

"THE POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION 1976"

Report to the

United Nations Environment Programme
PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

on UNEP PROJECT RB-0303-75-01

entitled NGO ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE SURVEY.

Submitted by the

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The report of UNEP Project RE-0303-75-03

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Peter Hayes,
Coordinator of the Profile Study

PART ONE - APPRAISAL

1.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Retain Flexible Procedures for Working Relations

UNEP needs access to the very broad and diverse pool of expertise and supportive activity which can be provided by NGOs. Complex procedures for working relations should be avoided. It is recommended that UNEP establish a standing working relationship with all NGOs who express interest and are in contact with UNEP without differentiation between them (see Section 1.4.5).

2. The information system established by the Profile Survey is a flexible mechanism designed to assist in the systematic expansion of working relations between cooperating organisations and UNEP. It is recommended that UNEP support the on-going information system described in Section 2.5.

3. Wider Distribution of UNEP's Documents

UNEP should distribute documents such as the annual State of the Environment report, Level One Overviews and UNEP-sponsored publications to NGOs, especially in developing regions. As part of this task, UNEP should clarify the meaning of the term "environment" and the social aspects of environmental problems. In particular, the generally applicable concept of ecodevelopment should be brought to the attention of NGOs (see Section 1.4.2 and 1.4.3).

4. Other United Nations Organisations

In accordance with UNEP's catalytic role and in light of the relatively small number of organisations in consultative status with the other UN organisations relative to the number of NGOs identified by the Profile Survey, UNEP should prompt such agencies with environmental programmes as the IAEA, IBRD, UNDP, UNESCO, etc. to inform NGOs.

5. World Environment Day

NGOs have undertaken a major role in celebrating World Environment Day and in obtaining media coverage of WED. It is recommended that World Environment Day materials be more specifically designed for NGOs in order to stimulate community based action on WED. In

particular, the theme should be action-oriented and the content should not be overly-specified. Those materials should be sent to NGOs earlier. It is suggested that UNEP support proposals designed to achieve a high level of global coordination of these events (see Section 1.4.5).

6. Access of NGOs in Developing Regions

As NGOs in developing regions are under-represented at UNEP Governing Council and in UNEP's information dissemination, it is recommended that UNEP provide technical assistance for such observers to attend Governing Council (see Section 1.4.3, 1.4.4 and 1.4.5).

7. Regional Meetings

To achieve the objectives in recommendations 5 and 6 above and to assist in overcoming the widely-remarked fragmentation of NGOs in developing regions, it is recommended that UNEP support regional meetings of these NGOs.

8. IRS and IRPTC

It is recommended that NGOs should be incorporated in the International Referral System and International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals in order to tap the considerable technical expertise they can provide. In particular, UNEP should provide information describing differing environmental reputations and legislation to NGOs, possibly with the Environmental Law Centre in Bonn (see Sections 1.4.3 and 1.4.5).

9. As Executing Agents

NGOs should be used as executing organisations for UNEP with the normal contractual procedure in order to advance general environmental awareness and action. In addition, UNEP should further define key target groups such as farmers and issue-oriented networks and groups of NGOs. Working relations between these and UNEP could be initiated by using the information system established by the Profile Survey. Those in an active working relationship with UNEP will always be changing according to problem areas being tackled.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The NGO Environmental Survey commenced in 1975 as a joint initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Environment Liaison Board (ELB). The project was delegated to the Environment Liaison Centre (ELC) in Nairobi which implemented the project document in close liaison with UNEP and with the active support of many citizen organisations and the active participation in the Survey of some thousands of contacts.

The primary objectives of the project were to conduct a comprehensive appraisal of the activities of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and their relatedness to UNEP (and to each other). The project was to prepare profiles of this activity and to establish a storage and retrieval system for the information.

The report is split into two main sections. Part One summarizes the returns of the Profile Survey and deals with the first primary objective, and by drawing on the wealth of information contained in the profiles, presents the comprehensive appraisal of citizen environment action. Part Two describes the Profile Survey in detail, its results, and the potential of the information base thereby established. A number of appendices are also included. Of particular importance is a bibliographic survey of the topic conducted to facilitate follow-up.

The Profile Survey team spent much time with UNEP staff in order to ascertain the potential for increased environment action. A meeting was held with the Division of Communications to ensure that the general expectations of the Profile report were congruent with those of the Profile Survey staff. This has been developed into concrete proposals for systematically improving working relations.

The Profile Survey Coordinator consulted with many UNEP staff and NGOs in August 1976 prior to preparing the final draft. The draft framework was circulated in the third week of October. The full analysis of returns was conducted and incorporated into the report in the last month of the Survey, as required on page 9 of the Project Document.

Whilst Part One is mainly based on the Profiles* the report necessarily draws on diverse sources of ideas and information. The report also traversed a great deal of conceptual ground in implementing the project and considering the returns.

The report was prepared by Mr. Peter Hayes on behalf of the ELB. Certain members of the ELB have read it and expressed opinions on it at its various

* The reader will often be interrupted by a bracket containing a number, such as (PF 00181) or (NE 00181). This is the computer file number and the numerical file number for each organisation from which the information is drawn. The organisations are listed by PF and NE numbers in Appendix 6.

drafting stages. Many of these comments were subsequently incorporated. Furthermore editing changes were made by the Chairman of the ELB upon the recommendation of certain members of the ELB. However, the substance of the report, whilst satisfactory to the ELB in general, remains that of Mr. Hayes in particular. No member of the ELB is therefore bound by the opinions expressed within it.

The report is addressed to UNEP as well as to citizens. It is hoped that its unique material collected and collated will assist in initiating a new stage in working relations with UNEP.

1.2 THE PROFILES

An overview of the information collection methods, the returns and their significance and the storage and retrieval system is presented below.

1.2.1 Collection Methodology

The Profile Survey utilised five techniques to obtain information about NGOs. These were secondary source searches, mailout of a Profile Survey form to NGOs, distribution of Profile Survey forms at major international conferences in 1975-1976, follow-up letters, and personal follow-up by Area Coordinators. The Profile Survey was coordinated by two full-time professionals in Nairobi and by nine Area Coordinators.* An additional thirteen organisations participate! in the Profile Survey (totalling twenty-two NGOs). All regions were covered (by the ELC if not by an Area Coordinator) except for the Peoples Republic of China - the most serious omission. Over 100 secondary sources (directories, lists, etc.) were scanned by the ELC and Area Coordinators in preparing the mailout of Profile Forms.† In addition, interviews were held with UN staff based in Nairobi (UNEP, UNESCO) and in Paris (UNESCO). The ELC prepared detailed guidelines for Area Coordinators,** as well as producing, printing and distributing to Area Coordinators the information collection instrument (hereafter termed Profile Form) in English, French and Spanish.

Whilst the Profile Survey used a mailed Profile Form as the main technique of obtaining a response, after one or two months a follow-up letter was sent by Area Coordinators, usually with a second Profile

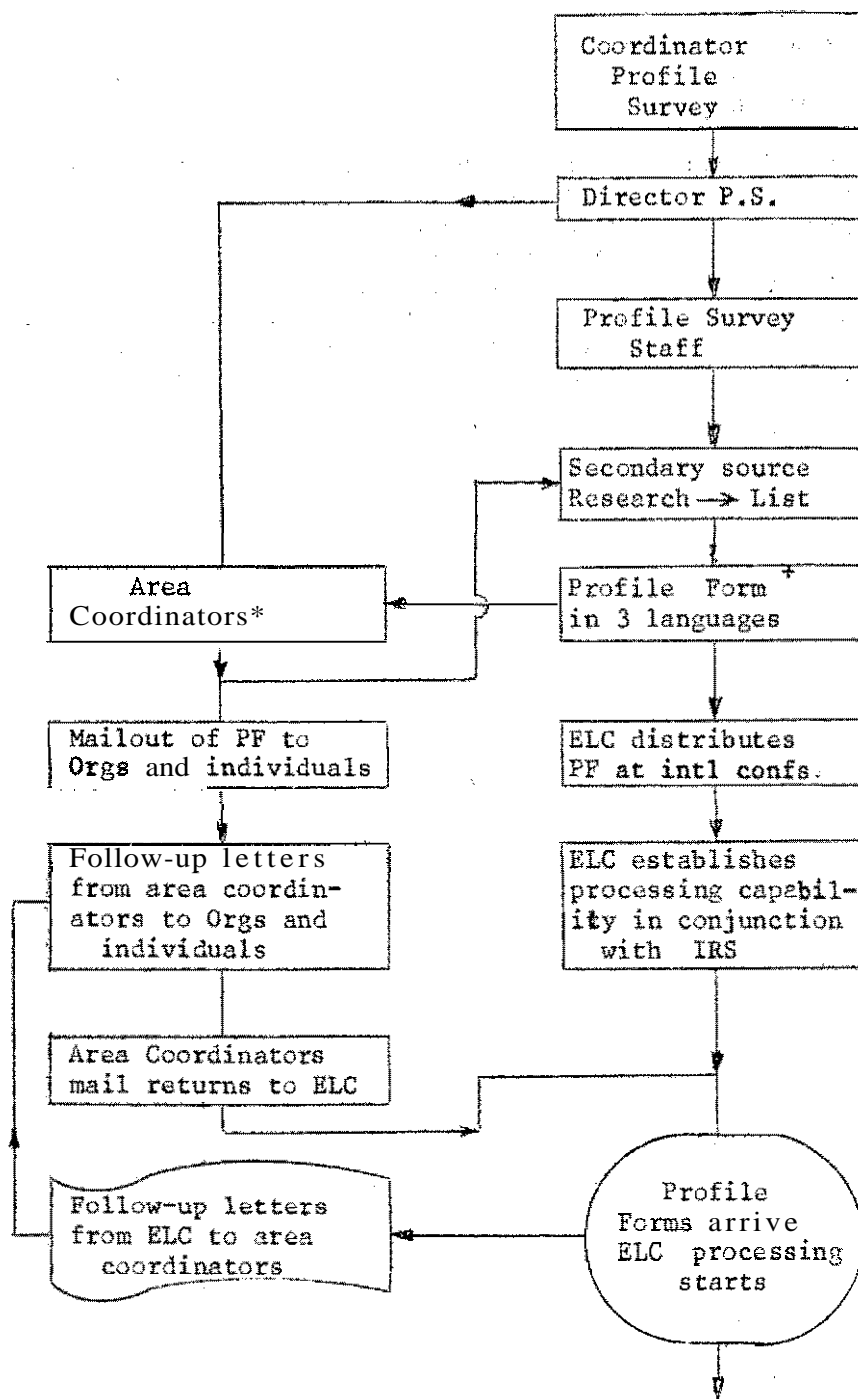
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- * A number of national coordinators were appointed directly by the ELC; for example, three for India. Others were appointed by Area Coordinators.
 - † Full details of Area Coordinators are provided in 2.2 below.
 - ‡ See 2.3 below for a list of these secondary sources.
 - ** See 2.1 below.

Form. The ELC provided draft texts for this letter (in English, French and Spanish). Where possible, Area Coordinators followed up contacts with personal visits and communications. The work-flow is shown in diagram one (over).

The efficacy of relying upon decentralised information collection and the intimate knowledge of those working in a region has been proven by the Profile Survey. Whilst failures of transport of materials and communications problems occasionally decreased the efficiency of the Profile Survey,* the information collection process has itself strengthened regional contact and crystallized potential environmental action, overcoming fragmentation and isolation. This is one immeasurable but highly tangible result; of the project.

* For example, it proved impossible to telecommunicate with the Area Coordinator in Costa Rica, and aircargo and airmail proved unreliable.

DIAGRAM ONE : The Collection of Information



- * Area Coordinators = AC
- + Profile Form = PF

1.2. The Returns

The Profile Survey returns are presented in summary form *by* region and Area Coordinator, and by Area Coordinator and country (Tables 1 and 2).*

TABLE 1

region +	No. Profile* Forms Mailed†	Profile Forms Returned	% Returned
Africa ²	954	178	18.7
Eastern Europe ³	300	6	2.0
Western Europe ⁴	1,083	398	36.7
Middle East ⁵	17	6	35.3
Middle Asia ⁶	643	167	26.0
South-East Asia ⁷	272	72	26.5
Australasia - South ⁸ Pacific	416	209	50.2
North-East Pacific ⁹	50	3	6.0
North America ¹⁰	1,200	356	29.7
South America ¹¹	902	30	3.3
TOTAL :	5,342	1,425	24.4

* The cutoff date for inclusion of returns was 12th December, 1976. Many extra. returns were received after this date.

+ These regions are composed as follows;

- Africa-continent and West Indian Ocean states
- Eastern Europe - centrally-planned economies
- Western Europe - EEC plus all those not included in Eastern Europe, plus Mediterranean island states
- Middle East - ECWA region, including Israel
- Middle Asia - Pakistan, India, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka
- South-east Asia - remaining Asia, including Taiwan, Indochina, excluding Korea, Papua-New Guinea
- Australasia-South Pacific - Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Island states
- North-east Pacific - Korea, Japan, North-east Pacific islands
- North America - Canada, United States
- South America - Central America, Caribbean, South America

† All figures are conservative as distribution at conferences is not included, nor is the mailout of the Caribbean Conservation Association.

TABLE 2

Mailout of Profile Forms and Returns
by Area Coordinator and country as at 12.12.76

Area Coordinator	Country	No. Profile Forms Mailed	Returns by Country	Percentage Return
1. Environment Train- ing Programme, Senegal	Benin	12	1	8.3
	Cameroon	37	2	5.4
	Chad	20	3	15.0
	Congo	11	-	0
	Cote d'Ivoire	24	2	8.3
	Gabon	12	-	0
	Gambia	17	3	17.7
	Ghana	71	7	9.9
	Guinea-Bissau	10	-	0
	Haute Volta	27	1	3.7
	Liberia	18	2	11.1
	Mali	13	1	7.7
	Mauritania	8	-	0
	Niger	20	-	0
	Nigeria	68	9	13.2
	Central African Rep,	16	-	0
	Senegal	38	2	5.3
	Sierra Leone	19	1	5.3
	Other	16	-	0
TOTALS		490	3k	6.9
2. B. Cahusac Kenya	Algeria	14	3	21.4
	Angola	5	-	0
	Botswana	17	5	29.4
	Egypt	31	6	19.4
	Ethiopia	18	4	22.2
	Kenya	75	29	38.7
	Lesotho	7	2	28.6
	Libya	13	-	0
	Madagascar	10	-	0
	Malawi	12	4	33.3
	Mauritius	16	5	31.3
	Morocco	12	-	0
	Namibia	3	1	33.3
	Reunion	3	1	33.3
	Rhodesia	5	13	38.5
	Rwanda	6	3	50.0
	Somalia	3	-	0
	South Africa	93	40	43.0
	Sudan	20	1	5.0
	Swaziland	5	3	60.0
	Tanzania	38	12	31.6
	Tunisia	10	3	30.0
	Uganda	16	2	12.5
	Zambia	28	9	32.1
	Others	4	-	0
TOTALS		464	146	31.5

Area Coordinator	Country	No. Profile Forms Mai'ed	Returns by Country	Percentage Return
3. K. Kielan - World Peace Council, Finland. (No details of mail-out, received; 335 Profile Forms returned by Area Coordinator, 'but lacking inform- ation. These were not included here)	Albania Bulgaria Czechoslovakia German Democratic Rep. Hungary Poland Rumania USSR.		1 3 2	
TOTALS		300	6	2.0
4. F. Vietinghoff, International Council of Vol- untary Agencies, Switzerland - with European Environment Bureau, Belgium, Lee Amis de la Terre, France, International Institute for Environment and Development, UK.	Austria Belgium Cyprus Denmark Fed. Rep. of Germany Finland France Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Luxembourg Malta Monaco Netherlands Norway Portugal San Marino Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom	62 64+ 12 62 31 40 126 16 10 18 18 4 fl 4 60 43 18 1 45 73 176 14 113	20 25 3 23 18 14 65 6 2 6 3 4 4 1 20 17 4 - 13 32 43 3 72	32.3 39.1 25.0 37.1 58.1 15.0 51.6 37.5 20.0 33.3 16.7 100.0 50.0 25.0 33.3 39.5 22.2 0 23.9 41.8 24.4 21.4 63.7
TOTALS		1013	393	39.1

Area Coordinator	Country	No. Profile Forms Mailed	Returns by Country	Percentage Return
5. Indian Environmental Society	India	100	46	46.0
Ghandi Peace Foundation	India	158	110	69.6
PEDEP	India	171	9	5.3
TOTALS		429	165	38.5
6. Marga Institute Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	211	54	25.6
TOTALS		211	54	25.6
7. Asia Environment Council, Thailand	Burma	13	-	0
	Cambodia	6	-	0
	Hong Kong	17	7	41.2
	Indonesia	27	9	33.3
	Laos	9	1	11.1
	Malaysia	51	13	35.3
	Philippines	41	13	31.7
	Singapore	30	9	30.0
	Taiwan	13	3	23.1
	Thailand	47	12	25.5
	Vietnam	18	-	0
TOTALS		272	72	26.5
8. Australian Conservation Foundation, Australia with Office for Environment and Development	Australia	213	115	52.8
Papua-New Guinea, Environment and Conservation Organisation of New Zealand (CoEnCo)	Fiji	12	2	16.7
	PNG	30	30	100.0
	New Zealand	156	62	39.7
TOTALS		416	209	50.2

Area Coordinator	Country	No. Profile Forms Mailed	Returns by Country	Percentage Return
9. Jishu Koza, Japan	Japan Koreas Micronesia		3	
TOTALS		50	3	6.0
10. Environment Forum, USA	USA (estimate) Canada (estimate)	900 300	282 74	31.3 24.7
TOTALS		1200	356	29.7
11. Amigos de la Naturaleza, Costa Rica with Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados	Argentina Belize Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guyana Jamaica Mexico Montserrat Salvador St. Vincent Others		4 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 17 4 1 1 28	
TOTALS		902	52	5.8
12. Environment Liaison Centre, Nairobi (direct mailing plus distribution of Profile Forms at conferences)	Afghanistan Iran Pakistan Syria Other's	2 3 1 9	 3 2 104	0 100.0 0
TOTALS			109	

Profile Forms recorded on 12th December, 1976, as received at the Environment Liaison Centre from Area Coordinators : 1,425

Total Profile Forms recorded on 12th December, 1976, as received at the Environment Liaison Centre (includes returns from Conference distribution plus "unknown" sources which sent Profile Forms) : 1,529

Analysis by Type

Once the Profile Forms were received by the Environment Liaison Centre from Area Coordinators, they were analysed by type for the appraisal. Each Profile Form was categorised, and based on a sample of 1,083 Profiles (or 76.0% of the total) available for analysis as at 12th December, 1976, the following results were obtained.

