



Geneva Green Guide

The Geneva Environment Network's
practical guide to Geneva-based
global organizations working
on the environment and
sustainable development

2003 Edition

Geneva Green Guide

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Foreword

Twenty years ago, when the 1972 Stockholm Conference created the United Nations Environment Programme, the environment was still treated as a minor, stand-alone issue for specialists. Today, the environment has become mainstream. Many economic, social, and technical organizations have gone green and established environmental divisions and incorporated environmental principles into their core activities. The result has been a proliferation of entities and activities with an environmental focus.

This evolution is good news. The next step must be to increase the effectiveness of international environmental action through closer collaboration amongst these diverse organizations. This is why the International Environment House and the Geneva Environment Network have been established. Together they are helping the remarkably large number of environment-related groups clustered in the Geneva area to collaborate, share ideas, and exploit synergies.

The Geneva Green Guide that you are holding in your hands offers a handy tool for promoting networking and contacts among environmental experts and managers. This second edition of the Guide has been fully updated to reflect the current state of activity in this expanding and dynamic field. We invite you to use it to strengthen the foundations of sound environmental management, both at home and abroad.

— *Philippe Roch, Director, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape*

— *Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme*

Foreword

“Think globally, act locally” has been the guiding principle behind the Geneva authorities’ environment strategy. Their policies aim at protecting living beings and the environment from damage or threats, to protect nature throughout the canton, including in urban areas, and to ensure the protection – or even enhancement – of natural habitats to protect biodiversity. Building on the Rio Earth Summit of 1992, Geneva was the first canton in Switzerland to adopt a local Agenda 21, in March 2001, in the form of legislation at the cantonal level. This programme of action aims at convergence of, and a balance between, economic efficiency, social solidarity and ecological responsibility in all spheres of public activity. These measures hope to reinforce global development and contribute to safeguarding future generations. The City of Geneva has been actively involved in this process since 1995, when it signed the Aarlborg Charter of European Cities & Towns Towards Sustainability.

These efforts to protect the environment are greatly encouraged by the presence here of dozens of organizations with environmental mandates. Indeed, few places in the world can boast such an array of “green” activities. These range from United Nations programmes and treaty secretariats to international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to Swiss universities and agencies. Together, these institutions create a critical mass of environmental expertise. The Geneva authorities, representatives of the host country, are committed to supporting these international institutions.

The breadth and depth of Geneva’s environmental infrastructure is revealed by the 90 entries in this Guide. Many of the listings have addresses at the International Environment House, based in Châtelaine, Geneva. And many are members of the Geneva Environment Network, which seeks to facilitate contacts and promote synergies. It is our fervent wish and expectation that Geneva’s role as a host for so many important organizations will continue to contribute to effective environmental action.

— *Christian Ferrazino, Mayor, City of Geneva*

— *Robert Cramer, State Councillor, Geneva Canton’s Department of the Interior, Agriculture and Environment*

Introduction

What is it?

The Green Guide is designed to be a practical desk reference for Geneva-based organizations involved in environment and sustainable development issues. It is published by the Geneva Environment Network (GEN) with the generous assistance of the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.

What does it do?

The ultimate aim of the Green Guide is to foster cooperation on environment issues. The handbook profiles organizations and provides the information necessary to make the first contact. It also aims to:

- offer practical information, such as address, telephone, fax, e-mail, website, date of establishment, number of staff, current person in charge;
- distil the nature of each organization's work into one-to-two paragraph listings.

The categories, especially the "Cooperation" and "Publications" categories, are meant to be representative rather than exhaustive or definitive. Readers are encouraged to contact the respective organizations and visit their websites.

Cooperation The Green Guide is in itself a cooperative undertaking involving the 90 organizations included here.

Publications In addition to a print version, the Green Guide will be a "living" document on the Geneva Environment Network's website (www.environmenthouse.ch).

Updates and additions can be made to the on-line version by sending an email to: greenguide@unep.ch

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

The Aga Khan Development Network
P.O.Box 2049
1-3 avenue de la Paix
CH-1211 Geneva 2

Tel: (+41 22) 909 72 00
Fax: (+41 22) 909 72 91
Email: info@akdn.org
Website: www.akdn.org

Info contact: Information Department,
Tel: (+41 22) 909 72 77
Email: info@akdn.org

Established: several agencies established
at varying dates since 1967; origins of
others date to early 1900s

Founder: His Highness the Aga Khan

Staff: 50 in Geneva

What is it? The Network brings together eight agencies that focus on the social, cultural and economic development of some of the least-developed parts of Asia and Africa.

What does it do? AKDN operates through eight agencies:

- Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), including the Aga Khan Rural Support Programmes and the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme;
- Aga Khan University (AKU), Pakistan's first private, autonomous university;
- Aga Khan Health Services (AKHS), which provides primary and curative health care in India, Pakistan, Kenya, Tanzania, and Syria;
- Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), which operates more than 300 schools and advanced educational programmes at the pre-school, primary, secondary and higher secondary levels in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Tajikistan;
- Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AKPBS), which provides material, technical assistance and construction management services for rural and urban areas;
- Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED), which strengthens the role of the private sector in developing countries by supporting private sector initiatives;
- Aga Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC), which coordinates cultural activities, including The Aga Khan Award for Architecture, the Historic Cities Support Programme and the Music Initiative for Central Asia; and
- University of Central Asia, which is dedicated to mountain studies, is intended to serve the educational and development needs of people across the vast mountain zones of Central Asia.

Cooperation with international aid agencies, the UN, NGOs, universities, institutes and other organizations involved in sustainable development.

Publications *Conservation as Cultural Survival, The Changing Rural Habitat, Vol. I: Case Studies.*

Airports Council International (ACI)

Airports Council International
P.O. Box 16
CH-1215 Geneva 15 – Airport

Tel: (+41 22) 717 85 85
Fax: (+41 22) 717 88 88
Email: aci@airports.org
Website: www.airports.org

Info contact: Avi Gil

Established: 1991
Staff: 15

Chairman: Ghanem Al-Hajri (Sharjah)

What is it? The Council is the international association of the world's airports. It is a non-profit organization whose prime purpose is to foster cooperation among its member airports and other partners in world aviation, including governmental, airline and aircraft-manufacturing organizations. It works to ensure that the air transport system is safe, secure, efficient and environmentally "compatible".

What does it do? The Council's general activities are to promote legislation, regulations and international agreements that support member airports' interests; promote increased cooperation; and supply member airports with timely information. The ACI's Environment Standing Committee develops policy recommendations to the ACI Governing Board on the following topics:

- Noise Management, including noise certification and noise abatement techniques;
- Air and Water Quality Management, including toxic and hazardous substances, waste management, odours, aircraft and other emissions, use of chemicals, fuel storage and handling, and site remediation;
- Land Use Compatibility, including master planning and environmental impact assessment, zoning/ordinance development and environmental capacity;
- Natural Resource Management, including sustainability, energy and resource conservation, wildlife (e.g. bird control), and physical (e.g. natural sites, wetland, archaeological sites); and
- Environmental Management Systems, including monitoring training programmes, certification, and community relations.

Cooperation International Civil Aviation Organization (observer status), IATA, the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, UN specialized agencies.

Publications *Airport World Magazine, Newsletters, Airport Traffic Report, Membership Directory*, specialist publications.

Association for the Protection of Lake Geneva (ASL)

Association pour la Sauvegarde du Léman
2, rue des Cordiers
Case postale 6146
CH-1211 Geneva 6

Tel: (+41 22) 736 86 20
Fax: (+41 22) 736 86 82
Email: asl@worldcom.ch
Website: www.asleman.ch

Established: 1980
Staff: 8 plus volunteers

President: Jean-Bernard Lacahvanne
Secretary-General: Gabrielle Chikhi-Jans

What is it? The Association for the Protection of Lake Geneva - *Association pour la sauvegarde du Léman* in French - is a not-for-profit, apolitical, scientific and state-approved Franco-Swiss association. With a present membership of 6,000 in the Cantons of Geneva, Vaud and Valais and in the French departments of Ain and Haute-Savoie, the ASL aims to save the long-term biological and chemical quality of the water of the Lake Geneva.

What does it do? The Association for the Protection of Lake Geneva

- Informs and raises awareness among Geneva basin residents;
- Participates in events, organizes meetings, exhibitions, etc;
- Raises awareness, particularly among young people, by organizing vacation camps;
- Carries out research projects;
- Acts in the field through the “Clean Rivers Action” and the “Clean Lake Action”, which identify, list and evaluate pollutant discharges that spill into the rivers of the Lake Geneva basin; and
- Encourages local governments to adopt appropriate sanitation measures.

Cooperation with a broad range of regional institutions and organizations, including “Coordination Rivières”, “Contrats de Rivières”, schools, municipalities, cantons, and federal and local authorities.

Publications include *Sauvons le Léman*, *Lémaniques* (quarterly), *Les Algues d'Abaddon* (cartoon), a navigator's guide *Naviguer sans divaguer*, and various leaflets and files.

Association G.R.A.F.E. (Génération, recherche, action et formation pour l'environnement)

Association G.R.A.F.E.
Case postale 568
CH-1180 Rolle (VD)

Tel: (+41 21) 826 02 77
Fax: (+41 21) 826 02 34
Email: grafe@worldcom.ch
Website: www.assografe.ch

Info contact: Marie Graf
Tel: (+41 21) 826 02 77
Email: grafe@worldcom.ch

Established: 1994
Staff: 7

President: Marie Graf

What is it? The mission of Association G.R.A.F.E. is to improve everyday life, improve sanitation, and prevent rural exodus in countries of the South. Association G.R.A.F.E. helps local populations implement micro-projects that are self-managed, generate revenue and create employment.

What does it do? The association participates in implementing:

- Sanitation and drinking water infrastructure (management of the shallow waters where rice is seeded);
- Networks for the diffusion of technology, hygiene and sanitary education (safeguarding children's health, improving nutrition and hygiene);
- Promotion of local resources such as fish, rice and millet;
- Training centers for technicians and local managers;
- Food production infrastructure for the transformation of local products; and
- Project management training.

In 2002, 57 projects were underway in Senegal and 134 in Burkina Faso.

Cooperation Participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

Publications Annual Reports 1999-2002.

Azimuths/UNDP TV Productions

Azimuths Productions / UNDP
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 85 45
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 08
Website: www.azimuths.org

Info contact : Gilles Sereni,
Email: gilles.sereni@undp.org

Established: 1990
Staff: 6

Deputy Director Chief, TV Unit: Jean Fabre

What is it? Azimuths/UNDP TV Productions draws on UNDP's unique outreach and wide range of partners to produce world-class television documentaries for audiences around the world.

What does it do? Azimuths/UNDP TV Productions collaborates with prestigious broadcasters and production companies to offer a wide range of TV products. Its television projects are centered around eight Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), and through this spectrum its aim is to draw the world's attention to some of the most serious problems affecting the planet today, addressing various global issues, such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and global warming. Azimuths' ambition is not to produce institutionalized films but rather to embrace objective journalism and raise the awareness of millions to the problems that are having a global impact.

Azimuths' productions include:

- *Blue Alert* (12 x 26'), a coproduction with TSR, Freenews, VM Groupe and UNDP;
- *Closing the Technology Gap* (1 x 52'), a coproduction with CIDA, Primitive Entertainment, Global TV Canada, Fireworks International and UNDP;
- *High 8*, a coproduction with Art for the World and UNDP;
- *Business and Beyond* (8 x 30') - CNBC Talk-show, a coproduction with World Television, World Bank and UNDP;
- *Life is in Fashion* (1 x 52'), a coproduction with MTV/VHI, CBS (USA), Channel 4 (UK) and UNDP; and
- *Red Alert and Monsoon Tale* (2 x 26'), a coproduction with PEMSEA, PERSGA and IMO.

Bellerive Foundation (including Alp Action)

Bellerive Foundation
4 rue Munier-Romilly
P.O. Box 3006
CH-1211 Geneva 3

Tel: (+41 22) 704 35 00
Fax: (+41 22) 704 35 01
Email: fondation@bellerive.org
Website: www.bellerive.org

Info contact: Nazir Sunderji
Email: n.sunderji@bellerive.org

Established: 1977
Staff: 5

Chairman: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan

What is it? The Bellerive Foundation, which deals with a wide range of ecological, socio-political and ethical issues, is an international NGO founded and chaired by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. Its broad aims are the protection of the environment, conservation of nature and natural resources and respect for all life.

What does it do? The Foundation's work is currently concentrated in five areas:

- Energy for Survival, which focuses on the link between poverty in the developing world and the scarcity of energy resources;
- Alp Action, which tackles the many problems, including deforestation and the disappearance of species and habitats, facing "one of the most threatened mountain systems in the world", the Alps;
- Respect for Life, which takes an holistic approach to various animal protection, ethical and conservation issues;
- Youth Empowerment, which informs and involves young people, particularly by organizing Youth Parliaments and publishing *Earth Focus*, a magazine; and
- Conferences, which feature high-level international meetings designed to debate and create awareness of key issues of "science and society".

The Foundation also hosts www.inFURmation.com and CyberAlps.

Cooperation with Consumer's Choice Council and Species Survival Network. The Foundation is also affiliated to, and current Secretariat of, the Fur Free Alliance. It has observer status with the Eurogroup for Animal Welfare.

Publications include *Technology, Markets and People: The Use and Misuse of Fuelsaving Stoves*; *Mountain World in Danger*; *The Roof of Europe*; *Protecting the Atmosphere*; *Earth Focus*.

Center for International Environment Law (CIEL)

Center for International Environmental
Law (Switzerland)
15, rue des Savoises
CH-1205 Geneva

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Fax: (+41 22) 789 05 00
Email: geneva@ciel.org
Website: www.ciel.org

Info contact: Johanna Borcic,
Email: jborcic@ciel.org

Established: 1989
Staff: 5 in Geneva, 22 worldwide

President: Daniel Magraw

What is it? CIEL is a public interest, not-for-profit environmental law firm founded to strengthen international and comparative environmental law and policy. Its aim is to promote sustainable societies, incorporate fundamental principles of ecology and justice into law, and to inform and train public interest environmental lawyers.

What does it do? CIEL provides environmental legal services in both international and comparative national law, including: policy research and publication, advice and advocacy, education and training, and institution building. Its main areas of focus are:

- Biodiversity & Wildlife
- Human Rights & Environment
- Law & Communities
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Climate Change
- International Financial Institutions
- Law & Technology
- Trade & Environment

Cooperation CIEL works with NGOs, governments and international organizations from its offices in Washington D.C., USA, and Geneva, Switzerland.

Publications *International Environment Law and Policy*, which is a text book for classrooms and a reference for academics, practitioners, and policymakers; *Balancing Acts: Community-Based Forest Management and National Law in Seven Asian and Pacific Countries*; *Hybrid Liability Revisited: Bridging the Divide Between Seller and Buyer Liability*. *The WTO Services Negotiations: Some Strategic Considerations (in collaboration with South Centre)*.

City of Geneva

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4 rue de la Croix Rouge, C.P. 3983
CH-1211 Geneva 3

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Website: www.ville-ge.ch/agenda21

Info contact: Claudine Dayer Fournet,
Tel: (+41 22) 418 29 03,
Email: claudine.dayer-fournet@ville-ge.ch

Staff: 3,500

Mayor: Christian Ferrazino

What is it? The City of Geneva (pop. 180,000) is the largest commune of the Geneva Canton. From 1995, the City began establishing a municipal Agenda 21 and sharing its experience with other local authorities (see website). Through ICLEI, Geneva promotes the view that cities have a key role to play in promoting sustainable development. The City's Administrative Council ensures that all its divisions implement environmentally-sound practices through environmental management systems and raise public awareness.

What does it do? The City's partnerships and priorities are guided by sustainable development principles. Key offices are:

- Secretariat general: Agenda 21, external relations, employment, working conditions;
- Department of Finance and General Administration: sound procurement policy and waste management, electronic management of documents;
- Department of Town Planning, Construction and Roads: sound land use, pedestrian-oriented plans, studies on noise, sound water use and energy efficiency, ecobuildings, separated waste collection, maintenance of public buildings, sanitation;
- Department of Cultural Affairs: conservation of biodiversity, environmental protection, broad access to culture, maintenance of heritage, etc;
- Department of Sports and Security: promoting sports and health, risk management, intervention in the event of major ecological accidents; and
- Department of Social Affairs, Schools and the Environment: upkeep of green spaces and parks, soil analysis, horticultural exhibitions, specialist conferences, etc.

Cooperation with numerous local, regional and international organizations and academic institutions, GEN, CEROI, ICLEI and associations in developing countries.

Publications See Arcade d'information municipale (1, pont de la Machine) and website.

Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO)

Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations
Palais des Nations
Bureau E2-B
CH-1211 Geneva 20

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Fax: (+41 22) 917 03 73
Email: congo@ngocongo.org
Website: www.ngocongo.org

Info contact: Sheila Bordier, Coordinator

Established: 1948
Staff: 4 in Geneva

President: Renate Bloem

What is it? CONGO is an independent, not-for-profit membership association of NGOs that facilitates the participation of NGOs in United Nations debates and decisions. CONGO is most active in the major UN centres of New York, Geneva, and Vienna but works in all regions of the world.

