

Statement of European Regional Consultation Meeting for the 8th UNEP Global Civil Society Forum 23-25 October 2006, Geneva, Switzerland

1.0. Globalisation, UNEP and the environment

1.1 Introduction

A sound, healthy and sustainable environment is a prerequisite for a globalisation process that will “establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained” as well as promoting “social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.”¹ The goal of such a globalisation process will ultimately create healthy livelihoods, a socially just and equitable society where equal opportunities for all may exist realising that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”²

Our world has never been richer in global resources, nor has its peoples had access to more information, research and technology, or had a deeper and more complete understanding of the complexities that tie all organisms together in a globalised unit. The process of globalisation has given us this.

At the same time, our world has never been exposed to such a combination of threats to our stability, survival, sustainability and security, while the wealth gap between nations and within nations becomes ever wider. The process of globalisation has given us this as well.

By using the wealth of our present knowledge and resources, human and natural, the distance between the two different processes of globalisation can be dramatically reduced if not totally abolished. UNEP is in a unique position to start the process of positive globalisation, and start it now.

We, representatives of civil society in ROE, consequently urge the delegations at the 24th UNEP GC to accomplish the above. To do so, they must consider and decide that the unique opportunities found in globalisation be used to:

- Apply and use the Millennium Ecosystem Approach as a norm setting standard for globalisation and subject international financing systems to the values found in this approach;
- promote the production of sustainably sound, economically affordable and environmentally acceptable energy production;
- halt development of nuclear facilities as they are neither safe, nor environmentally and economically sound and sustainable and highly precarious from a security point of view;
- make sure that decisions taken globally to promote trade relations are made subject to environmental regulations and demands including those found in the MEAs;
- promote the precautionary principle and promote sustainable development safeguarding the environment and promoting social equity;

¹ Quoting from the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations.

² Quoted from Article 1 in the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

- ensure the normative and standard setting bodies and standards developed by the UN, is not used as a ceiling reducing environmental demands and standards, nor subjecting them to trade regulations as promoted at the WTO, as well as in regional and bilateral bodies;
- turn the GMEF into a forum concentrating on dealing with serious threats to the environment and make this a platform for Ministers of Environment to speak out forcefully on these environmental challenges;
- use the ongoing reform process pertaining to environment, the System Wide Coherence Panel Outcome document when it is finalised and the reform process on UNEP to promote and keep the demands for a strong environmental agency, at a minimum on agency level, possibly as a UNEO or WEO alive and active;
- use the opportunity called for by the reform process to shed new light on the need to develop enforcement of compliance and dispute settlement and liability mechanisms under the MEAs as well as to reintroduce voting mechanisms on environmental decisions so as not allow non-parties and non-complying state parties to inhibit progress, as well as further explore and develop the IEG process;
- promote and further enhance national capacity building as outlined in the Bali Plan of Action³
- ensure that NGOs are recognised as active and responsible players with all rights granted to NGOs under paragraph 71 of the UN Charter; and that NGOs and Major Groups as defined in Agenda 21 be permitted to participate in UNEP processes, including the IEG process and seek to further develop the UNEP national committees;
- accept the rights of Indigenous Peoples and make sure their efforts to preserve their cultures and knowledge base and way of life and not be obliterated by the forces of globalisation.

1.2. Operational principles

Civil society has time and again expressed the need to develop universal and acceptable standards for participation and access for all stakeholders to the intergovernmental system.

Historically UNEP was among the first UN entities to allow the NGO community to participate in its many proceedings. NGOs were present at the very making of UNEP at the Stockholm conference in 1972. NGOs are and will always be important to UNEP. In the suggested Programme of Work for UNEP for the period 2006 - 2007, there were almost 70 references to NGOs and Civil Society in the implementation of the programme.

The fact that NGOs and other representatives of Civil Society may still be barred from some key processes and proceedings of the Governing Council is neither in tune with UNEP's historical legacy nor with the global calls for better transparency and good governance.

Stressing the importance of Civil Society at the implementation level, Governments – in decision GC/SS/VII.5 adopted in 2002 – decided that UNEP's Civil Society strategy should "provide clear

³ Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, as adopted by the High -level Open -ended Intergovernmental Working Group on an Intergovernmental Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building at its third session, in Bali, Indonesia, on 4 December 2004.

direction to the secretariat to ensure that all programmes take into account opportunities for multi-stakeholder participation in design, implementation, monitoring, and dissemination.”