TABLE 3

Type	No.	% of total
1. <u>Local</u> : Industrial societies	67	6.2
Third World	98	9.1
2. <u>National</u> : Industrial societies	395	36.5
Third World	244	22.5
Regional (Sub-National)	100	9.2
3. <u>Supranational</u> : (national with international activities)	14	1.3
4. <u>International</u> NGOs - HQ : Industrial society	140	12.9
HQ : Third World	18	1.7
5. <u>Transnational Networks</u> :	7	0.7
TOTALS	1083	100.0

Significance of the Data

It is necessary to qualify the above presentation of the returns. The Profile Survey was a purposeful attempt to obtain information about areas where it was felt knowledge was most lacking. The results therefore reflect this purpose and are *not* random. They are also a relatively small sample of the total number of organisations and therefore cannot be used as a basis for generalisation. A balance was maintained between ensuring sufficient coverage of regions already known to have activity (and avoiding being swamped by the volume and the effort required to collect this information), and the needs and relatively higher costs of collecting information in regions of which there was ignorance. In perusing the returns, it should also be borne in mind that there is no known or necessary relationship or correlation between the level of activity, the number of organisations and population.

It is necessary to add only that "non-participation, either in the form of low levels of formally defined political behaviour or lack of response on questionnaires, cannot be taken as an indicator of anything".¹³ Our conclusions and recommendations are based only on the information we have received, and we believe important areas of ignorance remain as obstacles to be overcome.

Level of Response

Aside from problems generic to surveys, such as coincidence with 'vacations in some areas, etc., the response level was determined by the failure of the mails* confusion over concepts such as 'NGO' and 'environment'† and problems related to the format of the Profile Form ‡, and translation. This was particularly the case in Japan.

-
- * There were many incorrect addresses, especially for organisations in the developing world. A significant number (five per cent) were returned to some Area Coordinators marked 'not at this address'. It proved difficult, and sometimes impossible for regional Area Coordinators to trace such organisations. Following up organisations not responding to the Survey also proved most difficult in countries (the majority) where post boxes, instead of street names, are used for addresses. One Area Coordinator in Africa complained of poor postal communication throughout his region: "I have received replies from NGOs to which follow-up letters were addressed, reporting that they never received the Profile Forms in question.. . This means that the addresses used in the first Forms sent out are correct".
 - + Some misunderstanding resulted from confusion over such basic concepts to the Survey as 'environment' and 'NGO'. Many organisations took the trouble to reply to the survey by pointing out that they were not an 'NGO'. The meaning of 'environment' posed problems, although the letter accompanying the Profile Form pointed out that environment is not just pollution, or even ecology. A disease research centre in a Third World country said; 'I really find it very difficult to credit that we come within the scope of this survey. It would seem to me that if we do, so does every non-governmental organisation in the country.' Several organisations pointed out that their concept of 'environment' is integrative, yet the Profile Form persisted in dividing 'environment' into specialized areas. (NF 00136)

Another difficulty encountered by Area Coordinators was confusion about the Profile Form and its covering letter. For some organisations (mainly international) the form was "not really appropriate for an organisation as wide-ranging as ours..." For others, the form was too complicated. Some confusion was the result of geographical definition used by most Area Coordinators. A few organisations said they were not from these areas and therefore refused to complete and return the form.

The level of response should not be measured solely by the number of Profile Forms. For example, if one includes the 765 contacts identified in Eastern Europe for which minimal but new information was provided, the response level increases from 24.4% to 37.5%. An additional 1,500 further addresses were provided on the Profile Forms, which further increases the total of contacts' located to 6,682.¹⁴

Finally, it should be appreciated that organisations and individuals have responded. As one organisation put it, "To be quite honest, we do get a bit tired of many of the enquiries we receive, which, we feel sure, are filed away and forgotten!". The Profile Survey has one advantage, over many seemingly similar ones. The information obtained is available and ready to be used by UNEP and IRS and by those who are profiled.

1.2.3. Establishment of Information Storage and Retrieval System

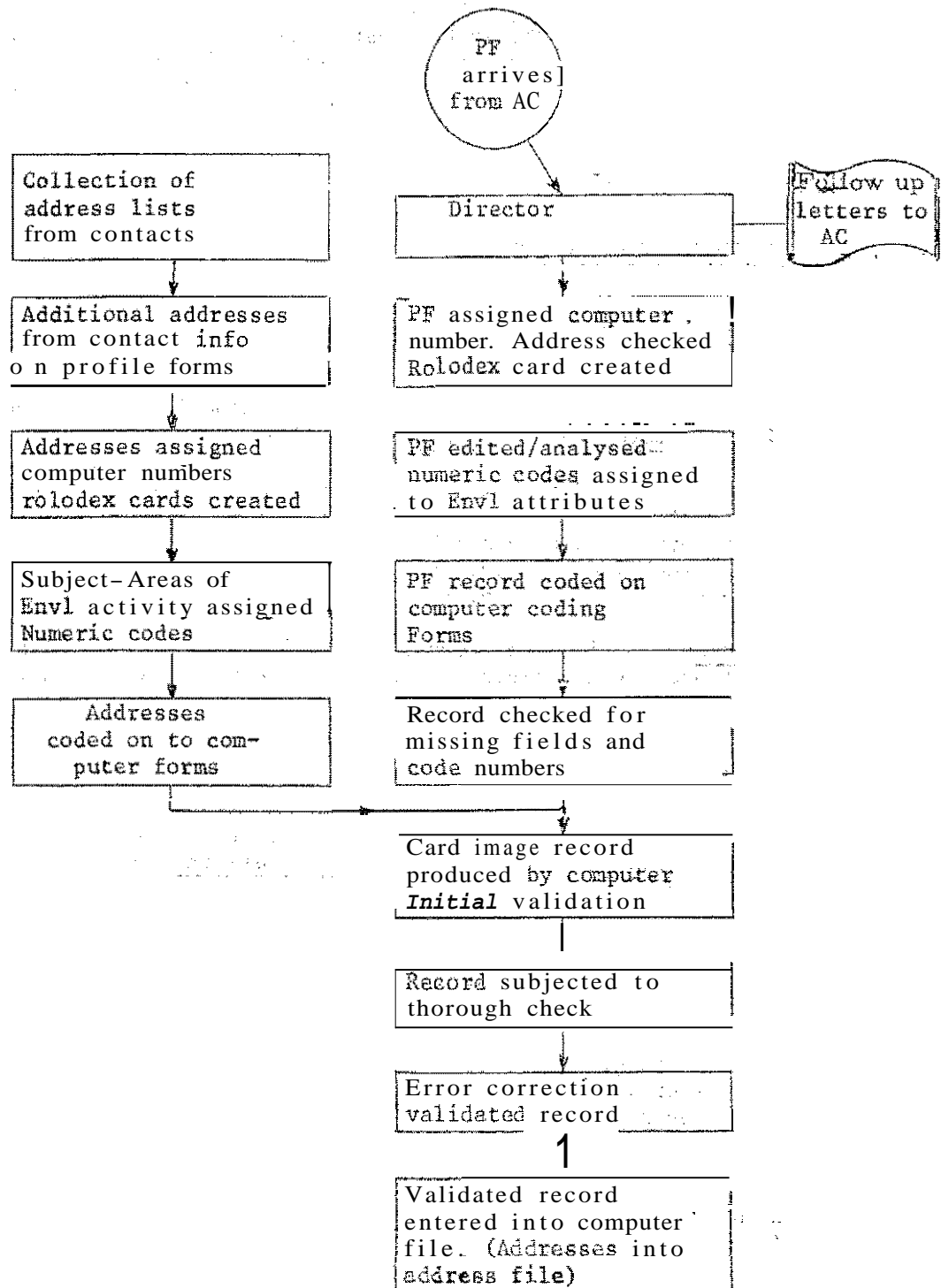
As returns began to flow in, the project staff met with the head of Division I, the IRS and IRPTC to decide how the information could best be used in relation to IRS. The result was the establishment of a computer-based system to store profiles in a format compatible with IRS as well as with the needs of the community of users of an on-going system. The original Profile Form had been designed in consultation with IRS, which permitted Profile Survey data to be transferred into IRS format. After IRS agreed to finance this phase of the work, a large number of Profiles were processed for IRS. 200 Profiles were prepared and a special computer programme was produced in September/October to accord with IRS's needs. The workflow is shown in diagram two (below), and the technical specifications and details are provided in 2.4. Samples of the profile printouts are provided in annex 2.

1.2.4. An On-Going System

As H. Beer, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies states, the proof of the value of cooperation "will not be seen in resolutions or in speeches at major Conferences. It will come out from the practical results in the field and support to those inside and outside governments who are trying to establish optimum standards for a better human environment." (NF 00230) Similarly, with information. There is general expectation on the part of those who participated in the Profile Survey "on the ground" that there will be follow-up.

A detailed proposal for an on-going system designed to operate as an Environmental Information and Communication Service and to produce a Global Handbook of Environment Action is presented in 2.5 below.

DIAGRAM TWO : Processing of Information



This was anticipated in the project document for the Profile Purvey which states that the system must "enable additional and fresh data.. gathered subsequent to the completion of this project, to be fully integrated with the information developed by the project and updating it."^{*}

1.3. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

1.3.1. Types of Organisation

Structures and Functions. A useful distinction can be made between the structures and the functions of NGOs.

At all levels of social organisation¹⁵, structure, or the way the components of an organisation are coordinated and directed limits how an organisation can behave. ¹⁶ Structures are forms of behaviour, and as such include more than the mere bureaucratic, legal and formal aspects of organisation.¹⁷

Function describes the purpose for which an activity is undertaken. Functions reveal values and goals and should determine structures¹⁸ in accordance with accepted norms.¹⁹

Levels of organisation

NGOs work at five main geographical and organisational levels. These are individual, local, national, international and transnational levels.²⁰

Types of organisational response

NGOs respond to environmental disruption in four ways by:

- (1) reacting,
- (2) defending,
- (3) preventing,
- (4) innovating.

Any one or all four of the types of response may occur. Sphere more than one environmental disruption occurs the causes may be particular (separate) or persistent (interlinked). In addition, the nature of

* Project Document UNEP RB-0303-75-01, Section 2.01 (3).

the environmental disruption may be different (discrete problem) or broadly similar (common problem).

A combination of the cause, the nature of the problem and the type of response and level at which it is undertaken leads to a typology of environmental action. For example, a discrete problem may confront a local group, the cause of which is interlinked to another discrete problem faced by another local group (possibly halfway around the world). The evolution of the response from the initial reaction or an attempt to defend (fend off) an environmental disruption may lead to joint action across national boundaries, in which case the action is termed transnational.

Furthermore, the action may move from a defensive posture to a preventive response, and ultimately to an innovative effort to achieve a desired alternative path for change.²¹ Such conflicts will ultimately reveal a clash of values as to what constitutes development and what constitutes environmental description and social deprivation.*

Exclusive and Inclusive

When the primary aim of an NGO is to focus upon the realization of the values and goals stated above, it can be said to "have an exclusive focus {that is, to the exclusion of other values and goals).²³ In this report such NGOs are termed citizen environment action groups. (PF 00332)

In many cases, the realisation of these goals may only be of secondary importance to NGOs, in which case the activity is referred to as an inclusive focus (that is, it merely includes the aims). For example, the Swedish Guide and Scout Council state that "most of our nature and conservation activities are part of the general programme and do not constitute separate projects", (PF 00237) and the International Union of Biological Sciences "has only a side interest in Environment". (PF 00225) These fall into the latter category.

* As J. McDougal and J. Schneider have put it: "even the negative goal of minimizing damage to the environment has a whole range of subgoals. These more particular subgoals include: prevention (long-term efforts to minimise the occasions for injury); deterrence' (precluding injury immediately threatened); restoration (putting in end to injuries already in process); rehabilitation (short-term: binding up of wounds), and reconstruction (long-term redesign of the situation to preclude further injury)." 22

1.3.2. The Causes of Citizen Environment Action

If environment is a human problem, then it is also true that human problems are political. To comprehend environment action undertaken by NGOs as a social phenomenon rather than as an administrative problem, it is necessary to sketch an historical framework.

Historical Note

Environmental disruption* has been manifested in the social and political arena for centuries. Contemporary environment action is grounded in an historical context. K. Tsurumi notes that the forerunners of the Japanese anti-pollution movement range, back to the 1880s, citing peasant direct action against the Ashio Copper Mine of Furukawa Mining Company.²⁵ Early resistance to environmental disruption in the United States has been chronicled by R. Nash,²⁶ L. Marx,²⁷ and others. The degradation of working class housing areas and the machinations of land speculators and politicians in the 1870s and the 1880s in Australia are recorded by B. Barret,²⁸ F. Engels classic account of the "conditions of the Working Class in England" is well known.

