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/FINANCING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: TIME FOR NEW IDEAS

By **Raymond Cléménçon**

International financial transfers between developed and developing countries are recognized as a cornerstone of international cooperation to address global environmental problems, such as climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and biodiversity loss. However, funds available through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and special bilateral programs are today very limited, despite the need to provide financial incentives for stronger developing country commitments within global environmental agreements. Besides considering how official country contributions can be increased, ideas relating to some form of internationally levied global environment fee should be more seriously explored.

Applying such an eco-tax on fossil fuel, for example, would constitute a direct translation of the polluter-pays principle and generate substantial funds at a very low taxation rate. Political acceptance would likely be much higher than for past proposals for steep CO₂/energy taxes, which sought to induce behavioral change (i.e., reducing consumption of fossil fuels), and no new bureaucratic structures need be created. While such new financial mechanisms will encounter many obstacles, serious discussions on international environmental taxes and user fees must begin now if they are to adequately supplement traditional government channels.

The recent trend in official financial flows between North and South is not encouraging. Although total resource flows from industrialized to developing countries have increased between 1992 and 1994 from \$115 billion to \$164 billion, this reflects a dramatic increase in private foreign investment flows at market rates from \$40 billion to \$89 billion between 1992 to 1994. Official development assistance—comprising bilateral and multi-lateral disbursements—actually decreased from \$60.8 billion in 1992 to \$56.4 billion in 1993, moving up again

to \$59 billion in 1994. While the increased flow of private resources to developing countries reflects growing market trust, only the most dynamic economies currently benefit from this trend. Furthermore, this influx of private capital does not automatically increase the capacity of developing countries to respond to global environmental concerns. Indeed it may exacerbate existing problems by encouraging unsustainable resource exploitation and polluting activities. Private investment flows, in many cases, cannot substitute for official assistance. At best, they go only to environmentally sound projects that show a competitive return and such projects, under current economic conditions, are few.

Governments first need to strengthen the economic framework conditions that foster private sector interest in sustainable resource management, energy conservation, development of renewable energy sources and pollution abatement. Long advocated by economists and the OECD, economic instruments—such as pollution fees and carbon/energy taxes—aim to integrate environmental costs into prices of goods and services and to provide incentives for environmentally friendly practices. Unfor-

tunately, the much-publicized attempts to introduce CO₂ and energy taxes that would provide clear market signals failed in the European Union, and have been adopted only by a few small European countries (Sweden, the Netherlands, Finland and Denmark). Australia also dropped plans for a CO₂ tax earlier this year. In the US, a fiscally motivated Btu tax proposal by the Clinton administration failed in 1993 under heavy attack from automobile and oil industries.

In many developing countries' comprehensive environmental legislation has only recently been introduced, and implementation and enforcement remain major challenges. Environmentally correct resource pricing and the abolition of subsidies that encourage unsustainable exploitation of natural resources are very slow to come. Meanwhile, energy demand in Asia-Pacific is expected to increase 2.7 fold between 1990 and 2010, as are related emissions. Population growth in many countries remains rampant, despite some relative declines in birth rates in some countries. The destruction of invaluable ecosystems continues: mangrove forests, which serve as nurseries for ocean fisheries, and tropical rain forests, which harbor

rich biodiversity continue to be seriously threatened. Significant financial resources will be required if good intentions for conservation are to be translated into practical solutions that balance conservation objectives with countries' and local communities' development objectives. Such considerations often stand in direct competition with short-term development projects intended to realize rapid economic returns through resource extraction.

Developing countries must, in their own interest, begin taking measures to mitigate global environmental problems, but many still struggle to provide the basic services that citizens in industrialized countries have long taken for granted (i.e., access to safe drinking water, sufficient food, education, health services and economic opportunities). Often heavily indebted, they have few financial resources for anything but the most urgent and immediate developmental problems. Developed countries have enjoyed the luxury of developing their economies with concern for neither greenhouse-gas buildup nor depletion of the natural resource base. Long encouraged to follow the North's path to economic development,

developing countries are now beginning to encounter the natural carrying capacity of the earth. If asked to forego economically attractive opportunities to lessen the pressure on the global environment, they rightly demand compensation.

Both the Climate Convention and the Biodiversity Convention contain provisions that require developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources to help developing countries fulfill their obligations under the conventions. The GEF, which serves as the financial mechanism for the two conventions, was established as a pilot project in 1991, and restructured and replenished as a permanent instrument in 1994. For the period 1994-1997, \$2 billion was originally pledged, but today it appears that not all countries will honor their commitment. Recent discussions in international environmental fora, such as the fourth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) that concluded 3 May, do not offer much hope that traditional donor countries will soon provide substantially more funds. Both the Conference of Parties to the Climate Convention and the Biodiversity Convention have mandated working

groups to review the question of financial resources. The mantra of developed countries, particularly the US, has been a call for more effective use of existing resources and more private sector involvement.

While sustainable development indeed depends on restructuring of the economy as a whole, and therefore on the private sector, repeating the obvious does not change the fact that substantially more official financial resources are needed to make global environment conventions work for the benefit of all countries. The approximately \$500 million a year theoretically available through the GEF for eligible developing countries is no more than a drop in the budgetary bucket. GEF contributions amount to only some 70 cents annually for each citizen in OECD countries, with per capita rates ranging from about 40 cents in the US to \$2.50 in some small European countries (e.g., Denmark, Switzerland). Funding for global environmental protection does not constitute simply another form of development aid, but intends to compensate for actions taken by developing countries that ultimately provide global benefits. Donor countries can clearly do more.

As we move into the twenty-first century, the international community faces great challenges to strengthen existing global environmental conventions, as trends toward global degradation continue. The Second Assessment Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) leaves no doubt as to the potential consequences of climate change. OECD Environment Ministers during their five-year meeting, 20 February 1996, noted “with concern” the findings of IPCC and again underlined “the necessity for urgent action.” Addressing a whole range of environmental problems, ministers expressed “deep concern” over the “continuing depletion of the ozone layer,” and “ongoing rapid loss of the world’s biodiversity.” They furthermore “reaffirmed the commitments on financial assistance, including development aid.”

Effectively addressing global environmental problems will require strong commitments by all countries, with sufficient financial backing from public and private sources. If the international community is serious about implementing and strengthening global environmental conventions, it must explore fund-raising strategies

beyond traditional public-sector fund-raising mechanisms. Alternative fund-raising ideas, such as an international CO₂ or fossil fuel tax, are not new. They can be introduced either to create incentives for behavioral change, or simply to raise revenues. The latter form in particular provides conceptual simplicity, and the potential to raise substantial amounts at a low tax rate. They translate the polluter-pays principle directly to the individual. The current system only does so in a very symbolic fashion, by pitching the North against the South in typical United Nations manner. However, new global environment fees, if eventually introduced in all countries, would transcend the increasingly artificial distinction between wealthy individuals in fast-growing developing societies and their counterparts in developed countries. Funds would be generated at the point where activities cause environmental harm and could ultimately be invested where they generate global benefits.

A few examples can illustrate the revenue-raising potential of different types of global environment fees. Approximately 165 billion automobiles are registered in the US. A \$1 global environment fee added to the annual

automobile registration fee would raise 50 percent more than the current US contribution to the GEF. A 4-cent tax on each of the some 6 billion barrels of oil consumed in the US each year (figure for 1990) would amount to only a 0.2 % tax, while producing financial flows of some \$240 million dollars annually, more than twice the current pledge. Another idea gaining ground is the revocation of the tax exemption on international aviation fuel stipulated in the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation. General support for revoking this exemption has been expressed by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, US President Bill Clinton, and others. If this tax exemption on kerosene is indeed revoked, it will no doubt be done to generate general tax revenues and there is no reason against earmarking a small percentage of those revenues for financing global environmental protection. By piggy-backing on existing tax-collecting structures, some sort of international global environment fee could be introduced without requiring additional bureaucracy. Such ideas could first be introduced on a small, voluntary scale, with gradual transformation into mandatory systems.

Why are these ideas not seriously discussed? Of course, various interest groups stand to lose disproportionately from such measures. The oil, automobile and aviation industries have consistently opposed any additional taxes or fees on fossil fuel, even small fiscal taxes not actually meant to discourage consumption. Many countries use airport fees to raise funds for other purposes, and would like any additional fees to go into their coffers. Treasuries and finance ministries usually have little patience for discussing international taxation schemes, since they maintain that taxation is the prerogative of states. Institutional and political structures also discourage innovation in this area, because government agencies and ministries are accustomed to dealing with funding requests in a well-established manner. In this context, the argument is often made that if a cause is worth financing, a political decision will be taken to make the necessary funds available. This argument likely underestimates existing institutional inertia and the ability of well established interest groups to secure their share of a limited fiscal pie. Large international NGOs so far have not pushed such ideas either, in part because

they have somewhat different priorities, and in part because a well-publicized global environment fee may actually cut into donations from their constituencies.

If opinion polls are any indication, public support for a global environment fee could one day be very strong. Consistently high majorities in developed countries express support for more stringent environmental policies, and particularly for policies that would increase energy efficiency, develop renewable energy sources and tax polluting activities. A summary of National and Regional Surveys on energy policy preferences compiled by the Renewable Northwest Project shows that consistent majorities would, for example, willingly pay higher utility bills if the revenues would be earmarked for subsidizing renewable energy sources. Nonetheless, while widespread support for these possible policies exists, few individuals or interest groups would currently go out on the street for such new measures or even a small CO2 tax earmarked for compensating developing countries for mitigating global environmental problems. The political will needed for action has yet to crystallize; perhaps because serious proposals on new approaches

rarely make it to the table.

In the foreseeable future, most new and additional funding for sustainable development must come through traditional government channels, but discussions on supplements to these contributions through international environmental taxes and user fees must begin now. Environmental organizations should likewise play a more active and supportive role by publicizing the advantages of international taxation, and helping lay the groundwork for political debates and domestic government initiatives. Without their support, ideas for international environmental user fees will not likely receive serious consideration by governments. The alternative is to continue to put our faith in burden-sharing arrangements among nation-states where overall funds are often determined by the lowest common denominator. The political and organizational context of these traditional arrangements is not conducive to securing adequate and predictable resource flows for global environmental protection as set out in the Conventions.

Dr. Raymond Cléménçon is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, and lecturer in the Political Science Department at the University of California, San Diego. He is also a consultant to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Previously he served as Head of Section in the International Affairs Division of the Swiss Environment Agency. He has participated in many international environmental negotiations, and headed the Swiss delegation to the GEF restructuring and replenishment negotiations. Dr. Cléménçon welcomes comments on this article. He can be reached by email at rclemencon@ucsd.edu.

His most recent working papers and publications include:

- 1996. “The United States and Global Environmental Risk Reduction.” *IGCC Policy Paper, University of California, San Diego. Forthcoming.*
- 1995. “Global Climate Change and the Trade System: Bridging the Culture Gap.” *Journal for Environment and Development* 4:29-51.
- 1994. “The Evolution of the Global Environment

Facility: The Right Institution for the Wrong Reasons.”
Paper presented at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, New York, August 1994.

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OECD WWW-Homepage, 18 May 1996, “Total Net Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Organizations by Type of Flow.” The OECD Homepage can be found at <http://www.oecd.org/> .

United Nations/Asia Development Bank (1995):
State of the Environment in Asia and the Pacific. UN
New York.

The Sustainable Energy Budget Coalition Survey,
Washington DC, December, 1995. The survey found 75%
of respondents would be willing to pay considerably
higher utility bills if the energy came from renewable
sources. For more information contact the Sustainable

Energy Budget Coalition, 315 Circle Avenue, #2, Takoma
Park, MD 20912-4836. Also try

<http://solstice.crest.org/renewables/bioenergy-list-archive/msg00060.html>.



