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Visit the SDIN morning strategy meetings for reports from working groups, information sharing and strategic discussions. SDIN Morning Meetings are open to all NGOs.

Meetings are held daily in Conference Room B at the United Nations Building from 9 to 10 am

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G77 TAKES FIRM STAND AGAINST BACKTRACKING ON CSD 11 COMMITMENTS

CSD 14 opens on a note of disaffection over the way the basic documents have been put together, but unity prevails at the end of the day. Is all well that ends well?

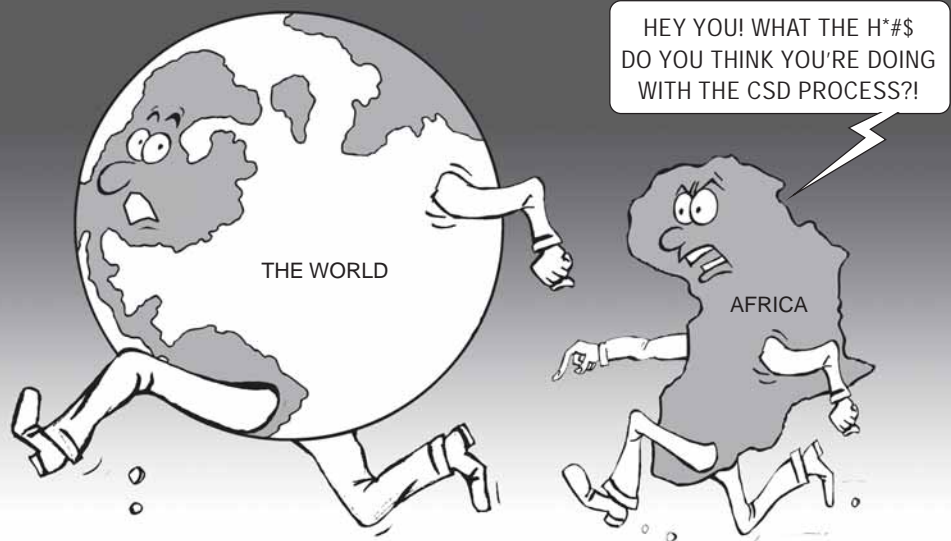
By: Saraha Iyer, Third World Network

At the Opening Plenary, during the discussion of Agenda Item 11 on Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work of CSD 14, the delegations of Guyana, on behalf of the Rio Group and Cuba, openly expressed their dissatisfaction with the process. Prior to this unprecedented turn of events, a number of developments had already led the G77 and China feeling alienated and disillusioned by the Bureau and Secretariat.

On 6 March, G77 and China had delivered a statement to the Bureau of the CSD in the preparations for CSD 14. Not getting the attention it had hoped, the Group sent a letter to the Chairman of CSD 14 on the proposed Organization of Work urging him to elaborate

on each of the four themes as per agreement in the CSD 11 and to adopt the format agreed in CSD 12 as a basis. (*The CSD 11 mandate to the Secretariat is to take into account all issues identified in Agenda 21 and the JPOI and to ensure the implementation process covers all issues equally. And, it will be recalled that for CSD 12, the three themes of water, sanitation and human settlements were dealt with separately both in the SG's reports as well as in terms of time allotted to discuss them.*)

G77 and China had further proposed possible topics for inclusion under the respective themes including the need to stress means of implementation, aid issues, capacity building, transfer of technology and



investment including FDI flows to be covered in two separate sessions and other cross-cutting issues.

The Group of 77 essentially wanted the issues of Energy for Sustainable Development, Air Pollution/Atmosphere, Industrial Development and Climate Change to be addressed in a balanced, equal way in terms of number of sessions for discussions. The fact that they were integrated in the SG's Reports was already a thorn on their side. To add insult to injury, the Bureau had evidently not accorded due respect and recognition to their views in the proposed Organization of Work, despite repeated requests.

