

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the fifth edition of the World Summit Newsletter of the [Heinrich Böll Foundation](#), Washington DC.

This newsletter wishes to give an update on the WSSD preparation process, one week before the civil society forum, and ten days before the official start of the Summit. The newsletter will focus on three main subjects: First, it wants to give an overview over the official preparations since Bali. Second, it focuses on specific developments in the United States and the European Union, since the Bali PrepCom showed that they play a crucial role on the final stretch to a successful outcome. Last but not least, this newsletter provides latest updates on organizational and logistical matters at the WSSD, at the Global People's Forum, and gives an overview on the events hosted by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Böll Forum.

Due to the weak results of Bali, lots of commentators started to decry the failure of the WSSD. But many other players, such as the South African, Brazilian, and Indonesian governments, the EU, and many NGOs are doing what they can to help the WSSD become a success. They have two major goals: First, to resist any governmental approach to weaken the Rio Principles, and second, to achieve an implementation schedule within the Plan of Action including mandatory obligations for every party.

"What is at stake an the Johannesburg Summit?", this is one of the favorite expressions when US-NGOs discuss their goals and strategies. A popular answer is that we should lower our expectations and approach the WSSD as a starting point for new campaigns on sustainable global politics. This summit is a one-time-every-decade opportunity to have the world's attention for sustainable development, as we experienced it in Stockholm 1972 and Rio 1992. It is a unique opportunity for the global civil society to gather and to build coalitions for an ecological and socially fair world.

Enjoy this fifth edition,

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From Bali to Johannesburg - WSSD on the Home Stretch

The UN is expecting more than 100 political leaders and around 60.000 delegates to attend the WSSD. Hence, there is no doubt that the WSSD will become the largest UN-conference in history; yet whether its achievements will be historic remains open. After the failure of the last [PrepCom in Bali](#), there has been a lot of diplomatic activity to accomplish the Summit's results, but governments had decided in Bali not to negotiate officially before the World Summit in Johannesburg. The UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, and the South African government, however, invited the delegations to arrive in Johannesburg two days earlier than initially planned in order to have more time for negotiations.

After Bali, "only" about 25% of the [Draft Plan Of Implementation](#) remained to be negotiated. This does not sound like too much. So, government officials, coming back home from Bali, told their public about the success of Bali: Governments had agreed upon 75% of the Plan of Action. However, crucial parts of important chapters, such as the Introduction (Chapter I.), Globalization (V.) and Means of Implementation (IX.) are still in brackets.

The main disagreement between governments exists about

- a) how to describe and deal with the effects of globalization on developing countries;
- b) which specific targets and timetables can be set for implementation; and
- c) which financial contributions the rich countries are willing to make to fight against poverty, diseases, and environmental degradation in poor countries.

The [Political Declaration](#), at this time, only exists as a list of bullet point suggestions, since there had been no time for negotiations in Bali, and since there remain fundamental conceptual differences between the U.S., the EU, and the G77+China.

Three relevant meetings took place in the meantime, at which particularly the governments of South Africa, Indonesia and Brazil, the UN Secretary-General and the WSSD Secretary-General, Nitin Desai, started initiatives to speed up with the Johannesburg agenda:

From June 23 to June 25, they met with members of the Swedish and the British governments as well as many UN and NGO representatives at the "Pass The Torch"-Ceremony in Rio de Janeiro, symbolizing the connection between the past Rio and the future Johannesburg Summit. The governments of South Africa, Brazil and Indonesia had built a task force to reinforce diplomatic efforts for the WSSD.

This new "WSSD-Troika" declared that a failure of the Summit would not be an option, and President Thabo Mbeki traveled to the G8 Summit in Kananaskis/ Canada to convince the world's biggest economic powers of the necessary commitment to the WSSD. There, Kofi Annan also suggested a "Friends of the Chair" meeting at the United Nations in New York, which took eventually place on July 17. Annan explained to journalists that this one-day-talk was supposed to a) give the delegations an idea of what is going to happen in Johannesburg, and to b) improve the atmosphere between the delegates.

