



Special Report on Selected Side Events at WSSD
published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



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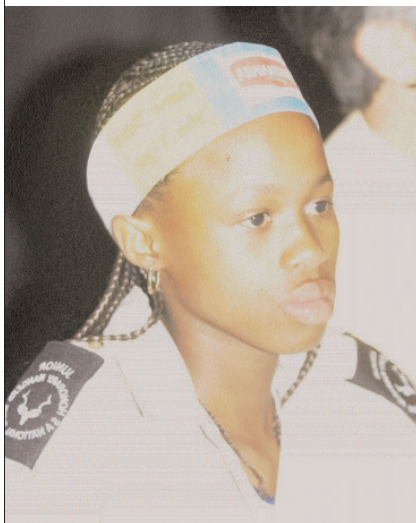
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Volume 10, Issue #7 | WSSD: 26 August - 4 September 2002 | Johannesburg, South Africa | Tuesday, 3 September 2002

Events convened on Monday, 2 September 2002

Futures dialogue on protected areas

Presented by IUCN



Peter Bridgewater, UNESCO, explained that this event would constitute a discussion on the role of protected areas for sustainable development between two debating teams of leading conservationists and South African junior rangers.

Tshegofatso Monama, South Africa junior ranger, highlighted the importance of protected areas for the conservation of wild animals and of water supply for adjacent communities. He stressed the importance of research on medicinal plants in protected areas, and called for cross-border alliances on protected areas.

Boitumelo Rompeng, South African junior ranger, noted displacement of local people due to the establishment of protected areas and stated that most people living near protected areas do not benefit from them. She stressed that meeting communities' needs is more important for biodiversity conservation than the creation of protected areas.

Yolanda Kakabadse, IUCN, stated that protected areas should contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and benefit local communities. She called for capacity building to ensure local involvement in protected area management.

Estherine Lisinge, WWF-Cameroon, noted that protected areas violate local people's land rights and do not protect biodiversity. She stated that biodiversity is better conserved by local people's traditional land management.

Didimalang Ditinti, South African junior ranger, highlights the importance of conserving live animals for the learning and enjoyment of future generations.

Didimalang Ditinti, South African junior ranger, noted local communities' benefits from protected areas, and underscored the importance of protected areas to sustainable development. She emphasized the role of protected areas in conserving historical sites for future generations.

Mpho Monyai, South African junior ranger, stated that protected areas break the traditional relationship between animals and humankind. He noted that communities' traditional practices for environmental protection were destroyed by western dominance, and called for community involvement in park management.

Stephen McCormick, the Nature Conservancy, described protected areas as an insurance for the future and highlighted their recreational and non-monetary values. He stressed that local people should never be displaced from protected areas.

Mohammed Rafiq, IUCN, noted that protected areas constitute a hollow concept, since many protected areas are insufficiently managed to secure biodiversity. He stated that protected areas tend to divert focus away from threatened biodiversity outside protected areas, and called for more consideration of community needs.

Discussion: Participants addressed: protected areas as a resource for future generations; corruption in protected area management; conservation through involvement of local communities; and review of protected area management strategies. Bridgewater highlighted the need for multi-stakeholder involvement in conservation and stressed that protected areas should be managed within their local context to meet the aim of biodiversity conservation as well as local needs.

More information:

<http://www.iucn.org>
<http://wcpa.iucn.org>
<http://www.unesco.org/mab>
<http://www.nature.org>

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The Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) *on the side* is a special publication of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Editor of ENB *on the side* is Dagmar Lohan dagmar@iisd.org. This issue has been written by Karen Alvarenga de Oliveira karen@iisd.org, Jacob Andersen jacob@iisd.org, Tamilla Held tamilla@iisd.org, Dagmar Lohan dagmar@iisd.org and Charlotte Salpin charlotte@iisd.org. The Digital Editors are David Fernau david@iisd.org, Andrei Henry andrei@iisd.org, Leila Mead leila@iisd.org, Prisma Nuengsigkapan prisna@iisd.org and Diego Noguera diego@iisd.org. Funding for publication of ENB *on the side* at WSSD is provided by UNDP. The opinions expressed in ENB *on the side* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IISD and funders. Excerpts from ENB *on the side* may be used in non-commercial publications only and only with appropriate academic citation. For permission to use this material in commercial publications, contact the Managing Editor at kimo@iisd.org. Electronic versions of issues of ENB *on the side* from WSSD can be found on the Linkages website at <http://www.iisd.ca/2002/wssd/enbots/>

