Bernstein**  
 The World Resources Institute **Jonathan Lash**

## Religious Organisations

Baha'i International Community **Peter Adriance**

## Education

CSD NGO Education Caucus **Trevor Harvey**  
 LEAD International **Julia Marton-Lefèvre**

## Parliamentarians

GLOBE International **Gwen Mahlangu MP**

## Individuals

Justice & Sustainability Associates LLC **Mencer Donahue Edwards**  
 UNED Forum / Formerly DGXI – EC **Margaret Brusasco-Mackenzie**  
 United Nations Association of Great Britain & NI **Malcolm Harper**  
 Formerly Director 'Centre for Our Common Future' **Chip Lindner**  
**Herman Verheij**

## Towards Earth Summit 2002 Associates

N.E.X.T. Communications **Yusuf Asmal**  
 Poptel Ltd **Malcolm Corbett**  
 Sustainable Development International **Sandra Clout**

## For UNED Forum:

Director **Felix Dodds**  
 International Administrator **Beth Hiblin**  
 International Communications Co-ordinator **Toby Middleton**  
 International Policy Co-ordinator **Rosalie Gardiner**

## Other Activities

### CSD-9 – The Ninth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

CSD-9, held in New York from 16 to 27 April 2001, reviewed the themes of atmosphere, energy, information for decision-making and participation, international cooperation for an enabling environment, and transport.

As in the past, the first three days included four multi-stakeholder dialogues, focussed as follows:

- Achieving equitable access to sustainable energy
- Sustainable choices for producing and consuming energy
- Public-private partnerships to achieve sustainable energy for transport
- Sustainable transport for human settlements and vehicle alternatives

The High Level Ministerial Sessions that followed the dialogues were sandwiched between a United Nations Environment Programme Ministerial meeting on International Environmental Governance, and a Climate Change Ministerial level meeting. The outcome from the Ministerial meeting on governance can be found on the UNEP web site [www.unep.org/ieg](http://www.unep.org/ieg).

#### *Energy for Sustainable Development*

The magnitude and scale of energy needs facing the world today in relation to sustainable development can be gauged by the fact that nearly one third of the global population of six billion, mostly living in developing countries, continue to lack access to energy and transportation services.

The challenge ahead will require adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources, in accordance with chapter 33 of Agenda 21, and paragraphs 76 to 87 of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, technology transfer and, where appropriate, political will, as well as commitment to innovative ways of applying energy efficient, environmentally sound, and cost-effective technologies and systems to all sectors of the economy.

#### *Protection of the Atmosphere*

The Commission emphasizes that the Earth's atmosphere must be considered, with the oceans and the land surface, as one of the three basic interacting domains that comprise the global life-support system, and that sustainable development is inextricably linked with the impact that variations in the state of the atmosphere itself can have on human activity, ecosystems and natural disasters. It also notes that human activities and natural disasters contribute to the build-up of atmospheric substances, which has implications for climate change and climate

variability, for the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and for air pollution, in particular trans-boundary, urban and indoor air pollution.

Decisions concerning atmosphere should reflect the fact that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.

#### *Transport*

The challenges of policy-making in the transport sector are complex and multidimensional. Transport-related activities affect economic growth, social development and the environment in many diverse ways. The social dimensions of transport include affordability and the impact on, inter alia, community health and safety of transport services, infrastructure, gender and age aspects, employment and labour conditions and providing for those with special needs.

To contribute to sustainable development, transport should, inter alia, be affordable, safe and ensure mobility, should provide access to all sectors of society on an equitable basis, and should be efficient and environmentally sound.

#### *Information for Decision-making and Participation*

The availability and uses of information are issues that cut across all chapters of Agenda 21 and its implementation. Countries in all regions of the world have made substantial efforts to improve the quality, coherence and cost-effectiveness of data and information-gathering in the years since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In this context, it is essential to increase investment in human beings, recognize the value of diverse views and appreciate the power of stakeholder participation if countries wish to take advantage of the opportunities that the new knowledge economy presents.

A more effective role for an independent, objective media in support of sustainable development is to be promoted. However, there remain significant gaps in the availability and uses of information in many countries. Those developing countries suffering from inadequate infrastructure and information systems and those parts of the population too poor to tap into new information sources are being left behind.

Developing countries, in particular, need technology transfer and capacity-building, and will require adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources, in accordance with chapter 33 of Agenda 21, and paragraphs 76 to 87 of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, to modernize or establish their information systems.