According to a press briefing by Duminsano Shadrack Kumalo, the South African UN Ambassador, representatives of 27 countries agreed:

- a) not to renegotiate the contents of the Doha and the Monterrey Declarations, and to relate the Johannesburg outcome to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- b) to retain the Rio Principles, in particular the Precautionary Principle and the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility; and
- c) to hold WSSD pre-meetings from August 23 to 26; which has been officially accepted by the WSSD Secretary-General Nitin Desai.

Jan Pronk, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General to the WSSD, admits that the UN strategy for the Summit is at risk. In his opinion, too much effort was put into reaching consensus on general topics like the interpretation of globalization effects, the retaining of the Rio Principles or the acceptance of the Doha and Monterrey outcomes.

Additionally, the whole debate about financial contributions, specific targets and timetables would concentrate too heavily on voluntary public-private partnerships - the so-called "Type-2-Partnerships". These issues would not lead to a strong political declaration to take political action for sustainability, since specific obligatory targets were missing.

NGO Demands: Fill in the Blank of the Jo'burg Agenda

Most NGO activists are convinced that the WSSD provides a great opportunity. They insist, however, that any agreement must include binding commitments and specific components that can later be used to measure and evaluate the achievements of governments. NGOs address the five key areas laid out by Kofi Annan in the WEHAB agenda (Water, Energy, Health, Agricultural Productivity, and Biodiversity) and make suggestions how to solve the problems while fighting poverty and enable economic development without injustice and further environmental degradation.

Above all, they criticize the current shape of globalization, and call for a shift away from further trade liberalization and privatization neglecting local economies and endangering existing sustainable production and market structures. The conflict about current policies is most obvious in the debate about Type-II-Partnerships, and about the responsibilities of industrialized countries to financially assist and enable sustainable development in developing countries.

As a result, many NGOs decided to mainly concentrate on the goal of preventing the WSSD from backrolling the Rio Principles and from "Green Washing" the Doha and Monterrey Declarations. Moreover, NGOs try to ensure that Type-II-Partnerships are framed by environmentally and socially sound guidelines and have to follow transparent as well as binding regulations. For example, Greenpeace started an initiative for reasonable Type-II-Partnerships in the energy sector, while the North American National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and others are focusing on the water sector.

In this light, NGOs are putting most efforts into global governance issues: the relationship between Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the WTO, the reform of

the UN environment and development institutions, the framing of Type-II-Partnerships, and corporate accountability of the private sector.

Most civil society players have put up with the fact that the World Summit for Sustainable Development won't be a major step forward. They came to the conclusion they should use the Summit to point out the failure of the governments and to build coalitions with those forces which are willing to re-invent the global system for sustainable development.

One early goal of the World Summit won't be achieved: the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. While the Climate Change Treaty often stands for the entire Rio Conference, it won't go into force in Johannesburg, since not enough signatures could be collected in time.

What to do about the United States? Government vs. NGOs

According to Victor Menotti, [International Forum on Globalization](#) (IFG), it would be a mistake to think that the US-government was not taking the WSSD seriously, or was not having a proper strategy for the negotiations. The fact that President George W. Bush and perhaps even Secretary of State, Colin Powell, are not going to Johannesburg may be more understood as an act of symbolism expressing that the U.S. government would not need this summit. Menotti, however, explains that the U.S. would again send, by far, the largest government delegation; likely led by Paula Dobriansky, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs. The game of "Who will be in the Delegation" has not been finished, even the question of whether or not Bush goes is officially open, although no one expects him to go at this point.

Menotti writes in his article "[Exporting Enron Environmentalism: The Bush Vision for Johannesburg](#)": "The Bush vision for Johannesburg shows more strategic foresight than almost anything the unilateralist, free trader has proposed in any international arena to date. What has been revealed 'on the road to Johannesburg' is a grand plan to permanently incapacitate the United Nations as an institution to meaningfully address the twin crises of global poverty and ecological decline." U.S. government officials describe the position differently. Everybody from Secretary of State Colin Powell to the head of the delegation in Bali, David van Hoogstraten, emphasized the importance of the World Summit for Sustainable Development for the current U.S. administration.