Civil Society is pleased to respond to this mandate and suggest the following operational principles be utilised in all future UNEP work:

1. Ecosystem services

UNEP should promote ecosystem services at all levels including local, sub national, national and regional levels.

2. Public Awareness

An important aspect of UNEP's mandate is to work in enhancing public awareness on the environment. In particular stakeholders can and do play a significant role in IWRM (International Water and River Management) and this should be strengthened in UNEP's work in this area.

3. Public participation

In UNEP's water policy and programmes its activities should be consistent with the basic principles of transparency, public awareness and participation, UNEP should also promote public awareness and participation in their development of work on water and sanitation issues.

4. Support for stakeholder involvement in UNEP Activities

Stakeholders express their concern about the problems many of them had in attending the recent GPA Conference in Beijing. They are also concerned that they were not able to attend all the sessions of the drafting group. In all UNEP-related meetings stakeholders should be able to play the same role. The Major Groups and Stakeholders branch should produce in consultation with governments and stakeholders a model for all UNEP meetings, which should then be put to the Governing Council. If UNEP is serious about its partnership with stakeholders they need to be much more proactive with governments to persuade them that the involvement of stakeholders is a critical aspect of policy development and implementation.

5. Building capacity at the national level

The Bali Strategic Plan offers an opportunity to work at the country level on capacity building and technology transfer activities. UNEP should support work by stakeholders including governments on developing multi-stakeholder approaches including the transboundary basins.

6. Partnerships

Partnerships in the area of water and sanitation should aim to deliver the global environmental agreements. Partnerships are often not underpinned with adequate finance to enable them to fulfil their potential and make sure that success stories could be replicated. Funding for partnerships should be seen as new and additional resources both from intergovernmental organisations, governments and stakeholders. As many stakeholders have said at WSSD and subsequently at UN CSD meetings partnerships need to be evaluated and quantified effectively to ensure they are contributing to the delivery of the global agreements.

7. Support partnership with Local and Regional Government

At present UNEP's focus on national governments for work on river basins should extend to building a partnership with Local Government through ICLEI and Regional Government through Network for Regional Government 4 Sustainable Development (NRG 4SD).

2. Specific areas of concern in regard to globalisation.

2.1 Education awareness and stakeholder participation

Effective public education regarding the principles of sustainable development and on public participation is essential for the integration of environment into development decision-making. An expansion of this work at national level supported by international programmes should be a priority.

UN policies on public participation, including those based on multi-stakeholder processes and the Major Group concept, environmental accounting and social equity must be made mandatory and integrated elements of NSDS (National Sustainable Development Strategies). To counter the negative effects of globalisation, government delegates at the UNEP GC should make efforts to facilitate further establishment and strengthening of national multi-stakeholder councils for sustainable development.

2.2 International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

An important aspect of globalisation is the inter-relationship between the international financial institutions as well as private financing on the one hand and UN environmental standard-setting and policy-making processes on the other. IFIs and commercial banks have not adequately integrated the latter processes into their activities and decision-making. Some IFIs and commercial banks have mechanisms for considering the environmental, social, human rights and gender equity aspects in their policies and programmes, but most of these are largely confined to the periphery of decision-making and programme evaluation and have few impacts on programme implementation.

To curb negative effects of globalisation, IFIs must develop mechanisms to identify the social and environmental consequences of their current policies and practice, and must adopt necessary remedies and amend policy and practice in the light of this work. IFIs should integrate sustainable development criteria into core economic models by strengthening upstream social and environmental impact assessments of both policy-based and project lending and incorporating the findings in programme implementation. The performance of IFIs on these measures must be subject to UN scrutiny.

To make sure that IFIs do not exacerbate the negative effects of globalisation, we ask governments present at the upcoming UNEP GC in Nairobi to work towards:

- subjecting all IFI's investment decisions to ex ante and ex post sustainability impact assessment;
- subjecting policies of UN bodies, IFIs, international trade organs and other such institutions to significant appraisals as to whether they address the environmental challenges that the Earth faces today and will face in the near future. Many of these institutions currently contribute to the problems, and this situation cannot continue;
- encouraging the usage of full cost accounting of impacts of development on the environment, developing approaches to adequately measure the sustainability of economic

development and to put in place mechanisms that sustain our environment and social and economic security; and

- developing a comprehensive strategy on finance, redirecting IFIs and their funds to sustainable energy including introducing strengthened micro-financing schemes for new renewables and energy efficiency schemes.