The colonial period had its ecological impact in occupied areas as well. E. Whitcombe has detailed the ecological degradation under colonialism in the Uttar Pradesh,²⁹ and C. Geertz that of rice production under Dutch rule in Indonesia.³⁰ Environmental disruption in the present era is also well documented by M. Farvar and J. Milton,³¹ R. West,³² A.H. Westing,³³ B. Weisberg,³⁴ B. Barnett and R. Miller³⁵ and others. Yet during the initial period of industrialisation environmental disruption did not exist as a world or even as a national issue.³⁶ nevertheless, the historical roots of international and national environment action stretch back into the nineteenth century. The International Young Nature was established in Austria in 1895 (NF 00736); the Sri Lankan Wildlife and Nature Protection Society "has originated all conservation laws in Sri Lanka throughout the period of its existence since 1894". (PF 00105) The origins of IUCN go back to 1913 although IUCN itself was established in 1948;³⁷ the European Federation for the Protection of Waters was established in 1956, the International Association on Water Pollution Research in 1962, the International Association Against Noise in 1959, and the International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Associations in 1964.³⁸ As the League of Red Cross Societies stress, "environment is not a new field and is closely linked with the various fields of activity of the Red Cross. The Red Cross has, since its inception, been dealing with environmental questions, although the terminology

* Note the distinction between environmental disruption and environmental degradation. The latter goes back millennia. Environmental disruption is a subset of environmental degradation (which encompasses all ecological change in relation to human society.)

used has been different. There is indeed an awareness that in an age of technical revolution and scientific achievement many changes are brought about, but the basic question remains the same." (PF 00230)

"The inception of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) at Stockholm was in 1968,³⁹ which in turn led to the establishment of UNEP in 1972. This was an indication of the growing public and political attention devoted to the ramifications of environmental deterioration.⁴⁰ The UNCHE was a benchmark⁴¹ which recognised the inadequacy of the traditional sectoral approach in the UN system,⁴² and the need for a new level of efforts and coordination of environmental action.⁴³ The UNCHE undoubtedly resulted in a perceptible⁴⁴ shift in Third World countries towards environmental conservation, and created tremendous interest in NGOs to work with the new coordinating mechanism established.⁴⁵ For example, the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs (Mauritius) records that "many individuals or groups have started taking an interest in environmental campaigns" since 1973. Nevertheless, this should not be overestimated, for as the Wildlife Clubs of Uganda report, "the concept of environmental protection is still new to many people in the country with the exception of the elite class," (NF 00629)

Political (iota)

The determination of the issues addressed by social institutions is fundamentally political, "Ecological factors only play a role in so far as they enter into the political process, deprivation is only instrumental to the extent that it is recognised by decision-makers as such".⁴⁶ This is the fundamental importance of the environmental action of NGOs for UNEP. For the primary motivation for the incorporation of ecological issues into planning "are public pressure, public information, and prior conflict".⁴⁷

1.3.3. Appropriate Strategies, Tactics and Techniques

I. Appropriate Strategies

"Progress does not mean destroying the past, On the contrary, preservation is the mainspring of progress. A judicious amalgam of all that is best in the past and present is the sole guarantee of a future in which humanity matters. It is time for as to start thinking more carefully and to create a future for our past." 48

(NF 00260)

Environment is fundamentally a human problem. Environmental disruption is the result of activity which is detrimental "to the stock of physical and social resources, available at a given time for the satisfaction of human needs."⁴⁹ It is the impairment of the aggregate of all external conditions affecting the life and development of human beings and society.⁵⁰

There is, as J. Galtung states "Nature with its problem of balance and Humans with their problem of satisfying needs, material and immaterial."⁵¹

Retain Ecological Balance

NGOs seek to achieve the conservation, restoration and rational use of the biosphere.⁵² (PF 00066) This may involve rejuvenation of a massively disrupted ecosystem,⁵³ the defence of an environment, or the rational adjustment of human behaviour in order to meet present and future human needs.⁵⁴ The Conservation Council of South Australia aims to preserve the integrity of ecological systems and to promote responsible stewardship over them. (PF 00357)

Fulfil Human Needs

NGOs also seek "to secure for humanity a way of life which shall satisfy human needs and aspirations and be capable of indefinite continuance."⁵⁵ (PF 00375) "Every human being should live in a healthy, comfortable and mentally inspiring environment. ... Environment protection is the creation and maintaining of balance between man and the environment." ⁵⁶ (PF 00230) .

Change Human Behaviour

The dual objectives of ecological balance and fulfilment of human needs has led many organisations to seek to redirect the flow in economic system? of materials, energy and information - the components of the environment - in accordance with these social value and ecological performance criteria.

Many organisations are explicit about this purpose. For example, the Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources states that its "work is built upon ecological principles", and works for prevention of overexploitation, rejuvenation of disrupted ecosystems, use on a sustainable basis and protection of genetic, ecological, topographical and cultural diversity. (PF 00414)

By conserving ecological balance, reducing hazard and fulfilling human needs, NGOs fulfil an important function in proffering to people an alternative set of norms and structures to those which

have led us to our present predicament. "It is not surprising", says the Conservation Society, "that many people are now turning to the idea of conservation and to conservationists, to provide a different set of values". (NF 00375)

2. Appropriate Tactics

In order to achieve these aims, NGOs have adopted many tactics. Among them are:

Achieving Self-Reliance

As the development of the community is essential to long-term conservation, the process of solving problems by way of self-reliance is a fundamental objective of NGOs.⁵⁷ Self-reliance ultimately rests upon dialogue and bargaining supported by a credible alternative of confrontation.⁵⁸ Thus, after a trade union ban was imposed upon the destruction of Kelly's Bush in Sydney, "the developer particularly concerned announced that he was going to ignore the ban, but he soon sobered up when work stopped immediately on a high-rise office block that he happened to be building downtown. The workers at this site expressed their unanimous support for the green ban and declared that if one blade of grass or a single tree was destroyed in Kelly's Bush, the half-finished office block would stand incomplete forever as a monument ... so the bush remains intact to this day".⁵⁹ (NF 00641)

Creating a New International Order

Principle 10 of the Stockholm Conference established that; "For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw material are essential to environmental management, since economic factors, as well as ecological processes must be taken into account." NGOs have noted that Underdevelopment and Overdevelopment which neglects needs at the periphery and appropriates them at the centre are the two sides of the same coin. This had led to the lifestyle revolution, as enunciated by Future in Our Hands: "Our basic tenet is that any attempt at readjusting the relationships between rich and poor countries, and building a more equitable world economic order, must necessarily be in vain, so long as ever-increasing domestic consumption is allowed to stand as the guiding principle for the international activities of the industrialized world." (NF 00131)

A New International Economic Order will depend closely upon radical changes in the production systems and consumption pattern in the Overdeveloped regions, and a rapid liberation of social and economic

factors in the Underdeveloped World. The Development Workshop (Iran) point out that; "The visible material success of the Western industrialised world has made it the obvious model for Third World countries. The very term 'developing countries' implies a correlative 'developed' world which would act as an ideal. Over the years, the values, objectives and methods of the West have been adopted by the other countries through a combination of imposition and emulation." (PF 00656) The fundamental questioning of the image of untrammelled economic growth will undoubtedly affect the nature of development in developing regions. Thus the Purari Action Group (Papua New Guinea) tries to ensure that development is appropriate to their area and "had a great influence on the decisions made with respect to a hydroelectricity scheme that was to have been developed at Wabo area in Gulf Province." (PF 00806)

Challenging Economic Power

Environmental management "is not the management of the environment, but management of all those human activities which have a significant impact on the environment".⁶⁰ Environmental disruption is closely related to the configurations of political power and location of economic activity. The importance of these configurations are often noted by NGOs. Nature and Progress state that national and grass-roots environmental action are mostly "small and struggling, and all are more or less completely overshadowed on all sides (including inside) by the predominating activity of market forces." The Australian Speleological Federation states that "control by multinationals over policy decisions" is a major obstacle in the conservation of non-renewable limestone resources". (PF 00365) The Indian Highlanders New Life Society records the "opposition of forest contractors, politicians and other vested interests" in attaining the conservation of forests, (PF 00699)

By Challenging Political Power

Many problems derive from the misuse of public power. One of the functions of NGOs is their "willingness to challenge and to investigate the validity of the common claims of leaders that they act on behalf of the people, that their politics are nothing but the deep-rooted wishes of the people". (NF 00131)

Examples of local challenges to the political process are not confined to the West. Thus in India an organisation "successfully ran a campaign 'CHIPKO' (clinging on to a tree) movement to deter woodmen from axing down 3,000 fir trees which would have finally led to a landslide ... (We) keep a vigil on forests in the area of Alaknanda catchment area, a tributary of the Ganga river. The Alaknanda is becoming furious day by day due to the deforestation in this area ... the movement spread in other districts of Uttar Pradesh. The State

Government had to change its forest policy. In the very beginning government and forest department were irritated by 'CHIPKO' but it gained support from the local, national press ... Then the government started a dialogue with us and finally stopped the cutting of Rani forest (near Tibetan border) ... The relationship with the State Government is like a hide and seek game. The government sometimes honours us and sometimes rebuffs us". (PF 00705)

Undertaking Joint: Action

NGOs have different targets and tactics for extending influence. These can be governmental (including intergovernmental organisations), economic enterprises and other citizens,

With reference to governments, NGOs fall within two broad divisions. The first believes that governmental actions are necessary and efficacious. The other group "tends toward cynicism at all governmental programs whether at the national or the international level. This group would discount the value of any international institutional machinery as being subject to the overwhelming 'exploitative and developmental pressures which it is busy opposing at the local level."⁶¹ That work with governments and IGOs may divert attention from local issues is a half-truth.⁶² It is equally true that the United Nations is the only global forum where dialogue is undertaken and decisions are made. Whilst appeals to IGOs may not achieve much, sustained and substantive contributions can and do.

NGOs often carry out an audit function on the performance and the followup of governments and IGOs.⁶³ For example, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres has undertaken with its members to study the post-Habitat Conference National Action Programmes and to "monitor, evaluate, draw up conclusions-recommendations on National Action Programmes for governments". (PF 00102)

NGOs also audit transnational enterprises and undertake 'synchronised action' concerning TNEs. Those who attempt such links abroad must be aware of the differences between local values and their own before constructing common policies, in part because of the danger of diverting foreign actors into alien concerns.⁶⁴

By Doing

NGOs often contract with local and national governments as well as with IGOs as consultants or contracting agents.

Also NGOs often initiate work simply because someone sees an important failure in the existing response to a situation. This is the case in squatter settlement, self-help housing, appropriate

technology, clean-up groups and many others., Work such as the planting of 30,000 trees by providing food as wages by the Sarvodaya Centre in India (PF 00841) is highly specific to the locale."

3. Appropriate Techniques

Information

In many parts of the world and at many different levels,,NGOs have become skillful in manipulating information flows in order to change the prevailing consensus as to what is rational and possible,

NGOs are often skillful at obtaining space in the mass media at the right time. Particularly important in this process is the deployment of skilled specialists in scientific and technical areas in order to increase uncertainty surrounding a proposal and thereby its "political risk". In addition,, these groups often establish independent lines of communication with their ~.~\$porters. These communication channels are an important means of access to 3 constituency which is already highly motivated and ready to act.

Alternative Structures

NGOs often provide structures where no structures previously existed. Thus citizen action can "be effective even when formal institutions are lacking - always provided that local groups have the will and the clout for opposing unpopular intrusions, public or private... This whole process illustrates once again a wider point - the extreme value in communities of small dedicated groups of people who, with or without the backing of their formal representatives (and sometimes indeed against them) are prepared to go to work, form a coalition of interested people, and make enough trouble for authority that problems and evils and oppressions are not hidden away either by the bland inertia of bureaucratic indifference or by the active scheming of vested interests - interests of money, interests of power."⁶⁵

It other times, NGOs work to replace existing structures with alternative structures. To do this requires eliciting a sense of confidence in a large number of people to act together for a purpose which is articulated in the actual unfolding of a conflict. Yoichi Fukushima notes of a local struggle in Japan that a study of the hazards by local scientists and teachers "helped to educate the people; it was conducted over two years and the people were educated on 3 number of,wide-ranging problems. This gave confidence to those who participated in a demonstration organized in September 1964 in the town of Numazu. More than 25,000 people or one-third of the

people with voting rights demonstrated. More than one hundred study seminars were organized and there was a trip to the town of Yokkaiti. Thus the movement against the construction of the oil complex was organized after the inhabitants had been fully convinced of the justice of the movement, and this served as the main driving spirit. The movement involved local self-government bodies and various social organisations of local residents. The organisation of study seminars fostered confidence among the inhabitants of a given area and is one of the absolute conditions for success in the drive for the preservation of the environment."66 (NF 00093)

Cross Sectoral

NGOs often traverse habitual social, political and institutional boundaries. Jun Ui notes that standards in Japan which actually exacerbate pollution are what have "been demanded by practically all the political parties and workers organisations. And the logical result of this way of thinking is a new law defining Kogai (environmental) crimes, which will secure the big corporations like Showa Denko or Chisso from all punishment."67

"Conservation cannot work if it is the goal of only a few. Its practicality, indeed its necessity, must be widely embraced if real progress is to be made. Perhaps the greatest task facing conservationists today is the challenge to draw all sectors of society into an active commitment to preserve and make rational use of our natural resources". (PF 00068) Conservation, it has been said, makes strange bedfellows. Munday notes that in environmental conflicts in Australia: "many people of different social class joined in sincerity to fight for conservation and preservation."68 Such action, then, is cross-sectoral. As Sumitr Hemasathol states, "since the work of environmental protection involved peoples of all walks of life, we are of the opinion that groups such as workers unions, responsible students' unions, boy scouts and girl guides movements, journalists, political parties, pressure groups, even civic-minded people could be persuaded to take an active role in maintaining environmental equilibrium." (PF 00633) Of particular importance is to infuse a comprehension of the problems into organized labour, political parties and business and professional organisations. Thus, the San Francisco Ecology Center (USA) organize a daily guest speaker program over lunch-hour "aimed at people working in the Financial District. That is, architects, lawyers, business people and the local community". (PF 00681) Future in Our Hands (Norway) state that: "the purpose of the movement is that political action today impossible shall be possible in the future. Thus, one obvious aim for our activity is to gain influence within the political parties, and to make one or more parties gradually take on the same aim as our movement. The best thing to happen is therefore that active members of the movement are also active members of political parties." (NF 00131) The Transport and

Environment Group (UK) claim that political parties are realizing the growing public concern at environmental destruction as an achievement. (PF 00391) And the Professional Institutions Council for Conservation (UK) note that engineering societies are including environmental protection in codes of professional conduct. (NF 00387)

1.3.4. Individuals and Environment Action

'It is in fact to the public, to the ordinary man in the street,, that our rallying-cry is principally addressed. Nothing can do more harm than an attitude of passive, fatalistic resignation to unpleasant facts of life. It is time we woke up. Soon it will be too late, for we will sink into apathy and find that our humanity has been taken away from us by this most insidious and corrupting menace of our times.'
(NF 00260)

People at the Centre

"It is", as the Hungarian Red Cross state, "essential to put the people exposed to the dangers in the centre of protection". (NF 00230) For when we analyse successful citizen environment action movements "we find that every one of them was the result of each participating individual giving the fullest play on a voluntary basis to his own creativity".⁷⁰ (NF 00815) The process, in sum, "starts within the individual", enlarging the individual's understanding, dignity and freedom, "then it works out towards the total family, the community, the nation, where it will ultimately affect the globe".⁷¹ (NF 00285)

From Thought to Action

Statements such as "The decision is with you! The public has never been presented with the real issues, and there is a strong movement among those with vested interests in nuclear power development to see that it never is" (NF 00375), are backed up with information which enables individuals to move from thought to action after an awareness of the problem is provoked. This activation is undertaken by groups such as the Progressive Students of Golfitos (Costa Rica) which aims "to communicate, motivate and bring awareness to groups of adults in the community, as well as to youths, about the problems which are bringing about the destruction of nature". (PF 01400) The penetration of complacency and the imparting of a sense of urgency to the individual is an important function of NGOs. Certainly "the public needs maximum public information and demystification from those with the means to do it. However, ordinary people's immediate

priorities are how to survive from week to week in increasingly industrialised environments, and they often feel they need social justice first and that they can leave environment problems to those who cause them, namely those who own the environment". (NF 00074) Thus it is "crucial that we continue to feed our people with relevant information and arguments to safeguard a decent development. It does not help the world or our people that they wish a good society. They must learn and understand the necessity to work actively for it." (NF 00131)

1.3.5. Local Environment Action

The number of local citizen groups existing at the interface between the individual and the environment is unknown. That the number is huge is certain.

Perhaps five million voluntary organisations exist in the United States.⁷² In Norway the figure has been estimate! at 80,000⁷³, and in France at 14,000.⁷⁴ Not all such local groups will exhibit interest in environmental issues. Nevertheless, even those which are either inclusively or exclusively concerned are numerous. There are an estimated 40,000 environmental action groups in the United States. Holford reports that in the U.K. there are "several thousand societies, institutions or associations concerned with one or more aspects of conservation or environmental protection ranging from village societies specialising in narrow fields of interest (to those) with a combined membership of several million people. The numbers of organisations are increasing steadily". (NG 00692) The European Environmental Bureau state that "In Europe there are around 50,000 environmental associations active at various levels: local, regional, national. However, European or international co-operation is difficult because of cultural barriers, languages and lack of funds. The scope of action varies a great deal between Latin countries (usually more conflict-oriented) and Anglo-Saxon countries (more dialogue-oriented). However, an effort is made by local groups to coordinate action on specific topics." (NF 00007) Tsurumi estimates that over 1,000 local voluntary citizen associations exist in Japan to cope with the adversities of pollution.⁷⁵ Of 584 Australian groups exclusively concerned with conservation, 542 or 93% were sub-national.⁷⁶

These groups are the backbone of the social movement represented by NGOs. It is patently obvious that UNEP cannot entertain entering into working relations with them all. In addition, there are a large number that have no interest in external relations,⁷⁷ and they often "feel very strongly that less money should be spent on clearing houses and more on hard core action. These organisations tend to consume valuable time in their demands for information and

often (provide) very little in terms of information that is specifically useful". (NF 00135) The task remains, however, to integrate this enormous activity with the highest levels of coordination.⁷⁸

Functions and Structure

Local citizen groups are valuable sources of early field warning,⁷⁹ and have arisen in response to increasingly visible environmental disruption.⁸⁰

The recognition that local problems cannot be resolved only at a local level or increasingly at national level leads to an interplay between NGOs at the local, national, international and transnational levels.