The strategy of the U.S. government seems to show good will but avoid concrete commitment and actions. There has been no change since Bali. The U.S. delegation made clear to U.S. NGOs in a series of informal meetings in Washington DC that it prefers not to see any intergovernmental commitments but values a great deal the number of initiated and foreseen Type-II-Partnerships.

Critics insinuate the U.S. goals are to weaken the ability of the United Nations to establish an effective global environmental regime, to open new markets for the U.S. companies by forcing developing countries to privatize their public services; such as water, sanitation, or energy, and to use the WSSD to establish codes of conducts of good governance for countries that want to receive development aid – as they tried in Doha and Monterrey.

In the current campaigns for the November Congressional elections, many, mostly Democratic, candidates publicly criticize the administration for its global environmental strategy. Additionally, on July 17, Democrat Attorneys-General of eleven U.S. States wrote a letter to President Bush asking him to take action against global warming. According to an article in the [New York Times](#), they were trying to take advantage of the fact that in May of this year, even the Bush administration admitted the existence of man-made global warming without, however, initializing steps against it.

Even among Republican Congressmen, Bush has been facing some criticism. Among the few outspoken is Senator John McCain, supported by the U.S. public: A [recent poll](#) shows 76% of Americans think their government should act on global warming with laws and not rely on voluntary market-based measures endorsed by the White House.

U.S. NGOs realized towards the end of Bali that their government, and thus, their own campaign will play a crucial role on the home stretch to the Johannesburg Summit. Inspired by the apparent quote by WSSD Chair Emil Salim “So what can we do about the United States?” they launched a major networking and public awareness effort in order to pressure the Bush administration.

Right after Bali they met on a weekly basis and set up a [U.S. NGO position paper](#), a media campaign, and lobbied the administration to adopt a more flexible and progressive strategy in Johannesburg. This coalition, formed by [CIEL](#), [Citizens Network for Sustainable Development](#), [Earth Day Network](#), [Friends of the Earth](#), [Natural Resources Defense Council](#), [National Wildlife Federation](#), [Sierra Club](#), [World Resources Institute](#), [Worldwatch Institute](#) and others provided an amazing amount of motivation, optimism and energy.

The core goals of this coalition are to raise awareness and to encourage engagement in calling for national leadership to promote sustainability. This is seen as a contrast to the current promotion of the rights of corporations and industry by the White House, according the strategy paper of the U.S. NGOs’ Media Working Group.

The International Forum on Globalization (IFG) also launched a congressional sign-on letter to President Bush, framed by a public campaign demanding to “Make Your Own Congressional Representative Sign On”. Shortly after the beginning of the campaign, already eight members of Congress signed (Earl Blumenauer, Edward Markey, Hilda Solis, Barbara Lee, John Olver, George Miller, Michel Honda and Frank Pallone). IFG also held a series of Teach-Ins in order to mobilize U.S. civil society organizations for the WSSD.

It remains to be seen whether necessary public attention will be achieved with press briefings and sign-up campaigns organized short-notice. The current scandals in “Corporate America”, however, may help create a good opportunity to focus public attention on WSSD issues such as corporate accountability. The government just launched a new set of laws in this matter; so why not take it to the international level?

Risking the Good Guy Image ? The Performance of the EU

In contrast to the U.S. President, all European Heads of State will attend the Johannesburg Summit. Britain's Tony Blair, France's Jacques Chirac, and Germany's Gerhard Schröder were only the first to announce their travel plans. Although this reflects the importance of the Summit to the European governments, it does not necessarily guarantee European support for a successful outcome.

From the second to the fourth PrepCom, the EU was represented by the Spanish government serving as the President of the European Union. The Spanish delegation had been criticized for a rather weak performance during the PrepComs, neither stepping up against a tough U.S. delegation at the negotiation table nor pursuing its progressive environmental agenda as it has in the past.