2.3 Trade

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the stronger proponents of globalisation and is increasingly acting as a global governance organisation for international trade. Under its far-reaching rules, the WTO is increasingly deciding upon issues relating to areas such as the environment and human health, thereby frustrating bodies that possess more appropriate expertise, including the MEAs. The development and enforcement of existing and new environmental legislation relating to MEAs should not be hindered by subordinating these policies to free trade and competition rules. It is critical that legislation to ensure sustainable development including environment is not overruled by trade experts, international trade panels and standard-setting bodies working in isolation from other concerns.

- Governments must grant observer status to UNEP and other environment-related bodies and MEAs within the WTO.
- In line with the principle of mutual supportiveness between environment and trade rules, governments must make it clear that the WTO does not have a mandate to set rules or criteria that may in any way define or restrict the national implementation of any trade measures agreed to in MEAs, independent of the WTO Members' participation in the MEA;
- Governments must recognize and phase out Export Credit Agencies (ECA) support by 2008 for funding projects relating to fossil, nuclear and hydro energy production that do not, inter alia, comply with the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams and instruct all IFIs to do likewise.
- We call for an independent forum outside the WTO to examine the WTO - MEA relationship, as part of a coherent approach to addressing global challenges.
- The WTO and other multilateral bodies, such as UNEP, should assess the impact of WTO rules on the promotion of sustainable development. National independent sustainability and environment impact assessments are also crucial.

2.4 Ecosystem services

Globalization is putting ever-increasing pressure on world ecosystems. Human well-being if not the existence of human kind, highly depends on ecosystem services.

However, in our current society accelerating decline of these services (e.g. decline of pollination, changing climate atc), are not adequately recognised and acknowledged and thus not fully taken into account in making decisions. In many cases people are not even aware of the trade-off relationships, which will ultimately impact their own welfare in a much more complex way than may be initially obvious, through the decline of some other "gifts" of nature.

Ecosystem services are not currently included into economical systems, and therefore they are exploited, as they are not allocated any price. They are also not included in national accounts like GDP. As a result decision-makers do not take into account changes in ecological services.

2.5 Regional ecosystem recommendations:

- All segments of society, particularly financial institutions, intergovernmental organisations, and primary consumers need education on what the value of ecosystem services in day-to-day functioning and universal wellbeing really amounts to.
- Value of ecosystem services must be evaluated and expressed in numeric terms while taking into account the carrying capacity of ecosystems concerned.
- Costs/benefits of ecosystem services must be incorporated in any investment, infrastructure and other development plans in order to maintain / restore ecosystems.
- A shift from perverse subsidies and incentive schemes towards payment for ecosystems services is recommended
- Incorporate wider ecological risk assessment into all projects taking into account trans-boundary impacts. This must include the economical, ethical, and esthetical validation of ecosystem services, precise evaluation of the exploitation limits, and potential influence (especially in case of metallurgical, nuclear, chemical and other enterprises of high potential danger of nature harm, GMOs, etc.)
- UNEP GC should give the mandate for UNEP to study and propose a system for payment allocation.
- Developed countries have the responsibility to lead the work on this as they are the ones utilising majority ecosystem services in a global setting.

2.6 Principle 10 access to information participation and justice.

UNEP GC should further promote the UNECE Convention on Public Participation, Access to Information and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) to all regions of the world as the Convention can be acceded by all states in the world. This should be done as this convention is the only instrument operationalising Principle 10 from Agenda 21 and hence a tool to ensure effective public participation and implementation.

2.7 Globalization and gender

Whereas globalization has given women around the world greater opportunities to interact, share ideas and experiences and work together, and whereas job opportunities, educational, research as well as political opportunities have increased, it is also becoming increasingly evident that globalization has major negative impacts on the position and lives of women, particularly in the EECCA region. The social fabric and health security of people in general is being threatened and the economic development needed to support the well being of people is often brutally lacking as a result of globalisation. Women and children are always hardest hit in the struggle for survival, and often constitute the majority of poor people, no matter where they live. A degraded environment exacerbates these negative trends. It is paramount that this adverse development must be halted and turned around globally.