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**/UN COMMISSION ON
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**/UN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
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**/UN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT II)**



/OECD



**/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY (GEF)**



/WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



/Regional Conference on Joint Implementation in Countries in Transition

This conference, held 17-19 April 1996 in Prague, brought together more than 100 officials from government agencies of Annex I Countries, international organizations and representatives from science, industry and NGOs. The participants discussed several issues, including: the positions of Annex I countries on joint implementation; experiences gained at the project level; new proposals for potential projects; calculation of baseline and mitigation costs (including the costs of carbon sequestration); the need for more standardized formats for project data; effects of current joint implementation projects on local environments; and the role of the state, especially concerning international crediting and possibilities to provide incentives. Participants reached con-

sensus that: experiences are increasingly obtained at the project level; many potential projects in this region have been identified, and there is a need to advance the role of joint implementation in promoting commitments of Annex I countries by COP III (1997). For more information contact Dr. Milos Tichy, SEVEN, T: +42 2 24247552, F: +42 2 24247552, e-mail: milos.tichy@ecn.cnz. Internet at <http://www.ji.org>.

/Workshop on Joint Implementation in North America

The Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) sponsored the first North American workshop on Joint Implementation on 17 April 1996 in Mexico City. The event featured government officials, private sector representatives, academics and NGOs from each of the three countries. Participants shared information about national efforts, potential projects, and investment and financing opportunities for joint implementation in the region. A series of four project case studies was presented and comment was provided by a number of

leading experts. The CEC was created by the North American Agreement for Environmental Cooperation, which complements the environmental provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Proceedings of the workshop will be available in mid-June. For copies of the proceedings or more information about the workshop, please contact: Lynn M. Fischer, Climate Change Program Manager, CEC, 393 rue St. Jacques Ouest, Bureau 200, Montreal, Quebec H2X 2Y6, Canada, T: +1 514 350-4300, F:+1 514 350-4314, e-mail: lfischer@ccemtl.org or fischerl@msn.com. Edward Hoyt, Managing Director, EIC Consultores de Mexico, Santander 15, Despacho 404, Colonia Insurgentes Mixcoac, 03920 Mexico, D.F. Mexico, T: 011 525 563-4280, F: 011 525 598-8581.

/Workshop on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in Latin America

This workshop, co-sponsored by the Government of Uruguay, the U.S. Country Studies Program (USCSP), the Climate Institute and the Inter-American Institute for

Global Change Research (National Science Foundation), was held 23-24 April 1996 in Montevideo, Uruguay and resulted in an important scientific exchange among 12 Latin American countries. Consensus was reached on specific methods for assessing the impacts of climate change and next steps toward adaptation to global climate change in four sectors (forestry, water resources, coastal zone management and agriculture). Agreements on other cross sectoral issues were reached, including the need for public education, improved assessment methodologies and more regular scientific exchange of information. There were 52 peer reviewed presentations with a view to publishing selected manuscripts. The full set of proceedings will be published within six months. For more information contact: Annie Hareau or Cecilia Ramos-Mañé, Comisión Nacional sobre el Cambio Global, Cuidadela 1414, Piso 6, Montevideo 11100, Uruguay, T/F: +598 2 932088 or T/F: +598 2 922416, e-mail: iaiuy@attmail.com; or Christopher B. Bordeaux, USCSP, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, PO-63, Washington, DC 20585, USA, T: +1 202 426-1637, F: +1 202 426-1551, e-mail: cbordeaux@igc.apc.org. Also try <http://www.ji.org> .



/XX Session of the ITTC and XVIII Sessions of Permanent Committees

The conclusion of these meetings closely coincided with the publication date for this edition of /linkages/journal/. For a full update, please consult the Linkages WWW-server at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages> .

These meetings took place from 15-23 May 1996 in Manila, the Philippines. For information contact: ITTO Secretariat, T: +81 45 223 1110; F: +81 45 223 1111; e-mail: sarre@itto.or.jp.

/XI World Forestry Congress

/First Call for Voluntary Papers

The next World Forestry Congress will be hosted by Turkey, in cooperation with the FAO, in Antalya from 13 to 22 October 1997. The general theme will be "Forestry for Sustainable Development: Towards the 21st Century." In addition to position and special papers, the Congress will also feature voluntary papers to allow all available expertise, innovative ideas, field experience, conceptual models and attractive initiatives to be freely expressed and contribute to the Congress recommendations. Voluntary papers should not exceed six pages or a total of 3,000 words and must be sent electronically or, if not possible, mailed to the Secretary-General and the Associate Secretary-General of the Congress before 30 September 1996. Submissions indicating the title and a short outline are encouraged before 30 June 1996.

For more information contact: Mesut Y. Kamiloglu, Ministry of Forestry, Ataturk Bulvari 153, Ankara,

Turkey, T: +90 312 4177724, F: +90 312 4179160, e-mail: obdi-f@servis.net.tr or Luis Santiago Botero, FAO, Forestry Department, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, T: +39 6/52255088, F: +39 6/52255137, e-mail: luis.botero@fao.org. Also try the Congress Home Page at <http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/forestry/wforcong/>.

COUNTRY-LED INITIATIVES

/Conference on Certification and Labeling of Products from Sustainably Managed Forests

The conclusion of this meeting coincided with the publication date for this edition. For a full update, please consult the Linkages web site at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages>.

Australia sponsored this international conference from 26-31 May 1996 in Brisbane. The conference intended to advance the international dialogue on the

issue of certification and labeling as a means for achieving sustainable forest management and will contribute to the IPF through agreed, non-binding “options for actions.” For more information, contact: Conference Logistics, T: +61 6 281 6624; F: +61 6 285 1336.

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/Meeting of States Parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The fourth session of the Meeting of States Parties of UNCLOS was held from 4-8 March 1996 in New York. Parties decided to convene the fifth session from 24 July to 2 August. At the fifth session, the Meeting is expected to elect 21 Members of the Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, complete work on its draft protocols on privileges and immunities and take up questions regarding Tribunal rules and procedures. The previously scheduled session,

6 to 10 May, was canceled and three days were added to the July session, which was originally scheduled to have begun on 27 July. A budget of \$6,170,900 was approved for an initial period from 1 August 1996 to 31 December 1997 for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and its Registry, or administrative organ. The Meeting of States Parties also approved the utilization of a \$409,100 contingency fund in the event that the Registrar considers it essential prior to the election of a President of the Tribunal. The Meeting of States Parties also continued its discussion of draft protocols on privileges and immunities and considered the report of its credentials committee. For more information on UNCLOS try

gopher://gopher.un.org/11/LOS .

/Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

/High Level Panel Meeting on Island Developing Countries

This panel meeting, held during the CSD meeting in New York from 22-23 April 1996, was organized by

UNCTAD to discuss the challenges faced by island developing countries, particularly in the areas of external trade. The panel discussed the economic performance and characteristics of SIDS, as well as the implications of trade liberalization and the Uruguay Round for SIDS. Driving forces relevant to SIDS—foreign direct investment, global communications facilities, the new multilateral trade framework and environmental policies with trade impacts—were also addressed. The panel recommended, *inter alia*, a new approach to island-specific characteristics, outlined a economic development strategy and discussed way to alleviate the intrinsic handicaps of SIDS. For information contact: Deonanan Oodit, Division for Sustainable Development, DPCSD. T: +1 212 963-4671; F: +1 212 963-4260; e-mail: oodit@un.org.

/International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

/East Asian Seas Regional Workshop

The ICRI regional workshop for the East Asian Seas was held on 18-22 March 1996 at Denpasar (Bali) Indo-

nesia, to develop a Regional Strategy for coordinated and cooperative regional action for supporting individual countries achievement of sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems in the region. The strategy identifies three goals—integrated coastal management (ICM); capacity building for governments, institutions, communities and individuals; and effective use of research and monitoring—and emphasizes that the region is committed to working with other regions of the world by sharing information and expertise. To ensure effective coordination, the Strategy requests the UNEP Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia to consider the feasibility of the UNEP Regional Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (EAS/RCU) serving as the coordinator for ICRI in the region. For more information contact the ICRI Coordinator, OES/ETC, Room 4325, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, T: +1 202 647 4000. For information on ICRI try <http://coral.aoml.noaa.gov/icri/icri.html> .

/East African and Western Indian Ocean Workshop

The ICRI workshop, held on 29 March-2 April 1996, brought together representatives from nearly all the states in the region to consider the most important regional environmental threats, to develop a strategy and action plan to begin to address these in a coordinated manner. Participants identified overfishing and destructive fishing methods, sedimentation and pollution, and tourism-related activities as the most serious threats to coral reefs. The strategy document, which recognizes ICM as the framework for conservation and sustainable use, was endorsed and will be presented for adoption to the inter-governmental meeting of ministries scheduled for October, in the Seychelles, as a follow-up to the Arusha Conference on ICM for Eastern Africa and Small Island States. For more information contact the ICRI Coordinator, OES/ETC, Room 4325, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, T: +1 202 647 4000. For information on ICRI try NOAA's Coral Reef Home Page at <http://coral.aoml.noaa.gov/icri/icri.html> .



/The Fourth Session of the CSD (CSD-4)

CSD-4 completed the Commission's multi-year thematic programme of work and began considering preparations for the General Assembly's five-year review of Agenda 21. During the High-Level Segment, one delegate voiced the opinion of many observers when he stated that CSD-4 lacked the sense of urgency of past years. Some seasoned observers of the debates on the sectoral issues (oceans and atmosphere) said that the discussions merely echoed recent negotiations in other fora. Others characterized the CSD as a missed opportunity to reinforce recent agreements and expressed disappointment that hard-fought details were not included in the final decisions. Discussions on financial issues were also revisited and, as many delegates noted during the High-Level Segment, will not change until political will

emerges. The issue that inspired many was the preparation for the review of the CSD during a Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 1997. Most delegates agreed that the CSD should continue, but should not conduct another review of Agenda 21. Suggestions as to its future work varied from concentrating on certain sectors (e.g., oceans) to pressing issues (e.g., poverty) to specific problems (e.g., megacities).

During the course of CSD-4, the Commission examined the third cluster of issues according to its multi-year thematic programme of work. Delegates discussed: trade, environment and sustainable development (Chapter 2); combating poverty (3); changing consumption patterns (4); demographic dynamics and sustainability (5); integrating environment and development in decision-making (8); roles of major groups (23-32); financial resources and mechanisms (33); transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building (34); promoting education, public awareness and training (36); national mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity-building in developing countries

(37); international institutional arrangements (38); international legal instruments and mechanisms (39); and information for decision-making (40). The sectoral clusters for this year were protection of the atmosphere (Chapter 9) and protection of the oceans. For a full report, try the Linkages web site at

<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/>. For information on the CSD contact Andrey Vasilyev, UN Division for Sustainable Development, T: +1 212 963-5949; F: +1 212 963-4260; e-mail: vasilyev@un.org. Also try the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD) Home Page at <http://www.un.org/DPCSD>.

/Conference on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting in Theory and Practice

This Conference, held 5-8 March 1996, was organized by the United Nations University and the Economic Planning Agency of Japan, in association with the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW). The conference took stock of practical experience and theoretical research in environmental

accounting since the first IARIW conference on the subject in Baden, Austria (27-29 May 1991), which led to preparation of the UN Handbook on *Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting*. While revealing a number of commonalities in the different approaches and case studies, numerous conceptual and methodological issues remain unresolved or controversial, notably the valuation of environmental degradation. Alternatives discussed included physical (land use) accounts and modeling. For more information contact Peter Bartelmus, UN Statistics Division, DC2-1638, 2 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017. T: +1 212 963-4847; F: +1 212 963-9851; e-mail: bartelmus@un.org.