On July 1, the EU Presidency switched from Spain to Denmark. That country's recently elected center-right government will head the EU delegation in Johannesburg. Observers of the informal meetings in New York say that the Danish Presidency started the preparations with more motivation and talent than the Spanish one, but doubts remain about its willingness to commit to binding agreements. The resistance of the U.S. might come in handy to the European Commission.

The EU environment ministers met in Soenderborg/Denmark on July 23, to discuss their WSSD strategy. While criticizing the US-positions, they called for real commitments of the OECD-countries. EU Development Commissioner Poul Nielson and EU Environment Commissioner Margot Wallström stressed the importance of a success in Johannesburg both for North-South as well as for world trade relations. Both pointed out that a failure of the Johannesburg Summit would deepen the gap between rich and the poor countries. In their view, this could also disrupt the Doha and Monterrey processes by deteriorating the negotiation climate.

Other EU officials stated that it would be necessary to "issue a clear action plan and timetables [in Johannesburg] to provide access to water, sanitation and electricity to developing nations and set aims for reducing environmental harms." The EU Environment Ministers have chosen five priorities for the WSSD:

- A) drafting a 10-year plan for sustainable consumption and production;
- B) reversing the decline in biological diversity;
- C) action to deal with hazardous chemicals;
- D) delivering clean water and sanitation to the world's poor;
- E) increasing the use of renewable energy.

The European Commission itself is active in lobbying for its EU Water Initiative, a Type-II-based approach, to implement better water and sanitation systems in developing countries.

The EU also declared support of some specific goals and timetables:

- A) The WSSD should decide to halve the number of people without access to sanitation by 2015;
- B) the WSSD should decide that by 2010, 15% of the world energy production is supposed to come from renewable energy;

The German government was proactively involved in the Friends of the Chair meeting in New York. Germany's Environment Minister was praised for his personal engagement. The red-green coalition government has made it a major priority to bring the World Summit for Sustainable Development to an successful conclusion. Apart from its political investment, it also contributed an additional eight million Euro for the organizational preparations of the Summit.

WSSD - A Survival Guide

Many NGO representatives will come to the World Summit without having been to any of the PrepComs or to any major United Nations conference, but even the well experienced NGO participants await their arrival in Johannesburg with fearful eyes. It is going to be the largest UN conference, including two alternative civil society summits. Thousands of people from all over the world will land in this city. The major venues are spread all over the city, and zillions of side events and workshops, rallies and demonstrations, formal and informal negotiations, hearings and briefings will challenge everybody who attends the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

This list of links and pieces of information is only a small attempt to bring more light into the labyrinth called WSSD:

Map of Johannesburg and the Various Venues as well as Accommodations:

www.worldsummit2002.org/download/joburg_overview.doc

Map of the Global People's Forum and the Böll Forum:

www.worldsummit2002.org/boell@wssd/boellforum.htm

Official UN WSSD Website with Agenda, Documents, and Regulations:

www.johannesburgsummit.org

Official Website of the Global People's Forum

www.worldsummit.org.za

Before the Departure:

South Africa requires a visa for entering the country, which cannot be obtained upon arrival. Only 48 countries are waived. Please find more information at:

www.joburgsummit2002.com/gettingtosummit/visas.asp

South Africa also requires proof of Yellow Fever Immunization from visitors of certain countries. Find a list of these countries at:

www.joburgsummit2002.com/gettingtosummit/health_issues.asp. Please bring an international vaccination or immunization certificate with your passport. Visitors without this certificate might be refused entry to South Africa.

Access to and Getting Around at Sandton – The Venue for the World Summit

This information was provided by [Zehra Aydin](#), Major Group Program Co-Ordination, WSSD Secreteriat, New York:

PRE-REGISTRATION

The deadline to pre-register to participate in the WSSD is August 16. Please note that this deadline will be applied STRICTLY --- we will NOT be able to add new participants after this deadline or accept on-site pre-registration requests from major group organizations. Please make sure all your representatives are pre-registered by the deadline. Pre-registration can be done online at the following web site address: http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/major_groups/preregister_process.html. The site will prompt you to use the ID and Password, which were already provided to accredited organizations. If you have difficulty with online pre-registration, please contact: summitregister@un.org.