Pan-European east-west environmental partnership for sustainable development: A new environmental partnership for new Europe

Presented by the governments of Denmark, Georgia, the Netherlands, and the Ukraine



Irakli Menagarishvili, Georgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, notes that the new partnership demonstrates the commitment of countries from Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia towards sustainable development.

Jan Pronk, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General for the WSSD, explained that this event would launch the Pan-European East-West Environmental Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Libor Ambrozek, Czech Minister of the Environment, stated that the new partnership aims at developing and implementing environmental initiatives in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA). He stressed the need for greater synergies among national environmental strategies and coordinated implementation of international agreements. Ambrozek expressed the Czech Republic's commitment to cooperation at the governmental, civil society, and private sector levels.

Irakli Menagarishvili, Georgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the new partnership would facilitate the pan-european integration process, and highlighted the joint efforts of Georgia and the Ukraine to promote an environmental strategy for EECCA. He recommended that sustainable development initiatives in the region have clear timeframes and indicators, and address critical issues, including environmental protection, energy, water supply, sanitation, poverty eradication, and conflict prevention.

Serhii Kurykin, Ukrainian Minister of the Environment, invited contribution to the preparatory process of the 5th "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference to be held in Kiev. The Conference would strengthen the legislative basis for environmental protection in the region by further elaborating the EU water and energy sector initiatives and developing two regional mountain conventions.

Dan Nielsen, Denmark, underscored Denmark's commitment to political, technical, and financial support to EECCA and assured Denmark's assistance to the Environment for Europe Conference. He stressed the importance of issues pertaining to water and energy sectors, and highlighted a new EU water partnership initiative.

Pieter van Geel, Norwegian Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment of the Netherlands, said that the development of a new Europe requires close cooperation with EECCA countries. He highlighted the need to: deal with poverty eradication, environmental disasters, and transboundary problems; ensure pollution prevention and control; harmonize environmental policies and legislation; and increase civil society's participation. He called for increased financial support to the region.

Discussion: Representatives of EECCA governments, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and donor agencies stressed that the new environmental partnership is a timely undertaking of global importance, and expressed their commitment to political and financial support to the partnership.

More information:

<http://kiev-2003.gluk.org>
<http://www.mfa.gov.ge>
<http://www.mem.dk>
<http://www.env.cz>
<http://www.vrom.nl>

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Sustainable development: From concept to action

Presented by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

A this event the OECD/UNDP Resource Book on Sustainable Development Strategies was launched.

Jean-Claude Faure, OECD, noted that the book represents a tool to implement the WSSD outcomes and enables countries and organizations to develop sustainable development strategies and form partnerships for strategy implementation.

Olivier Deleuze, Belgium, shared Belgium's experiences of involving the public in the development of the federal plan for sustainable development. He stressed the responsibility of all societal actors as the key for implementing the WSSD outcomes.

Elsbeth Tronstad, Norway, called for improving coordination between national environmental protection and poverty reduction frameworks, and for ensuring national ownership of sustainable development strategies.

Alvaro Umaña, UNDP, stated that the Resource Book is a comprehensive encyclopedia of experiences of formulating national sustainable development strategies, and represents an important tool to ensure rapid implementation of the WSSD outcomes. He noted that the book will be utilized and tested under the UNDP Capacity 2015 programme.

Domenic Kwaku Fobin, Ghanaian Minister of Environment and Science, described challenges in developing a sustainable development framework in Ghana, and said that the book is a useful reference tool for countries developing national sustainable strategies.



Stephen Bass, International Institute for Environment and Development, presents the book and explains that it is a flexible guide, rather than a prescriptive instruction manual.