Thus the realisation that environmental problems were not susceptible to political influence at the local level led to the "Green Ban" alliance between residents and trade unionists in Australia. "They are forced to do this because to back up their convictions they have only moral rights whereas the other party in these conflicts (private developers or public bureaucracies) are backed with a full panoply of legal rights." (NF 00641) In a different direction, the Sierra Club of Canada "operate on a provincial basis, advising the government, trying to educate the public through advertisements and by fighting local battles only when necessary to illustrate a policy point". (NF 00691) In a similar fashion, Interenvironment (Belgium) is a confederation of four regional federations which include 130 organisations and 'work closely with more than 500 non-affiliated local action committees. (NF 00231) Stichting Natuur en Milieu (Netherlands) "plays a central role in Dutch environmental NGO work, in daily contact with a handful of smaller national groups ... and with the eleven provincial federations of 50-100 local and regional NGOs each". (PF 00940) The Gandhi Peace Foundation in New Delhi has "centres all over the country and (works) in collaboration with other voluntary agencies", (NF 01220)

At yet another level, local groups interact with local government which "is traditionally responsible for a number of functions related to the environment. Through vigorous programmes local authorities can, alone or in partnership with other levels of government, make major contributions to environmental protection and improvement. As the fora of government closest to the population local government has both the duty and the possibility to make the public aware of the far-reaching changes in style of life and thinking called for in order to cope with the interrelated problems of pollution, poverty and population." (NF 00079) The high turnover rate of local organisations is more than compensated for by the establishment of new groups.⁸² As expressed by the European Environmental Bureau, many groups "are 'think tanks' and these associations -

sometimes only 3 or 4 active persons " are very effective because they formulate new ideas or new concepts which are diffused at the national level, and then at the international level. It is evident that some associations become inactive or recuperated. But usually, new associations are created by the dissidents and become more effective than the latter?. (NF 00007)*

Local Action

The confrontation which emerges in response to environmental dis-captation experienced at the individual or local level is rarely resolved at the local level. Drawing on the Japanese experience, Jun Ui has pointed out four stages in environmental disputes: "First pollution or damage from pollution is discovered and re-search into the cause is begun. Second, the cause is found. Third, the assailant company or some self-styled 'third party' always begins to raise objections to this finding. The fourth stage is the stage of neutralisation, in which the question of which side is right is lost in vagueness".⁸³ Lowrance has noted the same use of delaying tactics in the United States in a process which may never confront the real issues.⁸⁴ These prolonged debates and administrative procedures are undertaken "to gain time and to turn aside our attention and energies".⁸⁵

As a result, "Victory or defeat in any dispute is almost always decided at the very outset by the spirit and the content of the movement launched by the victims .., Should a victimized resident of a locality act in conformity with the vertical structure of Japan's autonomous government system (which starts at the top with the State and then descends through its various echelons to pre-fectures, cities, towns and villages) and should he accordingly launch a realistic movement that consists of piling one appeal on top of the other starting from the lowest stratum, then all past experience demonstrates that his efforts will end in failure. However, if the victim emphasizes his sovereign rights as a citizen, lines up in a single row both the victimizer (who is the source of the pollution) and all the various echelons of government and launches what might at first glance seem an idealistic movement (by unleashing his demands in a broadside against this horizontally lined-up target), then he has a 50-50 chance of winning. Experience shows that citizen-victims who adopt this horizontal approach do frequently win."⁸⁶

* For example, the Naturparken i Nordsjælland (Denmark) which conserved a park against encroachment by Copenhagen was "started by a little group of scientists, teachers and local politicians - there is no membership ." (PF 00447)

It is the banding together of citizens who have evolved new principles and modes of action who are the major deterrent, to the relentless progress of environmental disruption.^{87*} The strength of NGOs in developing regions is primarily at the local level. For example, "The Serendeeepam Community Development Project of Sri Lanka propagates indigenous and appropriate technology in order to create an awareness of self-development among rural communities and to help in the setting up of locally-oriented small model projects". (PF 00118) The Mochudi Farmers Brigade in Botswana began in 1968. Recognising that deteriorating subsistence agriculture was forcing many workers to emigrate to South Africa, the Brigade undertook to develop agricultural techniques and implements which had been the biggest constraint on crop production. The result is the Mochudi Toolbar (or the Makgonatsotlhe, "the machine which can do everything"), which makes deep ploughing obsolete and is convertible for many cultivation and domestic tasks" (PF 00380) The Lariko Jatika Sarvodaya Shranadana Sangamaya in Sri Lanka works to "bring about the social change, through non-violent means, using the cultural base of the people for motivation, mainly working in socially and economically depressed villages, to lift them up from their present conditions by inculcating in them the qualities of self-confidence and self-reliance through self-help." Activities include "a composite project for the use of a renewable energy bio-gas, solar energy and windpower" to stem air pollution, in collaboration with Eindhoven University and Tool in the Netherlands! (PF 00606)

Local groups such as the Awabawakal Association for Environmental Education (Australia) are extremely important in their formative role in attitudes. "Our symbol 'Man in the finite world' is very easy to sketch or doodle on a piece of paper. It reminds us that humans are confined within their Spaceship Earth - all we have now is all we will ever have. This message has special implications for our Association at this point in time." (NF 00554)

1.3.6. National Environment Action

National NGOs with environmental concerns are also numerous. In the heavily industrialised areas, this is partly a result of the extreme degree of environmental disruption.⁸⁸ More recently, however, the proliferation of such groups exclusively focussed upon environmental disruption has slackened off.⁸⁹ The recruitment rate to the UK Conservation Society levelled off in 1972 and has fallen

* Pappachan found that local residents and local government overwhelmingly predominate in the opposition to polluting chemical industries, in Europe.

steadily ever since, from 700 per month to about 40 per month in 1975-76 (NF 00375). The Canadian Scientific Pollution and Environmental Control Society reports that, "special anti-pollution organisations such as ours are dying; two reasons: (1) "people form ad hoc groups to fight issues affecting them; (2) environmental membership is solidifying into the major national groups." (NF 00038)

The "ecology movement" is not an homogenous affair. For example: "France is a very centralised country and politically polarised around two coalitions - left and right - equally favorable to industrial and urban growth.... Ecology appears here altogether as a new radical movement (though different from the others) and also as a movement defending specific conservation issues. Four major currents form the ecological movement all over France in sometimes 'short-lived groups: (1) a scientific current, a part of which forms the conservation society; (2) a defense of the environment current; (3) a young libertarian and radical current; (4) and all the specific groups (organic farming etc)" (NF 00630). In developing regions, the Profiles reveal that most of the national organisations exclusively focussed on environmental disruption are recently established.* Generally, environment is regarded as integral to development rather than as a separate issue. National citizen environment action in developing regions is therefore usually inclusive. The Federation of Free Workers in the Philippines state that "Environmental action as such is not a defined programme of the FFW. Action with regard to the environment is usually undertaken only in the context of regular FFW programmes such as education and research and information" (PF 00510). The Fiji National Youth Council want "youth groups to include environmental education programmes in their overall structure As this would be more effective than setting up separate ecology action groups in a small place like Fiji where resources are limited." (NF 01672)

Structure and Function

National citizen environment organisations provide liaison, assist and advise member organisations and individuals, inform the public and encourage research. (PF 00148) Many function as clearing houses for information and communication. Thus the German Association for the Conservation of Nature "goes from strength to strength with more

* P. Stone records that ~~at~~ the UNCHE in 1972 he was "told that there were no environmental NGOs in the developing world" and if there were they had no money. Thus, ideas of mobilising them to 'help in the task of influencing public opinion were both politically unacceptable and impracticable."⁹⁰ The Profile Survey located many environmentally concerns: citizen groups in developing regions. More important perhaps is the observable lack of integration between these groups in comparison with those in industrialised regions.

than three million people in associated organisations." (PF 00069)

National NGOs often retain technical specialist personnel and maintain large information services. (PF 00384) A research function is undertaken by organisations such as the Polish Team of Forest Botany and Mature Conservation "for needs of state-owned businesses and institutions". (PF 01490) The Center for Integrative Studies (US) functions "as a 'sensing unit' concerned with the effects of long-term trends on the quality of the human environment" and formulates guidelines "for future developments in relation to such changes" (PF 01508). Linking research to public policy is another important function. The School of Architecture at Silpakorn University (Thailand) "made a comprehensive environmental study to oppose a Bangkok Metropolis project to build a network of expressways over a number of klongs (canals) in Bangkok, which are of historical value and vital for drainage, since Bangkok has no sewer system. The study has resulted in postponement of the project indefinitely". (PF 00544) The Central Food and Technological Research Institute (Mysore, India) "pioneered the development of non-toxic grain protection - especially treated clay and tricalcium phosphate - for destroying stored product pests without harmful effects on man or environment". (PF 01031)

As noted in the previous section, national organisations often have an intimate relationship with local citizen groups. This derives from the philosophy that "the embattled environment can only be protected by the dedicated efforts of groups of people in every community, every suburb, every shire. We throw our expertise into the struggle to form such groups" (NF 00499). Jishu Koza of Japan is a "movement of concerned citizens who wish to fight against pollution" and is composed of subgroups of citizens and students, each "open and independent for the people". (PF 00815) Many national groups emphasize "an interdependent network of regions spread all over the country" rather than a strong centralised organisation. (NF 00394) Similar attention is paid to establishing strong local groups by NGOs in developing regions, such as the Indian Environmental Society (PF 01014) and the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya with 283 Clubs and 11,000 members. (PF 00072)

National Action

National citizen environment action in developing regions usually has very concrete orientation. Thus, the Tree Society of Sri Lanka: "by use of mass media in Sinhala and English it can be said that we have made great headway in making people aware of the value of trees." By constant government lobbying and representations to Ministers and the Prime Minister* we have staved off many an impending disaster", (PF 00116) and they give a number of examples of park preservation and establishment and tree planting. The Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Ceylon with 9 salaried and 8

noa-salaried staff has conducted a series of sustained campaigns for nature conservation and land use planning. (PF 00105) The Sri Lanka National Heritage has desilted and rehabilitated 100 irrigation reservoirs in North-West Sri Lanka and is establishing Development Advisory Councils at the village level, as well as coordinating reafforestation programmes, producing fertiliser and building garden fields out of silt recovered from irrigation reservoirs (PF 00618). The Kenyan Freedom From Hunger Campaign mobilized 20,000 people on a Walk for Water on World Environment Day, 1976, probably more than in any other country (PF 00765). The Environmental Health Officers Association in Zambia are researching urban atmospheric pollution in the copper belt (PF 00709). The Kweneng Rural Development Association aims "to educate the people of the district with regard to the benefits and the dangers of development". The KRDA is a community owned organisation and has undertaken an extensive programme on import substitution by the planting of eucalyptus for poles thereby employing 160 people. KRDA first establishes a production operation and then trains people. Future projects include a bicycle assembly plant, intensive horticulture and a hotel. A major goal is "to achieve budgetary and capital self-sufficiency as soon as possible". (PF 00220)

Conway and Roman stated in 1971 that environmental interest groups such as "The Malayan Nature Society, Siam Society, Philippine Society for Better Environment, wildlife associations in Thailand and the Philippines, the Society for the Conservation of National Treasures and Environment, and numerous university groups are heightening public awareness of environmental issues. Their projects, exhibits, seminars and public statements are often able to inform the public, imaginatively and effectively, at little monetary cost. Their internal discussions are also yielding rationales for environmental concern that are consistent with developmental objectives and traditional values. These are beginning to influence the content of media coverage and governmental interests".⁹¹

Along these lines, the Sri Lankan Sinhala Institute of Culture has organised discussions and seminars "on the significance of art in the human environment" and the use of traditional "theatrical presentations embodying such ideas". (PF 00109)

"It is", as the Consumer Council of India states, "pathetic that while the nature and magnitude of the pollution problems are assuming serious proportions day by day, the ecological illiteracy even among the educated and the administrators and the lack of environmental awareness among the common people is allowed to continue". (NF 01296)

The fanners of developing regions are a neglected resource in the struggle against environmental disruption. Farmers in Kenya have made Agricultural Boards and peasants "more aware of the dangers of improper land use, loss of soil", and intend "to inform co-operative members on environmental matters such as land use and importance of trees, and on human settlement through co-operative and self-help efforts. This exercise is stipulated to be included in the Kenya National Federation of Cooperatives 1978-82 Development Plan". (PF 00650)

"No government willingly constructs a rod for its own back". (NF 00499) Organisations such as the National Council of Women of Great Britain have urged the British Government "to require all Authorities to ensure that waste products are collected for re-use, recycling or reclamation; to give financial aid for this purpose". They also call for investment in alternative energy sources to nuclear power. (PF 00739) They note Friends of the Earth UK and the Conservation Society as "significant" which confirms that exclusive environmental action tends to be cross-sectoral. The Norwegian Future In Our Hands demands a "gradual but total change is the economic system of the rich countries. This demands a reduction in the average consumption level in the rich countries and a new life style in the population based more on non-material values and less on material values". Their activities include: "Intermediate technology research work; public opinion research works; anti-meat campaign; anti-IEA (International Energy Agency) campaign; pressure on politicians and political parties; publication and study-materials on the relationships between rich and poor countries, neology and the failure of capitalism; proposing new curriculum for Norwegian schools on all levels; proposing alternatives to the present Norwegian North-Sea-Oil policy; anti-nuclear power campaign". (PF 00131)

1.3.7. International Environment Action

This section refers to NGOs which are generally termed International NGOs (INGOs).

The number of active INGOs is increasing rapidly although they are far less numerous than local or national citizen groups,

TABLE 4⁹²

Year	Number of INGOs	Percentage increase
1954	1012	-
1958	1060	4.7
1962	1324	24.9
1966	1685	27.3
1970	1993	18.3
1974	2281	14.5
(1976)	3081	35.0

Functions and Structures

Such NGOs operate beyond the national level and are distinguished by a structure which creates a new entity known as the INGO or the international secretariat. This is different to the structure which maintains supranational and transnational activity. INGOs generally have national organisations as members and thus reflect the state-governmental system. Over 1959-1966, the dominance of north-western hemisphere membership declined from 66% to 54%, but the location of INGO Secretariats has remained predominantly North-Western centred (97% in 1906; 90.8% in 1962; 87.1% in 1968).⁹³ The establishment of an INGO Secretariat derives from the efficiencies gained from the coordination for national-international interaction, or from the specialisation developed in international relations which is concentrated at one point.⁹⁴

The national affiliates to INGOs are, as is the case with the World Wildlife Fund, usually "autonomous organisations linked to the international headquarters" by some form of contract (NF 00260). INGOs such as World Federalist Youth promote "devolution" of power to levels below the national state, including autonomy for ethnic minorities and functionally differentiated regionalism". (PP 01509)

In recent years, INGOs have been confronted with emergent Third World identity. For example, the Young Mens Christian Association "was a foreign idea in Africa, Western in concept, Anglo-Saxon in its application. YMCAs in Africa were developed according to foreign patterns but this is changing now. Like a person, so also YMCAs have to find their own applications and patterns ... Now paternalism has to be fought. World Alliance and overseas movements have to revise their attitudes and take African movements as real brother movements, and African movements must develop not only a national

but also a regional and global YMCA strategy. It is also important for YMCAs here to be aware and take an active part in what is happening in brother movements in Europe, Asia and America." (NF 00229)

Regional INGOs exclusively focused upon environmental disruption have also emerged such as Amigos de la Naturaleza (1973), European Environmental Bureau (1974), Canadian-US Environmental Council (1975), and the Caribbean Conservation Association. The Asia Environment Council (1975), for example, aims to develop and co-ordinate environmental awareness in Asia and to develop working-relations with UNEP. (PF 00908) however, regional integration in developing regions is weak, partly because "regionalism in the environmental movement seems to thrive on needs for international communications rather than on the possibility of successful action; It can be absorbing and actually destructive in terms of national needs."⁹⁵ INGOs undertake three important functions in the field of environmental disruption.