Pre-registered individuals will receive a personal confirmation letter. THEY MUST HAVE A COPY OF THIS LETTER WITH THEM WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN JOHANNESBURG. The UN Registration Center is inside Zone 1. Entry into Zone 1 requires a UN Pass. Upon arrival and before obtaining your pass, you can enter Zone 1 ONLY by showing the confirmation letter and a valid picture ID such as your passport to the local security staff.

REGISTRATION

The UN Registration Center will be opened on the 19th of August and will remain open through the 4th of September. The Center is housed in a large tent located in the Parking Lot behind Sandton Library (between Rivonia and West Avenues). The Center's working hours will be as follows:

Monday, 19 August	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday, 20 August	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Wednesday, 21 August	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday, 22 August	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday, 23 August	9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 24 August	9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sunday, 25 August	9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Monday, 26 August	8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Tuesday, 27 August	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesday, 28 August	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Thursday, 29 August	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Friday, 30 August	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday, 31 August	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sunday, 01 September	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Monday, 02 September	8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Tuesday, 03 September	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Wednesday, 04 September	8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Center will have three sections: (i) Governments/IGOs and UN Agencies, (ii) Media, and (iii) Major Groups. Please follow the signs for "Major Groups" to obtain your UN pass.

OFFICIAL MEETINGS

The official meeting of the WSSD will take place in Sandton Convention Center (SCC-- located between Alice Lane and Maude Street, accross from Sandton Shopping Mall). The building is open to accredited NGOs and other Major Groups who have obtained a pass from the UN Registration Center. However, due to very large number of

participants, safety and security concerns may demand that on some day(s) or periods parts or all of the building is closed to additional participants. The WSSD Secretariat will announce these days and will establish a system of secondary passes. These secondary passes will be distributed from the Major Group working room in SCC, at least a day before the restrictions are expected to be in effect. At this time, Monday 26th of August (opening session) and Monday 2 September appear to be two such days on which a very large number of participants are expected to descend on the building creating a serious building safety concern. UN Security may establish unexpected security or safety measures depending on the number of people present in the building. Please cooperate with the UN Security officers whose main preoccupation is your safety and security.

MAJOR GROUP WORKING ROOM in SCC

A large working room in SCC that will be available to caucus and strategy meetings of major groups throughout the Summit. This room is on the entry floor of SCC and has computers and a copier to assist with your work. Caucus meetings will be set up in this room and coordinated by the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Services (NGLS, ngls@un.org).

ORIENTATION MEETING FOR MAJOR GROUPS

WSSD Secretariat and the NGLS will provide an orientation to major groups on Sunday 25 August 2002, from 10 am to 1 pm in the Plenary Hall of the SCC. We would especially encourage those participants who are relatively new to the WSSD process, or to a UN meeting, to attend this orientation meeting. Additional briefings will be arranged and announced in the course of the Summit in SCC.

PROGRAM OF THE SUMMIT

The draft program of the Summit meetings in SCC is available on the official WSSD web site. The program also includes list of approved side events. Web site address is www.johannesburgsummit.org

Programs of numerous parallel events can be accessed through the WSSD web site by following the links under "Parallel Events" section of the site's first page. Events making a list of over 100 pages are taking place throughout the City of Johannesburg and some are taking place in other cities in South Africa, making the Summit's experience richer.

WHILE IN SCC

Plenary meetings and informals of the Main committee are open to non-governmental actors and media. Meetings that are 'informal informals', governmental contact groups, as well as those of the 'Vienna group' are closed to all but the governmental delegates. Please cooperate with UN Security Officers who will be monitoring access into the rooms where closed meetings are taking place.