Hence, the Guyana-Cuba outburst. Guyana argued that this process should not become a precedent for future sessions. Cuba accused the Secretariat of not complying with its mandate. These two countries were joined during the course of the delivery of General Statements by the G77 Chair and several other delegations in particular those from the South and also the Russian Federation.

If ever there is one other group that can identify with the G77 on this process issue, it is the NGOs who are more often than not ignored to oblivion. Substantively however, most NGOs would probably see the benefits

of an integrated approach to the four issues under consideration. Yet, if the integrated approach is used as a guise to downplay treatment of cross cutting issues that the CSD 11 mandated then it becomes problematic. It is equally bad if the integrated approach is used to dilute discussions on contentious issues in each of the thematic areas.

At the end of Monday however, the Agenda did get adopted and the Chair in his summing up assured Member States that the Secretariat would reflect the call for balance in CSD 14 outcomes. All is not well that ends well?

LIGHTS, CAMERA, ZZZZZZZ ...

You have spent a lot of money and time to come to CSD to make your point. But there is so much sound and fury round the conference rooms you have to make a space to push your point. You decide on a side event. So have lots of others. If you want to make an impact you have to make it good. You need sizzling images, snappy one liners, surprising and exciting presenters and a strong sellable message - bang, zap, pow.

The good news is, there are other side events that will make yours stand out. Hey, it's a competitive world. If you want to bury their message, pass your opposition these sure fire tips to suck them down to Nowhere's ville....



10 ways to make your side event boring:

ASSEMBLE a panel of people interesting only to you to speak at an audience

BE worthy but dull

SPEAK into microphones while sitting

ENSURE your speakers all look and sound the same

THINK you don't need to organise and practice your grabs before hand

RAMBLE on for a long time on some pointless technical matter

SPEND more than five minutes talking at one time

PRESENT a power point with no images or with lots of complicated graphs

FORGET to think about your audience and what will excite them while planning it

PICK the most boring people to present because you think they should talk at it

Oh but wait, there's more... 10 ways to make your side event boring Part 2:

IMAGINE you are organising an information session rather than a show

THINK that your message will be remembered if you put lots of detail in it

MAKE sure you have no colour, movement or surprises to stimulate the audience

PLANT people in the audience who will make long tedious statements during question time

TURN up late and be disorganised

DON'T test the equipment before hand

PROMISE presenters/information/excitement that doesn't eventuate

HAVE no sellable angle

SPEAK to an audience that isn't there

PLAN it late in the day or when something else is on

Nuclear Power A RECIPE FOR WORLD CHAOS

Every nuclear plant is a potential bomb factory

By Alice Slater, GRACE Policy Institute

We are at a critical moment in history. The recent failures of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, the Millennium Summit and the General Assembly to meaningfully address issues of nuclear disarmament and nuclear proliferation, as well as the inadequacy of the Kyoto Treaty to limit carbon emissions, should serve as a wake up call to nations that we cannot continue “business as usual”. The drums of war are beating once again as the United States seeks to deny Iran its “inalienable right” under the Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue so-called “peaceful” nuclear technology.

The inalienable right to so called “peaceful” nuclear technology, guaranteed by the Non-Proliferation Treaty to countries that promised to forego the acquisition of nuclear weapons, in return for a promise from the nuclear weapons states to give up their nuclear weapons (which they are so arrogantly ignoring) has enabled the production of hundreds of thousands of tons of lethal nuclear waste, while providing nations with the capacity to manufacture bomb grade material and develop the know how and technical expertise to join the nuclear club. The technology for producing nuclear fuel is the same technology needed to produce weapons materials. In essence, every nuclear power plant is a potential bomb factory. That’s how India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea developed their nuclear weapons. And it is why the US and its allies are so alarmed by Iran’s intention to exercise its legal right under the flawed Treaty.

ALL EXPOSURE IS HARMFUL

There are nearly 200 million kilograms of reactor wastes in the world, with only 5 kilograms needed to make one nuclear bomb, with no known solution to safely containing the tons of nuclear waste that will be generated over the unimaginable 250,000 years it will continue to threaten life on earth.