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The Sino-Italian co-operation programme on environmental protection towards sustainable development

Presented by the State Environmental Protection Administration of China and the Italian Ministry for Environment and Territory

Xie Zhenghua, China, highlighted China's need for cooperation with the international community. He welcomed the success of the Sino-Italian Partnership, which respects China's environmental and economic priorities.

Altero Matteoli, Italian Minister for the Environment and Territory, expressed Italy's will to accelerate the Sino-Italian cooperation. He noted that the Partnership promotes activities for the compliance with international environment agreements, including the CBD, Montreal Protocol, and Kyoto Protocol. He said that new priorities include desertification, and reduction and phase out of persistent organic pollutants.

Valerio Astraldi, Italy, noted that the Sino-Italian Partnership is a successful example of action for achieving sustainable development. He underscored the need for increased development assistance.

Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP, stated that UNEP welcomes the Partnership as a means to achieve environmental protection.

Silvio Berlusconi, Italian Prime Minister, stressed Italy's commitment to the Partnership and highlighted, *inter alia*, freedom of trade, of expression, and economic freedom as key components of success.

Corrado Clini, Italy, introduced the Partnership, including the Beijing Joint Project Management Office. Highlighting involvement of private companies, he described on-going projects in the fields of: environmental monitoring and assessment; energy efficiency; clean development mechanisms; renewable energy sources; urban sustainable mobility; sustainable agriculture; and phase out of hazardous chemicals.

Liu Yi, China, underscored the uniqueness of the cooperation as a result of its: open and flexible framework; management mechanism, including the establishment of a Project Management Office; cooperative nature which involves industry, scientific researchers and NGOs; and the creation of a Country Compliance Center for Conventions to strengthen Chinese capacity to implement international agreements.

Maria Lodovica Gullino, University of Turin, explained ongoing activities in the agricultural sector.

Jacqueline Aloisi de Lardereel, UNEP, welcomed the Partnership, especially as it relates to: improving production and consumption patterns; increasing energy efficiency through the development of a life cycle economy, and establishing national-level cleaner production centres.

Romeo Orlandi, Italy, introduced the forthcoming 2003 exhibition of the Italian Environmental Technologies in Beijing.

Wang Zhijia, China, stressed the: late start but rapid progress of the Partnership; close link with global environmental issues; and partnership's contribution to sustainable development.



Corrado Clini, Italy, says that the Beijing Joint Project Management Office, which is staffed by Chinese and Italian personnel, aims at promoting environmental and technological cooperation.

More information:

<http://www.ice.it/estero2/pechino>

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The social dimension of globalization: a dialogue with civil society

Presented by the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization (WCSDG)

Rolph van der Hoeven, WCSDG, explained the Commission's aim to investigate ways of addressing the social dimensions of globalization, *inter alia*, through dialogues with major groups.

Tarja Halonen, President of Finland, noted the multi-dimensional nature of globalization, and stressed the need for equitable sharing of its benefits.

Yao Graham, Third World Network, stated that globalization primarily benefit developed countries and corporations.

June Zeitlin, Women's Environment and Development Organization, stated that women and men experience globalization differently.

John Edmonds, Trade Union Congress, stressed the need for safeguards against the detrimental effects of globalization, and called for involvement of workers in decision-making.

Neil van Heerden, South Africa Foundation, called for a global dialogue on the social and cultural dimensions of globalization.



Rolph van der Hoeven, the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization, notes the importance of major group involvement in WCSDG's work.

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Earth observation for sustainable development

Presented by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), the Japanese National Space Development Agency (NASDA), and the Japanese Marine Science and Technology Center (JAMSTEC)



Masao Fukasawa, JAMSTEC, underscores that the data collected by the southern hemisphere cruise will be accessible to the public in 2005 via the JAMSTEC web site.

Hiroshi Nagano, MEXT, stated that the WSSD Plan of Implementation should provide guidance to improve earth observation, including by: promoting joint observation, research, and data-sharing; investing in capacity building; increasing assistance to developing countries; and disseminating data to meet requirements of world-wide users. Nagano underscored that a global partnership is essential to foster earth observation.