What does it do? Members represent a vital range of interests, including human rights, gender, peace and disarmament, social justice, governance, environment and sustainable development. Their broad membership, linked via an email network, has become a major source of information for NGOs active within the UN and seeking collaboration or partnerships with other NGOs. Although CONGO itself does not take positions on substantive matters, its CONGO Substantive Committees in New York, Geneva and Vienna offer a setting for CONGO members, UN Secretariat staff, government delegations, and other experts to discuss substantive matters. The substantive committees based in Geneva are Development, Disarmament, Special Committee of NGOs on Human Rights, Status of Women, Sub-Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Youth; Ageing, and the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Decolonization.

Cooperation CONGO's membership comprises national, regional and international NGOs in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). CONGO associate membership is open to NGOs associated with the UN system but not holding consultative status. CONGO and its members collaborate with other NGOs through standing NGO committees.

Publications Almost all published material is available on the website.

Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)–Lausanne

Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne
Ecublens, CH-1015 Lausanne (VD)

Tel: (+41 21) 693 11 11
Fax: (+41 21) 693 43 80
Website: www.epfl.ch

Info contact: Presse EPFL, Tel: (+41 21) 693 22 22, Fax: (+41 21) 693 64 00
Email: barbara.fournier@epfl.ch

Established: 1853
Staff: 3,200

President: Patrick Aebischer

What is it? More than 6,000 students and about 800 doctoral candidates study at the EPF Lausanne. Two hundred and thirty professors and around 2,000 scientific staff and 900 technical and administrative staff teach and conduct research in civil engineering, environmental sciences and engineering, physics, electricity, chemistry, mathematics, material sciences, architecture, computer science, micro-engineering, life sciences and communication systems.

What does it do? Several departments and institutes work on environmental issues:

- Sustainable development EPFL focuses on land management and mobility; energy, water and infrastructures; material cycle, product design and construction; environmental sciences and technologies; decision-support methods. Contact: Prof. O. Jolliet (olivier.jolliet@epfl.ch) or Prof. C. Friedli (claud.friedli@epfl.ch);
- The Solar Energy and Building Physics Laboratory (LESO-PB) studies Daylighting and Visual Ergonomics, Health and Indoor Environmental Quality, Architectural Integration of Photovoltaics, Bio-inspired Building Technologies and other topics. Contact: Prof. Dr. Jean-Louis Scartezzini, (leso-pb@epfl.ch);
- Environmental Sciences and Engineering Section studies Environmental Biotechnology, Atmospheric Pollution, Modelling of Atmospheric Chemistry, Ecotechnics and Sanitary Engineering, Soil Sciences, Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology, Ecosystem Management, Life cycle Assessment, Hydrology and Land Improvement, Photogrammetry, Geodetic Engineering and Geographical Information Systems.
Contact: secretariat.ssie@epfl.ch

Cooperation with organizations worldwide, namely through some 170 European research and development projects and 40 international student-exchange programmes.

Publications *Sustainable Development Based Methodology for the Optimized Integrated Design and Operation of Energy Conversion Processes and Networks; Laboratory Kinetic Studies of Heterogeneous Reactions of Halogen-containing Reservoir Species relevant to the lower Stratosphere, etc.*

Geneva Canton Department of the Interior, Agriculture and Environment (DIAE)

Environnement-Info
6 chemin de la Gravière
CH-1227 Les Acacias (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 327 47 11
Fax: (+41 22) 327 80 99
Email: environnement-info@etat.ge.ch
Website: www.geneve.ch/diae/

Info contact: Eve Siegenthaler

Staff: General: 600

President: Robert Cramer

What is it? The DIAE is charged with managing Geneva's environment with a special emphasis on the natural environment, water, waste, energy, noise, air, ecotoxicology and transport (see www.geneve.ch). It also promotes sustainable development in the canton (see its Agenda 21 website at www.geneve.ch/agenda21/).

What does it do? The Department suggests environmental laws in the Geneva Canton. It especially focusses on maintaining and improving land and air quality and protecting against biodiversity loss, natural dangers, major accidents, noise pollution and land contamination. Among its priorities are:

- Better management of water resources, in particular the protection and re-habilitation of rivers and improvement of waste water treatment;
- A significant reduction in the production of waste and an increase in recycling;
- Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions;
- Efficient use of energy;
- Promotion of "soft" mobility (for example, walking and riding a bike); and
- Reduction of noise.

Cooperation The government of the Canton cooperates with a wide range of local, regional and international organizations, including the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives.

Publications *Système d'information pour l'environnement et l'énergie de la région genevoise (SIEnG); Système d'information du territoire à Genève (SITG) Concept cantonal de l'environnement; Bilan de l'environnement; Plan de gestion des déchets; Qualité de l'air; Fiches Rivière; Agenda 21; various guides.*

Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN)

Geneva International Academic Network
RUIG-GIAN, Villa Rigot
9 avenue de la Paix
CH-1202 Geneva

Tel: (+41 22) 733 26 92
Fax: (+41 22) 734 87 66
Email: info@rui-gian.org
Website: www.rui-gian.org

Info contact: Randall Harbour

Established: 1999
Staff: 3

President of GIAN Foundation Board: Jean-Marie Dufour

Executive Secretary: Randall Harbour, email: harbour@rui-gian.org

What is it? The GIAN was founded by the University of Geneva, the Graduate Institute of International Studies (GIIS) and the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED). It benefits from the collaborative and financial support of the Swiss Confederation (Federal Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Republic and Canton of Geneva (Ministry of Education). Various international organizations, notably the United Nations Office in Geneva and the International Committee of the Red Cross, have also participated significantly in the network's establishment.

The GIAN's main objective is to create synergies among various entities, principally academic institutions and international organizations (both governmental and non-governmental) to further the role of Geneva and Switzerland in the service of peace and justice. Promoting practical and "action-oriented" research and training activities is a specific focus of this academic network. Five themes are accorded priority: sustainable development, social equity, globalization and international commerce, intercultural relations and dialogue, and humanitarian law and human rights.

What does it do? The GIAN provides financial support to research projects undertaken by teams comprised of representatives from academic institutions and international organizations. The deadline for the submission of project proposals in the framework of its annual tendering procedure is the first Wednesday in April. The GIAN also proposes a 'Small Grants' programme for funding not to exceed CHF 50,000.

Cooperation with academic institutions, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector.

Publications See website for information concerning projects supported by the GIAN.

GLOBE Switzerland

GLOBE Switzerland
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CH-1299 Crans (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 362 02 62
Email: hbossert@globe-swiss.ch
Website: www.globe-swiss.ch

Info contact and Country Coordinator:
Henri Bossert

Established: 1998
Staff: 3

What is it? This organization is part of the international GLOBE (Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment) programme, an Internet-based communications network of around 12,000 schools in 102 countries. Derived from a 1994 initiative of former US Vice President Al Gore, this global environmental programme engages school students, teaching staff and scientists in understanding, through long-term observations and measurement, important developments occurring in the Earth's environment. Under the programme, 140 teachers from all over Switzerland have been gathering more than 130,000 environmental data since 1998.

What does it do? School teams collect environmental data from their surroundings on a regular basis according to detailed instructions. According to capability, the participating schools measure factors from the following four areas:

- Climate: cloud density, cloud type, air temperature (min/max and current temperature), precipitation, pH value of precipitation, ozone and haze;
- Soil: soil structure, colour, strength, texture, calcium content, soil density, particle size distribution, soil pH value, fertility, humidity, temperature, permeability;
- Water: pH value, temperature, oxygen content, degree of transparency, conductivity, nitrate content; and
- Vegetation: ground cover, species, biomass, biometry (tree circumference, height, crown density).

These data are incorporated into an international database via the Internet, evaluated, summarised, combined with quantitative data from other sources, and displayed graphically. The information can be used for educational or scientific purposes and can be accessed by any interested person over the Internet.

Cooperation with schools, environmental agencies and research institutions. In Switzerland, GLOBE cooperates with the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.

Publications See the on-line database available at www.globe.gov.

Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED)

Graduate Institute for Development
Studies
24, rue Rothschild
Case Postale 136
CH-1211 Geneva 21

Tel: (+41 22) 906 59 40
Fax: (+41 22) 906 59 47
Email: iued@unige.ch
Website: www.unige.ch/iued

Info contact: Jean-Pierre Gontard,
Email: jean-pierre.gontard@iued.unige.ch

Established: 1961
Staff: 100

Director: Jean-Luc Maurer, Email: Jean-luc.Maurer@iued.unige.ch

What is it? Linked to the University of Geneva, this interdisciplinary institute analyses development-related phenomena with a special focus on economic, social, political and cultural transformation in developing countries. It also studies the relationship between developing and developed countries, including the dynamics of international aid and cooperation.

What does it do? The Institute has three major objectives:

- Teaching and research, including postgraduate degree courses, applied and theoretical research, scientific colloquiums, and publications and research partnerships with local, national and international organizations;
- Continuous education through seminars and training courses for various public and private institutions. Programme courses with the collaboration of Peru, Mali and Vietnam, leading to a Diploma of Continuous Education in Development Studies (DFD) in eight months; and
- Raising public awareness, including special events such as the North-South Media Festival with the collaboration of Swiss television and the Latin American Festival, *Filmar en América latina*; a library open to the public; training in local schools; and publications geared toward decision-makers, media and the general public.

Cooperation with international organizations as well as national and international development agencies and NGOs.

Publications *Horizons* newsletter; *Bibliographie des relations Suisse-Tiers-Monde*; *Annuaire suisse des politiques de développement 2003*; *Répertoire des institutions Suisse-Tiers-Monde (only on the web)*; *Du socialisme à l'économie de marché. Errances de la transition*, *Nouveaux Cahiers* n°12; *Les Mots du pouvoir. Sens et non-sens de la rhétorique internationale*, *Nouveaux Cahiers*, n°13.

Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI)

Graduate Institute of International Studies
132 rue de Lausanne
P.O.Box 36
CH-1211 Geneva 21

Tel: (+41 22) 908 57 00
Fax: (+41 22) 908 57 10
Email: info@hei.unige.ch
Website: heiwww.unige.ch

Established: 1927
Staff: 130

President of the Executive Committee:
Jean-Michel Jacquet

What is it? The Graduate Institute of International Studies is devoted to teaching and to scientific research in contemporary international relations. Fields of study include Law, Economics, International History and Politics, and Political Science. The Institute is closely linked with, but independent of, the University of Geneva.

What does it do? The Institute's teaching programme prepares students for three degrees in international relations awarded by the University of Geneva – the Ph.D., the Diplôme d'études approfondies (similar to an M.A. or M. Phil.) and the licence (similar to a bachelor's degree). A fourth degree, the certificate in international relations, is also awarded by the Institute. A broad range of courses is offered in the four disciplines.

Cooperation The Institute houses and is associated with a diverse array of specialized programmes and centres, including the Centre d'historiographie et de recherche sur les sources audio-visuelles (CHERSA), the Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN), the Human Rights Library, the International Center for Financial Asset Management and Engineering (FAME), the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (ICMB), the International Environmental Studies Unit (IESU), the Modern Asia Research Center (MARC), the Programme for Strategic and International Studies (PSIS) and the Small Arms Survey (SAS).

Publications Research paper series, dissertations and theses, and books.

Green Cross International (GCI)

Green Cross International
160a route de Florissant
CH-1231 Conches (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 789 16 62
Fax: (+41 22) 789 16 95
Email: gciinternational@gci.ch
Website: www.greencrossinternational.net

Executive Director: Bertrand Charrier
Email: bertrand.charrier@gci.ch

Established: 1993
Staff: 7
National Affiliates: in 28 countries

What is it? Under founding president Mikhail Gorbachev, the mission of Green Cross International is to help create the conditions for a sustainable future by encouraging a fundamental transformation of society's values so as to create a more harmonious relationship between humans and the environment.

What does it do? Green Cross concentrates its efforts on five programs:

- Water Conflicts Prevention and Desertification, in which the Green Cross works at local, national and international levels to prevent and resolve conflicts in water-stressed regions, promotes the idea of access to freshwater as a human right and encourages wide and active public participation in integrated water resources management at the basin level;
- Environmental Legacy of Wars, which works to mitigate the social, environmental, and economic consequences of damage attributable to war, especially weapons of mass destruction;
- Energy and Resource Efficiency, through which the GCI promotes new usage patterns to reduce the consumption of energy, stem climate change and conserve natural resources;
- Environmental Education and Communication, international conferences, the Earth Charter Youth Contest and specific national projects; and
- Earth Charter Initiative, a general manifesto for a sustainable future – developed by thousands of organizations and individuals – which will serve as a universal code of conduct for people and nations.

Cooperation GCI has been granted General Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations and with the Council of Europe. It also cooperates directly with the UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section.

Publications *Water for Peace in the Middle East and Southern Africa; National Sovereignty and International Watercourses; Greening Affordable Housing; etc.*

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

IPCC Secretariat
C/O World Meteorological Organization
7bis, avenue de la Paix
P.O. Box 2300
CH-1211 Geneva 2

Tel: (+41 22) 730 82 08/80 84
Fax: (+41 22) 730 80 25/80 13
Email: ipcc_sec@gateway.wmo.ch
Website: www.ipcc.ch

Info contact: (+41 22) 730 82 54

Established: 1988

Secretary: Geoff Love

Staff: 5

What is it? The IPCC assesses the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for understanding the risk of human-induced climate change.

What does it do? The IPCC's main activity is the preparation – approximately every five years – of a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the policy-relevant scientific, technical and socio-economic dimensions of climate change. The IPCC's other activities include:

- Creating Special Reports and Technical Papers on specific topics in response to requests from the Parties to the UNFCCC or as decided by the IPCC itself;
- Developing guidelines and methodologies to be used for calculating greenhouse gas emissions and removals (National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme) in order to assess the impacts of climate change and evaluate appropriate adaptations;
- Facilitating co-operation between the climate modelling and impacts communities through the IPCC Task Group on Scenarios for Climate Impact Assessment (TGCIA), which is composed of experts in modelling, climate impact assessment and emissions scenarios;
- Making available a range of scenario-related data for conducting assessments of climate change through its Data Distribution Centre (DDC); and
- Holding workshops and expert meetings in support of the assessment process.

Cooperation WMO and UNEP, the parent organizations of the IPCC, cooperate and provide staff for the IPCC Secretariat.

Publications *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Emissions Scenarios 2000; Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry 2000*; as well other reports, technical papers, guidelines and methodologies, and supporting material.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Environment Task Force (ENTAF)

IATA Centre
33 route de l'Aéroport
P.O. Box 416
15 - Airport
CH-1215 Geneva

IATA Tel: (+41 22) 770 25 25
IATA Fax: (+41 22) 798 35 53
ENTAF Tel: (+41 22) 770 20 61
ENTAF Fax: (+41 22) 770 26 86

ENTAF Info contact: Philippe Rochat
Email: rochatp@iata.org, Tel: (+41 22)
770 26 70, Website: [www.iata.org/soi/
environment/entaf.htm](http://www.iata.org/soi/environment/entaf.htm)

Established: 1919
IATA staff: 1,598 worldwide, 261 in
Geneva

Director General: Giovanni Bisignani

What is it? IATA is a worldwide trade association that represents over 280 airlines. Its member airlines fly over 95 percent of all international scheduled air traffic. IATA's headquarters are in Montreal, its executive offices in Geneva, and it has offices all over the world.

What does it do? As the airlines' trade association, IATA focuses on safety, infrastructure, distribution, e-commerce, regulations, economics and the environment. The Environment Task Force comprises 18 member airlines. Its role is to develop strategic responses to environmental challenges facing the air transport industry and assess their implications, to develop common airline positions to promote the role of aviation in a sustainable global economy and to assist its members in managing the effects of airline operations on the environment. It also promotes the airlines' commitment to managing their environmental impacts, building on the air transport industry's environmental achievements and on the economic and social benefits that the industry provides.

Cooperation IATA supports the International Civil Aviation Organization's role as the appropriate forum for developing global environmental standards and world-wide policies facing the air transport industry.

Publications *Flight Path to Environmental Excellence: Airline Environmental Reporting 2001 Survey*; *IATA Environmental Review 2000*.

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 84 92
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 93
Email: ictsd@ictsd.ch
Website: www.ictsd.org

Info contact: Christophe Bellmann
Programmes Director

Established: 1996
Staff: 21

Executive Director: Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz

What is it? ICTSD is a non-profit and non-governmental organization which engages a broad range of actors in ongoing dialogue about trade and sustainable development, thereby contributing to a better understanding of sustainable development concerns in the context of international trade.

What does it do? By empowering stakeholders in trade policy through information, dialogue, well-targeted research, and capacity building, ICTSD seeks to influence the international trade system in ways that advance the goal of sustainable development. Its programmes are:

- Communications and Information Programme, including the *BRIDGES* series of monthly and weekly publications ;
- Dialogues Programme consisting of formal and informal meetings held in Geneva or at a regional site that convene representatives from governments, civil society, intergovernmental organisations and academia to exchange ideas and information on topics relevant to current discussions in the field; and
- Research Programme, encompassing training, research and services. This programme and its various issue areas (Environment, Agriculture, Services, Africa and Intellectual Property) focuses on raising and supporting a high level of interaction among stakeholders by drawing on the best human and academic resources to factor sustainable development into trade policy-making. Involves capacity building and training initiatives for trade and sustainable development, and provides a Resource Centre, which offers a regularly updated online document search service containing the latest acquisitions in trade and sustainable development.