We therefore ask the governments present at the UNEP GC to:

- provide more information and data and monitor development esp. in the EECCA region, on the gender specific impacts of globalization to develop mechanisms to address the adverse effects of globalisation;
- ensure women workers rights and health, and equal opportunities;
- introduce values of non-domination, tolerance, and care into politics at all levels;

On our part, we commit to work to make sure that gender mainstreaming/ streamlining processes in our organizations will be undertaken and that these processes will permeate our programmes and projects. In this context we solicit the support of governments at the UNEP GC.

Finally we promise to share lessons learned (including case studies) to operationalise gender equity globally.

3. Environmental and equity considerations in the procurement practices of UNEP and the need for a structured programme to reduce impacts

Referring to Decision 18/10 of 1995, UNEP GC in 2005 agreed on decision 23/8 on “Environmental and equity considerations in the procurement practices of the United Nations Environment Programme” covering many of the same issues decided on ten years earlier. Decision 23/8 recognises that there has been little progress on environmental procurement and requests the Executive Director to report to the Governing Council on the implementation of environmental housekeeping aspects of Decision 18/10 by the United Nations Environment Programme at its twenty-fourth session. As NGOs we suggest that the failure to take this work forward is regrettable and recommend that a fresh start should now be made.

The following recommendations to act will show that change is possible and that UNEP is prepared to lead by example. We therefore call on the governments participating in the UNEP GC to make sure that:

- UNEP accepts responsibility for the environmental and social impacts of its' global activities. As a major worldwide agency those impacts are substantial and varied.
- UNEP shall develop an action plan to progressively reduce those impacts. This should include the further development of clear purchasing and procurement guidelines and a structured work programme to ensure that these guidelines are put into action in every UNEP programme and workplace and their effectiveness monitored.
- UNEP should undertake an overall assessment of the major areas in which UNEP and other UN agencies are contributing to the emission of gases linked to global climate change. Given the urgency of climate change as a global issue this is imperative.
- UNEP should finally develop an overall programme that would set clear targets for waste reduction, for the phasing out of hazardous chemicals where these may be used in UN operations, and for the long-term reduction of CO₂ emissions resulting from UN activities.

4.0 Environment for Europe

We call upon UNEP GC to give a strong support to further development of regional cooperation processes on environment and sustainable development. Environment for Europe should serve as a unique example of Pan-European intergovernmental cooperation processes with active and productive public participation and contribution leading to effective partnership in the pan-European theatre. This could serve as an example for other UNEP global regions where similar regional processes may bring added value to global cooperation.

5. Chemicals and environment

5.1 Unwanted and unknown exposure to hazardous chemicals

All citizens in this world are daily exposed to an unknown cocktail of chemicals, many which are hazardous to their health and the environment. Hazardous substances can be found in water, soil, air, humans and animals, with some of the highest concentrations found in the remotest parts of the planet, such as the Arctic. Of the ca. 100.000 chemicals on the global market, less than 10 percent have been tested on their health effects.

Safe Management of Chemicals should be guided by the following principles:

- Precautionary principle
- Best Environmental Practice
- Polluter pays principle
- No Data no Market
- Right to Know
- Phase-out and substitution of known carcinogenic, repro-toxic, mutagenic, endocrine disrupting and neuro-toxic chemicals
- Just-transition

5.2 Follow-up to the Mercury and SAICM decisions:

We, members of civil society, would like to make the following concerns noted to the UNEP Governing Council assembled in Nairobi in February 2007 and call upon the governments present at the UNEP GC to:

- Continue to strengthen SAICM as an essential element of global governance on chemicals.
- Ensure a successful development of SAICM through a **financial mechanism** providing new and additional funds to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, going well beyond the current quick start programme.
- Make the SAICM process fully participatory, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral.
- Ensure that SAICM will re-enforce the linkages with other chemical management in particular with REACH, the EU draft chemical regulation, which puts in practice many of the guiding principles including the principle 'no data no market', the 'right to know' and 'producer responsibility'.
- Further encourage the UNEP Governing Council members to **strengthen the SAICM process**, and provide it with predictable and adequate financial support.
- Ensure that the SAICM process addresses the need for gender- differentiated data and gender differentiated implementation measures.