The first is to provide linkage and to act as mechanisms to facilitate cooperative action. For example, the Commonwealth Human Ecology Council "provides the focus as well as acting as a forum and a catalyst to forge links between individuals, governments, and non-governmental bodies and assists joint studies and setting up of administrative machinery which puts human ecology into practice, especially within 35 Commonwealth countries and in Commonwealth Prime Ministers' programmes". (PF 11029) The International Council of Voluntary Agencies "serves as an instrument for the development growth and improvement of voluntary agencies and their activities" and to that end has provided management support for the Environment Liaison Board. (PF 00285) The ELB has acted to maintain the International Assembly of NGOs concerned with the Environment, to maintain the Environment Liaison Centre, and to conduct this survey. (PF 00286) It is especially oriented towards the US Environment Programme. INGOs also predominate in consultative relations with the United Nations system.

The second major function is to undertake research, serving as 'intelligence' gatherers on environmental problems.[^] The best known in this field is the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) composed of seventeen autonomous international Scientific Unions and more than sixty National Members, such as academies of science, research councils or similar scientific institutions.^{''} (NF 00266) ICSU operates as a scientific advisory service to develop "a soundly based evaluation of the physical and chemical states of the environment and of the effects of environmental modifications on living ecosystems."⁹⁸ To this end, ICSU established the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) in 1972 after the UNCHE revealed the paucity of information on the state of the global environment and the effects

and consequences of human activities. SCOPE identifies "those environmental issues most urgently requiring an intensive scientific interdisciplinary and international effort". SCOPE concentrates upon the conservation of light energy, biogeochemical cycling, biological processes and perception, and the communication and information processing which underlies ecological change. (PF 00916)

Thirdly, INGOs serve to stimulate action at the national level amongst their affiliates. The South Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation emphasises "appropriate technologies (to) assist private citizens and governments aspiring to achieve self-reliance through self-help. Appropriate technologies give people the means to do things for themselves and their communities". (PF 00593)

International to National Action

The World Alliance of YMCAs state that "human environmental concerns must be adopted in and allowed to penetrate all work and all programmes of the YMCA because of their relevance to all aspects of life". (NF 00229) The International Federation of Medical Students Associations has formed a Standing Committee on the Environment and is "trying to establish national environment offices within the member associations of IFMSA and have appointed regional coordinators for Africa (Egypt), Asia (Japan), America (Mexico) and Europe (Italy)". (SF 00164) The International Union of Local Authorities resolved that "local authorities should ensure proper recognition of their potential contribution to national environmental policies. This recognition will only be forthcoming, however, if through

their own initiatives local authorities demonstrate their interest in launching environmental programmes. Among the administrative measures which they can take in this respect are:

- the drafting of a medium or long-term policy statement, defining goals to be realised;
- the creation of task forces to survey the environmental situation;
- a critical review of institution's dealing with environmental problems, indicating what changes or additions are called for;
- the formation of citizen *councils* and other appropriate measures to promote popular participation in the shaping of environmental policies ...

Above all, local authorities can make the population aware of environmental problems by explicitly stating the environmental consequences of planning and other proposals on which local councils are required to take a decision." (NF 00079)

Such work is not easy. The World Alliance of YMCAs have found it difficult to stimulate the involvement of local YMCAs in environmental matters (PF 00229) although some such as the Dartmouth YM/YWCA have successfully added "the voice of the Y" to oppose

development on Bell Lake. (NF 00229) The main objective of a programme such as that of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources "is to stimulate effective conservation action within countries themselves; and, where possible, to define projects for action that can be funded by international agencies, bilateral arrangements or by WWF. Because of the multiplier action of the programme it is very difficult to quantify final results. National action largely depends upon the commitment of government and on public opinion. Often, however, especially in developing countries, it cannot be implemented with local resources but depends on the provision of funds and skilled advice from outside. (NF 00070).

INGOs such as the League of Red Cross Societies with a combined membership of 215 million people state that "at the international and national levels our movement has in some parts of the world progressed from the talking and planning stage to that of action. Environmental considerations are now accepted as elements in the policies of many National Red Cross Societies in developed and developing countries." (NF 00230) Other INGOs such as the International Institute for Environment and Development are not membership organisations but promote research, "on the complex relationships between environment and development", and link this research to public education via the mass media and stimulate action within the secretariat and meetings of IGOs. (PF 00644)

1.3.8. Networks

Network Functions and Formation

Networks can be termed "informal associations" and include action groups, movements, and temporary cooperating mechanisms.⁹⁹ Networks are a decentralised mode of action, characterised by coordination of many points of activity. As networks are temporary, flexible and informal associations springing up around emerging problem configurations, they are relatively unstructured. Often there is "no formal dividing line of "membership" " (PF 00379) This does not imply disorganisation or a lack of order, but a different kind of coordination.¹⁰⁰ The network, as A. Judge puts it, is "appropriate to today's rapidly-changing conditions which constantly give rise to fresh problems and unforeseen requirements for action " requirements which cannot be rapidly and satisfactorily distributed to organisations working in isolation within rigidly defined programs. The network permits all the decentralisation necessary to satisfy the need for autonomous organisational development and individual initiative. It also provides for very rapid centralisation, canalisation, and focussing of resources the moment any complex problem (or natural disaster) emerges which requires the talents of

a particular configuration or constellation of transnational organisations (or other bodies)."¹⁰¹ A network is "very issue-oriented" and it involves working with and changing our own peoples' concepts. We really have to become our own experts," (NF 00689) The informal nature of the relationships allows for the systems to be horizontal, as opposed to vertical and hierarchical. Each 'actor in a network' benefits by participation and commands increased resources. In addition, there is usually no common policy (consensus formation). The actors work at the highest common factor rather than at the lowest common denominator. Status, prestige and divergencies are accommodated without irrevocable breakdown of relations in the whole network, as conflicting partners simply disengage.

Information

Networks often rely on information clearing houses.¹⁰² Those sort and decipher information to make it comprehensible to a wider audience, reorient the information to make it locale-relevant, and apply information from past experiences to new situations. The Tasmanian Environment Centre (Australia) slate "ideas and information must be used as tools... Inside, and outside, the Environment movement there are people who know; or who have friends who know; or who know contacts inside various industries, departments and organisations who know. And there are people, everywhere who have the ferret-like ability to question the experts and authorities. As get information from such sources before it becomes published as news. The use of the network is one of our most valued weapons in defence of the environment. The wreckers and developers don't often wait for a report to be made public", (P5 00552)

Clearing houses such as the Future Studies Centre (UK, PF 00379) "mailing coalitions" such as Ecolos (UK PF 00483), Tool (Netherlands NF 01682), and the Transnational Network for Appropriate Technologies (US PF 00086) are aware of the needs of the network partners and frequently, initiate networks by putting citizen groups in contact without playing an active role. For example, the Canberra and South East Region Environment Centre "acts as a clearing house for information as well as an instigator for action, putting local groups in touch with each other". (PF 00332)

Transnational Networks

Of particular interest in this report are local action groups interlinked across national boundaries, or transnational network? These networks spring up to share common experience (similar environmental disruption or interlinked cause) and to undertake joint action. Thus it is that "what happens thousands of miles away provides the incentive for new initiatives all over the world". (NF 00379)

Communication

Networks are a highly selective entry into international activity, habitually run on a shoestring and ensuring the maximum utilisation of local resources over long distances. Thus, "we are interested in specific issues and minimise the 'keep in touch for the sake of keeping in touch' kind of activities." (NF 01378)¹⁰³ Synchronised action requires communication which is achieved through travel (by Mobile actors'), messages (by mails, telecommunications) and by regularly sharing information.

"The strength of a network lies with its interactions" (Future Studies Centre, FF 00379). The corollary of this is informality. One leading environmentalist drew the structure of his movement, contracting to traditional social structures. He stated Jishu Koza is not an organisation at all. We are a kind of telephone switchboard, we liken ourselves to a movement. Sometimes we say (that) we will not be any kind of organisation".¹⁰⁴ He noted further that "trade unions and parties did not work successfully on pollution issues, especially because at the top some were erased, bribed or corrupted. In our way of network, there is independence (and) as much bilateral, personal and informal contact as possible. The other side cannot find the Centre. If the other side select a Centre (and) bribe him, the whole network doesn't change".¹⁰⁵

Reactive, Defensive, Preventive and Innovative Networks:

Reactive Networks

Mercury poisoning is caused by methyl-mercury compounds released in the effluents of chemical factories (chlorine/caustic soda plants), pulp and paper mills, and in fungicides, insecticides and treatment of seeds and plants. The disease can cause congenital neurological effects, and was first diagnosed in Minamata in 1956, a fishing town in Japan dominated by the Chisso Company. The common factor of all victims was their mainly fish diet. Despite investigations and direct action when the fisherman stormed the Chisso Factory in 1959, it was not until 1967 that Chisso Company stopped using mercurials and not until 1971 that all mercury processes were stepped.

Extension of Local Japanese Experience

The local Japanese experience with mercury was relevant to Scandinavian countries as well as to Italy, Holland, Canada, America, Puerto Rico, Brazil and Australia. As Jun Ui states, "We believe that past experience is convincing enough for us to caution the rest of the world against what is happening in Japan. Many of the

problems that Japan faces will in all probability confront to a greater or lesser extent other nations of the world. Here, in Japan, we are dealing with a number of cases in point that can serve as the powerful teacher providing a basis for a Japanese movement against environmental pollution."¹⁰⁶

In Ontario, Canada, the Dryden River and the English River were contaminated by a pulp mill, affecting the Indians in two reserves. In 1971 the Ontario government started a "Fish for Fun", due to the high mercury contamination of fish. But as the tourist resorts served fish to their visitors from the US, the ban on eating fish seemed to the Indians to be of no consequence. The Indians showed symptoms of the disease, which were wrongly attributed to alcoholism. In May 1974, a Canadian who had been alarmed by the similarities of the victims to those at Minamata visited Japan, and in 1975 three Japanese experts formerly involved with the Minamata case came to Ontario. As with the Chisso factory, the Dryden factory tried to refute their responsibility, stating that they "did not cause the mercury to turn to poison", but rather that "nature performed a process of biological methylation which produces the, lethal methyl-mercury combination",¹⁰⁷

The links which form this network of transnationally interlinked local organisations emerged firstly between the victims of the disease in one area, and then across the national boundaries, where highly specialised expertise was needed in the diagnosis of the disease and in its treatment, as well as in the method of approaching the pollution issue. Such skills are "loaned" in the form of highly mobile actors. In addition, victims of mercury pollution in Japan and Canada have visited each other's communities to establish direct relations, although there is no direct corporate causal link. The victims of mercury poisoning in Canada were aided by the existing information from Japan, particularly in diagnosing the victims, and tracing the common causes. The evidence from the Japanese cases helped to establish the criteria in the Swedish cases. Although the mercury conflicts were on a local and national basis, the information transferred from one national confrontation to another increased the efficiency of local environmentalists who knew the arguments and counterarguments.

Importance; of Strategic Thinking

In the Swedish case of mercury pollution, the fishing community was outraged by the restrictions on fishing areas closed after mercury pollution from paper pulp factories, whereas in another case in Australia, this was avoided by prior consultation with the fishing community by environmentalists. 'Friends of the Earth in Australia note "the same pattern of deceit that occurred in other parts of the world" over methyl mercury."¹⁰⁸

After mercury pollution in Thailand by Asahi Glass Company, a joint exhibition on pollution by Jishu Koza and the Japan-Thailand Youth Friendship Movement was organised in Bangkok in 1974.109 Thus, this combination of both movements brought great success. Co-operation by Thai and Japanese citizens who keep watching the pollution exporting enterprises has reached a point where we can exchange information and take action together.110

Defensive Networks

In other cases, single issue networks emerge to defend an area from a proposed future activity.

Anti-Palau Superport Network

The Anti-Palau Superport movement is an excellent example of a "rapid response" defensive network seeking to halt a proposed activity.

The proposal is to build a 'superport' in Palau, a US Trust Territory in the Pacific. It is to be financed by Iranian, Japanese and American investors. A 90-day oil supply stored at Palau is a defensive measure against OPEC for Japan. Such a port is not possible in Japanese territory due to lack of space and also opposition from the people, plus the inability of Japanese ports to accomodate the large Japanese-built tankers. The network of opposition includes Jishu Koza and the Quaker International in Japan, and the Natural Resources Defence Council, Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club and the Micronesia Support Committee in the United States.

Both the US- and the Japanese-based groups were in touch with the local group. Save Palau Organisation. However, another party, the Environment Liaison Centre, linked the NRDC with the Japanese groups, and also a Puerto Rican with the network who had had prior experience in stopping superports in Puerto Rico. Before the links had been established, this represented an "incipient" or potential network. Individuals were linked to local groups, to a transnational network.

Greenpeace Network

In June 1972, the Stockholm Conference condemned "nuclear weapons tests, especially those carried out in the atmosphere", and called "upon those States intending to carry out nuclear weapons tests to

abandon their plans ... since they may lead to further contamination of the environment". (Resolution 3 (1)). At the same time, a transnational network called Greenpeace "was attempting to halt the French nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific by sailing into the zone. The following year, the network extended into France itself and a series of protest actions, coordinated across two sides of the earth, led to the tests being placed underground in 1974. The transnational network then dissolved, although it spilled over into the Fiji Atom Conference of activists held the following year, into the commencement of the anti-uranium mining campaign (below), and the Greenpeace Foundation continues to act in the anti-nuclear and anti-whaling networks.

Preventive Networks

Preventive networks arise which seek resolution of the specific issues they tackle through structural change. Such issues are manifestations of persistent problems, and long-standing networks are the result.

Anti-Nuclear Industry Network

One of the most vibrant transnational networks is that aimed at halting nuclear power. A key integrating structure is provided by Friends of the Earth International, "a loosely linked network of separate FOE organisations, FOE affiliates are activist and are often the most effective ... in their various countries",¹¹¹ All FOE organisations "are completely autonomous". (PF 00066) FOE International is built upon these groups. For example, FOE UK which is a permanent organisational entity acts with 150 local groups to embed policy changes in local action. "Although our local groups arise spontaneously, we are now systematically developing what has become a network extending from Cornwall to Orkney. Each group is led by a coordinator whose job includes liaising with the head office. Groups are autonomous and are free to choose their own campaigns...". (PF 00399) The central office publishes a manual advising on techniques of social activation, and the nature of environmental action. In some countries there is no national organisational entity at all. For example* Friends of the Earth (Australia) is "a collection of autonomous state groups ... and this is as close as one will get to identifying what FOE (Australia) really is". (PF 00337) One of the most interesting aspects of the anti-nuclear movement is that "a well-developed, extant network of local environmental or civic organisations does not appear to facilitate more effective local nuclear opposition". In fact, the most successful opposition often arises where the

local organisational structure is "least developed and leadership resources less plentiful",,, A well-developed organisational structure may fragment anti-nuclear protest into divergent channels,¹¹² Another major anti-nuclear group, the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, "is not a political machine in the usual sense of the word. It is more like an organic network of independently co-operating units, held together by a common sense of values and a common realisation that many vitally important decisions are being made by default." (NF 01673) The anti-nuclear network has been successful in stimulating inclusive concern on the part of other organisations. Ageron is a European transnational socialist group which held public hearings on nuclear power. (NF 01462) Organisations such as Action for World Development record particular concern in "the moral issues involved in uranium mining", (PF 00557) and the Association of Anglican Women (PF 00180), the National Council of Churches (PF 00197) and the National Council of Women (PF 00169) (all in New Zealand) have the critical study of nuclear energy as a current area of particular interest".

Extension of the Network

The anti-nuclear movement began independently in many countries. There is evidence confirming that "The diffusion develops as an outward movement in small steps and simultaneous inner condensation takes place. Occasional jumps of the innovation over longer distances at the beginning of the process tend to create secondary centers later on. The point of introduction in a new country is its capital city; sometimes other metropolis. The centers next in rank follow. Soon, however, this order is broken up and replaced by one where the neighbourhood effect dominates over the pure size succession".¹¹³ Almost all the anti-nuclear groups which operate transnationally are urban-based. Many such as the Campaign for Non-nuclear Futures (New Zealand) were only recently established. One contact wrote that "The Campaign is growing so fast that by the time you produce the list of anti-nuclear contacts, there will be a vast number more".¹¹⁴

UNCTAD IV Network

Intergovernmental conferences have been the occasion for the creation and focusing of a network. Such was the case with the UNCTAD IV network, striving to realise the New International Economic Order as necessary for environmental conservation in developing countries. The UNCTAD action was unique in the level of preparation and purposeful concentration on an IGO meeting".¹¹⁵

The International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA) with "a very light and informal structure based upon rotational

'moderators' and 'country contacts'" aims "to strengthen activities in Group B industrialised countries aiming at the promotion of a New International Economic Order".