Cooperation with a large numbers of NGOs, as well as with UN organizations.

Publications *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, *BRIDGES Monthly Review*, *BRIDGES Trade BioRes*, *Trade Negotiations Insights*, etc.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

International Committee of the Red Cross
19 avenue de la Paix
CH-1202 Geneva

Tel: (+41 22) 734 60 01
Fax: (+41 22) 733 20 57
Email: press.gva@icrc.org
Website: www.icrc.org

Info contact: press.gva@icrc.org,
cid.gva@icrc.org

Established: 1863
Staff: over 800 at headquarters; over
11,000 worldwide; presence in almost 80
countries

President: Jakob Kellenberger

What is it? The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization dedicated to protecting the lives and dignity of the victims of war and internal violence. Its advocacy in environmental matters extends to the development of guidelines (for military manuals) and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict.

What does it do? The ICRC focuses its activities on:

- Health and relief;
- War and family links;
- Visits to people deprived of their freedom;
- Protection of the civilian population;
- Dissemination and preventive action;
- Humanitarian diplomacy;
- Legal work; and
- Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law.

Within the context of its core activities, it has presented its views on environmental matters during armed conflict at landmark environmental meetings such as the Rio Conference. For example, the ICRC fully supports the view that anti-personnel landmines are one of the most widespread, lethal and long-lasting forms of pollution.

Cooperation The ICRC maintains contacts, often close ones, with the various National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It also works with UN agencies and NGOs.

Publications Recent studies on the protection of the environment in time of armed conflict.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

International Electrotechnical Commission
Central Office
3 rue de Varembe
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CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 919 02 11
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Email: info@iec.ch
Website: www.iec.ch

Info contact: Tel: (+41 22) 919 02 60

Established: 1906
Staff: 100

President: S.Takayanagi

What is it? The IEC's mission is to promote, through its members, international co-operation on all questions of electrotechnical standardization and related matters. The IEC charter encompasses all electrotechnologies, including electronics, magnetics and electro-magnetics, electroacoustics, telecommunication, and energy production and distribution, as well as associated general disciplines such as terminology and symbols, measurement and performance, dependability, design and development, safety and the environment.

What does it do? The IEC prepares and publishes international standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies. Environmental considerations are part of the standard-making process, including:

- encouragement of all IEC experts, members and staff to create international standards that work towards fostering sustainable development;
- integration of environmental impact assessment into technical committee work;
- improvement of new and existing standards with a view to minimizing adverse environmental impacts from design;
- creation of standards that incorporate environmental considerations into the entire lifecycle of products; and
- dedication of the Advisory Committee on Environmental Aspects (ACEA) that advises the IEC's technical management committee on coordinating technical work with environmental issues.

Cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization, the International Telecommunication Union and regional standards development organizations to establish standards that foster sustainable development.

Publications For up-to-date information about renewable energy standards, the Commission's conformity assessment activities and ACEA, see the website.

International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)

International Emissions
Trading Association, Geneva office
4 chemin de Conches
CH-1231 Conches (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 839 31 54
Fax: (+41 22) 839 31 81
Email: info@ieta.org
Website: www.ieta.org

Info Contact: Robert Dornau, Manager
Email: dornau@ieta.org

Established: 1999
Staff: 4

President and CEO: Andrei Marcu
Email: marcu@ieta.org

What is it? IETA is a non-profit organization created in June 1999 through the cooperation of UNCTAD and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Its aim is to establish a functional international framework for trading greenhouse gas emission reductions.

What does it do? IETA is dedicated to ensuring that the objectives of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and of climate protection are met through the establishment of effective systems for trading in greenhouse gas emissions by businesses. IETA strives to make sure that any such system functions in an economically efficient manner while maintaining societal equity and environmental integrity. IETA is working to:

- Advocate and promote emissions trading as an important element to address a future carbon-constrained regime;
- Develop standards in the GHG market, including for contracts in carbon trading, financial accounting of greenhouse gases, and validation and verification of emission reduction projects;
- Help globally in capacity building through the organization of workshops and conferences with local stakeholders, governments and international experts;
- Provide a website that serves the main information centre on emissions trading, project mechanisms and related issues; and
- Organize a structured feedback process between IETA members and regulators such as the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism executive board.

Cooperation IETA's diverse membership includes emitters, solution providers, brokers, verifiers and those involved in legal compliance. IETA also cooperates with the WBCSD.

Publications *IETA Discussion Papers, IETA Position Papers and several IETA workshops and memos.* See website.

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Federation of Red Cross and
Red Crescent Societies
P.O. Box 372
CH-1211 Geneva 19

Tel: (+41 22) 730 42 22
Fax: (+41 22) 733 03 95
Email: secretariat@ifrc.org
Website: www.ifrc.org

Acting Secretary-General: Markku Niskala

Established: 1919
Staff: 250

What is it? The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization. Its mission is to provide assistance to the impoverished without discriminating against them on the basis of nationality, race, religious belief, class or political opinion. The International Federation comprises 178 member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, a Secretariat in Geneva and more than 60 Delegations strategically located to support activities around the world.

What does it do? The IFRC's programmes are grouped into core areas:

- Promoting humanitarian values that encourage respect for other human beings and a willingness to work together to find solutions to problems.
- Disaster response continues to represent the largest portion of IFRC's work, with assistance to around 30 million people annually, from refugees to victims of natural disasters.
- The sharp increase in the number of natural disasters worldwide in recent years has prompted the Federation to devote more attention to disaster preparedness activities. These aim to make National Societies and communities more aware of the risks they face, how to reduce their vulnerability, and how to cope when disaster strikes.
- Health and community care has become a cornerstone of humanitarian assistance and accounts for a large part of Red Cross and Red Crescent spending. These programmes are aimed at helping communities reduce their vulnerability to disease and prepare for and respond to public health crises.
- Capacity building programmes include management and volunteer training, planning, fund-raising and gender equality.

Cooperation The Federation's Secretariat represents its 178 National Societies with UN agencies, International Organizations and NGOs. National societies also work closely with some of these organizations at the national level.

Publications *World Disasters Report*, Annual Report, *RCRC Magazine*, *Sphere Project*, etc.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) European Office

International Institute for Sustainable
Development - European Office
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 979 93 73
Fax: (+41 22) 979 90 54
Email: iisd@ictsd.ch
Website: www.iisd.org

Established: 1999 (European Office),
1990 (Headquarters) Staff: 6 (European
Office), 52 (Headquarters)

European Representative: Mark Halle

What is it? The International Institute for Sustainable Development promotes the transition toward a sustainable future through policy research, information exchange, analysis and advocacy. The Institute develops policy recommendations based on rigorous research and analysis, establishes knowledge networks to build capacity and mutual understanding among civil society and other institutions in both North and South, and reports on the international negotiations that are critical to the sustainability of the planet. IISD was established in 1990 as part of Canada's response to the 1987 report of the Brundtland Commission, *Our Common Future*. Though based at the geographic centre of Canada, IISD is an international organization – its directors, staff, partners and projects are distributed around the globe. Moreover, the Institute seeks to use the empowering potential of electronic communications to help bridge the gaps between North and South, combine information bases, and develop new ideas and practices for sustainable development.

What does it do? The European Office was established in September 1999 as the base for IISD's programme on international trade and for building linkages with European institutions and affairs. Its research in Geneva focuses on the World Trade Organization, Environmental Security, Climate Change and Civil Society and IISD's relations with international organizations and the private sector.

Cooperation IISD's partners include UNEP, IUCN, The Royal Institute for International Affairs, ICTSD and many others.

Publications *Conserving the Peace: Resources, Livelihoods and Security; Doha Round Briefing Series Developments Since the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference; Environment and Trade: A Handbook; "On Behalf of My Delegation,..." A Survival Guide for Developing Country Climate Negotiators; Private Rights, Public Problems: A Guide to NAFTA's Chapter on Investor Rights, etc.*

International Labour Organization (ILO)

InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment

ILO-SafeWork
International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22

Tel: (+41 22) 799 67 15
Fax: (+41 22) 799 68 78
Email: ilo@ilo.org
Website: www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/

Info contact: Communications and Files,
Section, Tel: (+41 22) 799 61 11, Fax:
(+41 22) 798 86 85, Email: ilo@ilo.org

Established: 1919
Staff: 1900 worldwide

Safework Programme Director: Jukka Takala

What is it? The Safework programme of the ILO's Social Protection Sector is responsible for elaborating international instruments related to all aspects of occupational safety and health. The current objectives of SafeWork are to develop and promote preventive policies and programmes to protect workers in hazardous occupations and sectors, including: extending effective protection to vulnerable groups of workers falling outside the scope of traditional protective measures; better equipping governments, employers and workers to address problems of worker well-being, occupational health care and quality of working life; and documenting the social and economic impact of improving worker protection.

What does it do? Apart from its standard-setting work, its activities include the preparation and dissemination of information on:

- Accident and Diseases
- Hazardous Work
- Chemical Safety
- Management Systems
- Occupational Health
- Radiation Protection
- World of Work and the Environment
- Capacity Building

Cooperation with other UN agencies, such as WHO on occupational health issues, as well as national governments and aid agencies.

Publications *Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment in the Informal Sector through Safety and Health Measures; Ship Breaking: A Background Paper; Chemical Safety in Asia: Law and Practice; Working Conditions and Environment, Agriculture and Agrochemicals, Forestry, Wood and Pulp & Paper Industries; Inland Transport: Roads and Waterways, Iron and Steel Industry; etc.*

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Château de Vidy
Case Postale 356
CH-1007 Lausanne (VD)

Tel: (+41 21) 621 61 11
Fax: (+41 21) 621 62 16
Email: sport.env@olympic.org
Website: www.olympic.org

Info contact: Sports and Environment
Commission

Established: 1894
Staff: About 100

President: Jacques Rogge

What is it? The IOC is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization that leads the Olympic Movement in accordance with the Olympic Charter. Among its roles, it ensures the regular celebrations of the Olympic Games and participates in actions to promote, among others, peace, sports ethics, women in sport and Olympic education. The IOC has made environmental conservation one of the three dimensions of the Olympic Movement (along with culture and sport) and has enshrined concern for environmental issues in the Fundamental Principles of the Olympic Charter.

What does it do? The IOC, along with the Organizing Committees of the Olympics, promotes the environmentally sound organization of the Games. Among its initiatives are:

- establishment of a Sport and Environment Commission, chaired by Pál Schmitt, IOC Member, which advises the IOC on environmental protection matters and conducts educational campaigns to promote respect for the environment;
- placing environmental planning considerations high on its list of selection criteria, e.g. compulsory ecological studies for cities applying to host the Olympics;
- promotion of the environmentally sound organization of other sporting events at local, regional and national levels;
- calling on all the International Federations and National Olympic Committees to sign the 1992 Earth Pledge on sustainable development;
- organizing a World Conference on Sport and the Environment every two years to assess the progress made by the Olympic Movement in environmental matters; and
- organizing regional seminars to promote environmental awareness and Agenda 21.

Cooperation A joint working group (with UNEP) is implementing the IOC's Agenda 21.

Publications *Manual on Sport and the Environment*; *Agenda 21*; *“Be A Champion for the Environment”*, *“The Earth's Crew”*; *“The Environmental Legacy of the Olympic Games”*.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO Central Secretariat
1, rue de Varembé, Case postale 56
CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 749 01 11
Fax: (+41 22) 733 34 30
Email: central@iso.ch
Website: www.iso.ch

Info contact for: water and soil quality
and environmental management:
Klaus G Lingner, Tel: (+ 41 22) 749 72
75, Email: lingner@iso.ch; Air quality:
Carolyn Hornfeld, Tel. (+ 41 22) 749 72
66, Email: hornfeld@iso.ch

Established: 1947
Staff: 171

Secretary-General: Alan Bryden

What is it? The ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 145 countries. The ISO's central mission is to promote the development of standardization with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services.

What does it do? The technical work of ISO is carried out by some 2,850 technical committees, subcommittees and working groups in which qualified representatives of industry, research institutes, government authorities, consumer bodies, and international organizations meet to resolve global standardization problems. Various committees work directly on environmental issues, including:

- ISO Technical Committee 207 on Environmental Management (www.tc207.org/), the committee responsible for developing the ISO 14000 series of standards and guidance documents. Its subcommittees consist of: Environmental Management Systems, Environmental Auditing & Related Investigations, Environmental Labeling, Environmental Performance Evaluation, Climate Change, Life Cycle Assessment and Design for the Environment; and
- ISO Technical Committee 146 on Air quality, which publishes over 50 international standards on air quality, the definition of terms, sampling of air, measurement and reporting of characteristics of stationary source emissions, indoor air, workplace atmospheres and ambient atmospheres, and meteorological instrumentation.

Cooperation International Electrotechnical Commission, International Telecommunication Union, World Trade Organization and 600 international and regional organizations.

Publications See website.

International Programme for Chemical Safety (IPCS)

International Programme for
Chemical Safety
World Health Organization
CH-1211 Geneva 27

Tel: (+41 22) 791 43 48
Fax: (+41 22) 791 48 48
Email: ipcsmail@who.ch
Website: www.who.int/pcs

Info contact: T. Meredith

Established: 1980
Staff: 20

Coordinator: T. Meredith

What is it? The IPCS is a cooperative programme of the WHO, the ILO and UNEP. It was established following the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, which recommended that programmes should be undertaken for the early warning and prevention of harmful effects of chemicals to which humans are exposed.

What does it do? The two main roles of the IPCS are to establish the scientific basis for the safe use of chemicals and to provide technical assistance in strengthening national capabilities and capacities for the sound management of chemicals. There are four focal areas for this work. These are:

- Evaluation of chemical risks to human health;
- Poisons information, prevention and management activities;
- Chemical incidents and emergencies, including public health preparedness, response, prevention and surveillance; and
- Capacity building and technology transfer.

Cooperation through a network of governmental and non-governmental institutions, which are designated as *Participating Institutions*. In addition, all countries are encouraged to designate *National Focal Points*, through which the results of the work of the IPCS may be disseminated in the country and guidance may be given to the Programme on the needs and views of the country.

Publications *Environmental Health Criteria (EHCs)*; *Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)*; *International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs)*; *Poisons Information*; *Antidote Monographs and Pesticide Safety*. All documents are available on the IPCS website (www.who.int/pcs) and also on CD-ROM products, IPCS INCHEM and IPCS INTOX. The IPCS INCHEM database is also accessible through the web at www.inchem.org free-of-charge for the end-user.

International Road Transport Union (IRU)

International Road Transport Union
3 rue de Varembe
P.O. Box 44
CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 918 27 00
Fax: (+41 22) 918 27 41
Email: iru@iru.org
Website: www.iru.org

Info contact: Guy Willis
Email: press@iru.org

Established: 1948
Staff: 135

President: Paul Laeremans

Secretary General: Martin Marmy

What is it? The IRU, through its national associations, represents the entire road transport industry worldwide. It speaks for the operators of coaches, taxis and trucks, from large transport fleets to driver-owners. The IRU acts as the industry's advocate at all international bodies that make decisions affecting road transport. The IRU has 182 members in 67 countries.

What does it do? The IRU's stated priority issues are Sustainable Development and Facilitation of Trade, Tourism and Transport, including European Union Enlargement. The IRU provides leadership on sustainable development by, for example, obtaining the road transport sector's commitment to achieving the economic, social and environmental goals set out in the UN's *Agenda 21* sustainable development plan. In addition, among the IRU's core activities are several environment-related objectives:

- ensuring that vehicles are safe, clean, efficient, and fuel-efficient;
- encouraging sound fleet management, strict vehicle maintenance and good working conditions for drivers;
- helping make roads safer and less congested; and
- seeking improvements in the environmental performance of vehicles.

Cooperation The IRU maintains close working relationships with the appropriate national bodies, as well as IGOs and NGOs.

Publications *IRU Report on Road Transport Best Industry Practices*, *IRU Guide to Sustainable Development*, *IRU Charter for Sustainable Development*, *ECMT Sustainable Transport Policies*, *IRU initiative*, "Driving towards Sustainable Development".

International Touring Alliance and the International Automobile Federation (AIT & FIA)

AIT & FIA Secretariat
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CH-1215 Geneva 15

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Fax: (+41 22) 544 45 50
Website: www.aitgva.ch/ and
www.fia.com/

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544 45 50, Email: mrichter@aitfia.ch

Established: 1898 (AIT), 1904 (FIA)
Staff: 60

President (AIT): Robert Darbelnet
President (FIA): Max Mosley

What is it? The International Touring Alliance and the Internationale Automobile Federation comprise over 230 affiliated touring clubs, automobile clubs, motor sport federations and national tourism offices operating in 124 countries. The AIT & FIA represent the interests of these associations and their members at the United Nations, the European Union and the World Tourism Organization. The AIT & FIA encourage the development of international travel and tourism. They provide multiple services to their members such as assistance, information and customs documents. The AIT & FIA jointly represent the interests of the motorist through their joint secretariat in Geneva.

What does it do? The AIT & FIA recognize the important role they can take in promoting a better respect for and understanding of the environment.