Furthermore and in particular, civil society calls on the UNEP Governing Council to:

- start working towards a global binding instrument on mercury;
- establish a global mercury use reduction goal of 70% by 2017, and achieve the goal by ending the use of mercury in electronics, button cell batteries, thermometers, and other non-electronic measuring equipment; phasing out the mercury-cell chlor-alkali process; and decreasing the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining;
- reduce the supply of mercury by ceasing primary mining, except where mercury is produced as by-product of other ore processing; restricting mercury exports from developed nations; and managing mercury from closing mercury cell chlor-alkali facilities;
- make sure that developed nations will provide new and additional financial resources to support these activities in developing nations.
- urgently work towards a global phase out of leaded petrol and substitution of lead in building materials;
- ensure substitution of cadmium in batteries
- work to stop all transboundary movement of radioactive waste as soon as possible

5.3 Strengthening a few conventions dealing with chemicals:

We would also make the following statement regarding a few central conventions

The Rotterdam Convention

Civil Society is very concerned that the advice of scientific committee on adding new substances to the list was ignored at the COP3.

We warn against this back-sliding trend among many governments regarding their willingness to adopt functioning and effective non-compliance systems within multilateral environmental agreements.

The Basel Convention

Civil Society believes that the Basel Convention is a good instrument for dealing with transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

We call for an extension of the Basel convention to include all other hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste. UNEP should develop a proposal to address the problem of the 'flags of convenience'.

Stockholm Convention

- We call upon all the members of the UNEP governing council to ratify the Stockholm Convention on POPs.⁴
- We call on the governing council to mandate UNEP to develop with GEF financial support for local authorities and CSOs for the clean up of obsolete POPs stockpiles.
- We call on UNEP to initiate an assessment on the potential sources of the perceived increase of dioxines in our region, in particular looking at home and yard waste incineration.
- We call on UNEP Governing Council to urge WHO to review its DDT and malaria position as it sends the wrong signal to countries working to meet their goals under the Stockholm Convention. All the interested parties working toward malaria control have the same ultimate goal - mobilizing resources for and implementing safe and effective malaria control programs. Highlighting of DDT as a central tool distracts from this overall effort.
- We urge UNEP to investigate the chemical pollution in particular dioxin emissions from military activities, in particular solid fuel missile destruction, as this is a major concern of civil society especially in countries in transition. We call on governments to provide access to information on this particular issue

Ratification and Implementation

We call on UNEP governing council members to make every effort to secure ratification, and consolidated implementation by all countries, of the chemical related international instruments and all their protocols, namely: Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, London Convention, ILO C170, GHS, REACH, Aarhus and other relevant regional chemical, waste and right to know agreements.

Coordination

We call on Governing Council to initiate a coordination process between all multilateral

environmental agreements, which will identify priority areas for synergies. In particular, we urgently call on starting a process to fill the loopholes among all multilateral environmental agreements that have allowed the toxic waste trade pollution to happen, and which permit business to continue with harmful practices.

⁴ The following have not yet ratified: Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Turkey and the United States of America

We ask in particular the countries of our region, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Russian Federation and United States of America to immediately ratify.

5.4 New UNEP Processes

Pesticides. UNEP should address problems related to endosulfan, and cooperate with the Stockholm Secretariat on this. We condemn the production of Endosulfan - one of the 12 dirty dozen - in Europe for export to Developing countries.

Asbestos: We call upon the Governing Council to support a global ban of all forms of asbestos. In particular we call on those countries, which have already banned use and production of asbestos in their own countries to stop trade in asbestos and set up policies for safe clean up and disposal asbestos waste

Uranium hexoflouride: We call upon the Governing Council to mandate UNEP to carry out a global assessment on uranium hexoflouride (UF6) and in particular the risks of increased transportation of this chemical substance.

5.5 Emerging Issues

The precautionary principle should be used in the further application of nanotechnologies, especially for consumer products. We are very concerned to find nanotechnology already used in consumer products, for example, in cosmetics. We call on UNEP to initiate inter-agency coordination on this issue.

5.6 Gender and chemicals

Chemicals production, use and management have many gender specific aspects, women using cosmetics, many of which contain phthalates (reprotoxic, carcinogenic, hormone disrupting); certain typical female occupations carry a greater risk of breast cancer (nurses, teachers, hairdressers, painters, solvent works and pharmacy workers.)