/Workshop on Valuation Methods

The workshop “Valuation Methods for National Green Accounting” was held 20-22 March 1996 in Washington, DC by the International Society of Ecological Economics (University of Maryland, USA) and The World Bank. The workshop discussed the problems of green accounting in developing countries with special

attention on Latin America. The goal of the meeting was to prepare a practical guide that could help these countries establish a more efficient way of including the natural resource stock and flow on the System of National Accounting proposed by the UN. National experiences were discussed and new ideas on solutions were presented on the problems related to the application of the standard valuation methodologies in diverse socio-economic situations. The papers presented and the results of the workshop will be published, possibly by The World Bank. For more information contact: Monica Grasso or Beatriz Castaneda, Institute for Ecological Economics, University of Maryland, P.O. Box 38, Solomons, MD 20688, USA, F: +1 410 326-7263, e-mail: mgrasso@cbl.cees.edu. The Institute can also be contacted at College of Life Science, Room 0220, Symons Hall, College Park, MD 20742, USA.

/Third Meeting of the “London Group”

This conclusion of this meeting coincided with the publication date for this edition. For a full report of the

meeting, consult the Linkages WWW-server at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/>.

The third meeting of the “London Group,” an international work group on integrated environmental and economic accounting was held in Stockholm, Sweden, 28-31 May. In addition to presentations developments of the accounting in different countries, the agenda includes the topics of: Forest accounts - Physical and monetary measures; Material flow in environmental accounting; and Cost of pollution: Different approaches. The meeting had participants from Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA, EUROSTAT, OECD, the World Bank and the EEA.

For further information please contact Gia Wickbom, Statistics Sweden, Box 2024 300, 104 51 Stockholm, Sweden; e-mail: gia.wickbom@scb.se.



/Special Session

The conclusion of this meeting coincides with the publication date for this edition of /linkages/journal/. For a full update, please consult the Linkages web site at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/>.

From 21-30 May 1996, the Commission for Social Development reviewed its mandate, terms of reference and scope of work. It also focused on the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the Summit, in particular, Commitment 2 of the Declaration and Chapter 2 of the Programme of Action, both of which deal with the goal of poverty eradication through decisive national actions and international cooperation. For information on the Commission, try the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD) Home Page at <http://www.un.org/DPCSD>



/UNCTAD-9

At the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD IX), held in Midrand, South Africa from 27 April to 11 May 1996, governments from all regions set priorities for policies and concrete action in a partnership for development. The Conference adopted the Midrand Declaration and practical recommendations contained in a 30 page text called "A Partnership for Growth and Development." UNCTAD IX agreed on a major reform of the organization in order to focus its work "on a few priority trade and development issues of central importance on which it can make a substantial impact" on people's lives in developing countries, in particular the least developed among them (LDCs). The Conference also agreed that "the interests of developing countries should be taken into account" in the

built-in future world programme contained in the various Uruguay Round Agreements and the key new emerging issues. A major objective set by the Conference is support for the development of enterprises, especially small and medium-sized ones (SMEs). For more information, please contact Kamran Kousari, Chief, Policy Coordination and External Relations Service, UNCTAD, T: +41 22 907 58 00; F: +41 22 907 00 43; or e-mail: kamran.kousari@unctad.org; or Carine Richard-Van Maele, Press Officer of UNCTAD, on T: +41 22 907 5816/28; F: +41 22 907 00 43; or e-mail: amanda.waxman@unctad.org. Also try the UNCTAD Home Page at <http://gatekeeper.unicc.org/unctad>.

/UNCTAD-UNEP Seminar on Environmental Impact of Economic Globalization

Representatives of governments and international organizations met in a seminar, organized jointly by the secretariats of UNCTAD and UNEP, during UNCTAD IX on 7 May 1996. The WTO Committee on Trade and Environment Chair, Ambassador Juan Carlos Sanchez

Arnau (Argentina), indicated major issues that were being discussed in preparation for the first ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to be held in Singapore in December. These include: the relationship between Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the multilateral trading rules, eco-labeling, the relationship between TRIPS (Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the issue of domestically prohibited goods, tariff escalation and the environmental impacts of trade liberalization.

With regard to eco-labeling schemes, transparency was recognized as essential to their environmental effectiveness, as well as to minimize potentially adverse trade impacts. UNCTAD and UNEP are working together to develop appropriate solutions, including the intention to develop modalities for using the concepts of mutual recognition and equivalency in eco-labeling schemes, particularly those involving developing supplier countries. The participants also stressed the need for the poorest to be empowered to participate fully in interna-

tional negotiations and to develop integrated environmental and trade policy at the national level. For more information, please contact: Carine Richard-Van Maele, UNCTAD, T: +41 22 907 5816/28 F: +41 22 907 0043. Also try the UNCTAD Home Page at <http://gatekeeper.unicc.org/unctad>.



/FAO COMMISSION ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

The Second Extraordinary Session of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA-EX2) was held at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 22-27 April 1996. During the week-long meeting, delegates worked their way through all agenda items in spite of a staggeringly slow start, persistent procedural problems and a near-paralysis in plenary over

forests, funding and follow-up. Nonetheless, delegates addressed several issues in preparation for the Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources to be held in Leipzig, Germany, from 17-23 June 1996. These include: the first comprehensive state-of-the-world report on plant genetic resources, which will be forwarded to the Conference; and a heavily bracketed Global Plan of Action, which will be further consolidated by a two-day working group meeting held immediately prior to the Leipzig Conference. The draft text of the Leipzig Declaration, which is expected to be one of the Conference's key outputs, remains subject to substantial negotiation. Delegates also agreed to hold the Commission's next extraordinary session on the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources in early December 1996, immediately preceded by a meeting of the working group that will prepare a simplified text to serve as a basis for the Commission's negotiations.

The issues surrounding plant genetic resources are infinitely complex and profoundly important. Given the short timeframe between this meeting and the Leipzig

Conference, sorting through the morass of unresolved issues will be the real challenge. The strong political statements put forth by the G-77 and a number of OECD countries will set the stage for Leipzig. It remains to be seen whether the Conference will mark a rapprochement or entrenchment of positions. For a full report of the meeting try the Linkages Homepage at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/>. Also try the FAO Home Page at <http://www.fao.org>. For information contact on the upcoming meeting contact Bo Zheng, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome, Italy. T: +39-6/5225 3134; F: +39 6/5225 5533; e-mail: bo.zheng@fao.org

/FAO WORLD FOOD SUMMIT (WFS)

The FAO World Food Summit, scheduled for 13-17 November 1996 in Rome, Italy, is expected to renew international commitment to eradicating hunger and malnutrition and achieving food security, and to adopt a policy and plan of action document. The FAO has to date convened four regional conferences to discuss the draft

summit document. The fifth conference, for Latin America and the Caribbean, will be held 2-6 July in Paraguay. The conference Secretariat has also organized an NGO consultation prior to each of the Regional Conferences. The Committee on World Food Security is scheduled for September in Rome. For information on the meetings or the WFS, contact the WFS Secretariat, FAO, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100, Rome, Italy. T: +39 6/5225 2932; F: +39 6/5225 5249; e-mail: food-summit@fao.org. Also try the WFS Web site at <http://www.fao.org>. For information on the NGO consultations, contact Ms. Maria Grazia Quietì, e-mail: mariagrazia.quietì@fao.org. For NGO information contact the NGO Support Committee: Gary Sealy, Global Network on Food Security Secretariat, 130 Slater Street, Suite 900, Ottawa, Canada. T: +1 613 232 5751; F: +1 613 563 2455; e-mail: unac@magi.com; Also try <http://www.ncf.carleton.ca/ip/social.services/global-food>

/Regional Conference for Africa

At the FAO Regional Conference for Africa, held in

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 20 April 1996, participants stressed the need for the appropriate “political” tone in the WFS Policy Statement, and a reaffirmation of the fundamental right of access to food. The Regional Conference emphasized: the burden of Africa’s external debt, the deteriorating terms of trade experienced by so many countries of the region, the major difficulties occasioned by the implementation of structural adjustment programmes, and the impact of migration and refugee flows within and outside the region. While solutions to these problems also called for international solidarity, the Regional Conference affirmed the need to strengthen inter-country, sub-regional and regional cooperation, and to rely on the potential of the region’s internal market.

/Regional NGO Consultation for Africa

The Regional NGO Consultation for Africa was held on 14-15 April 1996 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. More than 70 NGOs and rural peoples’ organisations from some 30 countries attended. The Declaration of the

Meeting considers: that Africa continues to be deprived, marginalized, and increasingly excluded; that its interests are wholly ignored in international agreements; and that the scandal of millions of undernourished and hungry in Africa is a daily reality, despite increased world, and indeed African, food production. It urges African governments to clearly define policy, institutional and legal options with the participation of NGOs, and urges NGOs, governments and international agencies to encourage and adopt policies, texts and regulations that will assure African women the full and frank expression of all their rights.

/Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific

The Conference, held from 14-18 May 1996 in Western Samoa, reached common agreement on a number of points, including: the impressive progress achieved in the region in the past two decades in improving food security and the predictions that expanding populations and rapid economic growth in the region may lead to sharply increased demands for food and energy. The

Conference urged FAO to continue in-depth studies of the impacts of the Uruguay Round Agreement on food security and endorsed the idea of launching the “Food for All Campaign” during the WFS as a means of highlighting awareness of food security issues, mobilizing resources and support in the fight against hunger and malnutrition, and ensuring long-term follow-up to the Summit.

/Regional NGO Consultation for Asia and the Pacific

The Regional NGO Consultation for Asia and the Pacific was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 29 and 30 April 1996. The Consultation was attended by representatives of NGOs from 18 countries in Asia. Five thematic working groups produced the Asia-Pacific NGO Declaration, which, *inter alia*, demands that Asia-Pacific governments firmly oppose the indiscriminate and binding liberalization initiatives being proposed by some governments in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The Declaration also expresses concern that the

FAO’s progressive views on food security are increasingly undermined by the organization’s acceptance of the emphasis on indiscriminate trade liberalization promoted by the World Trade Organization and cautions the FAO to resist this “colonization.”

/Regional Conference for the Near East.

Delegations underlined the importance of food security in the Near East at this conference, held in Rabat, Morocco, 29 March 1996. Issues of common concern to member countries included water scarcity and management, increased desertification, transboundary pest and diseases, degradation of natural resources and the deterioration of the environment, the role of women and youth in rural development, the problem of foreign debt, and the adjustment to international changes in the trade environment with emphasis on the Uruguay Round Agreement.

/Regional NGO Consultation for the Near East

The Regional NGO Consultation for the Near East was held in Rabat, Morocco, on 24-25 March 1996 and was attended by participants representing 49 non-governmental organizations from the Near East and North Africa Region. The Consultation urged governments to contain the impending transboundary water crisis in the Near East with a view to warding off the possible harmful effects on countries from which rivers originate, the countries through which they flow or in which they outflow. It also calls upon the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East to request the EU to alleviate the conditions of its common agricultural policy with a view to lifting barriers to agricultural exports and to refrain from agricultural quarantine measures as barriers against agricultural exports without objective justifications. It also recommended that Near East governments eliminate all tariff and non-tariff barriers and establish a free-trade region.

/Regional Conference for Europe

The Conference, held in Tel Aviv, Israel, 3 May 1996, recognized that certain countries within the Region faced food security problems, but that the Region as a whole made a significant contribution to food security throughout the world. Emphasis was placed on progress with food and agricultural production in countries in transition to market economies. The Conference recognized the importance of a well-functioning liberal trade system at local, national, regional and international levels. A number of delegations cautioned that trade liberalization by itself would not be sufficient to achieve food security. Delegations also drew attention to the need to refer to agreements reached in other international fora and highlighted the importance of substantive contributions expected from the FAO Conference on Plant Genetic Resources.

/Regional NGO Consultation for Europe

The Regional NGO Consultation for Europe was

held in Tel Aviv, Israel, on 28-30 April 1996. The NGO Statement to the European Regional Conference notes that twenty-two years after the World Food Conference, intolerable levels of hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity still persist. NGOs expect governments to establish and enhance an enabling environment where NGOs could participate in policy design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation on a meaningful basis. They also underlined the legal basis for the basic human right to food, as it already exists within international agreements, and stated that food security for Europe is indivisible from the urgent need to achieve sustainable food security in other continents, where food poverty is a daily reality for hundreds of millions.