- The AIT & FIA promote a framework for reducing CO₂ emissions, including the development of more efficient vehicle technology and fuel and engine systems, the adoption of fiscal measures which reward users of cleaner vehicles, investment in public transport, consumer information and carbon sequestration.
- The FIA has become the founding member of the International Federation for Carbon Sequestration. The Federation's first project was reforestation in the Chiapas region of Mexico.

Cooperation with over 230 affiliated associations. Consultative status with ECOSOC, contribution to work of UN/ECE Inland Transport Committee.

Publications *AIT & FIA Policy Statements; A Global Strategy to reduce CO₂ emissions from passenger cars and improve fuel efficiency; Turning down the heat: How trees and Formula One are tackling global warming; Climate for Change: Global Warming and the Automobile.*

International Trade Centre (ITC)

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CH-1211 Geneva 10

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Email: itcreg@intracen.org
Website: www.intracen.org

Info contact: Peter Walters,
Division of Product and Market Development
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Email: walters@intracen.org

Established: 1964
Staff: 200

Executive Director: J. Denis Bélisle

What is it? The ITC is a joint technical cooperation agency (UNCTAD and WTO) mandated to work on operational, enterprise-oriented aspects of trade development. It supports developing and transition economies – in particular the business sector in these countries – in efforts to develop exports and improve import operations.

What does it do? ITC helps businesses understand and benefit from WTO rules, strengthens enterprise competitiveness and develops trade promotion strategies. On environment matters, ITC's work covers the following areas:

- Environmentally-sensitive export development strategies and capacity-building;
- Provision of eco-trade information, including information on eco-standards, eco-packaging and environmentally supportive products, technologies and services;
- Promotion of exports of environmentally-friendly goods and services; and
- Imports and the environment, which helps identify sources of supply for environmentally-friendly products, technologies and services.

ITC programmes cover coffee, oilseed products, fruit and vegetables, organic products, jute/hard fibres, wood products, and environmental services and technologies.

Cooperation with UNCTAD on eco-labeling, environmentally friendly products, services and technologies, and related training; with WTO on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade; environmental industries and organizations at all levels.

Publications *Organic Food and Beverages: World Supply and Major European Markets (1999)*; *Implications of World Trade Organization Agreements for International Trade in Environmental Industries (1999)*; *Eco-labeling and Other Environmental Quality Requirements in Textiles and Clothing: Implications for Developing Countries (1996)*.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

International Union for the Protection
of New Varieties of Plants
34 chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 338 91 11
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Website: www.upov.int

Info contact: Rolf Jördens,
Vice Secretary-General
Email: rolf.joerdens@upov.int

Established: 1961
Staff: 14

Secretary-General (UPOV): Kamil Idris

What is it? UPOV, which was established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, protects plant breeders' rights.

What does it do? The UPOV Convention makes available to breeders of new varieties of plants an exclusive property right. To be eligible for protection, varieties have to be:

- distinct from existing, commonly known varieties;
- sufficiently uniform;
- stable; and
- new in the sense that they must not have been commercialized prior to certain dates established by reference to the date of the application for protection.

The main activities of UPOV are promoting international harmonization and cooperation, mainly between its members, on legal and technical aspects of the protection of new varieties of plants with the aim of enhancing plant breeding to the benefit of society; and assisting countries in the introduction of plant variety protection legislation.

Cooperation The Office of UPOV maintains close contacts with a number of IGOs and NGOs with interests in the field of plant variety protection and related areas.

Publications *International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants*, Geneva 2003; *Plant Variety Protection Gazette* and *Newsletter of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)*.

Mandat International (MI)

Mandat International
31 chemin William Rappard
CH-1293 Bellevue (GE)

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Email: admin@mandint.org
Website: www.mandint.org

Info contact: admin@mandint.org

Established: 1995
Staff: 20 plus volunteers

President: Sébastien Ziegler

What is it? Mandat International is a non-governmental organization that promotes the participation of non-governmental delegations in international conferences and facilitates cooperation amongst NGOs.

What does it do? Mandat International runs a Welcome Centre for Non-Governmental Organizations and Delegations where delegates from different regions and fields can meet and share ideas. The Welcome Centre gives priority to delegates coming from developing countries and to indigenous peoples. It provides:

- Economical accommodation: 16 to 28 Swiss francs per night + breakfast, depending on the delegate's country of residence;
- Work infrastructure: meeting rooms, computers, Internet access, fax, etc.;
- Support services to inform and help delegates, including information on international public law and assistance with developing contacts with other NGOs and international organizations;
- Documentation centre: Convention texts, reference documents, reports, specialized reviews, ODS (UN documents), databases, etc.;
- Training sessions and meetings; and
- A venue to host seminars, meetings, and receptions.

The organization's trilingual information service on the Internet provides delegates with useful information, such as a delegate's guide, a calendar of international conferences, and more than 900 useful links. MI also supports the organization of international conferences and is opening a new welcome centre near the Palais des Nations.

Cooperation with numerous local, regional and international organizations, academic institutions and private foundations.

Publications See website at www.mandint.org.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Ramsar Convention Bureau
28 rue Mauverney
CH-1196 Gland (VD)

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Fax: (+41 22) 999 01 69
Email: ramsar@ramsar.org
Website: www.ramsar.org

Info contact: Dwight Peck
Email: peck@ramsar.org

Established: 1971
Staff: 16 and 4 interns

Secretary General: Peter Bridgewater, bridgewater@ramsar.org

What is it? The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including rivers and lakes, coastal lagoons, mangroves, peatlands and coral reefs. It also covers human-made wetlands such as fish and shrimp ponds, farm ponds, irrigated agricultural land, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. Some 1,285 wetland sites, totalling 108,9 million hectares, have been designated for inclusion by its 136 member states in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance as of May 2003.

What does it do? The Convention obliges its Contracting Parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning. Parties must promote, as far as possible, “the wise use of wetlands in their territory”. The Convention’s “Wise Use Guidelines” call upon Contracting Parties to:

- adopt national wetland policies, which involves a review of existing legislation and institutional arrangements;
- develop programmes of wetland inventory, monitoring, research, training, education and public awareness; and
- take action at wetland sites, which involves the development of integrated management plans covering every aspect of the wetlands.

Cooperation BirdLife International; IUCN – The World Conservation Union; Wetlands International; and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) are formally recognized as the Convention’s ‘International Organization Partners’. The Bureau also cooperates with many other international and national NGOs and has formal collaborative agreements with most global environment conventions.

Publications *Ramsar Handbooks* (guidelines on wise use of wetlands, etc.); *Wetlands, Biodiversity and the Ramsar Convention* (1997); *Economic Valuation of Wetlands* (1997); *Towards the Wise Use of Wetlands* (1993); etc.

South Centre

South Centre
17-19 chemin du Champ d'Anier
CH-1209 Petit Saconnex (GE)

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CP 228, 1211 Geneva 19

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Email: south@southcentre.org
Website: www.southcentre.org

Info contact: Guadalupe Quesada

Established: 1995
Staff: 15

Chairman: Boutros Boutros Ghali
Temporary Head of the Secretariat: Branislav Gosovic

What is it? The South Centre is an intergovernmental body of developing countries, with a current membership of 46 states. The Centre, however, works for the benefit of the South as a whole, making efforts to ensure that all developing countries and interested groups and persons have access to its publications and the results of its work, irrespective of membership.

What does it do? The Centre prepares policy papers and studies, a newsletter, and a bulletin. The topics that have been worked on, generally in response to requests from the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, include foreign direct investment, the reform of the United Nations, resource transfers and financial flows, the challenges presented by the WTO agenda, the implementation of Agenda 21, and science and technology. The Centre also studies various aspects of globalization as they affect the South.

Cooperation In its activities, the Centre works closely with the Group of 77 and its member states, with the Non-Aligned Movement, with the organizations of the UN system, in particular UNCTAD, UN/DESA, and UNDP, with various NGOs from the North and the South, academic and research institutions, and with a network of experts and collaborators.

Publications *South Letter* (quarterly), *South Bulletin*, *Trade-Related Agenda*, *Development and Equity (T.R.A.D.E.) Working Paper Series* and *Occasional Paper Series*, books under the Centre's name and in the *South Perspectives* series under the name of the author(s), and various other documents. All publications are accessible via the Centre's website.

Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL)

Swiss Agency for the Environment,
Forests and Landscape
CH-3003 Bern (BE)

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info@buwal.admin.ch

Established: 1971
Staff: 351

Director: Philippe Roch, State Secretary

What is it? The Agency, which is part of the Swiss Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication, is the official Swiss body in charge of environmental policy on the national and international scale.

What does it do? The Agency manages Switzerland's environmental issues in collaboration with agencies at the federal, cantonal and community levels. Its international affairs division is responsible for Switzerland's international environmental policy. The Agency also relies on private and public associations active in the environmental field and collaborates closely with the private sector. Its portfolio includes air pollution and electromagnetic non-ionising radiation, soil protection, contaminated land, biotechnology, waste management, climate change, noise abatement, water protection, energy efficiency, fisheries, forests and security of installations (excluding nuclear plants).

The Agency also handles issues in the fields of law, economics and research that have implications for the environment.

Cooperation with UNEP and other UN and international bodies, the secretariats of the Environmental Conventions, the Global Environment Facilities and foreign environment ministries.

Publications Quarterly magazine *ENVIRONMENT* (in German and French) and various publications in *Series Environmental Documentation*. See also www.buwalshop.ch

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for Europe

UNICEF, Regional Office for Europe
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

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Website: www.unicef.org

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Tel: (+41 22) 909 55 09
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Established: 1946
Staff: over 5,600 worldwide

Executive Director: Carol Bellamy

What is it? UNICEF's central aim is to be an advocate for the rights of children. Children are more susceptible to environmental hazards and degradation than adults. Because the majority of the 2.2 million annual deaths of diarrhoeal diseases are children under five years of age, UNICEF works mainly on improving water supply and environmental sanitation.

What does it do? UNICEF focuses on the immediate environment of children with a clear objective of reducing child mortality and morbidity. Its environmental programmes are grouped under the Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) programme, which includes:

- Sanitation, hygiene and water, where UNICEF supports more than 80 programmes in countries all over the world.
- WES, Child Rights and the Global Agenda, which promotes the survival, protection, and development of children through better environmental conditions;
- Women and WES, which aims to "mainstream" gender into development issues in recognition of the link between gender bias and environmental conditions for children;
- WES in Schools, which supports the provision of drinking water, sanitation and handwashing facilities in schools, life skills training for teachers and students and promotion of the integration of personal, domestic and environmental hygiene into school curricula; and
- Water quality improvement.

Cooperation UNICEF works with a wide range of UN agencies, NGOs and IGOs.

Publications *WATERfront* newsletter; *Children in the New Millennium - Environmental Impact on Health*; *Groundwater: UNICEF Strategies in Water and Environmental Sanitation (the "Strategy Paper")*; *Children, Environment and Sustainable Development: the UNICEF Response to Agenda 21*.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development
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Website: www.unctad.org

Info contact: Geneva Press Office
Email: press@unctad.org

Established: 1964
Staff: 400

Secretary-General: Rubens Ricupero

What is it? UNCTAD is the focal point within the UN for development issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. Its main goals are to maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries. All of its activities take into account issues of sustainable development.

What does it do? UNCTAD provides a forum for intergovernmental debate, carries out policy and research analysis, and promotes capacity-building activities and technical cooperation in the following areas:

- Promotes the participation of developing countries in international trade and covers environment, commodity and competition issues;
- Promotes investment, enterprise development and technology; analyzes investment trends; and helps countries promote international investment, develop their enterprise sector and adopt new technologies;
- Researches the broad trends and prospects in the world economy, including external debt, globalization and development;
- Services infrastructure, transport and trade efficiency and human resources development; and
- Promotes the development of least developed, landlocked and island developing countries through research, policy analysis and technical assistance.

Cooperation UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNDP, ITC, WTO, UNIDO, UNEP and WIPO, the World Bank, the IMF, regional economic commissions, IGOs and NGOs.

Publications *Trade and Development Report; The World Investment Report, The Least Developed Countries Report, UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, E-commerce and Development Report.*

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Geneva Liaison Office

UN Convention to Combat Desertification
Geneva Liaison Office
International Environment House
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Tel: (+41 22) 917 84 07
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Email: nmattana@unccd.int
Website: www.unccd.int

Info contact: Nadine Mattana

Staff: 2 (Geneva Liaison Office);
55 (Headquarters)

Executive Secretary: Hama Arba Diallo

What is it? Recognizing the need for a fresh approach to combating desertification, governments adopted the UNCCD in 1994. The Convention seeks to promote effective action against dryland degradation through innovative local programs and supportive international partnerships.

What does it do? The Convention secretariat, headquartered in Bonn, makes arrangements for official meetings, transmits documentation and reports, facilitates assistance to affected developing country Parties, and coordinates its activities with other relevant intergovernmental bodies. The Geneva Liaison Office cooperates with the UN Office in Geneva on matters related to administration and the servicing of conferences. It also responds to queries from the Permanent Missions.

Cooperation Since the UNCCD secretariat is not an operational agency, the Convention has to rely on the comparative advantage of the United Nations and other institutions for its timely implementation. The secretariat has developed long-term joint work programmes with FAO, IFAD, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNU, WFP, WMO and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Publications Official documentation; *Down to Earth* newsletter; national, sub-regional and regional reports; *Fact Sheets*; *Down to Earth – A simplified guide to the Convention to Combat Desertification*; and *Lupo Alberto – A comic strip explaining desertification*.

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)
Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP)**

UN Development Programme
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Disaster Management Training Programme

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Email: dmt@undp.org
Website: www.undmtp.org

International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Established within BCPR: 1998
Staff: 5

What is it? The Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) serves as an applied learning platform for improving the performance and commitment of national and community authorities responsible for crisis and disaster reduction, response and recovery. It is managed by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), Geneva Operations.

What does it do? The Disaster Management Training Programme reinforces efforts by United Nations Disaster Management Teams to improve their performance. It also supports the development of human resources in the context of broad-based national capacity-building programmes for natural, environmental and technological disasters and for crises resulting from violent conflict. Specific activities include:

- Documenting training needs assessments reflecting specific country requirements;
- Establishing collective learning platforms by developing workshop curricula, learning objectives, case studies and simulation exercises;
- Providing professional and structured learning events to enhance the skills and knowledge of trainees; and
- Enhancing the information base and networks of the UN System and of national and regional training institutions.

Cooperation is broad-based. DMTP member organizations include FAO, IBRD, ILO,

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)
Disaster Reduction Unit (DRU)**

UN Development Programme
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Disaster Reduction Unit
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Website: www.undp.org/erd

Established: 1998
Staff: 23

What is it? The Disaster Reduction Unit was established to enhance UNDP's efforts to reduce the incidence and impact of disasters and develop solid foundations for recovery. This Unit is an integral component of UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Geneva Operations.

What does it do? UNDP BCPR/DRU works to promote the sustainable reduction of disaster risk and sustainable recovery from disaster in programme countries by strengthening national and regional capacities. This involves ensuring that disaster risk considerations are factored into all new development, that disaster impact is mitigated and development gains protected, and also that risk reduction is factored into rapid disaster recovery. Activities include:

- Disaster reduction strategies and capacity building programmes;
- Sustainable Recovery Frameworks and Programming;
- Sub-regional knowledge networks;
- Human resource development; and
- Policy and advocacy.

Cooperation is primarily with UN agencies, international financing institutions, the multilateral and bilateral donor community, NGOs, the private sector and academia.

Publications See website.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Geneva Office

UNDP Geneva Office
International Environment House
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CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

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Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 01
Email: registry.ch@undp.org
Website: www.undp.org

Info contact: Mahenau Agha,
Tel: (+41 22) 917 84 65

Established: 1966
Staff: 85 in Geneva

Director: Odile Sorgho-Moulinier,
Tel: (+41 22) 917 85 38

What is it? UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

What does it do? UNDP's energy and environment programme is the largest of UNDP's six practice areas with projects totaling over US\$3 billion. UNDP's activities are supported by the Environmentally Sustainable Development Group (ESDG) within the Bureau for Development Policy (BDP):

- Capacity 21– Works in over 75 countries to help integrate the principles of Agenda 21;
- Drylands Development Centre – Leads UNDP's efforts in supporting long-term development in the drylands of the world;
- Energy for Sustainable Development – Implements projects and pursues partnerships that foster renewable energy and energy planning;
- Equator Initiative – Supports and strengthens community partnerships to conserve and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in the equatorial belt;
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) – Funds projects in 148 countries;
- Montreal Protocol – Helps eliminate the use of ozone-depleting substances and reverse the damage to the global ozone layer;
- Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI) – Integrates the environmental concerns of the poor into poverty reduction strategies and policies;
- Public Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment (PPUE); and
- Water Governance.

Cooperation with UN agencies, the World Bank, the IMF and regional development banks, the European Commission, the private sector and academia.

Cooperation See www.undp.org/dpa/publications/energy.html.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Environment and Human Settlements Division

United Nations Economic Commission
for Europe
Environment and Human Settlements Division
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Established: 1947
Staff: 220

Executive Secretary: Brigita Schmögnerová

What is it? UNECE's staff is made up of economists, scientists, urban planners and other experts. Its primary goal is to encourage greater economic cooperation among its member States. The UNECE focuses on economic analysis, environment and human settlements, statistics, sustainable energy, trade, industry and enterprise development, timber and transport.