Protection from chemicals is a health issue, and women with breast cancer are five times as likely to have pesticides residues in their blood (such as DDT). The chemicals sector has far too few female professionals in the decision-making process.

We therefore recommend that governments present at the UNEP GC work to:

Support local projects that help increase the awareness of potential risks related to personal and household use of chemicals and how to make it safe

- Make sure that chemical data and research have gender differentiated profiles reflecting the realities in which they are found:(relevant for household water, region specific, globalization etc.);
- Involve more women in chemicals management/regulations/research: gender-balance;
- Increase capacity building on policy influencing women's lives;
- involve more women in health & environmental policy making based on highly improved gender balance;

6.0 Gender and Environment

6.1 Introduction

We understand gender as the reflection of socio-cultural relationships between women and men. Gender, environment and sustainable development are linked in many different ways. Women and men contribute differently to environmental policy, decision-making, management and education. Women and men are differently affected by environmental problems.

Gender inequality is one of most persistent inequality in the world as UNDP and the WB reports state. Steps taken by UNEP, Governments and Civil Society during the last 2 years (decision 23/11) to mainstream gender into environmental work are very relevant. Gender is a social differentiator and opens our minds and practices for other social determinants. Therefore we call for specific attention to the roles and positions of women and men of different age groups, occupations and

social status. Women and men contribute differently to monitoring, managing and solving environmental and sustainable development challenges. This is why gender equality is a precondition and basic criteria for attaining sustainable development.

6.2 UNEP and gender mainstreaming

We notice with appreciation the efforts and changes being made in UNEP to implement the GC decision no 23/11, in particular the adoption of the Gender Plan of Action, using the model of the Web of Institutionalization. However, we are concerned with the lacklustre follow up to the WAVE Conference (Women as the Voice for the Environment, Oct.2004, Nairobi), where many women and men from civil society participated. We have found scant evidence of solid follow up, be that regionally or globally.

Project proposals emanating from the WAVE conference (case studies, young women's leadership, conflict-environment-gender, CEDAW and the environment) are either not being resourced or have not started yet. Neither involving women, nor granting full participation to women from specific regions such as EECCA (Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia) is recognized as a necessity.

Far from sufficient efforts are being made to implement decision 23/11 at the country level. This is not only a question of lack of resources, but results from ignoring networks working on gender issues, lack of encouraging this work as well as political support building and partnerships around decision 23/11.

We therefore call on the governments at the UNEP GC to:

- continue the operationalisation of the Gender mainstreaming, also at (sub)regional level, and involve civil society fully in its implementation;
- implement the four projects coming out of WAVE conference;
- pledge resources and broad support starting with but not limited to a European regional WAVE conference in Belgrade back-to-back to the 6th Ministerial Conference on "Environment for Europe";
- encourage better response to gender surveys from governments in cooperation with national NGOs;
- apply the global and local gender equality conventions and legislation found in the environmental sector;
- invest more efforts into implementation work at the country level, strengthening networks and partnerships with national NGOs working on gender and environment;
- develop differentiated approaches to gender-related environmental issues in developed, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and EECCA countries in particular;
- integrate gender perspective into environmental education system at all levels; encourage the involvement of young environmental leaders into gender equality issues;
- make sure the process and outcomes of this Governing Council be analyzed from a gender perspective.

7.0 Input to the water policy and strategy of UNEP

"Water is the key for sustainable development and poverty eradication"

7.1 Introduction

Water is a fundamental requirement for our existence. Water based ecosystems are under a great deal of pressure. Freshwater sources are increasingly in demand due to population growth and the development of industry. According to the WHO 1.1 billion people do not have access to clean

drinking water from an improved source and 2.2 billion people do not have access to even basic sanitation.

Equitable and sustainable management of water, freshwater (including surface and groundwater) and coastal and marine waters, is a major challenge for all water users.

We believe that the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals hinges on the quality and quantity of available water. Freshwater plays a disproportionately powerful role through its impact on such factors as food production, hygiene, sanitation and health, food security and vulnerability, and maintenance of ecosystem services; the issue of water security is becoming an increasingly important issue.