Kaname Ikeda, NASDA, highlighted NASDA's cooperation with agencies and partners from developed and developing countries aimed at adopting an integrated approach to earth observation. He explained that a NASDA satellite, developed in partnership with the US, provides data on the water cycle. He announced the launch of a new satellite in 2004, equipped with special sensors to monitor the weather and provide useful information on global environmental disasters.

Hirofumi Sakuma, Earth Simulator Center, introduced the Center's research and contribution to sustainable development. He explained that the research links and analyzes simulation, observation, and modeling related to climate change. Sakuma explained that the Earth Simulator project utilizes the world's biggest computer, in operation since March 2002, which creates a virtual earth and generates simulations of global and local-scale phenomena.

Masao Fukasawa, JAMSTEC, highlighted that in 2004 Japan will launch a southern hemisphere cruise in collaboration with other countries. The cruise will collect and measure data at 496 stations relating to water temperature, salinity, oxygen, carbon dioxide, freons, and other chemical.

Stephen Briggs, Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), described CEOS' role in the WSSD process, including: cooperation in Type II partnerships relating to mission planning and data, and policy development; functioning as a focal point for the international user community; and exchanging information on policies and technology. Briggs highlighted that CEOS focuses on the perceived needs of the global user community, *inter alia*: oceans, atmospheric chemistry, carbon cycle, and water cycle.

Linda Moodie, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), underscored that NOAA works closely with CEOS. She described NOAA's activities on disaster management, which include promoting satellite data, recommending improvements, providing supporting tools, and pursuing cooperation with commercial sector.

More information:

http://www.nasda.go.jp/lib/read/environment_e.html
<http://www.jamstec.gov.jp>
<http://www.ceos.org>
<http://www.publicaffairs.noaa.gov/worldsummit>
<http://www.disaster.ceos.org>

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The social dimension of globalization: a dialogue with civil society

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Kaarin Taipale, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, stressed the role of local governments in addressing the effects of globalization.

Joji Cariño, Tebtebba Foundation, highlighted that opening indigenous lands to corporations have adverse effects on indigenous peoples, and called for a UN declaration on indigenous peoples' rights.

Fred Kalibwani, Participatory Ecological Land Use Managers, noted the divide between the globalized rich and the marginalized poor.

Thomas Roswell, International Science Council, stressed the importance of education, and called for free interchange of scientists between countries to promote global solidarity.

Julia Trombitcaia, the Youth Caucus, stressed the importance of addressing the youth's needs for employment.

Tony Juniper, Friends of the Earth, highlighted that globalization favors economical interests, and called for a global convention on corporate accountability.

Benjamin Mkapa, President of Tanzania highlighted the challenge of humanizing and controlling globalization.

More information:

<http://www.ilo.org/wscdg>

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African process for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment

Presented by the Government of South Africa



Rejoyce Mabudafhasi, South African Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism; Jacob Zuma, South African Deputy President; Olesugun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria; and Joachim Chissano, President of Mozambique.

Jacob Zuma, Deputy President of South Africa, explained that the event would launch the second phase of the African process for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment. He expressed hope that the process would extend to other countries and called for practical mechanisms with achievable timeframes and involvement of all stakeholders into partnerships.

Joachim Chissano, President of Mozambique, stressed that the process is an integrated strategy and recommended strengthening cooperation and increasing political will at all levels. He noted the high degree of national ownership and the cross sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach of the process. He called on the international community to assist Africa in developing and implementing the programme, which requires an estimated USD 312 Million. He introduced the programme's actions in the fields of: coastal erosion; management of key ecosystems and habitats; tourism; sustainable use of living resources; and pollution.

Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria, highlighted the need for: strengthening national capacities; increasing assistance from the international community; and adopting innovative implementing mechanisms. He introduced a Joint Ministerial Statement on environmental governance.

Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal, proposed establishing an interim secretariat to monitor and coordinate the programme's implementation. He also recommended integrating the process into the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative.

Yahya Jammeh, President of the Gambia, stressed the importance and benefits of the process for the Gambia, including for the fishery and tourism sectors. He reiterated the Gambia's commitment to the process.

Dominic Fobih, Ghanaian Minister of Environment and Science, called for the revitalization of the Nairobi and Abidjian Conventions on the marine and coastal environment. He called for partnerships and for increased financial assistance from developed countries.