What does it do? The UNECE organizes regular intergovernmental meetings of the Committee on Environmental Policy, the Committee on Human Settlements and the governing bodies of the UNECE environmental conventions, which include:

- The Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution;
- The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context;
- The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes;
- The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents; and
- The Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

In addition, UNECE divisions run specific programmes, such as the CHEMical Industry Sustainable Economic and Ecological Development (UNECE CHEMISEED) Programme.

Cooperation UN/ECE activities involve over 70 international organizations.

Publications See website at http://www.unece.org/pub_cat/index.htm.

United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) administers a number of conventions and units in the Geneva area, including:

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

Chemicals

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Division of Early Warning and Assessment / Global Resource Information Database (DEWA/GRID-Geneva)

Economics and Trade Branch (ETB)

Environmental Management Group (EMG)

Finance Initiatives (FI)

Geneva Environment Network (GEN)

Information Unit for Conventions (IUC)

Post-Conflict Assessment Unit (PCAU)

Regional Office for Europe (ROE)

Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (UNEP and FAO)

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

UNEP/GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks

UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section

UNEP/UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

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CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

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Email: sbc@unep.ch
Website: www.basel.int

Info contact: Nelson Sabogal, Senior
Programme Officer
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Established: 1993
Staff: 20

Executive Secretary: Sachiko Kuwabara-Yamamoto

What is it? The Basel Convention, with over 148 Parties, is the broadest and most significant treaty on hazardous wastes currently in effect. It was set up to fight indiscriminate dumping of hazardous wastes in developing countries by developed countries. During its first decade (1989-1999), the Convention set up a framework for controlling the international movements of hazardous wastes and developed the criteria for the classification and environmentally sound management of these wastes.

What does it do? The Secretariat facilitates the implementation of the Convention and related agreements. It also provides guidance and assistance on legal and technical issues, gathers statistical data and conducts training on the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. During the next decade, the Secretariat will focus on:

- promoting minimization of hazardous wastes;
- further reducing the movements of hazardous wastes;
- preventing and monitoring illegal traffic;
- improving institutional and technical capabilities; and
- further developing regional and subregional centres for training and technology transfer.

Cooperation The Secretariat collaborates with other UN organizations, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and industry on such issues as the disposal of used oils, PCBs, biomedical and health care wastes or the stockpiling of obsolete pesticides.

Publications *Text of the Basel Convention and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP 1 to 5); Technical Guidelines on Hazardous Wastes: Physico-chemical Treatment and Biological Treatment; Technical Guidelines on the Identification and Management of Used Tyres; Compilation of Country Fact Sheets.*

UNEP Chemicals

UNEP Chemicals
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Website: www.chem.unep.ch

Info contact/Director: James B. Willis

Established: 1976
Staff: 39

What is it? UNEP Chemicals is the centre for all the chemicals-related activities of the UN Environment Programme. It promotes the reduction and, where possible, the elimination of the risks chemicals can pose to human health and the environment.

What does it do? It facilitates the development of international law on chemicals, such as the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and provides the interim secretariats for these treaties. It helps countries build the capability to ensure the safe production, use and disposal of chemicals. It assesses the global and regional threats to health and the environment posed by chemicals. It also promotes and disseminates state-of-the-art information on chemicals safety (sometimes with other institutions). Key activities are:

- The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, under the UNEP/FAO Rotterdam Convention, which provides information that allows countries to decide which chemicals they want to import and which should be excluded based on whether they can be managed safely in the country;
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), which works to reduce and eliminate releases of chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food chain, are transported long distances in the environment, and pose risks to health and the environment;
- Capacity-building programmes in six regions;
- Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) for High Production Volume Chemicals (HPV), a system for assessing risks posed by HPV chemicals (with OECD);
- Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR), which are systems to collect and disseminate data on environmental releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from industrial facilities; and
- The Code of Ethics on the International Trade in Chemicals, which requires companies to take a life-cycle approach to the production and distribution of chemicals.

Cooperation with governments, IGOs such as the OECD, NGOs, and UN agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization.

Publications *POPs, Information Exchange/Capacity Building*, etc. See website.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
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Established: 1973 (in force 1975)
Staff: 25

Secretary General: Willem Wijnstekers

What is it? CITES provides the framework for regulating trade in species of wild fauna and flora and aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild plants and animals does not threaten the survival of the species traded.

What does it do? The Convention regulates the international trade in certain species of flora and fauna. Any export, re-export, import or introduction from the sea of animals or plants, or any part or derivative of a species included in the Appendices of the Convention, requires the issuance by a Management Authority of a permit or certificate. These Appendices are:

- App. I: Species threatened with extinction that are or could be affected by trade;
- App. II: Species not necessarily in danger of extinction but which could become so if trade in them were not strictly regulated, as well as those for which trade must be strictly regulated in order to render effective the measures taken on behalf of the former; and,
- App. III: Species that are protected by the States that list them and for which those States seek co-operation of the other Parties that control trade.

The Secretariat also provides advice to the Parties; monitors implementation; organizes meetings; offers training; conducts studies of the status of species in trade and prepares management plans to ensure sustainability; helps prepare national legislation; provides reference material and information; and assists with communication.

Cooperation UNEP, MEA Secretariats, WTO, Interpol, WCO, IUCN, WWF.

Publications *CITES World* newsletter; *Checklist of CITES Species*; *CITES Handbook*; *Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties*; *Evolution of CITES*; *Identification Manual*; *The Birds of CITES and How to Identify Them*, etc.

UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment / Global Resource Information Database (UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Geneva)

UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Geneva
International Environment House
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Tel: (+41 22) 917 82 94/95
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Email: services@grid.unep.ch
Website: www.grid.unep.ch

Info contact: Hassan Partow

Established: 1985
Staff: 25

Regional Coordinator: Ron Witt

What is it? GRID-Geneva was established as a pioneering centre of UNEP's Global Resources Information database (GRID), which presently has grown into a worldwide network of 15 environmental data centers.

What does it do? GRID-Geneva's main role is to underpin UNEP's assessment activities and its efforts to support global and regional environmental decision-making by improving access to high-quality data about the state of the world's environment. It is also responsible for coordinating the European programme of UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA). DEWA/GRID-Geneva's core tasks are:

- provision of early warning on emerging environmental problems and threats, especially those of a transboundary nature;
- support to UNEP's assessment processes, including the Global Environment Outlook (GEO);
- carrying out of case studies using Geographic Information Systems and remote sensing for the mapping, monitoring and sustainable use of natural resources;
- provision of technical expertise for meta and GIS databases and website design and creation; and
- implementation of capacity building projects to develop and strengthen environmental information systems of partner organizations.

Cooperation GRID-Geneva is supported by UNEP, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape and the University of Geneva. It works with UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs and regional organisations, as well as the private sector.

Publications DEWA/GRID-Geneva provides inputs to publications such as *Global Environment Outlook 2000*; *The Caucasus Environment Outlook (CEO) 2002 Report*; the 'desk studies' on Iraq and the Occupied Palestinian Territories; and *Atlas of Global Change*, etc.

UNEP Economics & Trade Branch (UNEP/ETB)

Economics & Trade Branch
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Website: www.unep.ch/etu

Chief: Hussein Abaza

Established: 1992
Staff: 10

What is it? The Branch examines how economics, trade and finance interact with the environment at local, regional and global levels and how these linkages in turn affect development.

What does it do? The Branch's primary mission is to help countries integrate environmental considerations into development planning and macroeconomic policies, including trade policies. It undertakes activities to:

- Enhance understanding of the environmental, social and economic impacts of trade liberalisation and the trade impacts of environmental policies and agreements;
- Clarify the linkages between trade, environment and development;
- Raise awareness of policy and decision makers on the relationships between trade, environment and development;
- Develop and assist countries in the use and application of assessment and incentive tools, including impact assessment, valuation, natural resource accounting and economic instruments;
- Enhance the capacities of countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to integrate environmental considerations into macroeconomic policies, including trade policies;
- Enhance synergies between MEAs and the WTO; and

Cooperation WTO, UNCTAD, Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), NGOs, international organizations and national governments.

Publications *Integrated Assessment of Trade Liberalization and Trade-Related Policies, Country Studies-Round II; Synthesis Report of UNEP Country Projects - Round II; Fisheries Subsidies and Overfishing: Towards a Structured Discussion; Fisheries Subsidies and Marine Resources Management.*

UNEP Environmental Group Management (UNEP/EMG)

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Environmental Management Group
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11-13 chemin des Anémones
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Tel: (+41 22) 917 82 72
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Email: EMG@unep.ch

Head of Secretariat: Monika Linn

Established: 1999

What is it ? The Environmental Management Group (EMG) seeks to enhance cooperation in the field of environment and human settlements within and beyond the UN system. Established following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/242 in 1999, the EMG draws its membership from the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the UN system and the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). UNEP provides the secretariat.

What does it do? The EMG adopts an issue-management and problem-solving approach aimed at promoting solutions to and joint action on important and newly emerging issues on the environment and human settlements agenda. The EMG:

- identifies issues on the environment and human settlements agenda requiring enhanced interagency cooperation;
- addresses these issues through time-bound issue management groups (IMGs) consisting of relevant UN entities as well as other stakeholders with a proven expertise in the respective area;
- provides a forum for its members to share their views or concerns on issues of common interest, review progress or identify obstacles, set policy directions to address such issues, convey their views on certain issues to intergovernmental forums and processes (UNEP and UN-HABITAT Governing Councils, Commission on Sustainable Development, Conferences of Parties of MEAs) and to other relevant forums, and set a roadmap for the future; and
- contributes to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in the areas of environment and human settlements.

Cooperation: The EMG's main mandate is to enhance cooperation and joint action within and beyond the UN system, including the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO. It also establishes concrete working relationships with NGOs, other civil society groups and the private sector.

UNEP Finance Initiatives (UNEP/FI)

UNEP Finance Initiatives
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Info contact: Ken Maguire

Established: 1992
Staff: 13

Head of Unit: Paul Clements-Hunt

What is it ? UNEP FI is a unit of UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch. Its mission is to identify and promote best practices in environment and sustainability for financial institutions. The Initiatives' origins go back to 1991, when UNEP started working with a small group of commercial banks to catalyze the industry's response to the environmental agenda. In May 1992, just before the Rio Summit, a number of leading banks became signatories to the "UNEP Statement by Banks on the Environment and Sustainable Development". In 1995 UNEP joined forces with the insurance sector to launch the "UNEP Statement of Environmental Commitment by the Insurance Industry". Today UNEP FI works closely with approximately 300 commercial banks, investment banks, insurance and re-insurance companies, fund managers and venture capital funds to promote linkages between the respective objectives of environment and finance.

What does it do? It delivers products ranging from professional development programmes and action-oriented reports to major international conferences that bring together financial professionals from around the globe. UNEP FI also opens up a vast network of sustainable development contacts and information and networking services.

Cooperation: UNEP FI works with numerous financial institutions at the national, regional and global levels. It has set up Task Forces in Africa, Latin America and North America. UNEP FI works with governments, academia and a number of multi-stakeholder groups.

Publications : 0.618 (quarterly), *Financing Sustainable Energy, Sustainable Venture Finance and Entrepreneurship, Benefits Package, Financing for Sustainable Development, WSSD Report series, Climate Change and the Financial Services Industry*. See website www.unepfi.net/pubs/index.htm.

Geneva Environment Network (GEN)

Geneva Environment Network
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Website: www.environmenthouse.ch

Established: 1997
Staff: 3

Programme manager: Sofie Flensburg

What is it? The Geneva Environment Network (GEN) is a cooperative partnership of over 50 environment and sustainable development organizations based in the International Environment House and elsewhere in Geneva, Switzerland. The GEN is administered by UNEP.

What does it do? GEN actively promotes increased cooperation and networking amongst relevant organizations by:

- Organizing and hosting meetings on the environment and sustainable development. “GEN Roundtables” have explored such themes as possible compromises in the climate change negotiations, the relationship between the Biosafety Protocol and the WTO, the environmental impacts of war, illegal environmental trade, the next ten years under the Basel Convention, and others;
- Maintaining an information centre and Internet café and providing conference services and support to the Environment House;
- Publishing *Environment House News*, a roundup of topical essays on the environment and sustainable development, and *The Geneva Green Guide*; and
- Promoting dissemination of information and public awareness of environmental issues; and
- Organizing international workshops jointly with its members.

Cooperation GEN works to foster synergies and encourage partnerships between the different organizations, secretariats and other environmental institutions resident in the Geneva area.

Publications *Environment House News*; *The Geneva Green Guide*; *Precaution: From Rio to Johannesburg*.

UNEP Information Unit for Conventions (UNEP/IUC)

UNEP Information Unit for Conventions
International Environment House
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Website: www.unep.ch/conventions

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Email: iuc@unep.ch

Established: 1991
Staff: 3

Manager and UNEP Spokesperson in Geneva: Michael Williams

What is it? The Unit was set up by UNEP to help convention secretariats generate wide-spread support for their objectives. The unit seeks to make environmental treaties and the scientific, technical and legal issues underlying them more easily understood by non-specialists, particularly policy-makers and the media.

What does it do? The Unit provides the following services to the conventions:

- Public information, including the creation and production of brochures, flyers, booklets and factsheets;
- Media strategies, including issuing press kits and managing press relations for conferences;
- Developing websites, including www.unep.ch/conventions/ and www.unep.ch/seas;
- Distributing information via mailings, conferences, and the distribution systems of other organizations;
- Organizing campaigns, seminars, and workshops; and
- Promoting the development of information programmes at the national level.

Cooperation The Unit cooperates closely with conventions based in Geneva and globally, particularly for press relations, publications and outreach.

Publications *The Regional Seas: A Survival Strategy for Our Oceans and Coasts*; *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Information kit (30 fact sheets)*; *Understanding Climate Change: A Beginner's Guide to the Framework Convention and its Kyoto Protocol*; *Sustaining life on earth: How the Convention on Biological Diversity promotes nature and human well-being*; *Synergies*.

UNEP Post-Conflict Assessment Unit (UNEP/PCAU)

UNEP Post-Conflict Assessment Unit
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Website: postconflict.unep.ch

Info contact: Joanne Stutz
Tel: (+41 22) 917 85 30

Established: 2001
Staff: 20

Head of Office: Henrik Slotte

What is it? In 2001, UNEP formed the Post-Conflict Assessment Unit (originally called the Balkans Task Force) to investigate the environmental impacts of the Kosovo conflict. Since its inception, the Unit has progressively broadened its geographic and programmatic reach.

What does it do? PCAU has conducted quick-response, science-based, post-conflict environmental assessments of Afghanistan, Albania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as desk studies of the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Iraq. UNEP's assessments have shifted the momentum in these countries toward greater environmental protection and more sustainable forms of development. UNEP has assessed the environmental risks posed by the use of weapons containing depleted uranium in Kosovo, Serbia-Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina – the first ever analyses of depleted uranium in conflict settings. In a number of instances UNEP has followed-up its assessment work with feasibility studies and the implementation of short-term risk-reduction measures. UNEP complements its site-specific analytic work with broader capacity-building efforts. These have included workshops and seminars on solid waste management, multi-lateral environmental agreements, sustainable consumption and other key environmental topics relevant to the needs of post-conflict countries.

Cooperation Partner organizations in the United Nations system, environmental authorities, a broad network of other environmental, refugee and security stakeholders, and prospective donor organizations.

Publications include *Desk Study on the Environment in Iraq, Afghanistan - Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, *Desk Study on the Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories*, *The Kosovo Conflict: Consequences for the Environment & Human Settlements*; *Depleted Uranium in Kosovo - Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*.

UNEP Regional Office for Europe (UNEP/ROE)

UNEP Regional Office for Europe
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Staff: 20

Director: Frits Schlingemann

What is it? ROE supports UNEP programmes in Europe and ensures that UNEP's goals of global sustainable development and environmental protection are advanced in the region.

What does it do? ROE participates in several ministerial and high-level processes:

- The UNECE “Environment for Europe” – four- or five-year reviews of Europe's environment;
- The WHO-led “Environment and Health” – five-year reviews of environment and health in Europe;
- Protection of Forests in Europe (under the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe)– three-year reviews of forests in Europe; and
- The joint UNECE-WHO Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme, which, among other things, seeks to integrate environmental and health aspects into transport policies and decisions

In addition, ROE works on:

- Policy integration, liaison and representation with governments and regional groupings, including the European Union and regional intergovernmental meetings;
- Outreach, communications and public information;
- Advisory services and other forms of assistance to countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia;
- Strengthening UNEP's visibility and constituency in Europe, including through fundraising as well as the development and implementation of the Caspian Sea, Arctic and Black Sea Environment Programmes; and
- Provision of logistical support and services to UNEP activities in Geneva.

Cooperation with UNEP national committees, NGOs, UN agencies, news media, industry and labour, scientists, community groups and prominent individuals.

Publications See website.

Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (UNEP and FAO)

Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention
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Email: pic@unep.ch
Website: www.pic.int

Info contact: James B. Willis

Established: 1998

Executive Secretaries: James B. Willis (UNEP),
Niek der Graaff (FAO)

What is it? The Convention was created to address the possible dangers to human health and the environment that could result from the trade in certain hazardous chemicals. Until it enters into force, the Convention will be implemented through the interim PIC procedure. Twenty-two pesticides and five industrial chemicals were included in the Convention at its adoption. More chemicals will be added to the interim PIC procedure and included in the Convention after its entry into force.

What does it do? The Convention aims to alert countries to the possible dangers to health and the environment of the chemicals they are importing. Under the PIC procedure, importing countries have the power and information to decide which chemicals (of those included in the procedure) they want to receive and which they want to exclude. The PIC procedure helps countries:

- learn more about the characteristics of potentially hazardous chemicals and pesticides that may be shipped to them;
- initiate a decision-making process on the future import of these chemicals by the government concerned; and
- facilitate the dissemination of this decision to other governments.

Decision Guidance Documents (DGDs) are issued for each chemical included in the PIC procedure. In light of these documents, countries are required to assess the risks associated with the chemical or pesticide in question and to make decisions as to future importation and use. A compilation of these decisions is transmitted to all participating countries every six months through the PIC Circular. Exporting countries must comply with the decisions of importing countries published in the circular.

Cooperation Joint administration by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome and UNEP Chemicals, Geneva.

Publications *Decision Guidance Documents (DGDS); PIC Circulars; PIC database.*

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

Interim Secretariat for the Stockholm
Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
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CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

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Website: www.pops.int

Info contact: David Ogden
Tel: (+41 22) 917 81 90
Email: dodgen@unep.ch

Established: 2001

Coordinator: David Ogden
Executive Secretary: James B. Willis

What is it? The “POPs” treaty sets up measures controlling the production, import, export, disposal, and use of POPs. The first substances identified as POPs under the treaty are eight pesticides (aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, and toxaphene), two industrial chemicals (PCBs and hexachlorobenzene, which is also a pesticide), and two unwanted by-products of combustion and industrial processes (dioxins and furans).

What does it do? Parties to the Convention are obligated to eliminate the production and use of listed pesticides, with the exception of DDT, the use of which is limited to vector control only; eliminate the production of PCBs immediately and their use by 2025 subject to the provisions; only allow imports and exports of listed POPs for environmentally sound disposal or to countries with specific exemptions; prevent the introduction of new chemicals with POPs characteristics; prevent and minimize releases of unintentionally produced POPs; identify and manage stockpiles of listed POPs; and take measures to ensure that POPs wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

Cooperation with WHO on DDT use; FAO and the Basel Convention Secretariat on management and disposal of POPs stockpiles and waste; and World Bank, Global Environment Facility and UNDP on Convention implementation issues.

Publications *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants: Text and Annexes*; *Ridding the World of POPs: A Guide to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants: Standardized Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Dioxin and Furan Releases*; *Guidelines for the Identification of PCBs and Materials Containing PCBs*; *PCB Transformers and Capacitors - From Management to Reclassification to Disposal*; etc. All documents are available at the website listed above.

UNEP/GEF Project on Development of National Biosafety Frameworks

UNEP/GEF Project on Development
of National Biosafety Frameworks
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Global Programme Manager:
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Implementation Programme Manager:
Piet van der Meer, piet.vandermeer@unep.ch

Established: 2001
Staff: Geneva HQ: 11

What is it? The Unit was established in 2001 within UNEP's Global Environment Facility (GEF) programme to manage the UNEP-GEF Global Project on the Development of Biosafety Frameworks. It was expanded in 2003 to run the UNEP-GEF Project on the Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks.

What does it do? The Unit helps developing countries and countries with economies in transition build national capacity and strengthen institutions for the safe management of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology, thereby preparing countries for the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Main activities include:

- Regional and sub-regional training workshops;
- Support in implementing regulatory regimes for biosafety, systems for handling requests for permits, systems for monitoring and inspections and public awareness; and
- Dissemination of biosafety-related information and promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and exchange of experience.

Cooperation with the participating countries, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, FAO, ISAAA, ISNAR, IUCN, OECD, UNIDO, UNDP, WHO, World Bank, International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, and other international, regional and sub-regional organizations involved in biosafety and biotechnology issues, NGOs and the private sector.

Publications A quarterly newsletter provides regular updates on the Unit's activities.

UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section

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Info contact: Vladimir Sakharov or
Patricia Charlebois

Established: 1992

Coordinator: Vladimir Sakharov

What is it? The UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section is a collaborative arrangement between the United Nations Environment Programme and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. It serves as the integrated United Nations emergency response mechanism to activate and provide international assistance to countries facing environmental emergencies.

What does it do? The Section is able to provide assistance for emergencies such as chemical and oil spills, industrial accidents, forest fires, and other sudden crises with the potential for significant damage to the environment and human health and welfare, including natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. The UNEP/OCHA Environmental Emergencies Section has a number of key functions that it undertakes to ensure timely and coordinated response to emergencies. These are: monitoring, notification, brokerage, information clearinghouse, mobilization of assistance, assessment and financial assistance.

Cooperation UN agencies and NGOs, including UNDP, OPCW, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNV and IAEA. OCHA and UNEP launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in August 2002 a new global Partnership on Environmental Emergencies. This Partnership brings together Governments, UN agencies, NGOs and industrial associations with the aim of improving prevention, preparedness for and response to environmental emergencies at different levels.

Publications *Guidelines for the Development of a National Environmental Contingency Plan, Guidelines for Environmental Assessment following Chemical Emergencies, A Sample National Environmental Contingency Plan, Guidelines for Rapid Environmental Assessment in Disasters, Establishing a National Environmental Emergency Response Mechanism, Sample Environmental Emergency Operating Procedures.*

UNEP/UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)

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UNCTAD Trade, Environment and
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Rene Vossenaar (UNCTAD): Tel: (+41 22) 917 56 79; rene.vossenaar@unctad.org

Directors: Hussein Abaza, Rene Vossenaar

Established: 2000

What is it? The overall mission of the CBTF is to strengthen the capacities of countries, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to effectively address trade-environment-development issues.

What does it do? The CBTF facilitates five integrated and complementary activities constructed around a collaborative partnership-based approach:

- Thematic Research on major issues in the trade-environment-development domain;
- Country Studies to enhance country capacities to develop mutually supportive trade, environment and development policies;
- Training to enhance countries' appreciation of the relationship between trade, environment and development;
- Policy Dialogue to facilitate awareness raising, consultations and the exchange of perspectives; and
- Networking and Information Exchange.

Through country-based projects, activities are specifically designed to meet the expressed needs of CBTF beneficiaries.

Cooperation WTO, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNU, UNITAR, regional economic commissions, IGOs, NGOs, regional and national organisations and trade agreements.

Publications Consult the website: www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Geneva Liaison Office with the United Nations

FAO Liaison Office With The United Nations
Geneva (LOGE)
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CH-1211 Geneva 10

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Website: <http://www.fao.org/>

Info contact: Carol von Linstow

Established: 1945
Staff: 3,800 worldwide, 9 in Geneva

Head of Geneva Liaison Office: Themba N.
Masuku, Director
Director-General: Jacques Diouf

What is it? FAO is one of the largest specialized agencies in the UN system and takes the lead on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. FAO works to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and food security. It also encourages sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy for increasing food production and food security while conserving and managing natural resources.

What does it do? FAO seeks to achieve more productive and efficient use of the Earth's natural resources to meet current and future food and agricultural needs in a sustainable manner. The Sustainable Development Department advises governments on integrated policy, planning and management of natural resources. It coordinates the Organization's implementation of the 1992 Earth Summit's Agenda 21, global environmental conventions on biological diversity, climate change and desertification, and parts of the Programme of Action of Small Island Developing States.

The Liaison Office in Geneva liaises with the UN and other inter-governmental and inter-agency organizations in Geneva and takes a substantive role in promoting the FAO's policy positions in the areas of its competence. It provides technical and policy advice to country missions in Geneva on issues related to the multilateral trade negotiations at the WTO.

Cooperation Rome-based FAO and Geneva-based UNEP Chemicals jointly administer the interim secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention on the PIC Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Publications See website at <http://www.fao.org/publishing/>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)
P.O. Box 2500
CH-1211 Geneva 2

Tel: (+41 22) 739 81 11
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Website: www.unhcr.ch

Info contact: Division of Communication
and Information

Established: 1950

High Commissioner: Ruud Lubbers

What is it? UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state and to return home voluntarily.

What does it do? During refugee operations, UNHCR works to minimise the environmental impacts of the operations. It also coordinates environmental support activities, including education at schools, reforestation programmes in support of anti-erosion measures, and the introduction of fuel-efficient cooking stoves. During the different phases of a refugee crisis (emergency, care and maintenance, and durable solutions), UNHCR follows four principles:

- Integrated approach, which integrates environment concerns into planning;
- Prevention before cure, which focuses on taking action as soon as possible to avert greater problems later on;
- Cost-effectiveness, which is about maximising the efficiency of its assistance programmes;
- Local participation, which focuses on involving local people with the development and management of environmental activities.

Cooperation World Food Programme, CARE, German Development Co-operation Agency, UNESCO, IRD, UNICEF, IFRC and more than 500 national and international non-governmental organisations.

Publications *UNHCR Environmental Guidelines; Refugee Operations and Environmental Management: Key Principles for Decision-Making; Refugee Operations and the Environmental Management: Selected Lessons Learned; Environmental Guidelines: Forestry in Refugee Situations.*

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Geneva Office

UN-Habitat, Geneva Office
International Environment House
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Email: habitatgva@unog.ch
Website: www.unhabitat.org

Info contact: Jane Nyakairu, Chief,
Information Service Section, email:
jane.nyakairu@unhabitat.org

Established: 1978
Staff: 3 in Geneva, 200 at Headquarters
plus operational staff

Head, Geneva Office: Sylvie Lacroux

Executive Director: Anna Tibaijuka

What is it? Following a recent General Assembly Resolution, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) was upgraded to a fully fledged UN Programme known as “UN Human Settlements Programme” (UN-HABITAT). UN-HABITAT is the lead agency within the UN system for coordinating activities in the field of human settlements, including promoting housing for all, improving urban governance, reducing urban poverty, upgrading the living environment and managing disaster mitigation and post-conflict rehabilitation.

What does it do? UN-HABITAT main activities include:

- Global campaigns for secure tenure and good urban governance;
- Slum upgrading through the joint UN-HABITAT-World Bank ‘Cities Alliance’ Initiative;
- Sustainable and safer cities;
- Post-conflict land management and reconstruction;
- Development of infrastructure and water-supply and solid-waste management for cities
- Gender main-streaming in human settlements development and management;
- Training and capacity-building for local leaders;
- Strengthening of rural-to-urban linkages; and
- Monitoring the global implementation of the HABITAT Agenda (1996).

Cooperation UN-HABITAT works with a wide range of HABITAT Agenda partners, including governments, IGOs, local authorities and their associations, NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Parliamentarians, Youth for HABITAT Groups, academic and professional organizations and the private sector.

Publications See website at www.unhabitat.org/publications.

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

UNIDIR
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Tel: (+41 22) 917 31 86/42 63
Fax: (+41 22) 917 01 76
Email: unidir@unog.ch
Website: www.unidir.org

Info contact: Tel: (+41 22) 917 31 86,
Fax: (+41 22) 917 0176
Email: unidir@unog.ch

Established: 1985
Staff: 15

Director: Patricia Lewis, Tel: (+41 22) 917 42 93; Fax: (+41 22) 917 01 76
Email: plewis@unog.ch

What is it? UNIDIR – an inter-governmental organization within the United Nations – conducts research on disarmament and security with the aim of assisting the international community with its disarmament thinking, decisions and efforts.

What does it do? Through its research projects, publications, meetings and expert networks, UNIDIR promotes creative thinking and dialogue on the disarmament and security challenges of today and tomorrow. Proposing new ideas for security thinking, UNIDIR's work brings together security, disarmament and development so that all forms of security – national, regional, global – are recognized as true manifestations of human security. The Institute is a focal point for intergovernmental organizations, the diplomatic disarmament community, and government ministries. UNIDIR's reach extends far beyond Geneva through its partnerships and collaboration with academic and research institutes, NGOs and civil society, and students from around the world.

Cooperation UNIDIR cooperates closely with the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs as well as other programmes and institutions in the UN.

Publications *Disarmament Forum/Forum du désarmement – the quarterly journal of UNIDIR (E/F)*; books and reports.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

UNITAR
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 12 34
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 47
Email: info@unitar.org
Website: www.unitar.org

Info contact: Tel. (+41 22) 917 84 55
Email: shelagh.coyle@unitar.org

Established: 1965
Staff: 43

Executive Director: Marcel A. Boisard, Assistant Secretary-General

What is it? UNITAR's mandate is to enhance the effectiveness of the UN through training and research. It provides training to assist countries in meeting the challenges of the 21st century, conducts research on innovative training and capacity building approaches and forms partnerships to develop and implement such programmes.

What does it do? UNITAR designs and conducts over 120 different training and capacity building programmes each year, benefiting more than 5,000 persons annually. Of particular interest to environmental organizations are its training activities on:

- Application of environmental law, which assists government officials, academics, lawyers, judges, planners and NGOs pursue the goals of sustainable development more effectively;
- Chemicals and waste management, which helps support developing countries and countries in economic transition in their efforts to ensure that dangerous chemicals and waste are handled safely;
- Climate change, the primary goal of which is to support developing countries in implementing the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- New information and communication technologies (databases, remote sensing, Environmental Information Systems, Internet), which now offer new mechanisms of management and access to information on line.

Cooperation with individuals and institutions in member states, UN agencies, government representatives and NGOs.

Publications UNITAR's publications include practice-oriented books, manuals, training materials and distance learning courses. A list can be found on the web at www.unitar.org/training_materials_publication.htm.

UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Inter-Agency Secretariat for the
International Strategy of Disaster
Reduction
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Tel: (+41 22) 917 27 59
Fax: (+41 22) 917 05 63
Email: isdr@un.org
Website: www.unisdr.org

Established: 2000
Staff: 15

Director: Sálvano Briceño

What is it? The ISDR combines the strengths of many key players through the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR) and the Inter-Agency Secretariat for the ISDR (UN/ISDR). The IATF/DR and the UN/ISDR work to foster broad cooperation for addressing the impacts of natural, technological and environmental hazards; develop awareness campaigns on disaster reduction; and integrate risk prevention strategies into sustainable development policies.

What does it do? Recognizing that natural hazards can threaten any one of us, the ISDR builds on partnerships and takes a global approach to disaster reduction, seeking to involve every individual and every community in reducing the loss of lives, and addressing the socio-economic setbacks and the environmental damages caused by natural hazards. In order to achieve these goals, the ISDR promotes four objectives as tools towards reaching disaster reduction for all:

- Increase public awareness to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction globally;
- Obtain commitment from public authorities to implement disaster reduction policies and actions;
- Stimulate interdisciplinary and intersectoral partnerships, including the expansion of risk reduction networks; and
- Improve scientific knowledge about disaster reduction.

Cooperation with UN agencies; governments; NGOs; international, regional and local organizations; academia; scientific and technical institutions, the media and the private sector.

Publications Available at www.eird.org and www.unisdr.org.

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS)

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Tel: (+41 22) 917 20 76
Fax: (+41 22) 917 04 32
Email: nxls@unctad.org
Website: www.unsystem.org/nxls

Established: 1975
Staff: 10 (of which 4 in NGLS's New York office)

Director: Tony Hill

What is it? NGLS is an inter-agency programme of the United Nations system supported by some 20 UN agencies, programmes and funds and several external donors. NGLS promotes dynamic partnerships between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations. By providing information, advice, expertise and support services, NGLS is part of the UN's efforts to strengthen dialogue and win public support for economic and social development.

What does it do?

- Conducts information outreach to NGOs, Government Missions, bilateral donors and international organisations;
- Provides advice and guidance to NGOs and UN organisations seeking greater cooperation; and
- Facilitates the participation of NGOs, particularly those from developing countries, in the work and activities of the UN system.

Cooperation with the entire UN system and NGOs active around UN events, fora and issues.

Publications *Go Between* (newsletter in English and French); *Roundup* (series); the *NGLS Handbook*; *Guide to the UN system for NGOs*; *Development Dossier* (series); *Voices from Africa* (series, in English and French). Publications are available on the website.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Geneva Office

UN Office for Project Services
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 82 88
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 62
Email: unops.geneva@unops.org
Website: www.unops.org

Info contact: Cécile Collas

Established: 1996
Staff: 47

Chief of Geneva Office: Christophe Bouvier

What is it? UNOPS is an independent arm of the United Nations that provides project management services in every field where the UN has a mandate – from environmental protection to public sector reform, from informatics solutions to eradicating poverty.

What does it do? Upon request, UNOPS will manage a project from start to finish or provide specialized services. These services include selecting and hiring project personnel, procuring goods and services, organizing training, and administering loans. In 2002, UNOPS delivered services valued at \$485 million to over 2,600 projects.

Most environment projects managed by UNOPS are funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through their main implementing agencies, UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. These include projects in the areas of international waters, biodiversity protection, implementation of the Montreal Protocol, energy, and climate change.