Countless studies report higher incidences of birth defects, cancer, and genetic mutations in every situation where nuclear technology is employed—whether for war or for “peace.” A National Research Council 2005 study reported that exposure to X-rays and gamma rays, even at low-dose levels, can cause cancer. The committee defined “low-dose” as a range from near zero up to about 10 times that from a CT scan. “There appears to be no threshold below which exposure can be viewed as harmless,” said NRC panelist, Herbert Abrams, professor emeritus of radiology at Stanford and Harvard universities.

CHERNOBYL COVER-UP

The industry-dominated IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), has been instrumental in covering up the disastrous health effects of the Chernobyl tragedy, understating the number of deaths as a result of the meltdown predicting only 4,000 deaths.

Greenpeace reports that new data, based on Belarus national cancer statistics, predicts 93,000 fatalities. This cover-up is no doubt due to the collusive agreement between the IAEA and the World Health Organization, which under its terms provides that if either of the organizations initiates any program or activity in which the other has or may have a substantial interest, the first party shall consult with the other with a view to adjusting the

matter by mutual agreement. Thus our scientists and researchers at the WHO are required to have their work vetted by the industry’s champion for “peaceful” nuclear technology, the IAEA.

Today the world is currently under siege by the nuclear industry, for a revival of its moribund industry as it tries to take advantage of the global climate crisis caused by the tons of carbon emissions from the fossil fuel industry being spewed daily into our precious biosphere.

Despite their corporate spin that nuclear energy is clean and safe, nuclear power is no solution to the global climate crisis. It is the slowest and costliest way to reduce CO2 emissions. Financing nuclear power would divert scarce resources from investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The enormous costs for nuclear power per unit of carbon emissions reduced, compared to oil and coal would worsen climate change by buying less carbon-free energy per dollar, compared to investments in the sun and the wind.

Greenpeace and GRACE Policy Institute invite you to a panel on Wednesday, May 3, Conference Rom 6 at 1:15 – 2:45: Myths and Realities: Nuclear Power, Climate Change and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.



CIVIL SOCIETY IS INDISPENSABLE

Tony Hill, NGLS (Non-Governmental Liaison Service) coordinator, gives his expert answers to a few modest questions ...

After working with several NGOs, among them the Catholic Institute for International Relations in London, and spending three years in Paraguay to help create the country's first modern NGO, Tony Hill joined The United Nations in 1986. "At the time this was a field that was wide open in the sense that back in the mid eighties there wasn't really a lot going on with NGOs across the system. There was a bit of participation and cooperation, but on a very small scale. "

Tony figured NGOs would become more important at the global level, and says he has in fact witnessed 'a revolution in the way that the UN relates to NGOs.' The key to this revolution, according to Tony, was the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. "The discovery in the post soviet states of fairly vibrant civil societies made us all start talking about civil society, and it brought on a tremendous change in geo-politics and the way the UN understood its work in the world."

Since the early nineties, the UN has had two Secretary-Generals who, says Tony, have been very open and recognized that the participation of NGOs and civil society was essential to the UN's efforts to reach its goals. "I can recall in 1994 when the then Secretary General Boutros Boutros Gali addressed the annual conference of the Department of Public Information, and he said to the assembled NGOs, 'consider this your home'. This was a breathtaking statement to come from an SG." Our current Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, also recognized from the start the vital importance of civil society and in 2004 established a High Level Panel to strengthen the UN's engagement with non-governmental actors.

How important is civil society to the UN?
I believe it's absolutely indispensable today. We always have to bear in mind that powerful as governments are, they never have a complete picture of what's happening in any given thematic or



problematic area. And that is when the NGOs come and bring a different set of experiences, viewpoints and ideas. It enriches the deliberative or the negotiating processes in the UN.

But is the input really appreciated by the countries and the UN, or is it seen as a nuisance?