The management of all water resources should be based on the integrated ecosystems approaches.

We therefore welcome the review of UNEP's work in the area of water we make the following proposals to contribute to an effective and results based approach by UNEP in this area.

7.2 UNEP's Goals and Objectives

The overall goal UNEP's water policy and strategy is: "To contribute substantively to environmental sustainability in the management of all water resources, including through water resources management and integrated ecosystems approaches as a contribution to the internationally agreed targets and goals relevant to water and socio-economic development". As stated in UNEP/GCSS.IX/4 the objectives of the UNEP work Programme, distilled from its mandate are:

- a) Improved assessment and awareness of environmental water issues;
- (b) Improved environmental management of basins, coastal and marine waters;
- (c) Improved cooperation and coordination in the water sector.

7.3 Conceptual principles

We call upon the governments at the UNEP GC to consider the following conceptual principles of UNEP to follow in the work on water.

UNEP should:

- ensure that all its activities on water resource management are based on an ecosystem approach. An ecosystem approach:
 - will enable us to address the whole water basin (IWRM) and underline the vital importance of including the linking of freshwater and coastal ecosystems
 - is an important approach to both pro poor policies and safeguarding the environment.
- recognize water as a basic human right and the approach taken by certain countries where a proportion of water is delivered free as guidance to its work on looking at economic instruments relating to water and sanitation services.
- be aware that the utilization of wastewater offers an opportunity for reducing pollution to the rivers and seas and contributing to a reduction in climate change.
- seek to explore promoting partnerships in areas such as this in the future.
- support the setting up of a review of the good practice examples for private, public, private - public partnership and community based water delivery systems. These should then be benchmarked and capacity building schemes with ILO and UNITAR developed to help offer training and capacity building to enable more to achieve these benchmarks. This would

then ensure that present delivery can be improved and future contracts could be written to benchmark levels.

- promote reuse, recycle and alternative sources of water to reduce demand and increase available sources.
- promote and support conservation measures.
- support the promotion of rainwater harvesting as an example of a low technology which can be used in urban and rural areas. As rain water patterns are changing the need for ensuring that the maximum retention of water that falls will be increasingly critical. The scaling up of rainwater harvesting schemes for homes, schools and industry is a sensible and critical policy to be agreed and implemented. We call on governments to increase funding for rainwater harvesting for both urban and rural areas and new buildings should maximize the best technology available for integrating rainwater harvesting.
- contribute within its mandate to implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. This will include the facilitation of country capacity building, training and technological transfer.
- work with UNCTAD in capacity building programmes for developing countries to use economic instruments for markets for environmental services, develop pro-poor environmental fiscal reforms, and develop incentives to promote the efficient and equitable use of water which manages demand and generates new revenue to expand water services to the poor through the protection of water supplies.
- promote the integration of multi-stakeholder advisory groups at all levels of government decision making in the water and sanitation area.

7.4 Strategic considerations:

A - Strategy for Oceans and Seas: Links between Freshwater and Oceans (CSD 2014-2015)

Despite facing many of the same issues, freshwater communities and ocean communities have tended to look at their problems in isolation from one another. It is also important to link IWRM to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) to ensure a “hilltops to oceans approach”. The Bali Strategic Plan offers UNEP the chance to engage in capacity building at the national and regional level to help deliver this.

B - What is missing in the Beijing Declaration?

The recent GPA Conference (October 2006) on land-based forms of pollution to the marine environment agreed on the Beijing Declaration. An important opportunity to deliver a target and timetable driven Declaration and a growth of the GPA activities to address adequately other areas such as climate change and fisheries was missed.

Stakeholders should:

- address the above mentioned missing link in the Beijing Declaration at the UNEP GC when the Declaration is discussed.
- repeat what the stakeholders at IGR-2 called for: the full replenishment of the GEF for international waters. In the meantime UNEP will administer a voluntary fund to enable funds to be channelled for international water projects

C - Strategy for Freshwater

We propose:

- that UNEP should adopt an IWRM approach, as a sustainable development tool in water management based on a framework for the involvement of stakeholders, the development of laws and regulations; incorporate science, technology, economics, culture and society.