Daniel Arap Moi, President of Kenya, stressed the transboundary nature of marine resources and the need for regional cooperation.

Arcado Ntagazwa, Tanzanian Minister of State for the Environment, stressed the need for a participative bottom-up approach.

Pedro Perves, President of Cap Verde, drew attention to the vulnerability of island states.

Conrad Lautenbacher, US, stressed the US' technical support to the process.

Mohamed El-Ashry, GEF; James Bond, World Bank; Patricio Bernal, Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; and Klaus Töpfer, UNEP Executive Director; expressed their organizations' support and assistance to the initiative.

Heherson Alvarez, Minister of Environment of the Philippines, called on participating African countries to share knowledge and experience with East Asian countries. He expressed hope that East Asia would develop a similar partnership.



Olesugun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria, states that the African process for the development and protection of the marine and coastal environment is a GEF medium size project aimed at identifying and addressing causes of marine and coastal degradation.

More information:

http://gefweb.org/Documents/Medium-Sized_Project_Proposals/MSP_Proposals/msp_proposals.html

Southern business challenge

Presented by the Centre for Social Markets (CSM)

Malini Mehra, CSM, explained that the Southern Business Challenge (SBC) is a new international network launched by CSM at the WSSD to further cooperation among companies from developing countries for the promotion of actions for sustainability and social justice. She highlighted that the SBC links policies to actions, and encourages CSM members to use the Kyoto Protocol's mechanisms to increase access of developing countries' small and medium companies to new markets. Mehra noted that the CSM is a non-profit and independent organization, which focuses on education services, training programmes, and partnerships with industries and governments in developing countries. She invited CSM members to share their experiences on the promotion of social markets.

Laputa Hwamiridza, INC Deziign Incorporated (INC), stated that INC prints wrapping paper, cards, and t-shirts on locally-produced recycled paper and textiles, and uses water-based inks to avoid water pollution. He highlighted that the images used for the products are artworks designed by local Southern African artists. Hwamiridza noted that INC employs marginalized and less educated people, providing them with training and income.

Regina de Castro, NatuScience Phyto Repellents (NATU), said that NATU produces candles and insect repellents derived from oil extracted from the Amazonian Andiroba tree. She noted that NATU provides Amazonian tribes with a potential source of income and contributes to controlling diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and dengue.

Iankila Sherpa, Snow Leopard Trek, noted the importance of mountain tourism in Nepal in creating jobs for mountain peoples, and highlighted the demand for food and other commodities in rural markets. She emphasized that Snow Leopard Trek promotes ecologically-friendly tourism and assists local communities to benefit from tourism.

Dean Cooper, Parallax, said that Parallax examines energy-related needs and demands in Southern Africa and focuses on renewable energy sources in rural areas. He noted that the SBC increases small businesses' participation in influencing the public and private sectors, and in developing policies and actions.

Paul Kapelus and Mokhethi Moshoeshe, African Institute of Corporate Citizenship (AICC), said that AICC focuses on: promoting corporate social responsibility, especially in the finance sector; conducting research on social risk management; and strengthening African leadership through practical solutions and networks. Kapelus and Moshoeshe noted that AICC works with the private sector, governments, and NGOs.



Regina de Castro, Natu-Science Phyto Repellents, explains that increasing the by-products of Andiroba's oil benefits local Amazon tribes.

More information:

<http://www.csmworld.org>
<http://www.designinc.co.zw>
<http://www.parallaxonline.net>
<http://www.snowleopardtreks.biz>
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Sustainable development: From concept to action

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Dakar Djiri, Minister of Environment of Burkina Faso, shared Burkina Faso's experience of developing a national sustainable development strategy and welcomed the publication.

Berry Dalal-Clayton and Stephen Bass, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), explained that the book was developed on the basis of a multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange. Bass noted that the book integrates the best available mechanisms for participation, analysis and financing, and represents a menu of tools and approaches, as well as examples of developing strategies. The book explains how to: generate data; start and improve strategy; ensure public involvement; communicate between stakeholders; take decisions; secure a financial basis; and monitor the process and outcomes of national sustainable development strategies.

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