Well, that probably varies by country. There are still countries that are not quite so comfortable in sharing space and time with the NGO community. But by and large all Member States are at least tolerant and recognize NGOs as important actors.

If you only come to one particular meeting, for instance the CSD, you don't see the breadth of activity going on across the entire system involving NGOs. UNAIDS, one of the newest UN organizations has developed a huge constituency of NGOs and civil society organizations who are in the frontline of combating HIV/AIDS. Then there's UNEP, HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and so on, interacting on an almost daily basis with NGOs.

What are some of the contributions civil society has brought to the UN?

I think one of the key contributions has been setting agendas in the UN and the conceptualising of frameworks in which to approach different issues. We're seeing this now currently in the debate of energy questions at the CSD. NGOs bring a very important dimension to the mix. They have also been very important in their monitoring of what governments are committed to and how they are following up. Let's not forget that 30 years ago in this house it was governments largely talking to governments, not to any other actors. By coming and making the work of the UN accountable and transparent, NGOs have contributed to the democratisation of global governance.

Another specific example, would there be the international convention on land mines without the support of NGOs? I very much doubt that. That in itself was a very interesting case. It represents a coming together of like-minded governments and NGOs who really wanted to take serious steps towards ridding the world of the scourge of landmines. And we've seen this in other areas too.

In the field of human rights, which is a difficult and sensitive issue in the UN, NGOs have played an indispensable role bearing witness to human rights abuses around the world. These things don't get covered in the press, it's important that the NGOs are there to bring this to light.

What should the NGOs do to prepare themselves and be efficient when they participate in intergovernmental processes?

First they should read our publication called "Intergovernmental Negotiations and Decision Making at the UN", which is a blow by blow guide to all the paraphernalia that governments use when they negotiate. It explains to NGOs what the symbols of documents mean, the groupings of member states, and negotiating tools such as non papers, friends of the chair etc. NGLS tries to de-mystify the workings of the UN so

you don't need a PhD in international relations to understand what's going on. The publication is available on our website, www.un-ngls.org/.

Otherwise, there are two major things to do in preparation for meetings such as CSD. First, be in touch and work with governments at the national level as far as possible. If NGOs are not working on the issues at the national level they probably shouldn't even come to the UN. Second, reach out, network, form coalitions and caucuses with NGOs working on the same issue. An NGO position derived from consensus amongst many NGOs carries more weight and it's a more effective and efficient way of working at the UN. It avoids the intergovernmental process being overwhelmed by individual statements dealing with the same subject.

Which entry point during CSD for civil society do you think has the most impact? Is it the informal conversation over a coffee at the Vienna café or do the interventions during the sessions have an impact too?

Well, there has been a long debate on this issue. I think that when the Security Council, for example, meets informally with NGOs, despite the fact that it's informal, as long as the governments get to hear what NGOs have to say and see the evidence they can bring on a particular issue, that's the point. Formal is also important because when you make a formal intervention it becomes part of the record. But we've seen over the years that too often NGOs get to speak at 10 at night when there's nobody in the room. NGOs themselves question the value of this. I really do believe the informal is the most important. When you sit down with delegates and discuss issues at the UN, you can be very influential, as long as you have good analysis and good ideas!

And let me say, I've seen, the landmines a good example, many examples where you see ad hoc coalitions between like-minded NGOs and governments who want to push for a particular issue or language as part of the outcome. Politically speaking, NGOs may well achieve more through their informal work at the UN than they do through being participants in the formal process.

What are some of the most difficult things for NGOs to deal with in the UN system?

Well of course, security has become a big issue. As a global institution and as a result of what happened to our unfortunate and very missed colleagues who were killed in Baghdad, the UN has had to face up to the fact that it could be a target of terrorists. There are more security restrictions than have been the case in the past. NGOs can find this frustrating.