At the national level, the Canadian Coalition coordinated the work of all the groups on UNCTAD IV*. In other countries, ICDA worked with organisations such as the World Development Movement which acts "to increase public awareness of development issues through local groups" (especially commodity trade, food, Law of the Sea, population) (PF 00397), and the Popular Movement which works with 80 local PM groups all over Norway. (PF 00131) In the opinion of one organiser, "the most important benefit of such a method is that it can be an opportunity for involving a large number of people in education-action".¹¹⁷

Innovative Networks

Having progressed from a combination of reactive, defensive and preventive tactics, networks emerge to diffuse innovative ideas and potential for change.

Examples include the afore-mentioned Transnational Network for Appropriate Technologies which aims "to stimulate bilateral exchange of technical information among those groups working on low-cost, self-help community level technologies which are in harmony with nature, culturally consistent, and lead to the dignity as well as the physical well being of people. In addition Tranet is a communication link between A.T. developers, interested citizens, and world decision makers in relation to the development of policies for science and technology". (NF 00086) The international automobile industry has been widely remarked for its socially and environmentally destructive impact. A network of about 50-70 bicycle action groups represent a potentially powerful "base for political action; although concentrated for the most part in developed

* As a part of the preparatory stage there were several meetings with the government and also a national conference which brought together about 600 people from across the country on the theme of the NIEO. At the time of the UNCTAD Conference itself, people were selected for a Team Canada and a Team Nairobi. The role of Team Nairobi was to monitor the conference, meet with the Canadian Government delegation, make contact with other NGOs and send back reports to Team Canada via telex and telephone'. Team Canada in turn reproduced this information in 10 UNCTAD IV reports which were mailed to subscribing groups across the country (about 200) and also issued them to the media. Groups receiving these reports in turn tried to get the information into their local media and sent telegrams, letters to the government.¹¹⁶ (NF 01570)

countries, the base is broadening. Last spring, for example, Todos En Bicicleta held a major demonstration in Mexico City. The real question, it seems to me, is securing an economic base for full time activity". (NF 00022) The integration of bicycles with public transit is an innovation that goes hand in hand with the preventive approach of opposing the automobile industry.

Finally, there are organisations such as the International Foundation for Social Innovation, which point out that: "No hierarchy can reflect the complexity of the interrelations between concepts, problems or organisations, interrelations which it is nevertheless desirable to perceive in order to take decisions.

"No organisation has, or can master, the information needed to disentangle networks which are all the more tangled as none of them is static. All of them change and evolve rapidly according to the pressures, tensions, aspirations, of the various elements of the social fabric."

"As a result it seems necessary to think up structures backed up by the appropriate conceptual tools "which will enable the new and complex problems which are constantly emerging to be mastered. It is a question of defining what could be called a "network strategy" to facilitate - or catalyse - the appearance, the development and the adaptation of interorganisational networks capable of dealing with the entanglement of problems in terms of values perceived at all levels of the social system". (PF 00451)

1.4. DIFFICULTIES, HEEDS AND POTENTIAL FOR WORKING RELATIONS

1.4.1. Institutional Framework

NGOs mention four major difficulties which derive from the social and institutional framework. These are secrecy of information, lack of governmental support, political interference, and the apposition of vested interests.

Secrecy of Information

Friends of the Earth in Western Australia note that "excessive government secrecy" often results in "insufficient time for public comment on proposals". (PF 00336) A Mauritian environmentalist reported that he has tried for eight months to obtain reports by UNEP, World Wildlife Fund, IUCN, UNESCO and FAO about environmental

problems in Mauritius and that "they would have to duplicate all this work unnecessarily ... There are recommendations in their reports which should be public knowledge".¹¹⁸

The Mercury action group of British Columbia (Canada) state that in view of the lack of access to government and information, concerned individuals have no option, but to support citizen environment action groups.¹¹⁹ (NF 01674) As the Australian Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate concluded, "in the field of planning activity, excessive secrecy has largely been the order of the day. A feeling of anger and Helplessness before the intricate and apparently unchangeable processes of public authority development planning has often developed. People have been consulted only when the failure to do so would have involved governments in an unacceptable degree of discomfort", and as a result, "like-minded people have joined together in groups to achieve certain conservation ends".¹²⁰

Lack of Government Support

Both the "supreme indifference" and "unhelpful attitude" of governmental agencies* and a general inability "to participate in decisions taken by government in the field of environment"+ reduce the effectiveness of

NGOs whose role is necessarily defensive, as every successful action remains a potential future loss. For example, the Welfare Organisation for the Women of Late Area (a remote Himalayan hill area) "turned into a non-violent action group because of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests by the government and private contractors". After an oak forest was auctioned by the state government, the women "blocked the way of the contractors. The contractors had the proper permission to cut the trees but the womenfolk did not allow them in the forest. Then the government appointed a committee to look into this affair. After a long enquiry the committee gave its report in "favour of preserving this oak forest". However, "after a two-years gap, the state government

* The difficulties of Friends of Trees Gujarat, India.. included : "Supreme indifference of the revenue department to grant us necessary waste land for establishing more "Memorial Forests" throughout our state. Also unhelpful attitude to grow more trees by the municipal corporation of Rajkot". (PF 01005)

+ Society for the Protection of Nature, Sri Lanka. (PF 01017)

is once again planning to auction the big forest. If this happens, Lata Mahila Margal Dal may once again start its non-violent action programme to stop the cutting in this catchment area of Alak Nanda River". (PF 01075)

Aside from the "apathy and lack of interest, short-term expediency* political orientation of decisions in regard to land use, forestry" which hampers the work of the Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Ceylon (PF 00105) there is a third difficulty which arises from the breadth of the issues tackled by NGOs. Thus the "information needs of activist groups are different from the needs of government, industry and education. In the presently defensive role of environmental activism our needs are vastly more coupled, because we are engaged in defending the whole of our environment ... We go further - we have to; and we have to try to look longer into the future. (For example, in the Environment Impact Statement by the Ranger Uranium miners, they need only account for forecasts of impact on the immediate environment to the mine site - and the government may only be looking to boosting economic growth* We are involved with Crying to slow growth and to avert the hazards (and euphoria) associated with the 'promise' of nuclear energy".*

Political Interference

NGOs exist in political systems which impinge upon their activities. One organisation noted the "interference of the ruling party", Another association revealed that Government formerly "believed that in principle we were an association which used 'ecology' and its defense to protect a political effort" and that only recently were its functions authorised. Another association, active on national parks, nuclear power and carbon monoxide poisoning records the "hostile attitude of the government to our activities, which has been expressed in the constant discrediting of our work, stigmatising it as subversive, and anti-social, causing the detention and fining of our Secretary-General ... and systematically prohibiting the proper activities of the Association".

Opposition of Vested Interests

The International Institute of Biological Husbandry state that the major problem "associated with biological husbandry is that there is no possibility for anyone to make any money from any of our developments except from farm income, etc., there is opposition

* Tasmanian Environment Centre (Australia). (NF 00552)

from the huge chemical companies as they can see sales being lost". (PF 01229) Ono association describes its major difficulties as 'the opposition of the Multinational Chemical Companies and the indifference of the Government to the problems of agriculture'. The major difficulties of one Action Group were the "planners and advocates of the hydroelectricity scheme".

1.4.2. Attitudes and Understanding

Traditional Attitudes

Many NGOs record that "changing peoples' attitudes towards agricultural and farming practices" is a major difficulty. (PF 00380) As the Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone state "people still hold deep-rooted traditional beliefs and customs, therefore convincing them to change their attitudes is sometimes 'difficult'. (PF 00217)

Farmers Brigade (Botswana) note that "following independence, formal education received top priority . . . It was not surprising that an attitude has developed that education is an avenue to escape from hard work required to produce crops. To train in agriculture is therefore a contradiction". (PF 00380) The Serowe Brigade Development Trust (Botswana) state that "Trainees see the Brigades (the production/training units) as a second choice, because they are not allowed in the secondary schools", and are "therefore quite often low motivated". (PF 00219)

Another source found the community "too poor to participate" and added that this emerged because of "superstitions and rigid social and religious patterns and conduct" and "suspicion of motives as a result of intense missionary activity in the area for nearly 200 years". And whilst "village people have begun to realise the need for a potential of collective action to solving problems relating to their real, felt needs on an urgent priority basis", there is also "a critical lack of understanding and appreciation of the psycho-cultural makeup and thinking processes of the average villager and of the factors that motivate him". Government officials fail to appreciate the reality of the need to allow people to participate in the process of decision-making in the administration of their affairs". (PF 00618)

Conceptions and Perceptions of "Environment"

Mochtar Lubis of Indonesia has stated that there is confusion as to the meaning of the term "environment". "Today, to too many people, Environment still has too many different meanings".¹²¹ Some believe that a "major problem is that 'environment' is being interpreted in the broadest possible context by persons interested primarily in housing, health, etc., with the result that natural areas and pollution control are neglected to special interests", (NF 00008) and would seem to favour a narrow biophysical concept. Others, as Lubis states, "try to expand this concept (into) the total environment of human life, which includes the political, social, economic and cultural environments as well".¹²² Thus the World Federation for the Protection of Animals is "increasingly forced, to recognise that there are wider-ranging issues in animal welfare ... What we do to and with animals is, for the better or worse, closely related to the socio-cultural and economic system we live in". (PF 00261)

That there are widely varying conceptions of environment is manifest. Mitraniketan (India) describe their activity as "the promotion of education for development with *its* focus on the rural arts and crafts, farming, etc., and the approach to the environment has always been non-violent, positive and non-Western". (PF 00844) The New Zealand Cartographic Society undertake environmental activities "if napping the environment can be classed 'environmental activity'". (PF 00186)

This confusion partly derives from the fact that "no international limitation is placed on what can be regarded as an environmental topic. In effect there are no bounds to the knowledge which may prove useful in solving environmental problems"¹²³ and partly from the fact that all the problems are reflected in the problem of the human environment".*

Along with this difficulty over the meaning of "environment" is a difference in perception. Thus for the farmers who "are strategically located to prevent soil erosion- to prevent silting and eutrophication of waters, and to prevent improper destruction of forest cover" and who "are called upon to produce more food now without depleting the resources essential to future food production" they find it "regrettable that most discussions on the role of

* "As was to be expected, the Stockholm Conference at 1972 showed that the problems of human environment has manifold facts and dimensions, i.e. scientific political, diplomatic and even emotional, along with defense implications for some countries". Science Council of Japan (NF 00093)

agriculture with respect to the environment, including within the UN Environment Program, fail to proclaim these positive aspects and tend to stress the inevitable problems faced by agriculture of the occasional negative aspects of certain practices. Permanent improvements in the performance of agriculture are necessary and welcome; but the issue must be approached in a positive spirit to assist farmers to avoid harmful practices rather than in a negative spirit as presently appears the case". (NF 00081)

A tremendous apocalyptic pessimism has been associated with the rise of ecological consciousness. It is important that realism in the perception of environmental disruption be matched by optimism about the human potential to solve these problems. UNEP has a key role to play in the presentation of this perspective.

1.4.3. Information flow

NGOs are inundated with diffuse general information,¹²⁴ which is unsifted and unreliable. "The World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession find it, "difficult to sort through, the technical, northern-hemisphere produced, slick publications" and to provide "relevant, materials in a concentrated useful (in the classroom) and reliable form". (PF 00938)*

The Wildlife and Conservation Group in India request environmental literature "for use by the members and other specialists? in universities and colleges, as there are no such literature and no periodicals in this regard, and we have to depend on publications published abroad and they are beyond our reach. We welcome even past periodicals". (NF 00208) The Gambia National Youth Organisation request: "Films and filmstrips which could be used by the Ministry of Information to popularise UNEP in the Gambia", (PF 00208/2) An Indian group state that there is "an 'information gap' and 'communication gap' from UNEP and other sources" (PF 00662). The Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia state that "Despite numerous contacts with UN organisations no feedback has been received. this; in spheres where we believe that an internationally integrated effort would be both desirable and very effective". (PF 00192) In an attempt to organise World Environment Day stimulated by the 1976 Alert poster, the Gandhi Peace Foundation "contacted the WO Office in Delhi and could not get any literature which would be of help to us to produce folders and pamphlets". (NF 01220) One

* The majority of WCOTF member organisations are in developing countries. They have expressed interest in teaching about the environment but find little or no useful information from their ministries of education or curricula units. Practicing teachers cannot handle large amount of material generated by international, regional and national environment groups.

information area where particular needs are expressed is for "foreign environmental legislation (to) be made available.* The Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers Conference in 1974 called for "a central register (to) be drawn up of all the product's detrimental to the health and which are handled by workers". (PF 01445)

Fragmentation

In addition to a surfeit of generalised literature and lack of information designed for the specific needs of NGOs in developing regions, NGOs are also hampered by fragmentation or "poor communications with environmental organisations locally". (PF 00836) This is observable also in the First World.** This affects contact between the developed and developing world,¹²⁶ but it is most serious within developing regions. As personal contact: "is indispensable for effective long-term communications". (NF 00074) and most information exchange takes place at international meetings or in the course of travel, NGOs need to have "frequent opportunities to meet and discuss specific problems exchanging information on local experiences". (W 00670) There is also an expressed need for a continuously up-dated list of names and addresses in directory form. (NF 00692) In addition, action-oriented information services are needed, and the Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature states that "the NGO Environment Liaison Centre in Nairobi should be more firmly established for cooperation which is not covered by IUCN". (NF 00254)

1.4.4. Resources

The lack of resources for internationally-oriented activity is an important constraint on NGOs in grappling with environmental disruption which often transcends geo-political boundaries. As Inter-environment (Belgium) state: "Once more in 1975 the international activities have had to remain second place due to heavy administrative work-loads, limited financial means and the urgent priority-demanding characteristic of the national problems". (NF 00231) The Natural Resources Defense Council (US) believe that the "lack of resources stems in part from the fact that the general budgets of even the environmental organisations most active in environmental affairs

* Environmental Action Inc. (US). (NF 00572)

** A difficulty of the Ecology Task Force USA is the failure to make "connections locally with other NGOs so that we serve an 'NGO network' in S. California". (PF 00675)

contain little or no provision for international environmental protection. The usual rule is that international activities must pay their own way from donations specifically earmarked for that purpose. On another level, this reflects a lack of concern with international environmental protection, as compared with protection of the domestic environment, even by those members of the public who care enough about environmental protection to join these organisations. There is a natural tendency to devote charitable resources to the environment one knows and loves and to environmental protection methods which one has assurance will work.¹²⁷

Recession is a problem everywhere but the "abysmal absence of money" completely hampers many Third World organisations, (PF 00216) The 1974-75 Serengeti Research Institute Report notes that Tanzania spends a "relatively higher percentage of her meagre Gross National Product on conservation than any other nation in this world ... It is an immense task and we need all help that we can get, especially in research", (PF 00071) The Kweneng Rural Development Association which produces goods and services for customers outside the formal wage structure altogether have had to limit and consolidate projects in the face of cost inflation imports from the modern sector. (NF 00220) The Ecology Programme Group at the University of Malaysia sum up their resources situation: lack of voluntary workers; lack of funds; too much work; poor information resources. (PF 00088) For many organisations, underdevelopment is the problem which stands directly in the way of environmental conservation.

1.4.5. Linkage with UNEP

Linkage should be perceived and operate
as a two-way street. ¹²⁸

At the Stockholm Conference and at the UN General Assembly shortly thereafter, governments invited "those non-governmental organisations that have an interest in the field of the environment to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of cooperation and coordination".¹²⁹ UNEP GC-IV 1976 invited NGOs "to continue to maintain close cooperation with UNEP", requested the Executive Director "to further develop working relationships with those non-governmental organisations which have an interest in the field of the environment" and invited NGOs "to work within and contribute to the programme guidelines developed by UNEP".¹³⁰

The Procedures

The procedures for participation at the UNEP Secretariat and Governing Council are defined in the above quoted UNGA resolution and in Rule 69 of the UNEP GC Rules of Procedure which state that "International non-governmental organisations having an interest in the field of the environment referred to in section IV, paragraph 5, of General Assembly resolution 2998 (XXVII), may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Governing Council and its subsidiary organs, if any. The Governing Council shall from time to time adopt and revise when necessary a list of such organisations. Upon the invitation of the President or Chairman, as the case may be, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council or of the subsidiary organ concerned, international non-governmental organisations may make oral statements on matters within the scope of their activities".¹³¹

At present, and except for the ambiguous qualification "international" there is no differentiation between NGOs in their relationship with UNEP. Regular contact and working relations have formed the basis of consultative arrangements.¹³²

Working Relations

Relations have consisted of five major links to date. These are; attendance by observers at UNEP GC; information flow to and from UNEP; organisation of World Environment Day at the local; national and international levels; work undertaken by NGOs as consultants in direct contact with the Secretariat; and close daily working relations through the UNEP NGO Liaison office and the ELC.* Whilst the procedures are unique in their flexibility and potential for participation,¹³³ the five years since the UNCE have revealed some difficulties in these relations.