7.5 - New and Emerging Issues

A - Virtual Water

The concept of virtual water helps us to understand how much water is required in the production of a specific good or service. To produce enough coffee for a single cup requires 140 litres of virtual water, this water is not contained in the end product, but reflects the amount that is used to grow the coffee, process and export it. This awareness of the amount of water required to produce different goods can be very helpful in managing our water use, especially for those in areas of scarce water availability. Countries can calculate their virtual water balance by subtracting the amount of virtual water imported from that exported.

We propose:

- that UNEP FI should work with stakeholders in reviewing the impact of Virtual Water trading as suggested in the recent WBCSD scenario work.

B - Water security

There are more than 260 river basins crossing international boundaries, with a third of these involving more than two countries. Many of these countries are heavily reliant upon these rivers for the provision of freshwater. These basins are frequently heavily polluted. Hence, there is a great potential for conflict between states that are sharing these resources.

Sharing of water resources can also serve as an important catalyst to improving co-operation between countries.

We propose:

- that UNEP should review the present agreements on transboundary watercourses and produce a report to the next Governing Council on lessons learnt and offer guidelines for discussion on how to put together a transboundary agreement

C - Corruption in the Water Industry

Water corruption takes many forms and a major problem in tackling the issue is that the exact extent of it is unknown. Ensuring that the nature and scope of the problem is diagnosed is essential in targeting efforts to reduce corruption. Initiatives such as the Water Integrity Network have a key role to play here ensuring that all stakeholders work together to raise awareness of these problems and develop practical solutions to them. Many anti corruption measures already exist and success stories and lesson learnt should be applied to the water sector.

We propose:

- That UNEP will work with Water Integrity Network to promote good governance in the water sector.

D - Monitoring the water policy and strategy: Global Public Policy Network

One of the outcomes of CSD-13 was to undertake a review of progress in 2008 and 2012. A result from the recently held World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden,⁵ was a proposal to establish a Global Public Policy Network (GPPN) to engage the major stakeholders, including governments and

⁵ Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and Stakeholder Forum convened a side event at the World Water Week in Stockholm entitled "What can CSD 2008 do for the Water Agenda?" that resulted in the proposal.

intergovernmental bodies who have been involved in the CSD process on water and sanitation and work with them to ensure a successful review at CSD 2008.

We propose:

- That UNEP will work with the GPPN to ensure that the review of water and sanitation in 2008 and 2009 at the CSD is effective.
- That UNEP will utilize the World Water Week each year as the major meeting of the water and sanitation family to promote its activities and to network with stakeholders. It will work with UN Water and UN Ocean to coordinate activities in the area of interagency work.

E - Water and poverty.

Providing safe water has a cost. Water tariffs are a main instrument to cover the costs of water source protection, water supply and waste water system operation and management. Nevertheless, the promotion of full cost recovery in the water sector has led to increased social inequality.

We propose:

- that the Governing Council develop in cooperation with other agencies and stakeholders, guidelines for multi-stakeholder river basin agencies and pro-poor water pricing systems, which allow multi-stakeholder process to allow access to a basic amount of safe drinking water even for the poorest populations, whilst dissuading depletion of fresh water resources. As 70% of the poor worldwide are women, the benefits of these measures will particularly have a positive effect on single female-headed households.

F - Wastewater and Sanitation

Treating wastewater is for many governments a priority in providing safe drinking water. Nonetheless with about 90% of waste water worldwide left untreated thus contaminating surface and ground-waters, wastewater creates additional costs in providing safe drinking water supplies. Conventional wastewater treatment systems are costly, especially for rural areas and do not allow reuse of nutrients.

We propose:

- that UNEP investigate with other relevant bodies, the application and usability of decentralized environmental wastewater and sanitation systems, such as plant-soil waste water filters and urine diverting sanitation systems.

G – Gender and Water

Gender represents a crucial dimension of water use and management. Still water management—like the management of energy and chemicals— is seen as a technical issue. There is therefore an urgent need to bring in the socio-cultural and economic context.

In cases of water scarcity, water pollution and flooding, women are often adversely affected in their time use, in their health, in opportunities available to them as well as in the realm of income generation.

We propose:

- that gender dimensions must be used in all water related issues;
- that there is an increased involvement of women in all aspects of water management and decision-making.
- that the recommendations concerning women and on gender aspects of CSD 12 and 13 (water decisions) be fully adopted and implemented;
- that pro-poor water tariffs (0 - incremental) be introduced