In the broader perspective, it is difficult to have influence on issues being dealt with that impact on member states conceptions of their strategic national interests. There is a fairly wide access for NGOs to participate in the debates on sustainable development, women's rights, social issues, youth, ageing, and so on. But it is often the case that in more sensitive areas, disarmament for instance, it's more difficult for NGOs to participate.

As an insider in the UN system, how do you see the participation of civil society developing over the next few years?

We have to recognize what has been achieved over the past 15 – 20 years. We don't see this in the context of only one UN body or one forum. There has been a tremendous growth of practical cooperation in developing countries, on development, democracy building, election monitoring, and a whole host of other activities that the UN is mandated to engage in. I can't see that being reversed now. At the same time, I don't believe that we'll see a UN in which NGOs are equal decision makers or play an equal part as decisions makers, and I have cautioned NGOs against that view. For the UN to be the UN, members states make decisions and commitments. It is well understood now how NGOs and civil society enrich the process, and I believe that is the way it should be.

NGOs were warned last year to be on guard as far as civil society participation within the UN is concerned. We were encouraged to fight for our place within the system. Has the situation changed?

This, I believe, reflected the fact that we were all, Secretariats and NGOs, rather disappointed by the lack of concrete follow up to the Cardoso High-Level Panel on UN civil society relations. There were items in that report that were somewhat controversial for governments, and for NGOs. Yet what we see

now is that the informal GA Hearings with NGOs and civil society last June has now been followed this year by three different Hearings with NGOs planned by the GA, on HIV/AIDS, the Least Developed Countries, Mitigation and Development. This is very much in the 'spirit' of Cardoso. I believe that the Hearings last year actually increased the comfort level of member states in terms of interacting with NGOs, in the context of the General Assembly. That was a reflection of the quality inputs made by NGOs during that meeting.

I would hope very much that over the years to come we can build on these informal practices. I can also tell you that the current president of the GA, Amb. Jan Eliasson of Sweden, attaches a great deal of importance to the participation of NGOs in the work of the UN and strongly supports initiatives such as the GA Hearings, and beyond.

What is the future for NGLS?

I think the future is open. We've been a part of the UN-NGO landscape for thirty years now, although as many NGOs know, we're a voluntary funded programme. It is a constant struggle for us to make our budget and to achieve the resources we need to do our work effectively. Despite that I believe NGLS plays a unique and useful role and has done a good job. The need for a body such as NGLS, which has the trust of the NGOs and the UN, will continue over the years ahead. We've reached a point where there's no going back on NGO participation. It was quite clear

NGOs may well achieve more through their informal work at the UN than they do through being participants in the formal process.

around the GA hearings that there isn't another entity like NGLS that can fill the vacuums that pop up between the UN and NGOs.

No entity which is funded voluntary can be certain of course, but I do believe the future is bright. But we have to continue to do a first class job that is respected by both sides. As long as these conditions hold NGLS will continue to have a key role within the UN system.

...ida

Tanya Imola and Kim Lundgren, Major group coordinators, Local Governments:
“Local Governments are in a unique position”

About demonstrating that sustainable development can be achieved, grassroots, smoking at the Vienna Café, hybrid cars and the London example.

What is your take on the nine major groups – do they help or confuse the process?

They do help! They are a central element of the process, the grassroots element that needs to be involved to ensure that sustainable development is achieved. Local governments have not only adopted the principles of sustainable development, but are implementing measures and programs that are resulting in sustainable growth. The CSD should gain knowledge and insight from the experiences, solutions and successes that are happening at the local level. Local governments do come across barriers and challenges, and CSD is an opportunity for local governments to voice these concerns, and have them addressed.

What is the biggest challenge for you in relation to your constituency?

This is an unfunded activity as the majority of our work is project-based, so only a few people from our organization are able to make the time and financial commitment to attend CSD.

Does your constituency feel represented at the CSD?

Yes. METROPOLIS, UCLG and other organizations have given us the honour of recognizing ICLEI as the official representative of local governments at CSD. We are pleased with the delegation that is here, representing the local governments of Ancona (Italy), Cape Town (South Africa), Entebbe (Uganda), Hyderabad (India), Iloilo City (Philippines),

Johannesburg (South Africa), Kyoto City (Japan), Vancouver (BC, Canada), and the All India Institute for Local Self Government.