Access

Attendance at UNEP Governing Council by Third World-based INGOs and national organisations as a percentage of total representation is presented in Table 5 (below). From this table it can be seen that citizens from developing regions have been underrepresented as observers at UNEP GC. This is not due to there being few NGOs in developing regions concerned with environmental problems. The Profile Survey identified more than 360 such organisations or about 25% of the Profiles collected. Finally, only about 4.5% of the organisations listed as being in 'Communication and Working Relationship with UNEP'¹³⁵ are from developing regions.*

* Of 534 listed, 353 or 66.17% are INGOs.

TABLE 5

Year	National TW		INGO TW		Total Present		Total TW	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Corrected*	Number	As % of corrected total
1973 ¹³⁴	7	5.8	7	5.8	147	121	14	11.6
1974 ¹³⁵	1	1.4	7	9.6	77	73	8	11.0
1975 ¹³⁶	2	2.6	10	12.8	98	78	12	15.4
1976 ¹³⁷	0	0	2	4.3	65	46	22	44.0

* Excepted from the totals recorded for the purpose of this analysis are:

UNEP GC I 1973: Geneva - 26 Swiss-based INGOs
 UNEP GC II 1974: Nairobi - 4 Kenya-based organisations
 UNEP GC IV 1975: Nairobi - 20 Kenya-based organisations
 UNEP GC V 1976: Nairobi - 19 Kenya-based organisations,

There is a simple and obvious reason for this: attendance "is at the expense of individual NGOs".¹³⁹ Few organisations have the funds required to observe UNEP GC. Attendance "has been limited to well-to-do individuals and a few representatives of well-financed groups".¹⁴⁰ It is important to change this pattern whereby some NGOs have not received adequate information services or proper representation at UNEP GC. UNEP could consider funding citizens from developing regions to attend the Governing Council as observers.

Participation

For contracting purposes, over 70% of disbursements have gone to four major INGOs. However, UNEP has relied upon the energies of local and national organisations in creating a "biosphere consciousness", especially in the observance of World Environment Day. WED has proved successful in providing a "means of stimulating active participation by the citizens".⁺ NGOs have celebrated WED by organising seminars to focus attention on environmental problems and "to influence the policy makers" (Gandhi Peace Foundation, India). In 1976 the Soil Conservation Society of Ceylon held an

+ Recommendations 97 of the UNCHE.

Exhibition of paintings called the Blue Revolution "depicting the importance of soil and water conservation since 5th B.C.". (PF 00616) Another group in Sri Lanka organised a public meeting, tree planting and film show. (PF 00116) The Indian Institute of Town Planners organised a series of lecture and discussions. NGOs also co-ordinated mass mobilisations (Walk For Water, Kenya) and protest demonstrations (Paris, Montreal). Important links have also been made with the mass media,

Coordination of World Environment Day

Each year UNEP has declared a theme for WED. Whilst some groups picked up the theme, in general people have organised WED to reflect their own priorities and problems. The Youth Environment Programme for West Africa selected Human Settlements instead of water in 1976. (PF 00039) The Société d'Etude et de Protection de la Nature in Guyane wrote that for WED "we will certainly talk of water, but mostly of other environmental problems". (NF 01678)

Undoubtedly people participate in WED because it is in their interest. It is therefore important that the WED theme not be issued as a directive with an overly-specified content, but rather be designed to stimulate action by the recipients of WED materials. The bulk distribution of the poster and UNEP publications to a highly motivated target group of organisations has produced results. R. Tamara of Brazil wrote in 1976 that as "quite a few copies of posters (were) sent ... it was possible to distribute them among the institutions and associations concerned with environmental protection throughout the country. The letters already received attest the psychological impact caused, contributing ... to the ecological awareness so necessary for the enforcement of environmental policy".¹⁴¹ The evidence is that WED materials should be produced earlier and that more emphasis should be placed upon stimulating and coordinating WED, especially in developing regions. Often a greater impact has been eased by the media coverage of local activity than by the inclusion of WED media pack mailouts.

Working Relations

In 1975, the UNEP Executive Director wrote that "the experience gained with a broader and at the same time more informal approach to working relationships with NGOs might be fruitfully prolonged for some time before the formalisation of proposals for consideration by the Governing Council" with regard to the adoption of a list of NGO observers.¹⁴²

If UNEP moves towards a ranked consultative status system, yet another pole will be created around which a select constituency will gravitate. The community of potential NGOs will be further divided and fragmented.¹⁴³ It is unlikely that a hierarchical system can provide access to the pool of expertise needed by UKEP in grappling with the complex interrelationships presented by environmental problems.* It is unlikely that a hierarchy can accommodate either the diversity of cooperating organisations, or the rapid turnover and creation of "nascent organisations" such as the International Foundation for Development Alternatives. (PF 00410)

Procedures for working relations should reflect the reality that much of the most effective work is undertaken by NGOs at the national and local levels (see 1.3.5., 1.3.6., 1.3.8.). Finally, "complex procedures for NGO cooperation with intergovernmental organisations" (PF 00229) are a difficulty for NGOs and should be avoided by UNEP. "The effectiveness of these groups often depends on their spontaneity and independence. That must be supported and assisted. They must not be smothered with bureaucratic prescriptions".¹⁴⁹ UNEP should retain the informal framework in which the scope and nature of interaction is not predetermined and remains open-ended.¹⁵⁰

* With the present informal mechanism which has operated for five years, UKEP registered 534 NGOs in working relationship in 1976, a figure that may reach 2-3,000 in 1977. The IAEA has 11 NGOs in consultative status;¹⁴⁴ UNESCO has 388 NGOs in Category A, B and C of relations;¹⁴⁵ and ECOSOC 341 organisations in Category 1, 11 and the Roster, plus 360 organisations placed on the Roster due to their consultative relationship with other UN organisations (totalling 701).¹⁴⁶ UNEP has also established close working relations with industry through the International Centre for Industry and Environment. This recognises the effective power of corporate organisations and the need to utilise the existing structures. "In all, neither a hierarchical organisation nor a hierarchy of concepts can handle a network of environmental problems without leaving many dangerous loose ends. It is rather like trying to use classical redcoat tactics to fight guerillas. The redcoat military hierarchy is completely out-manoeuvred by the guerilla network activity. To respond adequately to our current situation, we need to be able to evolve conceptual networks and organisational networks and we need to be able to understand how to use them and support them by adequate information networks."¹⁴⁷

+ "The organisations represented ... share only two characteristics: concern for the environment and extreme diversity".¹⁴⁸

The Response of UNEP

As part of its catalytic role, UNEP should systematically expand the dissemination to NGOs of documents such as the State of the Environment report, Level One Overviews, and other UNEP-sponsored publications. UNEP should also prompt other UN organisations such as ILO, IBRD, UNDP, UNESCO (especially MAB) to inform NGOs identified by the Profile Survey of their environmental programmes.

The Response of NGOs

The Profile Survey has established a major information base on NGOs which provides UNEP with better access to their activities and expertise. UNEP should utilise the potential represented by this system, and establish closer working relations with NGOs in each area of the programme. As is already undertaken on a very limited basis for Level One Overviews, programme officers should know who is currently working in their fields. Even the best informed programme officer is unlikely to have this information, and often these persons leave UNEP taking their contacts with them.

Secondly, the ELC should begin to extend its network of working contacts responding to those who have offered to act as communication links.* The ELC should continue to provide linkage with UNEP for the numerous small and active NGOs, stimulating a recognition of the importance of the biosphere perspective and establishing contact points responsible for international liaison within national and local organisations.

* Such as, "I feel that most NGOs in this country who would be of great assistance to you are not sufficiently co-ordinated to be of relevance in the solution of environmental problems. We have a wide range of NGOs working almost in isolation to one another resulting in duplication of activities. I also feel the valuable information that you have at your centre is unknown to most NGOs in this country. If this information was readily available to NGOs here, it would be of great assistance ... My proposal is that you need a co-ordinating Committee or person here who would act as a communication link between your Centre and the NGOs in this and neighbouring countries. I personally am prepared to devote voluntarily - my spare time - to do this sort of work, since environmental problems and their solution are very close to my heart".¹⁵¹ (from Zambia) Many other examples are available.

Conclusion

It is obvious from the Profiles that NGOs work on an issue-by-issue basis. This is incompatible with a formal approach to working relations based on consultative status. If informality in the working relationship is retained, the appropriate coordinating mechanisms outlined above are supported and NGOs rationalise their relationships by pooling resources and concentrating on specific issues at UNEP, very large numbers of people can participate in and contribute to the conservation of the Only One Earth.

PART TWO - PROFILE SURVEY DETAIL

INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Interpretation

Although the Project Document outlines the purpose and objectives of the Profile Survey, the Survey staff of necessity interpreted the Project Document in conducting the Profile Survey.

These interpretations emerged from discussions with organisations and individuals involved in N O relations and information networks, from analysis of the Project Document itself, and from the experience of the Survey staff and ELB members.

The first interpretation which defined the scope of the Profile Survey was an interpretation of the term "NGO". The Guidelines to Area Coordinators described the difficulties of applying a concept that has never been adequately defined. The document was intended to provide practical guidance to enable Area Coordinators to survey organisations and individuals as required by the Project Document, but without limiting the scope of the Survey to too narrow an interpretation of the concept.*

By adopting a broad conceptual interpretation and by concentrating upon environmental action, the Survey has contributed towards a better understanding of NGOs based on more precise knowledge of how organisations and Associations and individuals perceive themselves.

The Profile Survey concentrated upon locating and profiling NGOs in developing regions.

Emphasis was placed on working through regional coordinators, with the hope that their work would be strengthened regionally through their involvement in the Profile Survey.

* See Guidelines, below

Information Collection

As the Profile Form was the main instrument used in obtaining and recording information about NGOs, its content's and design were important factors in the success of the Profile Survey.

The Profile Form was based on earlier prototypes developed by the Survey Director in consultation with environmental organisations, UN personnel and information specialists. The volume and quality of information desired determines the design of questionnaires. It is always a difficult decision to arrive at a "trade-off" between the extent of information needed and the length and complexity of the form. If too much information is required, the return rate of completed forms will be low. If too little is solicited, the response rate may be high but the data insignificant.

The Survey Director met with the UNEP IRS Chief of Operations and Geneva computer experts at the beginning of the Profile Survey to work out a means of integrating the Survey Form with the IRS questionnaire. This enabled the Profile Survey data to be transferred into IRS format with relative ease.

The Profile Form was designed to be used as a self-mailer, and with a covering letter included, weighed less than 10 grammes minimum airmail rate.

There was a delay of a month in getting the Profile Forms printed for distribution to Area Coordinators due to a lack of technical infrastructure for three-Language type setting in Nairobi. The layout was done by the Survey Director. Plates were finally made outside Kenya, with the help of the Area Coordinator for the UK. UNEP printed the Forms in Kenya.

Most information was sought by Profile Forms nailed to NGOs by Area Coordinators. 21,000 Forms were printed in three languages: 14,750 in English, 3,500 French and 2,750 Spanish. They were sent to organisations and individuals by Area Coordinators, or direct from ELC or distributed at Conferences. A significant number of Profile Forms (about 6,000) were lost in transit. Profile Forms used as duplicates by Area Coordinators and for the follow-up bailout accounted for the remainder.

Aside from a number of format problems which emerged from the use of the Profile Forms and which have been corrected, two major deficiencies emerged. The Profile Form did not include adequate integrative functions for NGOs, and whilst information pertaining to difficulties was requested no direct request for information concerning needs was made. These have been incorporated in the new design of the Profile Form.

Travel

Although the most effective method of eliciting information for this sort of Survey is by personal visit, the scope of the Profile Survey precluded extensive use of travel to do this. The Survey Coordinator and Director had some opportunities to make contacts en route to Nairobi. They were also able to visit a number of African countries towards the end of the Survey to follow-up those who had not responded.

Area Coordinators for South America and South-east Asia were provided with financial assistance for some travel.

Distribution at Conferences

Profile Forms were distributed to participants (observers, NGOs and individuals) at several major conferences in 1976.

Guidelines to Area Coordinators for UNEP-NGO Profile Survey

The purpose of this survey is to collect information on the activities of NGOs in the field of environment and development. The information will be used to develop a profile of NGOs in the field of environment and development.

1. Introduction

SECTION 1.	Why the Profile Study?
SECTION 2.	Defining the Terms used in the Profile Survey
SECTION 3.	How to Proceed
SECTION 4.	Doing the Work

ATTACHMENTS:

- a. Summary of Contract with UNEP
- B. UNEP Priority Areas
- C.* List of Area Coordinators
- D. List of Secondary Sources
- E. IRS Explanation
- F. Draft Covering Letter
- G. Sample Profile Form

* Included below

* Included below

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SECTION 1.

1.0 WHY THE PROFILE STUDY ?

The rationale behind the Profile Study and the usefulness of its results to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and UNEP is described in the attached "Summary of Contract" with UNEP (Attachment A). Please read this Summary before reading the Guidelines.

1.1. UNEP-NGO Relations

UNEP needs the kind of accurate and detailed information about NGOs, which we hope to obtain from the Survey, to achieve a more functional relationship with NGOs. This is particularly important now for two reasons. Firstly, Governments voted at UNEP's Governing Council this April to permit direct access of NGOs to the Programme of UNEP, one of the first times this has occurred in the UN system. Secondly, UN-NGO relations are under review throughout the UN system.

Recommendations to UNEP are required on practical means of furthering working relationships with NGOs. We need to establish how NGOs can bring an international perspective to bear upon national and local problems. We need to ascertain how NGOs can create international strategies with UNEP and amongst themselves on their national or international concerns. This involves investigating the needs of NGOs for information and how UNEP might respond, finding out how NGOs might work more closely with UNEP-sponsored activities "on the ground". It may mean a greater emphasis on interaction between UNEP regional offices and NGOs.

We have, therefore, provided you with an outline of UNEP's priority areas (Attachment B) and will continue to send to you information on UNEP to keep you well informed. In order to evaluate properly the "relatedness" of NGOs to UNEP, as required in the contract, we must incorporate into the Profile Study the full spectrum of issues taken up by NGOs and contrast these with UNEP's priorities.

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1.2. Usefulness to Area Coordinators

The Area Coordinators were chosen because of their roles as national or regional coordinating bodies for NGOs. We look forward, to drawing on your intimate knowledge of NGOs. We also hope that the execution of this Project will enable you to assess more thoroughly the extent of NGO environmental activities in your region and to expand your working contacts.

We can provide you with a small amount of financial support which is to be used to meet your direct costs on the Project.

Also, we will help as much as possible by providing guidance, advice and information. After the Project's completion, we will send you the final report which will incorporate the information obtained from all Area Coordinators.

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SECTION 2.

2.0. DEFINING THE TERMS USED IN THE GUIDELINES

2.1. NGO- Non-Governmental Organisation

There has never been an adequate definition of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO). In the first half of the century NGOs were called "Associations" - Voluntary (privée) or of private character. Article 71 of the UN Charter (1945) used the term "Non-Governmental Organisation", which has stuck ever since.

The use of the term NGO has its drawbacks, chief amongst them being its connotations of negativeness. The term has been described as loaded in that it defines organisations in terms of their relationship to Government (thereby legitimising Government), rather than in terms of their unique organisation characteristics. Non-Governmental is comparable to defining "Canadian" as "Non-United States". There is also evidence that "Non", translated outside the European languages, connotes "anti".

The term, however problematic, is in general use, especially on the international level and by the United Nations agencies. It describes organisations with the following characteristics:

1. privately (rather than publicly) established,,
2. not-for-profit:,
3. membership participation of a voluntary nature.

The Union of International Associations Yearbook of International Associations has it that according to existing convention an international NGO must draw its aims, membership and finance from at least three countries. Excluded from the NGO category are "social clubs, secret societies, religious missions, schools and universities and profit-making bodies. Historically, the concept of NGO has been closely identified with western society. NGOs also attempt to extend their concerns, and often their organisational affiliation across national boundaries. Some see this process of extension of organisational style as part of a process of imperialist penetration,

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International Conferences have also tended to legitimise and promote various concerns in the developing countries. For example, many governmental environment agencies were created after the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, as were 'Citizen' or NGO environment groups in many parts of the world. As of 1974, one rough estimate of identified "Environmental" NGOs showed 241 clearly defined international and national environmental NGOs in the developing world, 41 in Eastern Europe and 932 in Western Europe, North America and Japan.