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**/UPDATES / UN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN
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/Recife International Meeting on Urban Poverty

The Recife International Meeting on Urban Poverty,

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organized in preparation for the Habitat II Conference, brought together 128 participants from governments, United Nations agencies, municipalities, private foundations, non-governmental and community-based organisations, and international experts, representing 35 countries of all regions of the world, in Recife, Brazil, from 17-21 March 1996. The participants carried out an intensive programme of discussion in sectoral groups (focusing on employment and the urban informal sector, access to land and basic services, and social integration), in groups working on poverty reduction issues at different levels (community, municipal, and national), as well as in plenary sessions, addressing general cross-cutting problems and operational proposals. The Recife Meeting discussed strategies for urban poverty reduction to provide recommendations to the City Summit (Habitat II), to community organizations and to institutions at the local, national and global levels on: Globalization and the Challenge of Urban Poverty; Defining Poverty: Understanding Unity and Diversity; Transforming Public and Private Action: Forging New Relationships with the Poor; Towards Enabling Policies for Cities: Investing in the Poor; Organizing for Action: Articulating Public and

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Private Actors; The Future of Our Cities: Our Common Future. For more information contact: Ivo Imparato Coordinator, SUP at UNCHS.SUP@unep.org.

/Second Asia-Pacific Urban Forum

This forum, the last major regional preparatory meeting for Habitat II, was held in 11-15 March 1996 in Bangkok. Participants called for a “re-invention” of the economic structure of cities and recognition of the poor as an economic and social asset and not merely as a liability. The Forum called for the provision to the poor of access to education and information, for resources and/or credit for the development of income-generating opportunities. The Forum urged governments to be more responsive to people’s “real concerns” for their cities and NGOs to enter “genuine” partnerships with local and central authorities. It also recommended increased cooperation on urban issues with regional organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. For information contact UNCHS, PO Box 30030, Nairobi,

Kenya. T: +254 2/623033; F: +254 2/624266/7; e-mail: habitat@unep.no. Also try <http://www.undp.org/un/habitat> .

/International Jury on “Best Practices”

On 29 March 1996, a 10-member international Best Practices jury meeting in Toronto, Canada, selected 12 initiatives to receive awards and be highlighted at Habitat II. The 12 Best Practices are: Project on Sites and Services for Family Groups with Low Income Living in the North of Gran Buenos Aires, Argentina; Integration Council in the Favelas’ Rehabilitation Process, Fortaleza, Brazil; Metro Toronto’s Changing Communities: Innovative Responses, Metro Toronto, Canada; Post-calamity Reconstruction of Anhui Province’s Rural Areas, China; Successful Institutionalization of Community-based Development in the Commune of Adjamé, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire; A Women’s Self-help Organization for Poverty Alleviation in India: The SEWA Bank, India; Shelter Upgrading, Agadir, Morocco; City Management in Tilburg, the Netherlands; Local Initiative Programme:

Community Planning Process and City/Neighbourhood Partnership, Lublin, Poland; Community Information Resource Centre (CIRC), Alexandra, South Africa; "Don't Move, Improve," community-owned and-governed urban revitalization Project, South Bronx, New York City, US; City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, US. For information contact UNCHS, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya. T: +254 2/623033; F: +254 2/624266/7; e-mail: habitat@unep.no. Also try <http://www.undp.org/un/habitat> .



/High Level Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

At the DAC high level meeting, 6-7 May 1996, participants approved a report on the strategic requirements for development cooperation that can be projected

over the next two decades. Their report, *Shaping the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Co-operation*, discusses: the basic shared values and interests underlying development co-operation in a globalizing world where international security, the handling of global problems, and maintaining decent livelihoods, fundamental human rights and freedoms all depend on effective co-operation and solidarity with developing countries; the impressive record of development in the last 50 years; agreement on a basic set of goals to help mobilize joint efforts with developing country partners to achieve much wider improvements in economic well-being, social development, and environmental sustainability over the next 20 years; reinforcement of the self-help efforts of developing countries' governments and peoples, with external partners supporting those efforts with adequate resources, and better co-ordinating, monitoring and evaluating their own contributions. For more information contact the OECD Communications Division, T: +33 1 45 24 80 88/89; F: +33 1 45 24 80 03; news.contact@oecd.org. Also try the DAC Internet Home Page at <http://www.oecd.org/dac> .



/Council Meeting

The GEF Council Meeting, held 2-4 April 1996, took decisions on strategic guidance for GEF operations, which according to the Joint Summary of the Chairs, provided strong evidence of the maturing of the Council processes. The Council's discussion on Operational Policy and Programmatic Analysis raised concerns about the large number of freestanding projects, and requested the Secretariat to keep this issue under review. On the proposed work program, concern was raised about the balance in projects with regard to subject area, particularly biodiversity. Regarding the administrative budget, members expressed concern that the proposed outputs would not meet the expectations of many recipient countries and the conventions. It was noted, however, that an administrative budget providing for a 3% nominal

increase would allow a growth of 30% in project outputs in FY97. It is anticipated that there will be an additional 25% increase in outputs in FY98. The Council emphasized the importance it attaches to strong collaborative relationships between the GEF and each of the two conventions for which the GEF serves as the financial mechanism and suggested a workshop during the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to better inform the Parties of GEF activities. For more information contact the World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. T: +1 202 473-5787; F: +1 202 522 2632. Also try the World Bank Home Page at

<http://www.worldbank.org> .



/Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE)

The conclusion of this meeting coincides with the publication date for this edition of /linkages/journal/. For a full report, consult the Linkages WWW-server at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages>.








The CTE met from 28-30 May to consider Item 2, the relationship between environmental policies relevant to trade and environmental measures with significant trade effects and the provisions of the multilateral trading system, and Item 4, the provisions of the multilateral trading system with respect to the transparency of trade measures used for environmental purposes and environmental measures and requirements that have significant trade effects. Proposals for consideration include Australia (Item 1 and 6), Switzerland (Item 1), Japan (Item 1) and Nigeria. CTE will also review the work programme

and planning for the Singapore Ministerial Conference in December, including the adoption of a schedule of work through December 1996. For information contact webmaster@wto.org or try <http://www.unicc.org/wto>.



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/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

/The Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-2)

COP-2 will be held 8-19 July 1996 in Geneva. The session will open in plenary the first day, then suspend the plenary until Wednesday, 17 July to allow for the sessions of the four subsidiary bodies (AGBM, SBSTA, SBI and AG13) . The subsidiary bodies will provide inputs, including draft decisions, for the various items on the COP-2 agenda. The plenary will reconvene to conclude negotiations and adopt decisions on 17-19 July.

The fifth session of AGBM is scheduled for 9-13 December 1996 in Geneva. The fourth session of SBSTA and the third session of AG13 are scheduled for 16-18 December 1996 in Geneva. The fifth session of SBSTA,

and the fourth session of SBI will be held 24-28 February 1997 in Bonn. The sixth session of AGBM and the fourth session of AG13 will be held 3-7 March 1997 in Bonn. For information contact the UNFCCC Secretariat; T: +41 22 979 9111; +41 22 979 9034; e-mail: Secretariat.unfccc@unep.ch .

Also try <http://www.unep.ch/iuc.html> , which is managed by the secretariat UNFCCC and UNEP's Information Unit for Conventions. It contains official documents from the Conference of the Parties (COP) and its subsidiary bodies, plus archives from the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) which drafted the Convention. It also has a variety of public information materials, technical reports, and databases.

/Montreal Protocol

/Preparatory Meetings for the Eighth Meeting of the Parties

Several meetings of the Ozone Secretariat have been

scheduled for 1996: The Fourteenth Meeting of the Implementation Committee under Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol will be held on 23 August at International Conference Centre, Geneva, Switzerland. The Thirteenth Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held 26-29 August Geneva, Switzerland. The Environmental Effects Panel meeting is scheduled for 7-12 October 1996 in Queenstown, New Zealand. The Preparatory Meeting of the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Preparatory Meeting of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol are scheduled for 19-22 November 1996 in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held 25-28 November 1996. San Jose, Costa Rica. For more information contact the Ozone Secretariat, PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya. T: + 254 2 62 1234 or 62 3851; F: + 254 2 52 1930; e-mail: Ozoninfo@unep.no. Also try the Secretariat's Home Page at :

<http://www.unep.org/unep/secretar/ozone/activ96.htm> .

/International Conference on Ozone Protection Technologies

The conference, scheduled for 21-23 October 1996 in Washington, DC, is sponsored by UNEP, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Environment Canada and the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy. Participants will focus on issues and technology concerning ozone depleting compounds and their alternatives: CFCs, halons, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HFCs and others. Additionally, the conference program is designed to provide insight into the implementation of ozone protection policy worldwide. For information contact the International Conference on Ozone Protection Technologies, PO Box 236, 312 W. Patrick St. #2, Frederick, MD 21701. T: +1 301 695-3762; F: +1 301 695-0175. Also try the Conference Home Page at <http://www.ecoexpo.com/ecoexpo/company/opt.html> or <http://www.fred.net/jan/index.html> .



/COUNTRY-LED FOREST INITIATIVES

/Workshop on Financial Mechanisms and Sources of Finance for Sustainable Forestry

/The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests will hold its third session (IPF-3) from 9-20 September 1996 in Geneva and hold its fourth session in 1997 in New York. For more information contact: Elizabeth Barsk-Rundquist. T: +1 212 9963-3263; F: +1 212 963-1795; e-mail: barsk-rundquist@un.org . For information on the IPF, try the UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD) Home Page at <http://www.un.org/DPCSD> . Also try the Tree Link Time Page at <http://webonu.fastnet.ch>.

This Workshop, sponsored by Denmark, South Africa and UNDP, is scheduled for 4-7 June 1996 in South Africa. It will focus on: costs, incentives and obstacles for implementing sustainable forest management; status of financial assistance for sustainable management programmes; innovate funding mechanisms; and effectiveness of funding and in-country coordination between financing institutions. For more information contact: Frans Richard Bach, Ministry of Environment and Development-Denmark, T: +45 39 47 20 00; F:+45 39 27 98 99; e-mail: frb@sns.dk; or Susan Becker, UNDP Natural Resources Management Unit, Sustainable Energy and Environment Division, T: + 1 212 906 5629; F:+1 212 906 6973; e-mail: hq@undp.org.

/Implementing the Forest Principles: Promotion of National Forest and Land Use Programmes

Germany will sponsor this international experts consultation from 16-22 June 1996. It will focus on the integration of international and national forest-related activities into a country-specific forest programme. The consultation will produce options to be considered at IPF-3. For information, contact Christian Mersmann, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), T: +49 6196 79 3452; F: +49 6196 79 7333; e-mail: 101562,31@CompuServe.com.

/Experts Meeting on Rehabilitation of Forest Degraded Ecosystem

Portugal, Cape Verde and Senegal, in cooperation with the FAO, will sponsor this meeting from 24-28 June 1996 in Lisbon. The meeting will analyze afforestation, reforestation and restoration of forests, especially in countries with fragile ecosystems affected by drought or desertification. It will identify practical measures for

promoting integrated strategies for sustainable forest management. For information contact: Mr. Fernando Mota, T: +351 1 347 1411 or 347 4358; F: +351 1 346 9512; or Miguel Jeronimo, Mission of Portugal to the UN, T: +1-212-759-9444; F: +1-212-355-1124.