To communicate back to local governments our members can read our daily web log on ICLEI's home page (www.iclei.org). For our local government partners, we will be providing them with a formal written report, and an oral briefing if funding permits.

Is the constituency interested in the process, the issues?

Definitely! Right now decision-making on the issues takes place at the UN where national governments negotiate. As it is at the local level that actual implementation takes place, it is critical for local governments to not only be aware of the decision-making process, but also influence it. We are attempting to work as effectively as possible through this official process.

How do the different groups work together?

Kim: We recognize that we have a different background, perspective and expertise. Everybody wants to limit CO2 emission. We need to agree on how.

Tanya: Personally, I still have to figure out what's more critical at CSD - formal negotiations or side events and informal meetings.

Do you think that the major groups should speak with one voice?

Where we agree upon issues we should combine our voices to get the message across.

How do you approach the review sessions as opposed to the policy session?

Tanya: The review sessions are our opportunity to showcase the achievements made by local governments in all the thematic areas. It is the place to demonstrate that sustainable development can be achieved.

Kim: Local governments are constructively working on the issues debated here. They are in the unique position to influence energy management, industrial development, air quality and climate change action, and public procurement. If all our 500+ participants of ICLEI's Cities for

Climate Protection Campaign agreed to green their municipal fleets, our combined purchasing power for a specific hybrid car brand would be enormous, and greatly impact the automobile market!

Tanya: Look at the London example - charging car access to the city center during rush hours. If we could expand this system to other major cities that are dealing with traffic and air pollution the environmental benefits are enormous. Not only the environmental benefits, but the economic, and social benefits as well. Our role at CSD during this review year is also to draw attention to specific obstacles. National policies on energy, like centralized electrical utilities, tax policies or subsidies to certain energy sources, greatly impact the ability of local governments to decide and act on their energy future. To integrate long-term sustainability in local development also requires more financial resources, and that needs to be recognized as well.

Kim: If we are heard now, we will make gains in the policy year as well. It is our intention to ensure that successful policies, and appropriate and progressive language is incorporated into documents that will be produced during this two-year CSD cycle.

If you could change something about the CSD process, what would that be?

Kim: The CSD sessions might benefit from being shorter; as it is very difficult for our local government leaders to be away for two full weeks.

Tanya: No smoking in Vienna Café! The major groups should be given more formalized opportunities to make statements and have meetings with national delegations.

Make a statement:

Local governments are key stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Around the world local governments use their unique position and demonstrate leadership and commitment to the achievement of local sustainable development by implementing policies, programmes and projects that integrate social, economic, environmental and cultural sustainability.

... Claudia



Tanya Imola and Kim Lundgren from ICLEI, Local Governments for sustainability.

EXCHANGING ENERGY EXPERIENCES

A positive start to the CSD discussions promises interactive and engaging experience exchange. First up on Monday was the question of energy.

By: Neth Dano, Third World Network

The first thematic discussion on improving access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services on day one of CSD-14 was sufficiently interactive and substantive. Thanks to the able chairing of vice-chair de Boer from the Netherlands, many delegates were motivated to share their inputs on the discussions taking off from the presentations of the distinguished panelists. The interventions of the major groups were welcomed by the Chair.

Obstacles to access

Taking off from the experiences and cases in providing access to energy in developing countries, among the key stumbling blocks in access to energy identified in the exchanges are:

- Lack of public funding in energy projects for the poor,
- Low private sector investments in such projects,
- Unaffordability of energy costs for the poor,
- Lack of capacity to implement clean and affordable energy,
- Lack of transparency in and participation in planning and implementation of energy projects,
- Bad governance and corruption.

Other important obstacles to access to energy are:

- The stringent intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes that impede north-south technology transfer
- The current trade rules
- The failure of financial institutions to shift their funding focus from massive energy infrastructures to clean and accessible technologies.