Demonstrations and similar actions will not be permitted inside the SCC. The Host Country has made arrangements to allow such actions outside SCC, based on South African traditions and laws. Please consult the following web site for further information: www.joburgsummit2002.com

The UN Security has prepared a set of guidelines for all WSSD Participants. Copies will be available at the UN Registration Center. Please pick up a copy and be familiar with its contents.

The Major Groups team of the WSSD Secretariat will be on site starting the 17th of August. Our local contacts together with those of other colleagues in the UN WSSD team will be circulated once we have the necessary local information.

Access to the Global People's Forum

In order to access the Global People's Forum, participants need a UN accreditation as well as a registration for the [Global People's Forum](#). The deadline for the registration is August 12, and there is a fee of U.S.-\$150.

Side Events at Sandton

Please check the list of approved side events at:

http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/basic_info/sideevents.html

Events at the Global People's Forum

Please check event calendar at: www.worldsummitorg.za

The Heinrich Böll Foundation @ WSSD

The Böll Forum

The Heinrich Böll Foundation has its own permanent venue at the Global People's Forum called the [Böll Forum](#). It will be the location of numerous events hosted by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and its international project partners between August 20 and September 5.

You can find the Böll Forum in Hall 23 of the Bateleurs Convention Centre at NASREC.

Events @ the Böll Forum

A complete overview of all events is available at:

www.worldsummit2002.org/boell@wssd/planner.htm

Here is a selection of events at the Böll Forum:

August 22, 9am – 6pm

World Summit for Beginners

This Teach-In in co-operation with [Danish 92](#) and the [Ford Foundation](#) intends to introduce the issues of the World Summit and the possibilities of NGOs to influence the negotiations to newbies on global UN processes. It will provide sound background information on what's at stake in Johannesburg as well as detailing strategies and methods of NGOs to get their message heard at the World Summit.

August 24 - 26

Just Solutions -- A Better World Is Possible

[The Greens/European Free Alliance Group in the European Parliament](#), in co-operation with the Heinrich Boell Foundation, will hold a three-day Conference, entitled "Just Solutions -- A Better World Is Possible" to mark the opening of the World Summit. Ministers, UN agencies, NGOs, international organisations and representatives of Industry will participate in a series of panel debates focussing on some of the most pressing issues of sustainability, with a strong emphasis on the African Continent.

August 25; 6pm – 8pm

Grand Opening and Launch of the Jo'Burg Memo

The Boell Forum will be one of the focus areas of the Global People's Forum at the World Summit. Its formal opening should not be missed. The Opening will also see a presentation of the [Jo'Burg Memo](#), a cornerstone of the Foundation's contributions to the Johannesburg Summit, as well as a theatre play "Fair Wealth" and a challenging debate on the crucial issues at stake in Johannesburg.

August 26, 27, 28, 31; September 1,3; 4pm – 6pm

"Uncovering Green Wash" – Alternative Reports

On several days throughout the Global People's Forum, the Heinrich Boell Foundation provides the space for the presentation of alternative reports made by NGOs in various countries as a critique of national governments' assessments of their implementation of Agenda 21 since Rio 1992. August 26 will see the launch of the report "[Uncovering 'GreenWash' -- Challenging our Governments into Action](#)", a compilation of these so called "shadow reports".

August 26 – September 2; 6pm – 8pm

Debating the Jo'Burg Memo/Theatre Fair Wealth

Every evening during the World Summit, the Boell Forum will witness an unusual combination of two events: a short theatre play and a subsequent debate on the themes of the Jo'Burg Memo, featuring the key challenges for the World Summit itself. The same play will be performed every day, while the debate will have a different focus each evening. The themes will be drawn from the Jo'Burg Memo and discussed by two to four speakers.

August 27; 1:30pm – 3:30pm

NEPAD: The Path to Sustainable Development for Africa

August 29; 3pm – 6pm

Challenging Type-II-Partnerships: How to Built Sound Partnerships for Water Security

The Heinrich Boell Foundation and the [National Wildlife Federation](#) invite governments, businesses and non-governmental organisations to a [workshop](#) to scrutinise Type-II-Partnerships launched in Johannesburg and to discuss how the urgent but open

questions e.g. on monitoring and accountability could be answered to ensure healthy water for people and nature in the coming decades.