/International Experts Group Study on International Organizations, Multilateral Institutions and Instruments in The Forest Sector

Switzerland and Peru are co-sponsoring this international expert group study on the work carried out by international organizations and multilateral institutions, and under existing legal instruments related to forest issues. The first meeting took place in Geneva from 5-8 March, and the second is scheduled for 24-28 June 1996. For more information contact: Livia Leu Agosti, Mission of Switzerland to the UN, 757 3rd Ave., 21st Floor, New York, NY, 10017. T: +1 212 421-1480; F: +1 212 751-2104; Italo Acha, Mission of Peru to the UN, 820 2nd Ave., Suite 1600, New York, NY, 10017. T: +1 212 687-3367; F: +1 212 927-6975; Bernardo Zentilli, Coordina-

tor, Swiss/Peruvian Initiative, 9-11 rue Varembe, PO Box 60, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. T: +41 22 749 2437; F: +41 22 749 2454; e-mail: bzentil@iprolink.ch.

/Long-term Trends in Supply and Demand for Wood Products and Possible Implications for Sustainable Forest Management

This ongoing activity, sponsored by Norway and managed by the European Forest Institute (EFI) and the Norwegian Forest Research Institute (NISK), is conducted by an international team of experts representing various disciplines from 1 December 1995 to 1 July 1996. The process will prepare a synthesis paper on: factors affecting long-term trends of non-industrial and industrial supply and demand for wood; main trends and prospects in non-industrial and industrial supply and demand for wood; and possible implications for sustainable forest management. The final results will be reported to IPF-3. For more information contact: Mr. Jostein Leiro, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, T: +47 2224 3608, F: +47 2224 9580/81; Mr. Svein Aass, Per-

manent Mission of Norway to the UN, T: +1 212 421-0280; F: +1 212 688-0554; EFI, T: +358 73 252 020; F: +358 73 124 393; e-mail: efi.joensuu.fi; Internet: <http://www.efi.joensuu.fi> .

/Certification of Forest Products and International Trade

Germany and Indonesia will host a joint expert working group meeting from 12-16 August 1996 in Bonn. The group will address the impact of certification and labeling on trade, market access and the achievement of sustainable forest management. For more information contact: Hagen Frost, German Federal Ministry of Economics, T: +49 228 615-3947, F: +49 228 615-3993; Rainald Roesch, Mission of Germany to the UN, T: +1 212 856-6295, F: +1 212 856-6280; or Dr. Untung Iskandar, Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, T: +21-5701114, 5730680, F: +21-5738732, 5700226.

/Intergovernmental Seminar on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management:

Finland will sponsor this seminar to be held from 19-22 August 1996 in Helsinki. The Seminar will aim at promoting and encouraging national implementation of criteria and indicators and study the feasibility of their further development as well as their comparability and international compatibility. For information contact the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; ISCI Secretariat, T: +358 0 160 2405; F: +358 0 160 2430; e-mail: isci@mmm.agrifin.mailnet.fi; Internet: <http://www.mmm.fi/isci/home.htm> .

/International Workshop on Integrated Application of Sustainable Forest Management Practices

Canada, Japan, the FAO, and one or two developing countries to be identified, will jointly host a workshop scheduled for November 1996 in Japan. The precise location and date will be determined later. The workshop will discuss practical applications of policy dialogue

conducted within IPF, with particular emphasis on SFM practices at the field level, and will consist of presentations in plenary by experts, discussions in sub-groups and plenary discussion on the range of possible practical applications. For information contact: Takeshi Goto, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo 100, Japan. T: 03-3502-8111 (6212) or 03-3591-8449; F: 03-3593-9565. David Drake, Natural Resources Canada, 351 St. Joseph Blvd., Hull, Quebec, Canada, K1A 1G5. T: +1 819 997-1107, ext. 1947; F: +1 819 994-3461; e-mail: ddrake@am.ncr.forestry.ca.

/Sustainable Forestry and Land Use: the Process of Consensus Building

Sweden, Uganda and the FAO will organize this seminar scheduled for October 1996 in Stockholm, Sweden as a follow-up to the seminar by Germany. The workshop will consist of presentation and discussion of country case studies, discussion of some identified key issues and plenary sessions. Funds have be secured to

allow invitation of about 20 participants from developing countries. About the same number will be invited from international organizations, NGO and developing countries. For more information contact: David Harcharik, Assistant Director-General, FAO, Via delle Terme di Carcalla, 00100 Rome, Italy. T: +39 6/5225-3550; F: +39 6/5225-5137; e-mail: david.harcharik@fao.org.

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**UPCOMING / SEMINARS / PROCESSES
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/Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators

The Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate Boreal Forests will be held in Brisbane, Australia, and is scheduled for 3-7 June 1996. This meeting will focus on national implementation and use of criteria and indicators. For information, contact:

Montreal Process Secretariat, T: + 61 6 272 4500 or 4330; F: +61 6 272 3201.

/International Symposium on the Non-Market Benefits of Forests

This symposium, scheduled for 23-29 June 1996 in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be sponsored by the Forestry Commission of the UK. The meeting will explore the latest developments in measuring and valuing the non-market outputs of forestry and examine ways to use the information in making decisions about forest management and in the development and implementation of forestry policy. For more information, contact: Ann Alexander, Forestry Commission, T: +44 131 334 0303; F: +44 131 334 2819.

/Forest Stewardship Council

The Second General Assembly of the Forest Stewardship Council is scheduled for 27-29 June 1996 in

Oaxaca, Mexico. The issues for debate may include several potentially controversial issues as well as possible proposals to change FSC membership structure and voting procedures. For information contact the FSC Headquarters, T: +52 951 46905; F: +52 951 62110; e-mail: fsc@laneta.apc.org. Also contact Sheldon Cohen or Stas Burgiel at the Biodiversity Action Network, e-mail: bionet@igc.apc.org.

/Conference on Sustaining Ecosystems and People in Temperate and Boreal Forests

This international conference on integrating conservation of biological diversity with social and economic goals is co-sponsored by Canada and the Province of British Columbia, and is scheduled for 8-13 September 1996 in Victoria, British Columbia. For more information contact: Conference Secretariat, Connections Victoria Ltd., T: +1 604 382-0332; F: +1 604 382-2076; Internet: <http://www.octonet.com/connvic/econmain.html> .

/World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD)

The independent WCFSD will convene hearings to provide and opportunity for stakeholders to present their differing perceptions on the role of forests and to work toward consensus on integrate developmental and conservation objectives. The second regional public hearing will hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in Winnipeg, Canada, 29 September-5 October 1996, For more information contact : WCFSD Secretariat, Geneva Executive Center, C.P. 51, 1219 Châtelaine/Geneva, Switzerland. T: +41 22 979 9165/69; F: +41 22 979 9060; e-mail: dameena@iprolink.ch; Internet: <http://iisd1.iisd.ca/wcfspd>

/XI World Forestry Congress

The Eleventh World Forestry Congress, with the theme “Forestry for Sustainable Development: Towards the 21st Century,” is scheduled for 13-22 October 1997 in Antalya, Turkey. The technical programme has been

structured into seven main programme areas, which follow the seven basic criteria of sustainable forest management (SFM) under consideration by the various processes (Montreal, Helsinki, Tarapoto, etc.). A number of sessions will be devoted to SFM in six different major types of forests. The technical programme includes 38 topics covering the issues that have dominated the international debate since the last Congress (Paris 1991) and require a response and new directions. The Congress will consider: position papers prepared by specialists; special papers that correspond to each one of the topics of the Congress and voluntary papers, which can be submitted by any person wishing to contribute to the discussion of any of the 38 topics. For more information contact: Mesut Y. Kamiloglu, Ministry of Forestry, Ataturk Bulvari 153, Ankara, Turkey, T: +90 312 4177724, F: +90 312 4179160, e-mail: obdi-f@servis.net.tr or Luis Santiago Botero, FAO, Forestry Department, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, T: +39 6/5225 5088, F: +39 6/5225 5137, e-mail:luis.botero@fao.org. Also try the Conference Home Page at <http://www.fao.org/waicent/faoinfo/forestry/wforcong/> .

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/UPCOMING / OCEANS AND COASTAL
AREAS



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/Meeting of States Parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The fifth session of the Meeting of States Parties to UNCLOS will be held from 24 July to 2 August 1996. The Meeting is expected to elect 21 Members of the Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, complete work on its draft protocols on privileges and immunities and take up questions regarding Tribunal rules and procedures. The International Seabed Authority Meeting of the Assembly will be held 5 - 16 August 1996 in Kingston, Jamaica. For more information on UNCLOS try gopher://gopher.un.org/11/LOS .

/SECOND WORLD FISHERIES CONGRESS

The Second World Fisheries Congress, sponsored by the Australian Society for Fish Biology, will be held 28 July -2 August in Brisbane, Australia. The theme of the meeting will be "Developing and Sustaining World Fisheries Resources: the State of the Science and Management." For information contact Rochelle Jeffrey, Event Manager, T: + 61 7 3369 0477, F: +61 7 3369 1512, e-mail: fish96@sunray.im.com.au.

/WORKSHOP ON SMALL ISLAND OCEANOGRAPHY

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is now planning a workshop on small island oceanography and coastal zone management for the Indian Ocean on the Comoros Islands, to be held from 15 to 19 July 1996. Another workshop on integrated coastal area management will be held in Madagascar in September 1996. For more information on this programme please contact: Mrs. Cecile GRIGNON-LOGEROT, IOC,

1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, FRANCE, T: (33)(1)45683962; F: (33)(1)40569316. Also try <http://www.unesco.org/ioc> .

/WORLD CONGRESS ON COASTAL AND MARINE TOURISM

The World Congress on Coastal and Marine Tourism will be held 19-22 June 1996 in Honolulu, HI with the theme "Experiences in Management and Development" The program will include several panel discussions on many aspect of sustainable eco-tourism and field-based workshops on developing and managing coastal attractions. For more information contact: Dr. Jan Auyong, CMT96, 1000 Pope Road, MSB 226, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. T: +1 541 737-2392; F: +1 541 737-5130: e-mail: auyongj@ccmail.orst.edu.



/8TH INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF SYMPOSIUM

The 8th International Coral Reef Symposium will be held 24-29 June in Panama City, Panama. For more information contact the Convention Manager at STRI Unit 0948, APO AA34002-0948, USA. In Panama, T: +507 284022; F: +507 280970.

/RAMSAR

Although no major public meetings have yet been scheduled to follow-up the RAMSAR Conference of the Parties in Brisbane, Australia, RAMSAR subsidiary and technical bodies will have an input into upcoming regional meetings. There will be a RAMSAR organizational and technical input to the Mediterranean Wetlands

Conference, sponsored by MedWet and the Italian Government, 5-9 June 1996 in Venice, which will adopt a strategic plan for the Mediterranean, modeled on the new RAMSAR Strategic Plan. The Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) will be meeting in Budapest 15-20 June 1996 to plan its priorities in carrying out the tasks assigned to it in the Brisbane resolutions and recommendations and the Strategic Plan. The four RAMSAR Partners (WWF, IUCN, Wetlands International and BirdLife International) will meet in Gland on 10 July 1996 to coordinate workplans, and Bureau staff will attend the COP of the UNFCCC, 8-19 July 1996. The RAMSAR Standing Committee meeting is tentatively scheduled for 28-31 October. For more information try <http://w3.ipro/ink.ch/iucnlib/themes/ramsar/ramsar-home.html>, or contact the RAMSAR Convention Bureau at ramsar@hq.iucn.ch.



/PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (PIC)

The second session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for an International Legally Binding Instrument for the Application of the PIC Procedure (INC-2) is tentatively scheduled for 16-20 November 1996 in Nairobi, and the third and final INC in the first half of 1997. INC-1 was held in Brussels on 11-15 March. The sessions ultimately aims to produce an agreement that will help countries currently importing and using hazardous chemicals and pesticides to make better decisions about how to manage them. Official documents are available on the Internet at <http://irptc.unep.ch/pic/>. For more information, contact Michael Williams, UNEP (Geneva), T: +41 22 979 9242/44, F: +41 22 797 3464, e-mail: mwilliams@unep.ch; or Erwin Northoff, FAO (Rome) T: +39 6 5225 3105, F: +39 6 5225 4974, e-mail

Erwin.Northoff@fao.org.

/PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)

The Philippines will convene a meeting on POPs in Manila in June 1996. For information contact the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development, 3rd Floor, NEDA sa Pasig, Amber Avenue, Pasig City, the Philippines 1600. T: +63 2 631-2187 or +63 2 631-3745; F: +63 2 631-3714. For information on POPs try <http://www.sci.muni.cz/~michal/TOC96.html> or <http://www.sci.muni.cz/~michal/POPs.html>.



/The Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources

The Fourth International Technical Conference on

Plant Genetic Resources (CPGR), will be held in Leipzig, Germany, from 17-23 June 1996. The Conference will adopt a global plan of action to conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. FAO has asked countries to designate focal points, prepare country reports and convene subregional meetings. Based on the resulting information, FAO has now developed a database of plant genetic resources conservation and utilization activities, national programmes, national priorities and national needs. The Commission on Plant Genetic Resources will meet from 22-26 April 1996 in Rome, which will serve as the PrepCom for CPGR. For information contact: Bo Zheng, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome, Italy. T: +39 6/5225 3134; F: +39 6/5225 5533; e-mail: bo.zheng@fao.org .

/Conference NGO Activities

German NGOs have set up an office to coordinate NGO activities for the CPGR. An NGO forum for Leipzig is planned for 14-16 June 1996 before the official

conference. Participation is encouraged from groups active in conservation and use of plant genetic resources. Organizers hope some funding will be available to help groups take part in the Leipzig meeting. For information contact: Alfans Ullenbergh, Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung, BUKO Agrar Koordination, Nernstweg 32-34, D-22765, Hamburg, Germany. T: +49 40/392526: F: +49 40/390 7520.

/Expert Meeting on Introduction of Alien Species

This meeting, which is sponsored by Norway in cooperation with UNESCO and IUCN, will be held in Trondheim, Norway, from 1-5 July 1996.

/Extraordinary Meeting of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources

The FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture will meet for its Third Extraordinary Session, from 9-12 December 1996, to further

negotiations on the revision of the International Undertaking in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity. The session will be preceded by a two-day meeting of the working group.

/Seventh Session of the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

This meeting is tentatively scheduled for May 1997 at FAO Headquarters in Rome.

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/UPCOMING / BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY **INDEX**

/The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The CBD will convene a number of intersessional meetings prior to COP-3. The meetings of the Open-ended *Ad Hoc* Working Group on a Biosafety Protocol is scheduled for 22-26 July 1996 in Aarhus, Denmark. The

Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) is scheduled for 2-3 September 1996 to discuss preparations COP-3 at the headquarters of the Secretariat in Montreal, Canada. The substantive theme will be "Terrestrial Ecosystems." The SBSTA Bureau will meet on 1 September 1996. COP-3 is scheduled for 4-15 November 1996 in Buenos Aires with a Ministerial Segment from 13-14 November 1996. For more information contact: The CBD Secretariat, World Trade Centre, 413 St. Jacques Street, Office 630, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9. T: +1 (514) 288 22 20; F: +1 (514) 288 65 88; e-mail: biodiv@mtl.net.

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/UPCOMING / DESERTIFICATION **INDEX**

/INCD-9

The next session of the INCD is scheduled for 3-13

September in New York. For more information contact the Interim Secretariat CCD; F: +41 22 979 9030/1; e-mail: Secretariat.incd@unep.ch .

/INCD-9 PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES.

/AFRICAN REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

IGADD and the subregion's NGOs will hold a workshop on cooperation in the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification in June 1996, possibly in Uganda. Contact: Roselyn Amadi, PO Box 2653, Djibouti. Tel: +253 354050, Fax: +253 356284/353195.

SADC NGOS are holding their sub-regional workshop in Harare, Zimbabwe from 31 July to 2 August 1996. The aim of this workshop is to: establish a permanent focal point for RIOD in Southern Africa; increase awareness on desertification; to draw up an NGO plan of action for community participation and a time frame; a general framework and mechanisms to consult for aware-

ness raising; to disseminate workshop proceedings. There will also be a consultative meeting with the 12 NGOs from the SADC region around mid-June. This meeting will: ensure proper coordination, cohesion, a clear mandate and a well developed agenda for the Zimbabwe workshop and raise awareness on the CCD for the new NGOs. For information contact: Roben Penny, Environment Monitoring Group, Wyecroft Street, PO Box 123 Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa. T: +27 21 448 3900, F: +27 21 479 784, e-mail: envmongr@wn.apc.org.

/ASIAN REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The United Arab Emirates and the Secretariat of the CCD will hold a Sub-Regional Conference for countries of the Western Asian sub-region, extended to Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen, donor countries, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Conference will be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 23-25 June 1996. The Conference will provide an opportunity to bring together key actors in the region and partners in development and

establish a basis for a consultative process between different actors (member states, NGOs, scientific institutions and international organizations). The objective of the Conference is to review the key elements of an action programme for the Western Asia sub-region under the Convention's Regional Implementation Annex for Asia. For more information contact: Sylvia Jampies, NGO Liaison, GEC, 11/13 Chemin des Anémones-BP 76, 1219 Châtelaine/Geneva-Switzerland. T: (41-22) 979-9410; F: (41-22) 979-9030/31; e-mail: sjampies.incd@unep.ch .

A regional meeting is planned to be held on the Asian Annex in India before INCD-9. For information contact, at the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests, Director K. Sethuraman, T/F: +91 11 436 2746, or Joint Secretary Alok Jain, T: +91 11 436 0894, F: +91 11 436 0678.

/LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The second regional meeting for Latin America and

the Caribbean will be held in Mexico in June. For information contact: Lic. Diana Ponce Nava, Unidad de Cooperación Internacional, Subsecretaría de Recursos Naturales, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (SEMARNAP), Av. Progreso 5, Col del Carmen, Coyoacan, 04100 Mexico, D.F. T: +52 658-4853, F: +52 658-6059.

/OECD ACTIVITIES

The OECD Group will meet at the end of June to prepare its positions for INCD-9. For information, contact Marilyn Yakowitz at OECD, 2 rue André Pascal, F-75116, Paris, France. Tel: +33 1 4524 9058, Fax: +33 1 4524 9031.

/WMO SEMINARS

The conclusion of this meeting coincides with the publication date for this edition of /linkages/journal/. For

late-breaking news on this meeting, please consult the Linkages web site at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages> .

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) will conduct a seminar on Drought Preparedness and Management in Rabat, Morocco, in April 1996. Contact Dr. Yeves Ruiz of WMO for further information. WMO will also host a Workshop on Desertification and Drought from 23-28 May in Bet Daga, Israel. Contact N.G. Kové, WMO, T: +41 22 730-8274, F: +41 22 734-2326.

/INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

The IFAD and the CCD will conduct a symposium on 5-6 June in Rome to discuss ways in which local area development programmes can integrate the Convention's principles. For more information contact: Sylvia Jampies, NGO Liaison, GEC, 11/13 Chemin des Anémones-BP 76, 1219 Châtelaine/Geneva-Switzerland. T: (41-22) 979-9410; F: (41-22) 979-9030/31; e-mail: sjampies.incd@unep.ch .

/SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

The Chair plans to hold consultations with the Bureau and Secretariat during the month of July on the negotiations and, specifically, on the Global Mechanism.

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**/UPCOMING / UN COMMISSION ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CSD)**



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/CSD-5 and the 1997 Special Session of the UN General Assembly

The CSD will devote its intersessional working group meeting, scheduled for 24 February - 7 March 1997, to preparations for the UNGA Special Session for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21. CSD-5 is scheduled for 7-25 April 1997 in New York. The Special Session is expected to convene from 9-13 June 1997. For more information, contact

Andrey Vasilyev, UN Division for Sustainable Development, T: +1 212 963-5949; F: +1 212 963-4260; e-mail: vasilyev@un.org.

/Second Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management

This meeting, scheduled for 1-5 September 1996 in Buenos Aires, is sponsored by the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Human Environment of Argentina, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Water Resources Network. Participants will emphasize the presentation of new ideas and innovative solutions to the problems facing countries in the Americas and how to implement integrated water resources management in the context of sustainable development. A major product of these discussion will be the Statement of Buenos Aires, which will contribute to the Presidential Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Bolivia in November 1996. For information contact: II Dialogo Interamericano Sobre Recursos Hidricos, Casilla de Correo #46, 1802 Aeropuerta Ezeiza,

Argentina. T: +541 480 9162 or +541 480 9162; F: +541 480-0094 or +541 480 9172.

During the Habitat II Conference, IISD will publish daily issues of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin, which will be distributed in Istanbul and posted to the Linkages WWW site at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages>. In addition to these 2000 word summaries of the official events, this site will contain RealAudio interviews with participants, color photos and links to other sites with Habitat II materials.

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**/UPCOMING / UN CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat II)**



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/HABITAT II

The Conference, which will be held in Istanbul, Turkey on 3-14 June 1996, will adopt the Habitat Agenda including a Statement of Principles and Commitments

and a Global Plan of Action. These documents will address key issues facing the world's towns and cities during the next two decades, and focus on remedial action in the next five years (1996-2000). For information contact UNCHS, PO Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya. T: +254 2/623033; F: +254 2/624266/7; e-mail: habitat@unep.no. Also try

<http://www.undp.org/un/habitat> . An NGO Forum will have begun on 30 May and run through 11 June, and will feature caucuses on women, children, youth, culture, health and environment. The NGO Host Committee can be reached through Dr. Alev Caglar, NGO Host Committee of Turkey, Foundation for Support of Women's Work, Galipded Caddesi 149-4, 80030 Beyaglu, Istanbul, Turkey. T: +90 212/249 0070, 243 2879, FL +90 212/249 1508, e-mail ngat@ibm.net. Also contact: Dr. Sule Aytac, Director, NGO Liaison, Habitat II Coordination Unit, 7-8 Kisim 1-7 B Blak Daire 12, Atakoy, Istanbul, Turkey. T: +90 212/559 9755, 559 9761, or 559 3508; F: +90 212/559 0509; e-mail: habit-kd@yunus.mam.tubitak.gov.tr .

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**/UPCOMING / CONVENTION ON INTL.
TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)**

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/13th Meeting of the CITES Animals Committee

The Animals Committee will meet in the FLORET Congress Centre of Pruhonice, Czech Republic, from 23-27 September 1996. Parties wishing to include specific items on the Agends must send their request and accompanying documentation to the Chair of the Committee before 23 June 1995. Parties wishing to receive information on the main topics should contact the Chair: MR. R.W.G. Jenkins, Australian Nature Conservation Agency (ANCA) PO Box 636, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia. T: (6162) 500392; F: (6162) 500243. Non-Party states and NGOs wishing to participate in the meeting need to receive prior approval by the Chair and pay a registration fee of US\$80. Zimbabwe will host the CITES Conference of the Parties in June 1997. For more information contact: the CITES Secretariat, GEC, 15, Chemin de

Anémones, CP 456, CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva, Switzerland. T: (+41) 22 979-9139/40; F: (+41) 797-3417; e-mail: cites@unep.ch. Also try

<http://www.unep.ch/cites.html> or

<http://www.wcmc.org.uk/convent/cites>.

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**/UPCOMING / GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY (GEF)**



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/GEF Council Meeting

The next GEF Council Meeting will take place from October 8 - 10, 1996. The proposed schedule of GEF Council Meetings for 1997 includes: .May 18 - 19, NGO Consultation; May 20 - 22, GEF Council Meeting; November 2 - 3, NGO Consultation; November 4 - 6, GEF Council Meeting. While the dates for the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties have not yet been scheduled, the Secretariat has indicated that previous meetings have been held the first two weeks of

November. The tentative dates are being considered at the end of October or beginning of December. For more information contact the World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA. T: +1 (202) 473-5787; F: +1(202) 522 2632. Also try the World Bank Home Page at <http://www.worldbank.org> .