#### *International Cooperation for an Enabling Environment*

A dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the fields of finance, technology

transfer, debt, trade and environmental and social issues, is needed in the pursuit of sustainable development. An enabling domestic environment is also important for sustainable development. Success in meeting these objectives depends, inter alia, on good governance within each country. It also depends on good governance at the international level and on transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems.

This requires a commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system. The Commission reiterates the continuing relevance and importance of all the principles agreed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7.

Summaries from the **Commission on Sustainable Development Report on the Ninth session, 16-27 April 2001**  
([www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd9/csd9\\_decision.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd9/csd9_decision.htm))

The Summit should help to set in motion the work programmes to enable the International Development Targets (IDTs) to be realised. In many cases this should include setting incremental targets for 2005 and 2010.

The IDTs which should be reviewed include:

- **Education:** To narrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ensure that, by 2015, all children complete a full course of primary education.
- **Environment:** To reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015.
- **Health:** To reduce infant mortality by 66%, and maternal mortality by 75% by 2015, access for all to primary reproductive health service by 2015.
- **HIV/AIDS:** To halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. To reduce by 25% the rate of HIV infection in people aged 15-24, in most affected countries before the year 2005, and globally before 2010. At least 90% of young men and women must have access to HIV-Preventative information by 2005, and 95% by 2010.
- **Poverty:** To halve by 2015, the proportion of people globally (currently 22%) whose income is less than \$1/day.
- **Sustainable Development:** National Strategies for Sustainable Development to be completed by 2002 and implemented by 2005.
- **Water:** To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water (currently 20%).

## Women's Caucus at CSD-9

During the CSD-9 plenary, the caucus actively promoted women's/gender issues in the discussions on energy, transport, and information for decision-making. The report out of the conference "Gender Perspectives for Earth Summit 2002: Energy, Transport, Information For Decision-Making" (details to be found elsewhere in this report), was widely used and caucus members effectively cooperated with the German government in developing suggested text for the CSD decisions. Joining forces with ENEGIA, a global network on gender and energy ([www.energia.org](http://www.energia.org)), proved particularly effective throughout at the CSD Intersessional earlier in the year, and at the CSD-9 plenary session. One measure of this year's success is that the CSD decision on energy includes a number of welcome points and recommendations on gender and energy.

## CSD-10 – The Tenth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, and First Preparatory Committee Meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development

CSD-10 agreed the most progressive involvement of stakeholders in a United Nations Summit process. Stakeholders will have multi-stakeholder dialogues at the regional level, at the second and fourth global PrepComs and at the Summit itself. The CSD-10 plenary was opened with statements by each of the 9 Agenda 21 major groups – with many common themes – which UNED Forum intends to summarise in a future *Millennium Paper*.

### Bureau Members for the World Summit on Sustainable Development – Earth Summit 2002

H.E. Mr Emil Salim, (Chair), *Indonesia*  
 H.E. Mr Kiyotaka Akasaka, *Japan*  
 Mr Ositadinma Anaedu, *Nigeria*  
 Mr Chris Badenhorst, *South Africa*  
 Mr Richard Ballhorn, *Canada*  
 Mr Ahmed Ihab Gamaleldin, *Egypt*  
 H.E. Mr Lars-Goran Engfeldt, *Sweden*  
 H.E. Mr Jan Kara, *Czech Republic*  
 H.E. Mr Alexandru Nichulescu, *Romania*  
 H.E. Ms Diane Marie Quarless, *Jamaica*  
 H.E. Ms Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, *Brazil*

# UNED UK – Committee Activities

*“I am most grateful for the valuable contribution of UNA-UK and UNED-UK in advocating support for the United Nations in the United Kingdom.”*

**Kofi A. Annan**  
Secretary General, the United Nations

In addition to being the UK arm of UNED Forum, UNED-UK Committee is the link between the organisation’s UK and international programmes.

## UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002 – Kick-starting the UK National Process

In August 2000, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) suggested that UN member countries take steps to assess progress since Rio, including *National Progressions* to highlight achievements and, through a bottom-up process, identify 3 to 5 issues on which to focus so as to advance sustainable development in that country over the next 5 to 10 years. In its role as the National Committee for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the UK, and its support of the work of the CSD, UNED-UK has taken a UK lead in facilitating multi-stakeholder input to this process.

In September 2000, UNED-UK hosted an informal dinner, where a dozen directors and other senior officers from some of the UK’s largest environment and development NGOs explored the potential themes and outcomes of what was then known as Rio+10. The outcome of that dinner was a consensus, in principle, for UNED-UK to take the process forward. At that time, participants agreed to define ways in which to work together.