September 1; 2pm – 4pm

The Role of Export Credit Agencies in Sustainable Development

The [Center for International Environmental Law](#) (CIEL) in collaboration with Urgewald, Germany and Friends of the Earth, Japan, are convening a panel to discuss Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) and the need to reform their operations, with a particular focus on improving transparency.

September 2; 11am – 4pm

Global Sustainable Energy Strategy

As a constructive contribution to the debates on sustainable energy, the Heinrich Boell Foundation has commissioned a discussion paper at the [Öko-Institut](#). Elaborated with collaborators from across the globe, the paper focuses on key strategies with a potential for consensus among the most diverse actors: energy efficiency and renewable energies.

Please check: www.worldsummit2002.org/boell@wssd/index.htm for updates.

Böll Events @ Other Venues

A complete list is available at: www.worldsummit2002.org/boell@wssd/planner.htm

August 25; 1am – 1pm

Media Briefing on the World Summit for Sustainable Development

IUCN Environment Centre

This [media background briefing](#) will introduce press and key participants to issues relevant to the World Summit drawing on the knowledge of world-renowned experts and the experience and credibility of the Heinrich Boell Foundation and the [Worldwatch Institute](#) in providing information on issues of environment and international development.

August 26 – September 4; 9am – 10am

Boell Breakfast Briefings

Venue to be confirmed

The Böll Breakfast Briefings are a series of nine concentrated work meetings at breakfast time during the World Summit. Each meeting will address one of the key issues that will be at stake in Johannesburg. The series is meant to provide an environment where key stakeholders from governments, intergovernmental organisations, civil society and the private sector can meet and discuss their positions in a quiet and closed surrounding close to the venue of the official summit.

August 27; 5pm – 6:15pm

Book Launch: Global Environmental Governance - Options & Opportunities

IUCN Environment Center, 135 Rivonia Road, Sandton,

The Yale Center for Environmental Law and the Heinrich Böll Foundation present a newly released [book](#) about policy research on global environmental governance.

August 27; 6:30pm – 8pm

**Theory and Practice of Environmental Governance
at the Regional and Global Levels**

Sandton Convention Center

The Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and the [Environmental Law Institute](#) (ELI) host a [round table](#) discussing the need for multi-level environmental governance and strategies for strengthening governance structures.

What's next?

As a conclusion of this newsletters series, there will be a sixth edition after the World Summit for Sustainable Development focusing on the outcome and making an assessment of where the process will move in the years to come.

Sources and more Information

Internet Resources on WSSD

Citizens Network for Sustainable Development: <http://citnet.org>

CorpWatch's Earth Summit Site: www.earthsummit.biz

Danish 92 Group: <http://www.rio10.dk>

Earth Bulletin Summary of WSSD PrepCom IV:

<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/download/pdf/enb2241e.pdf>

Earth Bulletin Summary of WSSD PrepCom III:

<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/vol22/enb2229e.html#analysis>

Friends of the Earth international's WSSD Site: www.rio-plus-10.org

Greening the WSSD: www.greeningthewssd.com

Heinrich Böll Foundation's World Summit 2002 Site: <http://www.worldsummit2002.org>

Jo'burg Memo: <http://www.joburgmemo.org>

Jo'burg 2002 Coalition (France): <http://collectifjoburg2002.org>

Linkages – WSSD Portal of IISD: <http://wssd.info>

National Organizing Committee for the fourth PrepCom in Bali: <http://pc-wssd.com> and www.baliprepcom.org

Nordic NGO Positions: <http://www.rio10.no>

Official WSSD Website: <http://www.johannesburgsummit.org>

People's Forum in Bali: <http://jakartapeoplesforum.org>

South African NGO Forum for the World Summit on Sustainable Development:
<http://www.worldsummit.org.za>