UNOPS Geneva Office implements UNEP such projects as the clean up of four environmental ‘hotspots’ in Serbia and Montenegro that were contaminated as a result of the Kosovo crisis, for a total amount of \$12 million; the UNDP/WORLDBANK Transboundary Environmental Action Project for the Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat, a \$40 million project to help manage the resources of the Nile and its basin; and a biodiversity conservation project on the unique island of Socotra in Yemen for UNDP/GEF.

UNOPS also manages major global initiatives, including the Global Water Partnership and the UNDP Programme for Forests. Through the GEF Small Grants Programme, UNOPS works with local NGOs to promote improved livelihoods that also protect the environment.

Cooperation Clients include UN agencies, bilateral donors, international financial institutions, developing country governments and the private sector. Services are available through any UNOPS office, including the one in Geneva.

Publications *Annual Report*. See website for complete listing.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Geneva Office

UN Population Fund
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 85 71
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 16
Email: safiye.cagar@undp.org
Website: www.unfpa.org

Info contact: Erik Palstra

Established: 1969
Staff: 268 (Geneva and New York)

Director (Geneva Office): Safiye Cagar
Executive Director (UNFPA Headquarters, New York): Thoraya Ahmed Obaid

What is it? The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) extends assistance to developing countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues, and raise awareness of these issues in all countries. UNFPA is the world's largest multilateral source of population assistance, with programmes in about 150 countries. Since 1969 the Fund has disbursed over \$6 billion to address population and development needs.

What does it do? The Fund has three main areas of work: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity building in population programming; and to promote awareness of population and development issues. Increasingly, UNFPA works with environment and sustainable development organizations to address the impact of population growth on the environment. The Geneva office works on:

- Coordinating policy and liaising with European institutions and organizations based in Europe;
- Advocacy for population issues, especially in the European region;
- Fundraising in the European region;
- Maintaining relations with professional and scientific institutions working on population issues; and
- Project screening and outreach.

Cooperation UNEP, UN-Habitat and NGOs.

Publications *Population and Environment; Population and Sustainable Development; Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.*

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

United Nations Research Institute for
Social Development
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Tel: (+41 22) 917 30 20
Fax: (+41 22) 917 06 50
Email: info@unrisd.org
Website: www.unrisd.org

Info contact: Nicolas Bovay
Email: bovay@unrisd.org

Established: 1963
Staff: 14 + research assistants

Director: Thandika Mkandawire

What is it? UNRISD is an autonomous UN agency engaging in multidisciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development.

What does it do? UNRISD carries out research and studies which are “urgent and important” to the work of the United Nations Secretariat as well as to regional and national institutes working in the fields of economic and social development. Among its focus areas are:

- Civil Society and Social Movements, which aims to improve understanding of the potential for civic action and local self-organization in different kinds of societies and political regimes around the world, including local organizations oriented toward defending or improving access to resources, income and services; and
- Technology, Business and Society, which examines the politics and economics of efforts to ensure that new technologies are used in socially responsible ways, including the responsibility of business for sustainable development.

Cooperation with ILO, UNDP, UNOPS, other intergovernmental agencies, government funding agencies and foundations.

Publications *The Greening of Business in Developing Countries -Rhetoric, Reality and Prospects; Forest Policy and Politics in the Philippines: The Dynamics of Participatory Conservation; Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights; Shifting Burdens: Gender and Agrarian Change under Neoliberalism Voluntary Approaches to Corporate Responsibility.*

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Humanitarian Relief Unit and Liaison Office

UN Volunteers
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 83 32
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 65
Email: hq@unvolunteers.org
Websites: www.unvolunteers.org,
www.worldvolunteerweb.org,
www.united.org

Info contact: Deborah Verzuu, Liaison
officer, Tel: (+41 22) 917 82 50

Established: 1970
Staff: 120

Executive Coordinator: Sharon Capeling-Alakija

What is it? UNV, which is administered by the United Nations Development Programme, is the UN organization that supports sustainable and human development globally through the promotion of volunteerism, including the mobilization of volunteers. In 2002, more than 5,200 UN Volunteers representing 158 nationalities carried out over 5,500 assignments in 139 countries. Some 10 per cent of UN Volunteers either work directly with environmental and conservation issues or in closely related posts. UNV has supplied specialists on resource inventory, remote sensing, demography, meteorology, water and sanitation, coastal erosion, preservation of cultural heritage, forestry and eco-tourism.

What does it do? UNV maintains a roster of volunteers with expertise in 115 categories, including agriculture, communications and transport, education, electoral assistance, engineering, health, human rights, humanitarian assistance, information and peace-building. They have increased their engagement in several UN missions, including ongoing operations in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and East Timor.

Cooperation with governments, UN Agencies, development banks, NGOs and community-based organizations.

Publications *UNV News*; *Préoccupations économiques et écologiques des VNU au Cameroun*; *L'approche agro-écologique des Volontaires des Nations Unies (VNU) en zone rurale en République du Cameroun*; *UN Volunteers: Catalysts for Environmental Action - June 1999*; *Restoring the Balance of Nature*.

University for Peace Geneva Office

University for Peace
Geneva Office
5, chemin du Rivage
CH-1292 Chambésy (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 737 30 80
Fax: (+41 22) 737 30 90
Email: info@upeace.ch
Website: www.upeace.org

Established: 1980.
Geneva Office established in April 2000.
Staff: Geneva Office – 5;
Headquarters (San José, Costa Rica) – 60

Director (Geneva Office): Ameena Dennis
Rector: Martin Lees
President of the Council: Hon. Maurice Strong

What is it? The University for Peace was established as a Treaty Organisation with a Charter set out in an International Agreement specifically approved by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980. It was established “with a clear determination to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations”.

What does it do? The strategy adopted by the Council of the University is aimed at gradually meeting the world-wide need for education for peace on a significant scale. It seeks to “educate the educators” through Master’s Degree and degree credit courses. It also develops course materials and methodologies, which are tested through exposure to students at the University’s headquarters campus. Materials are then disseminated in collaboration with universities throughout the world. Five MA degree courses are currently offered.

Cooperation with UN Departments, Agencies and Organizations as well as with a network of universities (particularly in developing countries), research institutions, agencies and NGOs.

Publications A full list of publications can be obtained from the Head Librarian at the University’s Headquarters in Costa Rica.

University of Geneva's Centre of Human Ecology & Environmental Sciences (CUEH)

University Centre of Human Ecology
and Environmental Sciences
Uni Mail
40 boulevard du Pont-d'Arve
CH-1211 Geneva 4

Tel: (+ 41 22) 705 81 70/71/72
Fax: (+ 41 22) 705 8173
Website: ecolu-info.unige.ch/

Info contact: Ngoc-Bich Lê

Established: 1976
Staff: 14

Director: Beat Bürgenmeier

What is it? This interfaculty Centre was set up to conduct research and teaching activities in the fields of human ecology and environmental science. It was also founded to centralize information in the two fields and to make it available more efficiently.

What does it do? The Centre facilitates and coordinates research into human ecology and environmental science. Among its activities are:

- offering postgraduate courses (some in tandem with other institutions) on Sustainable Development, Human Ecology, Geomatics, and Environmental Management;
- offering continuing education programmes on the Internet and Environment and Environmental Management and Enterprise; and
- maintaining an environmental library (Tel: (022) 705 81 80; Fax: (022) 705 81 73).

Cooperation The Centre cooperates with interested institutions and individuals through its conferences and symposia.

Publications *NOUVELLES*; *Environnement et santé*, 1996; *Travail, environnement, population*, 1997; *Développement durable*; *Développement durable dans les régions à fortes contraintes*; *Enjeux et défis du XXI-ème siècle*, *Environnement Développement-Sociétés, dans la perspective du développement durable*, 2001; *CAHIERS*: no 1 *AIDAIR – GENEVE*, *Aide à la décision pour la qualité de l'air en milieu urbain*, 1998; no2: *Health and Information: From Uncertainties to Interventions in the Chernobyl Contaminated Regions*, 1998, no3 *Action COST C4: Gestion et développement des applications de l'information en génie civil urbain. Etude de cas: la commune de Meyrin*, 1999.

University of Geneva's Centre for the Study of Energy Problems (CUEPE)

CUEPE
Battelle bât. A
7 route de Drize
CH-1227 Carouge (GE)

Tel: (+41 22) 705 96 61
Fax: (+41 22) 705 96 39
Email: secretariat@cuepe.unige.ch
Website: www.unige.ch/cuepe/

Info contact:
Tel: (+41 22) 705 96 61
Fax: (+41 22) 705 96 39
Email: secretariat@cuepe.unige.ch

Established: 1978
Staff: 20

Director: Willi Weber; Tel: 022 705 96 45, Email: willi.weber@cuepe.unige.ch

What is it? The Centre, which is affiliated with the University of Geneva, studies the problems of energy and coordinates interdisciplinary research on energy topics. Its aim is to study concrete problems and offer practical solutions.

What does it do? The Centre conducts research and hosts seminars and colloquiums (which are open to the public) on energy and the environment. Topics covered in recent seminars and colloquiums include: "Energy, Buildings and Comfort" and "Reorganization of the Electricity Market, the Rational Use of Energy and the Renewable". The latest research has focused on:

- The decentralization of energy production, its rational distribution and the development of renewable energies; and
- The rational use of energy according to demand, in particular in buildings.

CUEPE also has a specialized library on energy and environment, open from 10-17h. For further information, contact Cam-Lai Nguyen, Tel. (+41 22) 705 97 75 (mornings).

Cooperation The Centre's seminars and colloquiums draw interested researchers from related disciplines inside and outside the University of Geneva.

Publications Series: Energy, Environment and Society: *Quels systèmes énergétiques pour le XXème siècle ? Volumes 1 et 2*, and *Energie : controverses et perspectives*.

University of Geneva's Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences (SES)

Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales
Uni Mail
40, Bd du Pont d'Arve
CH-1211 Geneva 4

Tel: (+41 22) 705 81 11
Fax: (+41 22) 781 41 00
Website: www.unige.ch/ses/

Info contact: Secrétariat de la Faculté,
Uni Mail, 3e étage, bureau 3287A, Tel:
(+41 22) 705 8016/17/18/19

Established: 1915
Staff: approx. 300, including professors,
research assistants and other staff

Dean: Pierre Allan

What is it? The SES brings together the faculties of the social and economic science departments at the University of Geneva to tackle issues using an interdisciplinary approach. It bestows the Swiss “licence”, “diplôme d’études avancées/supérieures” and “doctorat”. It also provides continuing education.

What does it do? Along with their teaching duties, faculty members study social structures, political processes, economic mechanisms, and the economic and social impacts of commerce and industry. SES’s main sections are:

- Section des hautes études commerciales, for business studies;
- Section des sciences économiques, for the study of economics and econometrics;
- Section des sciences sociales, which includes political science, sociology, geography and economic history.

Cooperation Through its seminars and colloquiums, the faculty involves both the local and international community in socio-economic matters.

Publications Consult the website, www.unige.ch/ses/, for the publications of respective departments.

University of Geneva's Faculty of Law

Faculté de droit
Uni Mail
40 boulevard du Pont d'Arve
CH-1211 Geneva 4

Tel: (+41 22) 705 84 19/20
Fax: (+41 22) 705 84 15
Email: See below.
Website: www.unige.ch/droit/

Info contact: See departments below.

Established: 1820
Staff: 80 + 100 assistants

Dean: Andreas Auer

What is it? The Faculté de Droit, the University of Geneva's law school, awards the Swiss "licence", "diplôme" and "doctorat" of law.

What does it do? In conjunction with their teaching duties, professors conduct research into a variety of aspects of the law, including consumer and environmental law:

- Centre (of gravity) for environmental law, Contact: Nicole Crausaz, nicole.crausaz@droit.unige.ch
- CEDOC – Centre for consumer law, Contact:
Tel: (+41 22) 705 85 02 (morning); Fax: (+41 22) 705 84 67
Email: Cedoc@droit.unige.ch
- CETEL – Centre for research, techniques and evaluation of the law, Contact: Jeanne Durlmann, jeanne.durlmann@droit.unige.ch, Tel: (+41 22) 705 86 52; Fax: (+41 22) 705 86 62, Email: Ceje@droit.unige.ch
- CEJE – Centre for the study of European justice systems, Contact: Gervais Muja, gervais.muja@droit.unige.ch, Tel: (+41 22) 705 86 52; Fax: (+41 22) 705 86 62; Email: Ceje@droit.unige.ch
- C2D – Centre for the study and documentation of direct democracy, Contact: Director, Andreas Auer, Tel: (+41 22) 705 84 01

Cooperation Through its seminars and colloquiums, the faculty involves both the local and international communities in matters of law.

Publications Consult the library at www.unige.ch/bfd/BIBLIOTHEQUEF.htm or
Tel: (022) 705 84 46; Fax: (022) 320 46 20; Email: biblio@droit.unige.ch

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

WSSCC
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

Tel: (+41 22) 917 86 57
Fax: (+41 22) 917 80 84
Email: wsscc@who.int

Info contact: Darren Saywell,
Email: saywell@who.int

Established: 1991
Staff: 6

Executive director: Gourisankar Ghosh

What is it? The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council enhances collaboration in the water supply and sanitation sector, specifically in order to attain universal coverage of water and sanitation services for poor people around the world. Operating with a mandate from the UN General Assembly, its mission is “to accelerate the access to sustainable water, sanitation and waste management services by all people, with special attention to the unserved poor, by enhancing collaboration among developing countries and external support agencies and through concerted action programmes”.

What does it do? The Council helps sector professionals share their concerns, knowledge and experience with one another. It provides opportunities for problem solving, access to combined expertise, continuous dialogue on key issues, and publications setting out guidelines, procedures and codes of conduct developed by experts working together over several years. The Council’s main mechanisms are a series of global and regional fora, typically held every two to three years. Between fora, working groups, task forces and networks focus on selected developmental issues, advocacy campaigns and other activities. In 2001, the WSSCC launched the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All campaign (‘WASH’). These activities are carried out by groups of volunteers from existing organizations (from both developing and industrialized countries) with an interest in finding ways to resolve the issues.

Cooperation with UN-HABITAT, UNEP, the World Bank, the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), the regional Development Banks, and various research organizations and knowledge centres. The WSSCC has partnership agreements with a variety of organizations and networks, including UNICEF, WHO, and the Global Water Partnership.

Publications are available either from the WSSCC website or from the WSSCC Secretariat.

World Bank Geneva Office

World Bank
3 chemin Louis Dunant
Case Postale 66
CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 748 10 00
Fax: (+41 22) 748 10 30
Website: www.worldbank.org

Established: 1944
Staff: 5 in Geneva

President: James D. Wolfensohn

What is it? The World Bank Group's mission is to fight poverty and help people to help themselves and their environment. It provides resources, shares knowledge, builds capabilities, and forges partnerships in the public and private sectors. It is the world's largest source of development assistance, providing US\$19.5 billion (in 2002).

What does it do? Among its wide array of projects, which range from health and education to economic reform, environment is considered one of six priority areas. Its environment programme areas include:

- Natural Resources Management, which includes Biodiversity Conservation, Drylands Management, Forests and Forestry and Water Resources Management;
- Policy and Economics, which includes Environmental Economics & Indicators and Environmental Assessment;
- Energy and Environment, which includes work on Fuel for Thought;
- Pollution, including Pollution Management and New Ideas in Pollution Regulation;
- Global Commitments, which includes work on the Global Environment Facility Operations, Climate Change, the Montreal Protocol and a Prototype Carbon Fund.

In addition, the Environment group of the Environmentally & Socially Sustainable Development Network's Advisory Service aims to ensure that the environment is taken into account in Bank projects and programmes.

Cooperation UNEP, UNDP, WWF, NGOs, governments, foundations and the private sector.

Publications *Making Long-Term Growth and Development More Sustainable; Pricing Carbon Offset Projects; Measuring the Economic Value of Environmental Protection Projects: Methodology and Application to Armenia's Lake Sevan; Strategic Planning and Implementation of Public Involvement in Environmental Decisionmaking.*

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

World Business Council for Sustainable
Development
4, chemin de Conches
CH-1231 Conches (GE)

Info contact: Communications

Tel: (+41 22) 839 31 00
Fax: (+41 22) 839 31 31
Email: info@wbcSD.org
Website: www.wbcSD.org

Established: 1995
Staff: 50

President: Björn Stigson

What is it? The WBCSD is a coalition of some 160 international companies united by a shared commitment to sustainable development via the three pillars of economic growth, ecological balance and social progress. Its members are drawn from more than 30 countries and 20 major industrial sectors.

What does it do?

Its mission is to provide business leadership as a catalyst for change toward sustainable development, and to promote the role of eco-efficiency, innovation and corporate social responsibility. The WBCSD's objectives and strategic directions include:

- Business leadership - to be the leading business advocate on issues connected with sustainable development.
- Policy development - to participate in policy development in order to create a framework that allows business to contribute effectively to sustainable development.
- Best practice - to demonstrate business progress in environmental and resource management and corporate social responsibility and to share leading-edge practices among its members.
- Global outreach - to contribute to a sustainable future for developing nations and nations in transition.

The Council works in the areas of energy and climate, accountability and reporting, sustainable livelihoods, sector projects in mining and minerals, cement, mobility, finance, forestry, electricity and urban water services.

