

for future work and assign roles to the various partners in the process. The Conference documentation contained working papers analysing the role of industry, governments, and international organizations. Another important objective was to try to assess the main foreseeable technical challenges and the solutions available for meeting them. This was done through a series of five technical papers, analysing the situation in as many industrial sectors, that were discussed in a series of specialist symposia which attracted considerable interest from technical experts.

Looming issues such as debt crises and overpopulation, keywords such as 'additionality' and 'conditionality', conflicts of interest between developed and developing countries — these were considered basic themes in international development. Although ESID was not the place for sweeping solutions, the opportunity to address Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development within this framework, and define its place and priority, was useful.

The importance of this Conference on ESID lies not so much in the activities launched following its conclusions and recommendations, as in the manner in which it served to focus the attention of all the partners in industrial development — governments, industry, NGOs and INGOs — on common goals. The intention now is to give the term ESID — Ecologically Sustainable Industrial Development — a currency beyond the actual Conference. It is hoped that, by discussing the nature of the goals to strive for and duly assigning roles and strategies in overcoming the obstacles, more concerted action than hitherto will result. Useful partnerships have already been established between UNIDO and other organizations and individuals, and no doubt the joint efforts have created inspiration for future work.

Also, through the preparations that went on for more than a year before the Conference, UNIDO's capacity to address environmental aspects has greatly developed. The documentation prepared provides up-to-date analyses and data on the situation in industrial sectors and in the international community. This information, and the awareness of the issues aroused, will continue to have an effect long after the ESID Conference — both within UNIDO and widely outside.

Subsequently, UNIDO's General Conference in November endorsed the recommendations of ESID, and indicated its confidence in UNIDO to carry on the work. The ESID Conclusions and Recommendations will be UNIDO's main input to the UNCED Conference.

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INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON PROTECTED
AREAS IN MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTS, HELD IN THE
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK, ISLAND OF
HAWAII, USA, DURING 26 OCTOBER TO 3 NOVEMBER
1991

Mountain areas of the world are facing increasing pressures of inappropriate development, much of it planned by lowlanders. Formally designated 'protected areas' — such as national forests, controlled land-use

zones, and national parks — are among the best responses to achieving sustainable development. Forty-two scientists and land managers having mountain protected-area expertise in more than 30 countries world-wide were brought together in this experts' Consultation inspired by the East-West Center's Environment and Policy Institute. Coordinated by the undersigned, the locale of the Consultation was in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on the Island of Hawaii. Co-sponsors were the World Conservation Union, the Woodlands Mountain Institute, and the US National Park Service.

Working groups produced materials for a pamphlet of guidelines on such themes as: climate change impacts and response, the sacred aspect of mountains, providing benefits to local landowners/land-users, water resources and mountains, biological diversity in high places, mountain parks across frontiers as peace parks, impacts of protected areas on cultures, and several others. A basic 'directory' of 432 protected areas in high mountains was produced, together with a list of 25 potential areas as immediate targets for protected-area establishment. A collection of the papers is being assembled for a theme-stressing publication.

A series of recommendations was prepared for presentation to the World Parks Congress in Caracas in February 1992 and subsequently to the UN 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

Activity Coordinator was the undersigned, of the East-West Center, with partners Dr James Thorsell of IUCN and P.H.C. 'Bing' Lucas, the Chairman of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas.

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GLOBAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT, HELD DURING 4–8 NOVEMBER 1991 IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA, FOLLOWED BY WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET, HELD IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA DURING 8–12 NOVEMBER 1991

It proved very difficult to integrate women's perspectives in the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. Women's NGOs made efforts from the very beginning, delivered statements, and also had government delegations mention their problem; but all without much success. Eventually, at the 3rd Preparatory Committee meeting, after much lobbying and with the help of many women members of delegations, the responsible Committee adopted a resolution taking into account women's views. However, some participants did not think this was sufficient, and decided to get the voice of the world's women on environment and development heard more effectively.