Stakeholder Forum: <http://www.earthsummit2002.org>

Sustainable Development Issues Network: <http://www.sdissues.net>

U.S. State Department on Sustainable Development:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/develop/>

Documents

Agenda 21: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21.htm>

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety:
<http://www.biodiv.org/doc/legal/cartagena-protocol-en.pdf>

Convention on Biological Diversity: <http://www.biodiv.org/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants:
http://irptc.unep.ch/pops/POPs_Inc/dipcon/meetingdocs/conf-2/en/conf-2e.pdf

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development:
<http://www.unep.org/Documents/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163>

Forrest Declaration:
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-3annex3.htm>

Convention to Combat Desertification:
<http://www.unccd.int/convention/text/pdf/conv-eng.pdf>

Kyoto Protocol: <http://www.unfccc.org/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>

Framework Convention on Climate Change:
<http://www.unfccc.org/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>

Prior Informed Consent: http://www.pic.int/finale.htm#convention_text_e

Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks:
<http://heiwwww.unige.ch/humanrts/resolutions/49/121GA1994.html>

NGOs

Canadian Environmental Network: <http://www.cen-rce.org/wssd/>

Center of Concern: <http://www.coc.org>

Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL): www.ciel.org

Centre for Science and Environment: <http://www.cseindia.org>

Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO): <http://www.conferenceofngos.org>

CorpWatch: www.corpwatch.org

Earth Day Network: www.earthday.net

ECO-Forum: <http://www.eco-forum.org>

Friends of the Earth International: <http://www.foei.org>

Focus on the Global South: <http://www.focusweb.org/>

Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung: <http://www.forumue.de>

Global Policy Forum: <http://www.globalpolicy.org>

Greenpeace International: <http://www.greenpeace.org>

Inter Action, American Council for Voluntary International Action:
<http://www.interaction.org>

International Institute for Environment and Development: <http://www.iied.org/wssd/>

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): <http://www.iisd.ca/>
<http://www.iisd.org>

International Forum on Globalization: www.ifg.org

IUCN – The World Conservation Union U.S.: <http://www.iucnus.org>

National Wildlife Federation: <http://www.nwf.org>

Natural Resources Defense Council: <http://www.nrdc.org>

Northern Clearinghouse, NGO Steering Committee for the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development: <http://www.csdngo.org/csdngo>

SAPRIN (Structural Adjustment Participatory Review International Network):
<http://www.igc.org/dgap/saprin/>

Sierra Club: www.sierraclub.org

Stakeholder Forum: <http://www.earthsummit2002.org>

Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden: <http://www.bicc.de/sef/index.html>

Social Watch: <http://www.socialwatch.org/>

Sustain US: <http://www.sustainus.org/>

Tata Energy and Resources Institute North America: <http://www.terina.org>

Terre des Hommes: <http://www.tdh.de>

Third World Network: <http://www.twinside.org.sg/>

Women's Edge: <http://www.womensedge.org>

Women's Environmental and Development Organization (WEDO) <http://www.wedo.org/>

World Economy, Ecology & Development (WEED): <http://www.weedbonn.org>

World Resources Institute: www.wri.org

Worldwatch Institute: <http://www.worldwatch.org>

World Wildlife Fund for Nature: <http://www.panda.org>

International Organizations

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecosoc/>

International Monetary Fund (IMF): <http://www.imf.org>

United Nations (UN): <http://www.un.org>

UN Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD): <http://www.unctad.org>

UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD): <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev>

UN Development Programme (UNDP): <http://www.undp.org>

UN Environmental Programme (UNEP): <http://www.unep.org>

UN Homepage for the WSSD: <http://www.johannesburgsummit.org>

UN Secretariat on Climate Change: <http://www.unfccc.org>

UN Secretariat on Biological Diversity: <http://www.biodiv.org>

UN Secretariat to Combat Desertification: <http://www.unccd.int/main.php>

UN Security Council: <http://www.un.org/peace>

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

World Trade Organization (WTO): <http://www.wto.org>

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