Participation and capacity

There was clear consensus among the delegates that people's participation, especially by women, in planning and implementing energy projects has been



repeatedly proven to increase access to energy by the most marginalized populations in many countries. Decentralized approach and participation are critical requirements in ensuring access to energy, and are premised on raising the capacity of communities, especially women, to participate effectively in decision-making processes in energy projects. Participation and awareness-raising also allows women to consider appropriate

options in addressing their specific energy requirements.

One-size never fits all

There was also resounding agreement that countries and even regions within countries have specific needs and situations in energy that require differentiated technologies and approaches in addressing the issue of access. As the Chair echoed from several delegates, there is definitely no one-size-fits-all rule in addressing the issues in access to energy, which should be considered in formulating regulatory frameworks at different levels. That should not be taken to mean, however, that unsustainable technologies should be allowed in one area and clean technologies in others. Affordability, economic viability, social acceptability and environmental soundness should remain as non-negotiable criteria in any decision on energy approaches.

We look forward to more engaging and interactive thematic discussions in the coming days of the CSD-14, with the hope that the lessons and challenges that will come out from the exchanges will serve as solid bases for time-bound and specific targets for the policy session next year, beyond adorning the much-vaunted Matrix!

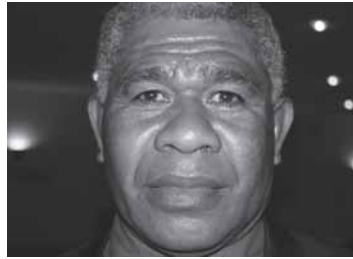


Question of the day What positive change have we seen in sustainable development since Rio?



Andrew M. Deutz, Special Advisor, Global Policy, IUCN – The World Conservation Union

“Probably one of the main successes is a better articulation and understanding on environmental issues on government level, and also a greater understanding of the importance of environmental issues in international institutions such as the UN, the World Bank etc. The need to foster environmental issues in development programmes is on the agenda. The downside of this of course is that the promises from Rio haven’t been fulfilled. We need to marry development and environment, but there is still a divorce here, especially on programme level. In some ways we are moving back, the World Bank for instance is just about to eliminate its vice president on sustainable development. We have the language and the infrastructure and the public consciousness, but we still have a long way to go.”



Anare Matakiviti, Pacific Energy Network (PEG) and South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)

“One of the positive developments, from the point of view of the network, is that the issue actually has been highlighted. Not just on a global level but on the regional level, the local level and right down to the communities. There is a global effort to make sure that we move into a sustainable development, a huge awareness campaign is going on. A lot of effort is being made to ensure that everybody understands, and people seem to be grasping the meaning of what sustainable development is.”



Caroline Vedhuizen, National Committee for Sustainable Development

“The involvement of major groups within CSD, in the decision making process and implementations in the countries. There’s more focus on what’s really going on on the ground, more focus on what the communities are doing, and more knowledge and insight into what it is they need. Although their voice still needs to be strengthened in policy discussions and programme formation, their voices are at least there. And these voices have to be the starting point for all discussions here at the UN. Maybe I’m being too positive now? In Rio, the governments were discussing on a very abstract level. Now we see that countries, not all, but some are listening and integrating the local needs in their speeches and actions.”

CSD - THE MAKING OF MULTI-DENOMINATIONAL TALENTS

BROTHERS AND SISTERS, IF YOU DON'T MAKE WATER AND SANITATION FREE, YOU WILL PERISH! HALELLUYAH!!



BROTHERS AND SISTERS, THERE WILL COME TO BE PESTILENCE! BRIMSTONE, NUCLEAR ENERGY AND BOMBS! PRAY AND REPENT NOW!!



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Or, send an email to: idaib@yahoo.com, or phone us on: +47 47 01 83 37

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SDIN Online Discussion Forum: www.sdissues.net/cs/forums/

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