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/UPCOMING / WORLD FOOD SUMMIT



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/FAO Regional Conferences

The World Food Summit, scheduled for 13-17 November in Rome, Italy, is expected to renew international commitment to eradicating hunger and malnutrition and achieving food security, and to adopt a policy and plan of action document. The FAO has held four regional conferences to discuss the draft summit document. The remaining conference is scheduled for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2-6 July 1996 in Paraguay.

The Committee on World Food Security is scheduled for September in Rome. For information contact: the World Food Summit Secretariat, FAO, viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100, Rome, Italy. T: +39-6/5225 2932; F: +39-6/5225 5249; e-mail: food-summit@fao.org . Also try the World Food Summit Web site at <http://www.fao.org>.

NGO Consultations and Forum

The conference Secretariat has organized an NGO Consultation prior to each of the Regional Conferences. For more information about the series of NGO consultations, contact Ms. Maria Grazia Quieti, e-mail: mariagrazia.quieti@fao.org. For more NGO information contact the NGO Support Committee: Gary Sealy, Global Network on Food Security Secretariat, 130 Slater Street, Suite 900, Ottawa, Canada. T: +1 (613) 232-5751; F: +1 (613) 563 2455; e-mail: unac@magi.com; Also try <http://www.ncf.carleton.ca/ip/social.services/global-food>

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/UPCOMING / IUCN



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/World Conservation Congress

The meeting of IUCN members, partners, and other conservationists, will take place at the Palais de Congress, Montreal, Canada from 12-24 October 1996. The three-and-a-half day workshop programme aims to find new and innovative ways to tackle the challenges that face the Earth, to harmonize views and action plans and to formulate tangible ways to move ahead and make a difference. There will be some 20 to 30 workshops in all, organized in nine streams around the following issues: enhancing sustainability; conserving vitality and diversity; protecting and managing land for conservation; sharing nature's bounty; implementing strategies for sustainability; involving people in conservation; using economics as a tool for conservation; acting on global

issues and learning from the Canadian experience. For more information, contact : Ricardo Bayon, Special Assistant to the Director General, 28 Rue de Mauverney, 1196, Gland, Switzerland; T: (41 22) 999 0001, F: (41 22) 999 0002; e-mail: rib@hq.IUCN.ch. Also try <http://w3.iprolink.ch/iucnlib> or <http://www.IUCN.org> .



14th Annual Environmental Education Conference and Workshop for Southern Africa

The conference will be held at Stellenbosch University, South Africa from 9-12 July 1996 and is sponsored by the Environmental Education Association of Southern Africa (EEASA) in association with the University of Stellenbosch. The programme will be organized according to a number of sites of change, providing delegates with forums for discussion, including: research and

policy; adult education; curriculum development; resource material development. For further details contact: L. van As, BUCE: Administration Building, University of Stellenbosch, Private Bag X1 7602, Matieland, South Africa, e-mail: LVA@maties.sun.ac.za .

For more information try the Southern Africa Environment Project's new SAEPPage at <http://www.ru.ac.za/departments/law/SAenviro/saep.html> , which contains environmental information for South Africa and links to other African web sites. SAEP contributes to the development of environmental law, management and capacity-building in collaboration with a wide range of South African governmental and NGOs and educational institutions. It is expanding its activities to other countries in Southern Africa as opportunities and funding permit. For information on SAEP contact Norton Tennille, Director, Port Elizabeth Office, PO Box 21459, Port Elizabeth 6000, South Africa, T: +27 41 560374, F: +27 41 564787, e-mail: saepnft@iafrica.com.

/International Conference on Environmental Education

This conference, entitled “Northern Call for the Environment,” will be held in Savonlinna, Finland from 26-30 June 1996. Sponsored by the National Board of Education in Finland and the Nordic Council of Ministers, the conference will focus on the quality of education and examine possible improvements. It will build upon three themes: developing ecological ways of living; landscape as a dialogue between culture and nature; and conflicts of interest in the use of natural resources. For more information contact: Liisa Jääskeläinen, T: +358-0-7747 7267, F: +358-0-7747 7869, e-mail: liisa.jaaskelainen@oph.fi; Inari Grönholm, T: +358-0-7747 7869, F: +358-0-7747, e-mail: inari.gronholm@oph.fi; Kristina Ikonen, T: +358-0-7747 7284, F: +358-0-7747 7703, e-mail: kristiina.ikonen@oph.fi. Also try the National Board of Education, Education and Consultancy Services, P.O. Box 380, 00531 Helsinki, Finland.

/International Studies Association-West 1996 Conference

This conference, entitled “Global Ecology, Global Economy, Global Security: Making Linkages,” will be held 10-12 October in Eugene, Oregon and will be sponsored by the International Studies Association (ISA) West Region and the University of Oregon’s Institute for Sustainable Environment. The Conference is currently soliciting paper proposals that address any aspect of international relations, comparative politics, international law or other international studies disciplines. Papers presenting research into international aspects of the environment, trade, security or the linkages between the three issue areas would be particularly appropriate. Those wishing to present papers or participate on panels should submit a proposal of no more than 150 words. Proposals should include the applicant’s address, institutional affiliation, phone, fax and e-mail. The deadline for proposals is 1 August 1996. For more information contact Ronald Mitchell, ISA/West Program Chair, Department of Political Science, 1284 University of Oregon,

Eugene OR 97403-1284; e-mail
rmitchel@oregon.uoregon.edu. Also try
<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~rmitchel/isawest.html> .



/WTO Committee on Trade and Environment

The next stage of the CTE activities in preparation for Singapore will be devoted to the preparation of the Final Report to be submitted to the Ministerial Conference. The CTE has adopted a work programme that will be developed in light of the CTE terms of reference in the Ministerial Declaration of Marrakech. The CTE formal meeting on 20 June 1996 will hear presentations of any new proposals on Items 1-8 and allow for clarifications, comments and reactions and the informal meeting on 21 June will feature a discussion of proposals. On 30 June 1996, the Secretariat will begin preparation of the first

draft of the Final Report for the Introduction, Chapter 1 and Chapter 2. From 3-24 July 1996, CTE will start of the process of informal consultations to build up consensus on individual issues. On 24-25 July, CTE will hold formal consultations on Items 2, 9, BTA and packaging. Delegates will consider items and issues revisited in view of possible presentations of proposals and the Chairman's report on results of informal consultations on specific issues, items and proposals. At the same time, CTE will hold informal discussions on specific issues, items and proposals related to Items 1-8.

On 30 July 1996, the Secretariat will submit the first draft of Final Report to the Chairman for review and clearance. On 31 July 1996, the Secretariat will distribute the first draft of the Final Report (introduction + Chapters 1 and 2). On 11 September 1996, a CTE formal meeting will hear statements on any issues on any item. On 11-13 September, the CTE informal meeting will allow for discussions on the same. From 16 September - 23 October, CTE will hold informal consultations on all items. The meeting will continue the consultations on

specific items, issues and proposals and the work will be oriented toward building a consensus on possible conclusions and recommendations. The meeting will also feature consultations on the draft Final Report. By 10 October 1996, the Secretariat will complete the draft Final Report to the extent possible for review and clearance by the Chairman. On 15 October 1996, the Secretariat will distribute the draft Final Report containing the Introduction, Chapters 1 and 2, and Chapter 3. On 24-25 October 1996, a CTE formal meeting will consider the Report by the Chair on informal consultations on all items, issues and proposals the draft Final Report. There will be final discussions on proposals, conclusions and recommendations and the adoption of the Final Report.

The Final Report will involve the following broad components: An introductory section briefly sketching the CTE's establishment, describing its mandate and pointing to previous GATT work (particularly in the EMIT Group) and outlining its work programme. Three chapters will cover each individual agenda Item: The first one will describe the problems and issues under each agenda Item and their background, and refer to docu-

ments submitted by the Secretariat, with a short reference to their content. The second will be the analytical component, drawing on the discussions at Committee meetings, describing the proposals and documents submitted by delegations and the debate which followed their submission. The third chapter would include the conclusions and recommendations, if any. The Final Report must be comprehensive, balanced among the items and issues and, at the same time, among the different "schools of thought" and perceptions on specific issues.



HOME



/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“Sustainable Development.” *Nature and Resources*, 1995, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 2-7. F. Dicastri (France) explores the many dimensions of the concept of sustainable development proffered by people from different disciplinary and professional backgrounds and resource interests. (Also see Editorial: “Sustainable Development is Fuzzy Development.”)

“Sustainable Development - Symbiosis of Environmental Science, Economics and Social Science.” *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 1996, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp.1-2. H. Hulpke (Germany) explores the interdisciplinary nature of the concept of sustainable development.

“Banking Responsibility and Liability for the Environment - What are the Banks Doing ?” *Environmental Conservation*, 1995, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 297-305. ALT. McCammon (Switzerland) explores the post-Rio debates about funding for the environment and development. He concludes that banks are cutting their way through the thickets of environmental law, and local banks in developing countries will be prepared and able to take over the role of multilateral institutions in financing innovative development projects in their own environments.

“Sustainable Development - Looking for New Strategies.” *Ecological Economics*, 1996, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 205-216. The authors, HJ. Degraaf, CJM. Musters, and WJ. Terkeurs (Netherlands) describe a complete strategy for sustainable development based on the view that it is necessary to find consensus on the development of a socio-environmental system as a whole and between all people involved.

“Statistical Measures of Unsustainability.” *Ecological Economics*, 1996, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 239-255. RU.

Ayres (France) proposes a statistical scheme to reveal at a glance how various countries are nearing the conditions of long-run sustainability, and how conditions are changing on a year-to-year basis. The scheme uses numerical comparisons of energy and materials use in the real world *vis a vis* an ideal case where all of the identifiable criteria for sustainability are satisfied.

Taking Action: An Environmental Guide For You and Your Community. Adam Rogers, Ed. United Nations Environment Programme in association with the United Nations Non-government Liaison Service, Nairobi, Kenya, 1996. The book brings together the latest research on the state of the earth's health in many categories—fresh water, agriculture and land use, oceans and coasts, forests, and population and consumption—and discusses how individuals can make a difference in each area.

Available from SMI Distribution Services, T: 011 (441) 438-748111, F: 011(441) 438-748844, e-mail: anthony@smibooks.com; UNEP-North America, +1 212 936 8098, F: +1 212 963 7341, e-mail: collinst@un.org; UNEP Headquarters, T: + (2542) 623084; F: + (2542)

623692, e-mail: robert.bisset@unep.no.

/BIODIVERSITY

“Legal Issues in Sharing the Benefits of Biodiversity Prospecting - Discussion,” “Gene Co-ops and the Biotrade - Translating Genetic Resource Rights into Sustainable Development,” and “Biodiversity Prospecting and Benefit-Sharing - Perspectives from the Field.” *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 1996, Vol. 51, Vol. 1-3, pp.102-105. A number of authors discuss the role of the US's National Cancer Institute and its responsibilities to source countries, the obstacles to translating the rights established by the Convention on Biological Diversity into policies, laws and regulations, and incentives for sustainable development.

This edition also includes articles on the legal and institutional arrangements for bioprospecting in: India, Tanzania, Australia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Madagascar, Costa Rica, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Cameroon, and Brazil.

“Implementing the Biodiversity Treaty - How to Make International Cooperative Agreements Work.” *Trends in Biotechnology*, 1996, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 78-83. The authors, from Nigeria and the US, argue that the implementation of the articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity requires not only the formulation of legal agreements and contracts but also the establishment of meaningful and just collaborations, and functional partnerships between industrialized nations and source countries.