The Senior Women's Advisory Group on Sustainable Development of UNEP asked the World Network (World Women in Environment) to organize regional meetings, and also a Global Assembly. The Assembly was dedicated to demonstrating, to the world community, the capacity of women to achieve environmental management — that women possess the qualities of leadership and dedicated



FIG. 1. 'Eco-aides' in green uniforms ply Philippines' rivers to scoop out recyclable wastes, while on land they 'knock at every door to collect and pay for dry wastes'. They belong to the Linis Ganda Center, a project of the Metro Manila Council of Women Balikairan Movement.

application which are necessary for success; they are also peculiarly adept at proposing policies which can advance — or, if ignored, retard — such efforts even if their implementation is mainly masculine (Fig. 1).

At the Global Assembly, women from all regions of the world presented success stories which had been selected in the regional meetings — on water, waste, energy, environmentally-friendly systems, technologies, and products. It was wonderful to listen to the presenters, and to be able to ascertain what women can do, without great or even any financial resources, to improve the quality of life for themselves, their families, and involved communities. The participants thus had every possibility to discuss matters among themselves, and to adopt strategies for the future.

At the end of the Global Assembly, a document was issued: 'Women's Perspectives: Recommendations of the Global Assembly for a Sustainable Future'. It was presented to Mr Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to be distributed to all delegations and NGOs at Prep Com 4 and ultimately at UNCED. It contains important findings and recommendations about women's roles in public life, and about women's points of view concerning energy, water, waste, and environmentally-friendly systems. To quote the last paragraph: 'More generally, the women at the Global Assembly expressed the fervent hope that the Earth Charter to be adopted at UNCED would lay down an ethical framework for the rights and obligations of both men and women. In this context, the Assembly endorsed the call by UNEP's Executive Director for recognition of the principal that the sovereignty of Nature must prevail over the sovereignty of nations.'

Whereas participation in the Global Assembly was by invitation only, the World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet, organized by the Women's International Policy Action Committee, was open to all, and was widely attended. Fifteen 'Witnesses', coming from all the regions of the world, made statements about 'Developing a Code of Earth Ethics with a Women's Dimension', about 'Saving Natural Systems: Environment and Positive Development', and about 'Science, Technology, and Population'. Much criticism of current trends was expressed, and economic issues were discussed which some felt

should find more consideration at UNCED than currently seemed likely to be accorded.

A Tribunal was composed of 5 judges from as many continents, who asked questions and reported their findings at the end of the Congress. The many workshops were part of a supplementary programme which gave to every participant the possibility to present her viewpoint.

A great diversity of interests was reflected in the final document of the Congress: 'Women's Action 21'. Written in hard political language, it will certainly be considered by many as one-sided and lacking in nuances, with radical action proposed on: Diversity and Solidarity, Debt and Trade, A Universal Code of Ethics, Land Rights and Food Security, Biotechnology and Biodiversity, Women, Militarism and the Environment, Science and Technology, Consumer Ethics and Action, and Population, Women's Rights, and Health. As the organizers state: 'This document does not represent the views of each and every individual who participated. It is meant as a challenge to ourselves in creating a safe and sustainable future.' Mr Strong, who was present at the closing ceremony of the Congress, endorsed the ideas expressed.

Anyhow, it took a great deal of effort and was something of an achievement to have gathered together 1,500 women from all over the world in a well-organized Congress, to have had representatives of many UN and other bodies in attendance, and to have been able to submit to the Secretary-General of UNCED a further document which cannot be ignored. Tribute has to be paid to the organizers.

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CONFERENCE ON 'MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT' HELD IN NYON, SWITZERLAND, DURING 19–21 JANUARY 1992

The number of human refugees and other migrants throughout the Third World, both internal and across-border, already in the many millions, nonetheless keeps increasing from year to year. It is not readily evident to what extent this ever-growing number of migrants can be attributed to growing population pressures or to increasing levels of environmental deterioration.

This conference — jointly sponsored by the Refugee Policy Group (Washington), the International Organization for Migration (Geneva), and the Swiss Foreign Ministry (Bern) — brought together some 50 individuals, most of whom are professionally concerned with humanitarian and technical migration issues whether immediate or long-term. Included were international civil servants representing some dozen United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies, foreign ministry officials representing five or more governments, scholars employed by a dozen universities or research institutes throughout the world, representatives of perhaps 15 nongovernmental organizations (both international and national), and other sundry experts.

One of the issues which was addressed at the Conference arises from the fact that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) [UNHCR] — the key source of relevant international assistance — is limited to providing succour to cross-border refugees