Cooperation The WBCSD is a partner of choice for significant intergovernmental organizations and recognized as the business voice on SD issues by NGOs.

Publications *Sustain: The quarterly newsletter of the WBCSD; Eco-Efficiency- Creating more value with less impact.* For a full list of WBCSD publications, see the website.

World Conservation Union (IUCN)

IUCN – The World Conservation Union
28 rue Mauverney
CH-1196 Gland (VD)

Tel: (+41 22) 999 00 00
Fax: (+41 22) 999 00 02
Email: mail@iucn.ch
Website: www.iucn.org

Info contact: Corli Pretorius
Email: corli.pretorius@iucn.org
Tel: (+41 22) 999 02 88

Established: 1948
Staff: approx. 120 at headquarters;
1,000 worldwide

Director General: Achim Steiner

What is it? The Union's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that its use is equitable and ecologically sustainable. It has 62 regional and country offices.

What does it do? The Union focuses its activities in 12 areas:

- Biodiversity Policy – species, protected areas and sustainable use concerns together with the social, economic and political dimensions;
- Climate Change – forests, wetlands/water, marine and coastal, desertification, species, protected areas, social policy, and environmental law;
- Economics – encouraging the private sector to conserve biodiversity;
- Education and Communication – integrating communication and education;
- Environmental Law – using law to strengthen conservation efforts;
- Forests – forest ecosystems and equitable distribution of forest goods and services;
- Monitoring and Evaluation – improving methods and tools assessment;
- Protected Areas – establishing and managing terrestrial and marine protected areas;
- Social Policy – conservation strategies based on better understanding of the complex inter-linkages between the environment and people;
- Species Survival – mobilises action for species conservation;
- Sustainable Use – social and biological factors affecting wild renewable resources; and
- Wetlands and Water Resources – sustainable use of wetlands and water resources.

Cooperation 75 states, 108 government agencies, over 750 NGOs, some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries, and the private sector.

Publications *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*; *UN List of National Parks and Protected Areas*; *Protected Areas Best Practices Series*, *SSC Action Plans*, *Environmental Policy and Law Papers*; *World Conservation (quarterly)*; over 80 titles a year worldwide.

World Council of Churches (WCC)

World Council of Churches
P.O. Box 2100
CH-1211 Geneva 2

Tel: (+41 22) 791 61 11
Fax: (+41 22) 791 03 61
Email: info@wcc-coe.org
Website: www.wcc-coe.org

Info contact: Sara Speicher
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Established: 1948
Staff: approx.180

General Secretary, Chief Executive of the WCC: Rev. Konrad Raiser
Coordinator, Justice, Peace and Creation: Aruna Gnanandason
Programme Executive for Economic Justice: Rogate Reuben Mshana
Programme Executive for Ethics: Rev. Martin Robra

What is it? The WCC is a fellowship of over 340 churches in over 100 countries and territories. About 400 million Christians are represented by the WCC, which was formed to serve and advance the goal of unifying Christian life and witness.

What does it do? Several of WCC's activities touch on environmental matters. The work of the Justice, Peace and Creation team focuses on economic and ecological issues, with an emphasis on providing alternatives to "the injustice perpetuated by the economic powers and by globalization." The team's objectives are to:

- develop alternative responses to the current unsustainable, ecologically unfriendly market and trade paradigms;
- monitor the activities of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as transnational and regional finance institutions;
- promote economic literacy and leadership training on economic globalization and alternatives, through studies and workshops, organized with member churches and social movements; and
- support initiatives to develop a new vision for Africa with an emphasis on poverty eradication.

Other programmes relate to theology, mission and education, public policy, peace and human security, uprooted people and development.

Cooperation The WCC cooperates with UN offices in Geneva and New York and has established consultative relations with almost all UN-related agencies.

Publications include *ECHOES*; *Uprooted People*.

World Economic Forum (WEF)

World Economic Forum
91-93 route de la Capite
CH-1223 Cologny (GE)

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Fax: (+41 22) 786 27 44
Email: contact@weforum.org
Website: www.weforum.org

Info contact: José Maria Figueres, Senior
Managing Director

Established: 1970
Staff: 140

President: Klaus Schwab

What is it? The WEF is an impartial, not-for-profit, independent international organization committed to improving the state of the world. It provides a collaborative framework for the world's leaders to address global issues, engaging particularly its corporate members in global citizenship. The Forum has NGO consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

What does it do? The WEF organizes a number of events and produces reports every year, including its Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland; Regional Summits; and Country and Competitiveness Meetings and Reports. These gather key global players from all sectors of society including governments, business, academia, religion, NGOs and the media. Participants are expected to identify major problems, form taskforces, find solutions, organize projects and launch initiatives. These task forces and initiatives involve Members, Partners of the Forum and other constituents in joint efforts to achieve tangible outcomes on key global, regional and industry challenges. Current active initiatives related to environmental concerns include:

- The Global Greenhouse Gas Register;
- The Water Initiative, launched to create public-private partnerships to improve the management of watersheds; and
- Energy Challenges, which in collaboration with the World Energy Council.

Cooperation The WEF is an independent not-for-profit foundation financed through annual membership fees and cost contributions from about 1,000 leading companies. In addition, the Forum works with a wide range of UN agencies (e.g. WHO, UNEP, UNAIDS, UNICEF), NGOs (e.g. WWF, Pew Center for Climate Change) and other international organizations.

Publications Consult the website at www.weforum.org/publications.

World Food Programme (WFP) Geneva Office

World Food Programme
WFP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

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Website: www.wfp.org

Info contact: Christiane Berthiaume;
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Established: 1963
Staff: over 2,500 worldwide

Geneva Office Director: Daly Belgasmi

Executive Director: James T. Morris

What is it? WFP is the UN's front-line agency in the fight against global hunger. It is the world's largest international food aid organisation. In 2001, WFP fed 77 million people in 82 countries and distributed 4.2 million metric tons of food. All contributions to WFP are voluntary and come for the most part from donor countries.

What does it do? WFP works principally to save people from dying of hunger and malnutrition. Among UN agencies, WFP is also one of the biggest investors in environmental protection. It invests in forest and pastureland renewal, soil conservation and sustainable agricultural production. WFP has planted more than 5 billion trees in 56 countries around the world. WFP also takes steps to counter degradation to the environment caused by displacements of refugees and internal populations. The Food-for-Work programmes create a source of rations as the "wages" for employment in an array of land management projects: planting trees, developing pasture land, repairing coastal embankments, etc. In addition, WFP recycles the packaging from its food aid whenever possible, avoids using potentially hazardous chemicals – particularly ozone-damaging substances – substitutes soya-fortified foods in its food basket to avoid the need for cooking beans and promotes cooking technologies based on the minimal use of vegetation as fuel and on community kitchens as another fuel conservation method.

Cooperation with other UN agencies, governments and NGOs.

Publications *Hunger Map; Emergency Reports; WFP in Statistics.*

World Health Organization (WHO) **Protection of the Human Environment Division**

World Health Organization
20 avenue Appia
CH-1211 Geneva 27

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Fax: (+41 22) 791 31 11
Email: info@who.int
Website: www.who.int

Info contact: Maged Younes
Tel: (+41 22) 791 35 74
Fax: (+41 22) 791 41 27
Email: younes@who.int

Established: 1948
Staff: 3,800 worldwide

Director-General: Jong-Wook Lee

What is it? As a specialized agency of the United Nations with 191 Member States, WHO promotes technical cooperation for health among nations, carries out programmes to control and eradicate disease and strives to improve the quality of human life.

What is it? In matters of health, WHO provides guidance, sets global standards, cooperates with governments in strengthening national programmes, and develops and transfers appropriate technology, information and standards. Through its Protection of the Human Environment division, WHO addresses the following environmental issues:

- Air quality, which focuses on air quality management;
- Chemical safety, which includes WHO's participation in the International Programme on Chemical Safety;
- Children's environmental health, which studies the effects on children of environmental hazards such as lead;
- Climate and health, which explores the linkages between health, climate and weather and works to reduce vulnerability;
- Food safety, which supports national food safety programmes;
- Noise, which prepares guidelines on environmental noise;
- Occupational health, which targets workplace health hazards;
- Radiation safety, which focuses on the effects of radiation; and
- Water and sanitation, which creates guidelines and identifies best practices.

Cooperation UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization, IAEA, and others

Publications See website at www.who.int/pub/en/.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
CH-1211 Geneva 20

Tel: (+41 22) 338 91 11
Fax: (+41 22) 733 54 28
Email: wipo.mail@wipo.int
Website: www.wipo.int

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Email: PUBLICINF.mail@wipo.int

Established: 1893
Staff: 980

Director General: Kamil Idris

What is it? WIPO is dedicated to helping to ensure that the rights of creators and owners of intellectual property are protected worldwide and that inventors and authors are recognized and rewarded for their ingenuity.

What does it do? Recent work has included studies of:

- the relationship between patents and other forms of intellectual property protection for biotechnological inventions (e.g., UPOV-style plant variety protection, trade secrets and geographical indications);
- the moral or ethical dimensions of commercialising inventions involving genetic alteration of plants or animals;
- the conservation and preservation of the environment; and
- the protection of animal and human health (including such issues as biosafety, biological diversity, food security and sustainable development).

Cooperation WIPO cooperates closely with its two main constituencies: its member states and private sector NGOs. It also cooperates with other UN organizations, NGOs and IGOs on appropriate themes.

Publications *Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources - An Overview; Issues for Proposed WIPO Work Program on Biotechnology; Essential Elements of Intellectual Property (CD-ROM).*

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Meteorological Organization
7 bis avenue de la Paix
CH-1211 Geneva 2

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Fax: (+41 22) 733 28 29 / 730 80 27
Email: ipa@gateway.wmo.ch
Website: www.wmo.ch

Info contact: Carine VanMaele
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Established: 1950
Staff: 213

Secretary-General: G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General elect (as of 1 January 2004):
Michel Jarraud

What is it? The 187-member organization provides scientific information and projections on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.

What does it do? WMO facilitates international cooperation on establishing networks of stations for making meteorological, hydrological and other geophysical observations. It also promotes the rapid exchange of weather, water and climate data, the standardization of meteorological observations and the uniform publication of observations and statistics. Its activities are centered on the following ten major programmes:

- World Weather Watch;
- World Climate Programme;
- Atmospheric Research and Environment Programme;
- Applications of Meteorology Programme;
- Hydrology and Water Resources Programme;
- Education and Training Programme;
- Technical Cooperation (including a programme for the Least Developed Countries);
- WMO Regional Programme;
- Space Programme; and
- Natural Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Programme.

Cooperation with organizations inside and outside the UN family, including NGOs such as the International Council for Science (ICSU) and regional IGOs. Cooperation with UNEP includes the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Publications *WMO Bulletin; World Climate News; Radiation processes in the atmosphere; Dispersion and forecasting of air pollution; WMO and global warming.*

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Scout Bureau
5 rue du Pré-Jérôme
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CH-1211 Geneva 4

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Fax: (+41 22) 705 10 20
Email: worldbureau@world.scout.org
Website: www.scout.org

Established: 1922

Secretary-General: Jacques Moreillon

What is it? The Organization is an international, non-governmental organization composed of its recognized national Scout organizations. There are more than 28 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. Its governing body is the World Conference, which meets every three years, and its executive is the World Committee composed of elected volunteers.

What does it do? The World Scout Bureau is the secretariat of the Movement. It serves national Scout organizations from its headquarters in Geneva and its six regional offices in Geneva and Brussels; Cairo; Manila; Nairobi, Dakar and Capetown; Santiago de Chile; and Yalta-Gurzuf. The Scouting Movement has the following priorities: actively protecting nature and the environment; improving child health; helping marginalized youth; illiteracy, urban areas, and unemployment; job skills training; assisting in the development of Scouting in newly emerging countries; and helping Scouts address community needs in developing and industrialized countries.

In addition, the Scout Centres of Excellence for Nature and Environment (SCENES) programme is aimed at establishing a network of locations throughout the world to strengthen the three fundamental roles of Nature and Environment in Scouting:

- Education *through* nature and the environment;
- Learning *about* nature and the environment; and
- Action *for* nature and the environment.

Cooperation with UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNHCR, HABITAT, UNAIDS, as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, the Red Cross Movement, YWCA, YMCA and the International Award Association.

Publications *SCENES*, Links to official Scout Centres of Excellence for Nature and Environment; *WONDER*, an on-line network of people worldwide who develop and improve youth programmes; *Help To Save the World, Scouting: Action for the Environment*; *The Global Scout* and *Journey to the Heart of Nature*.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Trade and Environment

World Trade Organization
Centre William Rappard
154 rue de Lausanne
CH-1211 Geneva 21

Tel: (+41 22) 739 51 11
Fax: (+41 22) 739 42 06
Email: enquiries@wto.org
Website: www.wto.org

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Established: 1995
Staff: 550

Director-General: Supachai Panitchpakdi

What is it? The Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) was established in 1995. Since the Doha Ministerial Conference, in November 2001, work on trade and environment within the WTO has spilt into two separate tracks: the negotiating track, conducted in the CTE Special Session (CTESS), and the regular work of the CTE conducted in the CTE Regular Session.

What does it do? The terms of reference of the CTE can be found in the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Trade and Environment of April 1994. The CTE's mandate is twofold: "to identify the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures in order to promote sustainable development"; and "to make appropriate recommendations on whether any modifications of the provisions of the multilateral trading system are required, compatible with the open, equitable and non-discriminatory nature of the system". Its work plan includes, inter alia, the relationship between Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the WTO, market access, eco-labelling, transparency, export of domestically prohibited goods, trade in services, intellectual property, and relations with NGOs and IGOs. The Doha Ministerial Declaration reaffirmed the commitment to sustainable development stated in the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement. Several paragraphs deal specifically with trade and environment.

Cooperation with UNEP, UNCTAD, and the secretariats of MEAs.

Publications All CTE documents are available on the WTO website. Documents from the CTE Regular begin with the reference number WT/CTE/ and those from the CTES with TN/TE/...

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF International)

WWF International
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CH-1196 Gland (VD)

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Fax: (+41 22) 364 53 58
Website: www.panda.org

Established: 1961
Staff: 130

Director General: Claude Martin

What is it? One of the world's largest NGOs, WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity;
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable; and
- promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

What does it do? WWF International actively supports and operates conservation programmes on the ground in Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, and Latin America. Worldwide, WWF undertakes more than 1,200 projects every year, employing more than 3,800 people and investing some \$US260 million in its global conservation work. The priority issues for the organization are forests; fresh water, oceans and coasts; species; climate change; and toxic chemicals. Recognizing that local conservation problems often have their roots in wider social and economic issues which influence how people use and consume resources and affect the environment, WWF has adopted an ecoregion conservation approach. WWF has also identified more than 200 ecoregions – the 'Global 200' – which are representative of the world's biological diversity and which must be preserved if we are to leave a living planet to future generations. It is in these areas that WWF is working hardest to make a difference. WWF also reinforces the effectiveness of wildlife trade monitoring through the TRAFFIC Network (the wildlife trade monitoring programme of WWF and IUCN - The World Conservation Union). In addition, WWF emphasizes capacity building through such grant schemes as 'Across the Waters' and the WWF Prince Bernhard Scholarships for Nature Conservation.

Cooperation with governments, other NGOs, scientists, business and industry, the world's major religions, and people at the local level. Consultative status with ECOSOC.

Publications Main WWF publications include *WWF's Annual Report*, and *Living Planet Report*.

WSP International

WSP International
International Environment House
11-13 chemin des Anémones
CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva)

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Email: info@wsp-international.org
Website: www.wsp-international.org

Info contact: (+41 22) 917 85 93

Established: 2000

Director: Matthias Stiefel

What is it? WSP International is the successor institution to the experimental War-Torn Societies Project (WSP). It is closely linked to the United Nations through its constitution, governance and activities. It is dedicated to helping people in countries torn apart by war to rebuild their societies in a way that will encourage sustainable peace and diminish the possibility of renewed conflict.

What does it do? The heart of WSP International's work is its country projects, carried out by local teams and supported by an international team at the central hub in Geneva. The local country teams:

- bring together all sectors of a conflict-affected society in addressing a wide range of urgent social, political and economic problems;
- use research as a tool to depoliticise debate and negotiations so as to yield concrete policy recommendations on the key challenges facing the society as a whole;
- promote a democratic culture, broad participation in decision-making and an internally driven (rather than externally imposed) process of rehabilitation and reconciliation; and
- help the international assistance community to better identify and define the role it can play in aiding local actors to rebuild their societies and in underpinning peace.

Cooperation with local, national, international, bilateral and multilateral actors (United Nations, World Bank etc.) involved in areas of post-conflict reconstruction, peace building, rehabilitation and development.

Publications See website www.wsp-international.org.

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The Geneva Environment Network (GEN), which is supported by the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape, brings together UN organizations, government agencies, NGOs and industry to cooperate on environment issues. The GEN is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It is based in Geneva, Switzerland, at the International Environment House, 11-13 chemin des Anémones, CH-1219 Châtelaine (Geneva), Switzerland
www.environmenthouse.ch



Swiss Agency for
the Environment,
Forests and
Landscape SAEFL