Following that, UNED-UK and the new UK Sustainable Development Commission hosted a 24-hour seminar in November, in Kent, with senior representatives from Government and civil society. Participants were asked: ‘In terms of promoting sustainable development in the UK, what 5 key issues should be on the agenda of Earth Summit 2002?’ In one evening, ideas from 65 people evolved into 6 ‘headline issues,’ Sustainable Production & Consumption, Climate Change, Poverty North & South, Participation & Empowerment, Human & Environmental Rights/Justice, and Sustainable Cities & Communities.

One outcome of the Kent seminar was further endorsement of UNED-UK’s strategy to engage a wide range of UK stakeholders in a bottom up process, with a particular emphasis on development NGOs. It was further suggested that UNED continue in its role as a provider of information, especially as that work relates

to the United Nations and intergovernmental agencies engaged in the sustainable development debate.

During the period following the Kent seminar, and with a grant from the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, UNED-UK kick-started a wider UK multi-stakeholder review of UNCED. A key event during that early phase was the *UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002: The National and Global Dimensions* conference. The issue-based workshops held during the afternoon of the conference have since evolved into ongoing multi-stakeholder thematic-area working groups on:

- Biodiversity & Natural Resources Conservation
- Energy & Climate Change
- Sustainable Cities & Communities
- Sustainable Production & Consumption
- UK in the Wider World

One of the most active groups, Sustainable Production & Consumption, has been funded in part by grants from the RMC Environment Fund and the RICS Foundation, and will hold a national conference in Autumn 2001.

Whilst the Summit itself is a unique opportunity for UK stakeholders to take stock of progress since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, it has become clear that the work of the groups can lead to the Commission on Sustainable Development’s vision of *National Progressions* towards sustainable development.

## Conferences

### *UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002: The National & Global Dimensions*



*Felix Dodds and Shafqat Kakakhel, UNEP Deputy Executive Director*

Held on 20 March 2001 at The London School of Economics, this highly informative and well attended event continued the multi-stakeholder process of identifying UK priorities for Earth Summit 2002. Challenging debates, sparked by a wide range of



speakers and a large diverse audience, highlighted the morning and afternoon sessions. Five issue-based interactive workshops held after lunch gave delegates the opportunity to challenge expert panelists and each other.

Keynote speeches, presented by Sheila McCabe of DETR on behalf of UK Environment Minister Michael Meacher, MP, called away due to the Foot and Mouth Disease crisis, and by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, each addressed the broad issue of sustainable development and what they would like to see as outcomes of Earth Summit 2002. The text of both speeches and that of UK Prime Minister Tony Blair's Chatham House speech, from 6 March 2001, can also be found on UNED's website at [www.unedforum.org](http://www.unedforum.org).

### *Governance, Business & Sustainable Development: the London Schumacher Lectures*

The Schumacher Society and UNED-UK jointly sponsored this high-profile event, one of many as the UK prepares for Earth Summit 2002, on 14 June 2001 at The Banqueting House, Whitehall. Chaired by Herbert Girardet, Chair, Schumacher Society and Derek Osborn, Chair, UNED Forum, the day featured contributions from some of the UK's leaders in sustainable development.

Mr. Nitin Desai, United Nations Under Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and Director-General of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development, Sir Mark Moody-Stuart, then Chairman of Royal Dutch Shell, Ann



Pettifor, director of Jubilee Plus at the New Economics Foundation, John Elkington, Chairman of SustainAbility, Andrew Burchell, then Director of International Environmental Policy at DEFRA, and Barry Coates, director of the World Development Movement, explored ways in which improved information flow between government, business and civil society can enhance the implementation of sustainable development in the UK and internationally.

Delegates from all areas of the sustainable development debate had ample opportunity to deliberate the issues raised and become actively involved in preparations for the Summit.

Satish Kumar, President of Schumacher Society closed the day with a challenge that all delegates should make a personal commitment to living in a more sustainable way.

## **Briefings**

Each year UNED facilitates and hosts meetings between UK stakeholders and Government, in preparation for United Nations conferences. These half-day events begin, as always, with an orientation session for those new to the UN conference system. Participants are given a crash-course in lobbying governments, and tips on how to navigate the lower-levels of the UN, where CSD meetings are usually held.

This year's notable briefing, held prior to CSD-9 & 10, which were held concurrently, was well attended. CSD-10 has the unique dual task of overseeing a review of Agenda 21, and acting as the secretariat for Summit Preparatory Committee Meetings and the Summit itself. Briefing attendees were directed to web-based background papers from the CSD-9 Intersessional, and briefed on Summit preparations to date.

UNED Forum would like to thank the UK Government, particularly the departments of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), International Development (DFID), Industry and Technology (DTI), and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for their cooperation and for attending our briefings.