“In Pursuit of Ecotourism.” *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 1996, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 277-291. H. Goodwin (England) anticipates the rapid growth of ecotourism and argues that potentially conflicting commercial, protected area and development interests all contribute to the emergence of ecotourism and have been doing so for many years. Ecotourism needs to be tightly defined if it is to benefit conservation. Protected area managers should consider how they can take control of nature tourism to the parks they manage and convert it into ecotourism for the benefit of conservation and the livelihoods of local

people. (Also see Editorial)

“Environmental Services of Biodiversity.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 1996, Vol. 93, No. 7, pp.2764-2769. N. Myers (Oxford, England) argues that while biodiversity often plays a key role in generating environmental services, they can also derive from biomass and other attributes of biotas. He concludes with an overview assessment of economic values at issue and an appraisal of the implications for conservation planning.

“Biodiversity Policies within FAO or COP.” *Biotechnology and Development Monitor*, 1995, No. 25, pp. 21-23. R. Pistorius (Netherlands) discusses FAO’s role in the conservation and use of plant genetic resources after UNCED.

“Ecosystem Management and the Conservation of Aquatic Biodiversity and Ecological Integrity.” *Water Resources Bulletin*, 1996, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 229-240. CA. Frissell and D. Bayles (US) argue that ecologically

effective ecosystem management will require the development of a robust logic, rationale, and framework for addressing the inherent limitations of scientific understanding.

“Standards for Biodiversity - A Proposal Based on Biodiversity Standards for Forest Plantations.” *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 1996, Vol, 5, No. 4, pp. 447-459. IF. Spellberg and JWD. Sawyer (New Zealand) note that the Convention on Biological Diversity not only focused attention on the concept of biodiversity but also set expectations that the signatory nations will establish objectives. They suggest that the use of biodiversity standards could have a useful role in quantifying these objectives, and these are explored in the context of plantation forests.

“Integrating Conservation and Development - Effective Trade-Offs Between Biodiversity and Costs in the Selection of Protected Areas.” *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 1996, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 417-429. DP. Faith and PA. Walker (Australia) explore strategies to reconcile

competing demands at the regional level when areas are to be selected for protection and there are associated costs, possibly equivalent to forgone development opportunities, using multi-criteria analyses.

/DESERTIFICATION

“The Effect on Regional and Global Climate of Expansion of the World’s Deserts.” *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 1996, Vol, 122, No. 530, PtB, pp. 451-482. PA. Dirmeyer and J. Shukla use an atmospheric general-circulation model with realistic land-surface properties to investigate the climatic effect of doubling the extent of the earth’s deserts.

“The Future of Deserts.” *Journal of Arid Environments*, 1996, Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 75-89. The authors, A. Warren (London), YC Sud (NASA), and B. Rozanov (Kenya), examine some of the important human-induced changes in the arid and semi-arid lands, including increasing population, continuing oil developments, and large numbers of ambitious water developments. The

changes may or may not be serious enough to influence climate and so induce a real and lasting change.

/CLIMATE CHANGE

“Is a Signature of Socioeconomic Impact Written on the Climate ?” *Climate Change*, 1996, Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 91-102. LS Hingane (India) assesses the chemical composition in the troposphere over heavily populated parts of Asia and assesses the long term rainfall pattern of a tropical region lying along a belt of mountain ranges where intense deforestation has taken place. He finds a definite increasing trend for surface, air temperature and rainfall data for industrial cities with populations greater than ten million.

“Potential Impacts of Climate Change on Ecosystems - A Review of Implications for Policy Makers and Conservation Biologists.” *Climate Research*, 1996, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 179-191. M. Markham, (WWF, Washington) reviews the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) text on ecosystems and scientific

efforts to provide policy-makers with the necessary information on ecosystem impacts. The sensitivity of different types of ecosystem to climatic changes is discussed.

“Economic and Environmental Choices in the Stabilization of Atmospheric CO₂ Concentrations.” *Nature*, 1996, Vol. 379, No. 6562, pp. 240-243. TML. Wigley, R. Richels, and JA. Edmonds (US) devise new stabilization profiles that explicitly incorporate considerations of the global economic system, estimate the corresponding anthropogenic emissions requirements, and assess the significance of the profiles in terms of global-mean temperature and sea level changes. They raise important issues for those engaged in climate change policy making, particularly with regard to the optimal timing of mitigation measures.

“Strategic Planning and Adoption of Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Options in Asia.” *Energy Conversion and Management*, 1996, Vol. 37, No. 6-8, pp. 991-998. A.

Bando (US) highlights several key issues that must be considered while developing GHG emissions-mitigation options within the context of an overall strategy of moving countries rapidly along a path of sustainable development that increases inter-sectoral energy efficiencies within the economy, enhance sinks, and decrease GHG emissions per capita, combining “no regrets” policies and “win-win” options.

“Assessment of the Costs of Global Warming on a Full Fuel-Cycle Basis.” *Energy Conservation and Management*, 1996, Vol, 37, No. 6-8, pp. 819-824. MR. Holland, NJ. Eyre, and TE. Downing (England) report on external cost assessments of the coal and natural gas to electricity fuel cycles conducted within the ExternE Project of the European Commission. The project leads the development of the impact pathway, or damage function approach for analysis of the environmental and social impacts of energy use.

“Indexes of Climate Change for the United States.” *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 1996,

Vol, 77, No. 2, pp. 279-292. Authors from the National Climate Data Center present a framework to quantify observed changes in climate within the contiguous United States through the development and analysis of two indices of climate change, a Climate Extremes Index (CEI) and a US Greenhouse Climate Response Index (GCRI). The CEI supports the notion that the climate of the US has become more extreme over recent decades, yet the magnitude and persistence of the changes are not large enough to conclude that the increase in extremes reflects a nonstationary climate. A positive trend in the US GCRI during the twentieth century is consistent with an enhanced greenhouse effect.

“The Berlin Mandate - The Costs of Meeting Post-2000 Targets and Timetables.” *Energy Policy*, 1996, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 205-210. A. Manne and R. Richels (US) examine the costs of meeting proposed sets of targets and timetables for the post-2000 timetable, being negotiated by international parties to the UNFCCC. They also explore the potential gains from international cooperation and flexible timing.

“Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - IPCC 2nd Assessment Synthesis of Scientific-Technical Information Relevant to Interpreting Article 2 of the UNFCCC 1995.” *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 1996, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp.52-57. Editorial.

The Politics of Climate Change: A European Perspective. Editors: Timothy O’Riordan, East Anglia, and Jill Jager, Wuppertal Institute, Germany. Routledge, 1996. e-mail: info. geography@routledge.com. A political analysis of the political, moral and legal response to climate change, with contributions on national policies, legal aspects of external competence and moral obligations, and assessment of the political significance of the European experience.

/FORESTS

“Strategies for Reducing Carbon Emissions in the Tropical Rain Forest - The Case of the Brazilian Amazon.” *Energy Conversion and Management*, 1996, Vol. 37, No. 6-8, pp. 757-762. MAV. Defreitas and LP. Rosa

(Brazil) present an argument for the possibilities of achieving a sustainable biomass valorization in the forest and degraded lands in Brazilian Amazon, with special emphasis on job creation, costs and carbon flow.

“Financial Returns from Sustainable Forest Management and Selected Agricultural Land-Use Options in Costa Rica.” *Forest Ecology and Management*, 1996, Vol. 81, No. 1-3, pp. 35-49. AF. Howard (Canada) and J. Valerio (Costa Rica) use discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the potential returns from three land-use options available to landowners in Costa Rica: sustainable forest management, cattle ranching, and crop production. Their findings suggest that landowners are not basing their land-use decisions on economic grounds alone, and that alternative explanations for their behavior must be sought. Suggestions for government policies to promote retention of the remaining natural tropical rainforests are offered.

/CITIES AND HABITAT II /ARTICLES

“Sustainable Winter Cities - Future Directions for Planning Policy and Design.” *Atmospheric Environment*, 1996, Vol, 30, No. 3, pp. 521-529. NEP. Pressman (Canada) contributes to recent attempts to generate research into a ‘climate responsive’ northern urban form.

“Urban Air Pollution in Megacities of the World.” *Atmospheric Environment*, 1996, Vol, 30, No. 5, pp. 681-686. An international group of experts find that ambient air pollution concentrations in 20 of the 24 megacities of the world are at levels where serious health effects are reported. The paper maps the potential for air pollution that cities will experience in the future unless control strategies are developed and implemented during the next several decades.

“The part of the Private Sector in Global Water Planning - The Role of Desalination.” *Desalination*, 1995, Vol, 100, No. 1-3, pp. 21-26. HD. Vonlobbecke

(US) argues that a worldwide campaign is necessary to highlight water scarcity. The Habitat II conference in Istanbul will be one of the platforms for highlighting the issue.

/NEW BOOKS ON CITIES

Third World Cities in Global Perspective: The Political Economy of Uneven Urbanization. David A Smith. Westview, 1996. Smith links the local urban experience to larger political and economic forces, and places the linkages in historical context.

City-Building in America. Anthony M. Orum. Westview, 1995. An analysis of the rise and decline of the American industrial urban heartland and exploration of the “contemporary urban dilemma.”

The City Reader. Richard LeGates, San Francisco, and Frederic Stout, Stanford University, Eds. Routledge, 1996. e-mail: info.gale@routledge.com. An edited collection of classic writings on the city.

Urban World/Global City. David Clark, University of Coventry. Routledge, 1996. e-mail: info.gale@routledge.com. Clark identifies and accounts for the characteristics of the contemporary city and of urban society. Emphasis is placed upon the world scale, urban developments being seen as the geographical consequences of capitalism. Chapters focus on population, growth and urbanization, lifestyles, global urban society, world cities, and the urban future.

NGOS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

NGOs, the United Nations, and Global Governance. Thomas G Weiss, ed. Westview, 1996.

Compiled by Peter Doran, University of Kent, Department of Politics and International Relations, Canterbury, England. e-mail: pf.doran@ulst.ac.uk.



HOME



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Continued on next page

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Selected Sustainable Development Meetings

June 1996

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			IFAD Symposium on the CCD - Rome	Mediterranean Wetlands Conference - Venice		
		Workshop on Financial Mechanisms & Sources for Sustainable Forests - South Africa				
	Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria & Indicators for Temperate & Boreal Forests - Brisbane, Australia					
	Habitat II - Istanbul					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Habitat II - Istanbul					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			World Congress on Coastal & Marine Tourism - Honolulu, Hawaii			
	RAMSAR Scientific & Technical Review Panel - Budapest					
	4th Int'l Technical Conf. on Plant Genetic Resources - Leipzig, Germany					
	Expert Meeting on Implementing the Forest Principles - Germany					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
				2nd GA of the Forest Stewardship Council - Oaxaca, Mexico		
			International Conference for Environmental Education - Finland			
	Intl Expert Group Study on Intl Orgs & Institutions in the Forest Sector - Geneva					
	Experts Mtg on Rehabilitation of Forest Degraded Ecosystems - Lisbon					
	Intl Symposium on the Non-Market Benefits of Forests - Edinburgh, Scotland					
30						

Selected Sustainable Development Meetings

July 1996

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
	Expert Mtg. on the Introduction of Alien Species - Trondheim, Norway					
<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
	Environmental Education Conference - South Africa					
	Climate Change Convention COP-2 & Subsidiary Bodies Meetings - Geneva					
<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
	Workshop on Small Island Oceanography - Comoros Islands					
	Climate Change Convention COP-2 & Subsidiary Bodies Meetings - Geneva					
<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>
	5th Mtg of States Parties to UNCLOS - Kingston, Jamaica					
	Ad Hoc Working Group on a Biosafety Protocol - Aarhus, Denmark					
<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>			
	5th Mtg of States Parties to UNCLOS - Kingston, Jamaica					
	2nd World Fisheries Congress - Brisbane, Australia					

Selected Sustainable Development Meetings

August 1996

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
				5th Mtg of Parties to UNCLOS - Kingston		
				2nd World Fisheries Congress - Brisbane		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Intl Seabed Authority Meeting - Kingston, Jamaica					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Working Group on Certification and Trade in Forest Products - Bonn					
	Intl Seabed Authority Meeting - Kingston, Jamaica					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Seminar on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management - Helsinki					
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol - Geneva					