## **As UNEP's National Committee for the United Kingdom**

As the National Committee for the United Nations Environment Programme in the UK, UNED Forum attended the European regional meeting of UNEP National Committees, in Geneva, this December. Whilst in Geneva, UNED and UNEP's Regional

Office for Europe (UNEP ROE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning UNEP ROE's support to UNED's work in preparation for WSSD. The MOU set out work to be done by UNED to support the



participation of other National Committees from the European region into the WSSD.

Specifically this included the circulation of information resources, expert guidance on upcoming preparatory meetings and resources to support national preparations. In response, each National Committee has been integrated into UNED's International communications networks. This ensures that each Committee receives Network 2002, notification of available briefing papers and national review resources.

## Building Partnerships and Networks Through Multi-Stakeholder Processes

### Women and Sustainable Development

UNED's Women and Sustainable Development project was suspended half way through its third and final year. Funded in part by a 3-year Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions Environmental Action Fund grant, administered by the Civic Trust, the project was unable to secure all of the matching funds required to complete its work. Originally known as *Gender 21*, the project focused on the roles that women could play to achieving a more sustainable way of living in the UK.

Although UNED and project supporters were disappointed to see Women and Sustainable Development end prematurely, its work to enable key sectors, such as the education community, trade unions, business, and consumer groups to develop an understanding of the crucial role each can play in raising women's awareness of the relationship between social and environmental issues lives on. UNED-UK's UK Preparations for Earth Summit 2002 ongoing multi-stakeholder working groups have broad participation by groups originally engaged by the Women and Sustainable Development project.

## Education

The Education Task Group, chaired by UNED's Felix Dodds, had an active year as it began to focus on Earth Summit 2002. Using the successful June 2000 *Education for Sustainable Development* conference to launch its focus on the Summit, the Task Group continues to work closely with Oxfam and South Bank University.

Most of this year's activities were coordinated with the help of South Bank University MSc student Ms. Neveen A. Shadi. Neveen's studies in Environmental and Development Education at South Bank, and previous work on a UNDP project to assist the office of the minister of state for environmental affairs in Cairo, Egypt, made her an asset to the task force.

The group has begun to move forward with the preparation of an updated *Education 21* document to be presented at Earth Summit 2002, and an action plan for education for sustainability worldwide.

As a part of this process, a seminar to discuss priorities for Earth Summit 2002 was held on 18 June at South Bank University. *Education and Sustainable*

*Development: In Preparation for Earth Summit 2002*, was attended by over 60 delegates. The seminar addressed the key education for sustainable development issues and included workshops in which to identify ways forward in the UK and internationally. Results of the June 2000 and 2001 events can be found at [www.unedforum.org/conf.htm](http://www.unedforum.org/conf.htm).

## Youth

### Your Wake Up Call



*Your Wake Up Call* is a new UNED project, founded on the idea that young people want to be active participants in decisions that affect the future of the planet. At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, Governments of countries all over the world were urged to actively seek young people's concerns and opinions about the environment. Ten years on, *Your Wake Up Call* will enable 8 to 18 year olds in the UK to actively prove their commitment to the ideas of sustainable development. Its aim is to guarantee that at Earth Summit 2002, the decisions made by world leaders will be directly influenced by the opinions and wishes of young people.

Although not yet fully funded, it is hoped that the project will launch in September 2001, one year before the Johannesburg Summit. It will have a website, and a national conference for young people sometime during Spring 2002.

### UK Youth Mobilisation Strategy Session

In cooperation with Peace Child International, a UK-based youth mobilisation group in Buntingford, Herts., UNED sponsored a *UK Youth Mobilisation Strategy Session* in May 2001. Young people from the UK, and Peace Child Interns from various corners of the world, joined representatives from UNED-UK and Peace Child to discuss ways in which young people can meaningfully contribute to the Summit process.

Peace Child International's activities are nicely summarised at its website, [www.peacechild.org](http://www.peacechild.org).



# UNED Forum Publications

## Books

- **Earth Summit 2002: A New Deal – Second Edition** £19.95  
edited by Felix Dodds. Earthscan
- **Multi-Stakeholder Processes for Governance & Sustainability** £18.95  
Dr Minu Hemmati. Earthscan
- **Poverty in Plenty: a Human Development Report for the UK** £14.95  
edited by Jane Seymour and Tom Bigg. Earthscan
- **Earth Summit II – Outcomes and Analysis** £17.55  
Tom Bigg and Derek Osborn. Earthscan/UNED-UK
- **The Way Forward – Beyond Agenda 21** £17.55  
Edited by Felix Dodds. Earthscan/UNED-UK

## Millennium Papers

- **Millennium Papers Issue 5: The Road to Johannesburg** £ 3.50  
By Ashok Khosla
- **Millennium Papers Issue 4: Getting Health in a Handbasket** £ 3.50  
By Warren H (Chip) Lindner, with a preface by Gro Harlem Brundtland
- **Millennium Papers Issue 3: Women and Sustainable Development – from Local to International Issues** £ 3.50  
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Jasmin Enayati	<i>MSP, City Life, &amp; Connections Editor</i>
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Dr. Minu Hemmati	<i>Multi-stakeholder Processes, Gender, Toolkit</i>
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30 June 2001

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# Accounts

## Report of the Auditors

### **United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

*Reports for the Summary Financial Statements – 30th June 2001*

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#### **Statement by the Directors**

The information given in the attached summary statements has been extracted from the full accounts of the Association which were approved by a quorum of directors on 24th November 2001. Copies of the full statements may be obtained from the Association's offices.

*P Dyson, Director*

#### **Auditors Report to the Directors of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

We have audited the financial statements of United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the year ended 31st March 2001 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein.

#### **Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors**

As described in the Directors' Report, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit,

or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

#### **Basis of Audit Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 2001 and of its profit and loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

#### **Kingston Smith**

*Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors  
Devonshire House, 60 Goswell Rd, London EC1M 7AD  
Date: 10th December 2001*

# United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(A company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital)

## Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th June 2001

	2001 £	2000 £
<b>Income</b>		
Members, regions and branches	139,239	144,301
Grants (includes UNED £551,037 (2000: £497,494))	926,235	750,211
Other project and departmental income	102,579	59,125
Other income	19,659	34,866
	1,187,712	988,503
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Staff costs	567,169	476,226
Other project and departmental costs	542,630	422,640
Travel and subsistence	2,345	8,596
Office costs	23,775	39,834
Printing and publications	3,391	22,876
Other costs	29,777	33,030
	1,169,087	1,003,202
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>		
Transfer from UNED Reserve	18,625	(14,699)
	(9,190)	12,820
	9,435	(1,879)
General Reserve brought forward	465	2,344
General Reserve carried forward	9,900	465

## Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2001

	2001 £	2001 £	2000 £	2000 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>				
Tangible assets		23,386		27,494
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Debtors	226,158		228,746	
Cash at bank and in hand	6,098		3,674	
	232,256		232,420	
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	231,431		249,328	
<b>Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)</b>		825		(16,908)
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		24,211		10,586
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		(5,000)		(10,000)
		19,211		586
<b>Reserves</b>				
General Reserve		9,900		465
UNED Reserve		9,311		121
		19,211		586

**Supplementary Information to the Income and Expenditure Account  
for the year ended 30th June 2001**

<b>UNED Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Grants	551,037	497,494
Sponsorship	28,026	13,030
Membership	12,540	12,533
Publication	5,988	1,997
Conference	19,085	9,761
Other	11,923	5,613
	<b>628,599</b>	<b>540,428</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Direct project costs	429,709	320,600
Staff costs	196,533	158,951
Publications	5,189	14,293
Printing, postage and stationery	5,721	10,634
Telephone and fax	4,643	2,789
Travel	3,103	2,417
Conferences	4,890	9,304
Other	48,660	34,260
Core costs reallocated to projects	(70,623)	–
Prior year provision no longer required	(8,416)	–
	<b>619,409</b>	<b>553,248</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>(12,820)</b>

## UNED Forum Sources of Funding

UNED Forum have benefited from the generous support of the following organisations, all of which we thank very much.

	<i>Grants Received</i>
	<i>£</i>
European Commission	46,450
Government of Germany	39,732
Government of the Netherlands	73,178
Government of Norway	25,307
Local Government International Bureau	1,000
National Lottery Charities Board UK	51,278
Novartis International, AG	45,400
Poptel World-wide Ltd	16,172
RMC Environment Fund	4,500
RICS Foundation	7,000
UK Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions	63,676
UK Department for International Development	90,000
UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office	10,000
United Nations Foundation	13,945
Television Trust for the Environment	14,521
The British Council	10,433
The Ford Foundation	13,662
United Nations Environment Programme	11,124
Other grants	13,659
	<b>551,037</b>

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**3 Whitehall Court • London • SW1A 2EL • UK**

**Tel: +44 (0)20 7839 1784 Fax: +44 (0)20 7930 5893**

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**Websites: [www.unedforum.org](http://www.unedforum.org) & [www.earthsummit2002.org](http://www.earthsummit2002.org)**