Recognising the deficiencies of the term, we seek to come up with a new working definition of NGO that encompasses geographical, historical and social differences. For instance, many "Third World" NGOs and some NGOs in the "Developed World" and Eastern Europe include Governmental components in their structures or receive much of their funding from Government.

We are concerned with NGOs as they exist in fact, and not as they are often narrowly defined. This point is most important. We are not seeking to set boundaries within which organisations are rigidly confined. We are trying to locate feel of environmental activities by all varieties of NGO. This includes some, like ad hoc campaigns, which have been ignored in the past because of the difficulty of classification, despite the political importance and real impact of these "ephemeral" phenomena.

2.2. Environment

A working definition of the environment refers to the total bio-physical ecology including economic, social, cultural and political eco-systems. "The Human Environment" thus includes the social structures of humanity and the rich store of human tradition and culture which has emerged over a millenia of interaction with the environment.

2.3. Area Coordinators

Area Coordinators are those individuals and/or organisations who have agreed to help carry out this Project by researching and contacting NGOs within their geographical regions. A list of Area Coordinators is provided in Attachment C.

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2.4. NGO Profile Forms

This term describes the standardised form on which information about each NGO is recorded. Its only difference from a questionnaire form is that, where possible, secondary source material about NGOs is first recorded on the form by you before the form is sent to NGOs for correcting and completing. The Profile Form can be used either as a self-mailer, or can be enclosed in an envelope. Profile Forms are available in English, French and Spanish.

2.5. Secondary Sources

"Secondary sources" are the sources of information about an NGO other than those provided by the NGO itself. Major sources of such information would include directories and yearbooks, information clearing houses and data banks, address lists, results of questionnaires and research projects conducted by other organisations. Secondary sources of information about NGOs can be found in government agencies, university libraries, United Nations offices, headquarters of major environmental NGOs. A list of some secondary sources is provided in Attachment I).

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SECTION 3.

3.0. HOW TO PROCEED

3.1. Criterion for Selecting NGOs

We are to supply UNEP with information on several "categories" of NGOs. The following criterion for inclusion will help you to be selective in researching NGOs.

The following categories of social organisations are to be included in the survey:

- Environmental NGOs,
- Scientific NGOs,
- NGOs with environmental activities and NGOs with environmental potential,
- Politically oriented organisations,
- Individual environmentalists.

3.2. Environmental NGOs

What is it that distinguishes one NGO as being "environmental" from another that is "non-environmental," but that nevertheless undertakes environmental activities? An organisation is considered to be environmental if both its aims and activities are stated to be and seen to be of an environmental nature. Obviously, you will want to begin your research by looking for information on environmental NGOs.

3.3. Scientific NGOs

3.31 Scientific Research Institutes in the developed countries

The Area Coordinators should not extend their research to scientific institutes except for those "exceptional" scientific NGOs outlined in 3.33. You should, however, contact the IRS* "focal points"

* IRS is UNEP's International Referral Service (see Attachment E)

Guidelines

within your area to discover which focal points include scientific organisations. Please notify as of their response.

3.32 Scientific Institutes in developing countries

Here we do seek contacts and information concerning non-governmental scientific research organisations. The reason is that in developing countries, scientific NGOs often contain a nucleus of individuals with expertise on environmental and social concerns.

We expect scientific bodies to be of two types. Firstly, research institutes which are independent, non-profit organisations (such as the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi). Secondly, scientific research units attached to a University or a technical training institution with autonomy of operation and a separate identity.

3.33 "Exceptional" Scientific Organisations

Additionally, the "exceptional" scientific organisations which we wish to include undertake the following activities:

- 1) Provide advisory services to environmental NGOs (i.e. Union of Concerned Scientists, US)
- 2) Publish environmental periodicals and books (such as Environment of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information, or Jishu Koza's books in Japan)
- 3) Organisations which are politically active on scientific matters such as the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science, and Science for the People (US)
- 4) Scientific 'Advanced Conceptual Thinkers' such as the International Federation for Institutes of Advanced Study (IFIAS), the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE), Pugwash, the Club of Rome, etc.

3.34 Directories

We request all Area Coordinators to note directory references or key information sources for scientific research organisations.

Guidelines

Please forward these to the Environment Liaison Centre with the completed Profile Forms. For instance, we want to know about the existence of such sources of information as the Directory of Social Science Research and Training Units, Africa (1975), produced by a non-NGO, the OECD in Paris. Information on approximately 1,000 research organisations is contained in this directory. **Area** Coordinators may be able to incorporate only a few NGOs from such sources in the Profile Survey. (See Section 4, Step 5)

3.4. NGOs with Environmental Activity or Potential Activity

There ^{is} a number of organisations that already incorporate or have potential for incorporating environmental concerns within their programmes.

Page 1 of the Profile Form ("Types of NGOs") gives you a general idea of the types of NGOs that are included under this section. We consider the following social groupings to merit your particular attention (in no order of priority):

1. Trade unions
2. Rural development and farmers' organisations
3. Student and youth organisations
4. Development (political and direct aid) organisations
5. Womens' organisations
6. Church organisations
7. Consumer/public interest, organisations
8. Professional societies.

You will have to select from among these groups according to their relevance to the social and political contexts of your area.

Any organisation from the above groups which has either a major environmental impact in its work or is important in shaping or changing public attitudes and has potential for incorporating environmental concerns in its activities, should be included.

Guidelines

3.5. Politically-oriented Organisations

Existing convention and consensus (see 2.1) can preclude from entry into the "NGO Community", religious organisations, social clubs, etc. Existing convention is not, however, necessarily logical, or even the result of anything more than habit.

Keeping in mind that our primary purpose is to locate environmental activity, it can be seen that there are a number of social organisations which may be of great importance as agents for social change, and which present potential for incorporating environmental concerns into their modus operandi.

Political centres, liberation movements, etc. are examples of organisations that have been excluded by the definition of NGO. One might add that the term NGO can imply that "NGOs" do not aspire to political power. However, many organisations do not admit the validity of a divorce between the formal process of government and the political activity which is directed at that process. Indeed, the whole raison d'être of the organisation may be to challenge, remove and replace a governmental process which is based on such a preclusion.

Addresses may be obtained, from UN agencies which deal with such organisations (for instance, the UN Commission on Namibia in Zambia). Atea Coordinators may wish to write special letters to such organisations in addition to sending them the Profile Forms.

Please send this information to the ELC. It may enable us to see how such organisations perceive themselves in relation to established government.

Examples of such organisations which you should include are:

- South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO, the recognised representative organisation in the UN of the Namibian people)
- United Tasmania Group (an opposition ecology political party in Tasmania, Australia)
- Mouvement Ecologique (sponsored the French presidential candidate, 1974, René Dumont)
- Political Parties.

Guidelines

3.6. Individual Environmentalists

In some countries there are few NGOs of any type and those that exist are often closely related to party or governmental structures*. In such social and political contexts, it is common for an individual to fulfill the role of the non-governmental organisation. Such individuals are often key contacts for information transfer and initiating critical studies, or are respected intellectual advocates. Where such persons exist, Area Coordinators should include them. Although the Profile Form is intended to be used by organisations, it can be used, of course, to describe the activities of an individual. You should also include here environmental journalists and authors.

Guidelines

SECTION 4.

4.0. DOING THE WORK

The following 11 steps constitute the work of Area Coordinators.

Step 1. Research Secondary Sources

You should spend the first two weeks locating secondary sources of information on NGOs (see 2.4). These secondary sources provide "clues" to an NGO's activities, aims, etc. They will also provide you with an estimate of the number of NGOs within your area. A list of such sources is provided (Attachment D) to help you start.

Step 2. Select Focal Points

At the same time, you should establish as many "focal points" of cooperating organisations or individuals as possible, to assist you. For example, a unit of the African Institute for Development and Economic Planning (Senegal) is a "focal point" for French-speaking West Africa under the African Area Coordinator in Kenya.

Step 3. Produce Forward Budget

Please produce a forward budget and send to the ELC within one month

Step 4. Set Up Card-file System

As you identify organisations you will need some kind of information system on which to record data about these NGOs. The system is not only an aid in processing the Profile Forms, but can remain as a permanent information system for your use after the survey is completed.

The simplest and cheapest method of recording data is the index card-file. A card on each organisation should contain the kinds of information illustrated below:

Guidelines

- basic information (1,2,3 and 4)
- "useful" information (5,6 and 10) (See Note A below)
- additional information helpful for the survey (8,9 and 10).

INDEX CARD

<p>(1) Name of NGO or individual environmentalist</p>	<p>Environment Liaison Centre (ELC) P.O.Box 72461, Nairobi, Kenya.</p>	<p>(3) Tel. number and cable or telex</p>
<p>(2) Address</p>	<p><u>Peter Hayes</u> (Director)</p>	<p>(4) Contact person(s) and title</p>
<p>(5) brief note on activities</p>	<p>facilitates NGO liaison with UNEP; provides NGO envir. info. referral services; Est. 1975</p>	<p>(8) Record date NGO Profile Form sent to NGO</p>
<p>(6) Publications</p>	<p>pub.: occasional "briefing papers" (incl. <u>habitat</u>, <u>whales</u>, <u>nuclear energy</u>)</p>	<p>(10) Numerical File Number</p>
<p>(7) Date indicates how recent information is</p>	<p>4/76 World Dir. of Env. Organ.</p>	<p>(See Note B below)</p>
<p>(9) Indicates Secondary Source, in this case Sierra Club Directory, which contains additional information on NGO useful for filling in Profile Form</p>		

NOTE A: Information is "useful" to you as well as to the Profile Survey to maintain further contact with an NGO, send NGO materials, etc. Such information might include the fact that NGO has newsletter, or undertakes special research projects, or has special committee on environmental subject areas, or maintains an information centre or data bank, etc.

Guidelines

NOTE B: (10) The numerical file is an easy way to keep track of materials on NGOs such as brochures, annual reports, membership lists, etc. Rather than storing each piece in files, assign a number to materials from each NGO and place it in a single file in numerical order. Mark the NGO index card with the same number for easy retrieval*

NOTE C: You may already have a system for recording information about NGOs. If it is adequate for filling out the Profile Forms or establishing a numerical file, you may wish to use your own system.

Step 5. Obtaining Information from Secondary Sources

After identifying secondary sources, you should extract NGO information for inclusion in the Profile Survey.

You should extract from secondary sources only significant organisations (see Section 3). If these sources are directories or data banks containing information on a very large number of NGOs you should not process all those listed. Instead, you should note the number of additional organisations, note the reference of these secondary sources and pass the information on to us. Such sources might include local or specialised directories.

The information gathered from secondary sources must be assessable for transcription to the Profile Forms. You should either attempt to have the secondary sources on hand (this may mean purchase) or you should photocopy the relevant sections. If neither of these is possible, you should at least transcribe the name, address and other details onto an index card.

Step 6. Determining how many NGOs to include

If the volume of identified NGOs is too large, you will have to make a "trade-off" to determine which NGOs should be included and which excluded. The factors to consider are:

- 1) The need to strike a balance between the various types of organisations identified (see Section 3).
- 2) Your costs (time, stationery, postage, etc.).
- 3) Your sense of an NGO's value to the project.

Guidelines

These factors must be evaluated by you and will determine the overall number of NGOs you can afford to include in the mail-out of the Profile Forms.

Step 7. International NGOs

If international NGOs (INGOs) are headquartered within your area, they should be surveyed like other NGOs. You should request the INGO headquarters to survey their national affiliates, and provide them with Profile Forms. These Profile Forms should be stamped with your return address.

Step 8. Preparing Profile Forms for Mailing to NGOs

Once NGOs are identified and selected for inclusion, the Profile Forms should be prepared and mailed to NGOs.

1) The NGO Profile Form and Covering Letter

We are using one Profile Form (with identical texts in English, French and Spanish) to obtain information from NGOs. Use of a standardised text is necessary to ensure that conclusions drawn from comparative analysis are valid - in other words, that the responses, however different they may be, are to the same questions. The major drawback to this approach is that not all sections of the Profile Form will be relevant to most NGOs. This may be "off-putting" especially to small or localised NGOs and in the "developing" regions, who may feel daunted by the range of activities which we appear to expect from them. "They obviously do not mean us" is a possible response.

We thus strongly suggest that you include a covering letter with all Profile Forms, stressing that this most definitely includes them. Attached is a text of such a covering letter for your use (Attachment F).

2) Filling Out the Form

All information recorded onto Profile Forms must be printed in ink or typewritten only.

You should purchase a stamp with your name and address, and an ink pad. Each Profile Form must be stamped in two places, as shown on the sample Profile Form (Attachment G).

Guidelines

Fill in, as shown on the sample Profile Form, a return date of one month in advance of date you mail the Profile Form to the NGO.

Type or clearly print, as shown on sample Profile Form, the name and address of the NGO. If you also have the name of a contact person, address the form to the NGO, attention: your contact. (In the event that the person is no longer associated with the organisation* it will be retained by the organisation).

Fill in as much information from Secondary Sources as possible about the NGO (that is, what is construed as being accurate, factual or based on reliable information sources. Do not "interpret" facts about NGO, such as NGO's aims, unless these are based on wording of NGO itself, for instance, information taken from an Annual Report). Do not attempt to answer for the NGO any of the "open-ended" essay-type questions (bottom, page 2, page 3 of Profile Form). If the information is extensive, the Profile Forms should be filled out in duplicate. The copy is retained by you after the original is sent. Then in the event the NGO does not reply, you will send the duplicate copy to us.

Where no information can be found about an NGO, other than its name and address, fill in name and address in any case, but leave "Secondary Sources space" blank. If you only have the name and address of the NGO, do not make a duplicate copy. If the NGO does not return the Profile Form, please send us the information from its index card.

NOTE The reasons for first gathering and listing information on NGOs before asking NGOs to complete the Profile Form are three-fold. We hope that it will encourage NGO response to our request for information by demonstrating that we have already taken considerable trouble to find out this information ourselves before bothering them with "just another questionnaire". (Many organisations do respond to this sort of request - the first time, But some organisations frequently receive questionnaire forms and get annoyed with having to deal with them. We hope to avoid this by showing NGOs we have utilised as much as possible existing information on their organisation.) This method also provides a means for correcting and updating inaccurate information, as NGOs find it easier to correct and complete a form than to fill in a blank one. Finally, there will be a percentage of NGOs who will not respond; in these instances, we will at least have partial information available on them.

Guidelines

Step 9. Mail the Profile Forms to NGOs

tail the Profile Forms with covering letter to selected NGOs. You should investigate "Printed Matter" and "Air Mail Printed Matter" regulations. The Profile Forms could go "Printed Matter" as long as the covering letter has a printed signature. You may be able to mail through another friendly organisation that has a "second Class Mail" permit;.

Send the original filled-in Profile Form, with covering letter inside, to the NGO and retain the copy. Tape or staple the folded Form to secure *it*, and use as a self-mailer without envelope.

Record on the NGO Index File Cards the date the Profile Forms were sent.

Step 10. Follow-up

- 1) About 5-6 weeks after the Profile Forms are sent to NGOs, you should ~~follow-up~~ those who have not replied. A follow-up letter mailed to organisations will bring the least-response (perhaps 5-10%). You should concentrate on those you consider to be the "major" or most important organisations. Where possible, telephone or arrange personal visits by someone going to their locations. Your national "focal points" should be asked to do the same. A personal letter addressed to a specific person at the organisation is ~~another~~ effective way to elicit a response to the Profile Forms,
- 2) As Profile Forms are returned, you may want to extract information for your own immediate use.

Step 11. Return NGO Profile Forms to ELC

As Profile Forms are received, the originals should be forwarded on to the ELC immediately. If a UN pouch is used, the package must be addressed to Mr. Peter Hayes, Environment Liaison Centre, c/o Dr. G. Herbertson, UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya.

Summary of Contract between UNEP and the ELB, with Explanations

Titles "NGO Environmental Profile Survey"

UNEP Project Number: "RB/0303-75-01"

Supporting Organisation: "NGO Environment Liaison Board (ELB)"

EXPLANATION: The ELB has delegated the execution of the Project to the Environment Liaison Centre (ELC) located in Nairobi, under the over-all direction of the ELC's Director, Peter Hayes, who is also Coordinator of the Project, and to Patricia Pelham Burn, Project's Director.

Project Duration: "August 1975 to August 1976"

EXPLANATION: Expected time over-run to September/October 1976;

Several months in 1975 were spent in finding suitable personnel to direct the project; devising basic procedures for carrying it out; establishing the ELC in Nairobi; locating suitable organisations in regions of the world willing to act as "Area" or "National" Coordinators; establishing contact and working relationships with Inter-Governmental organisations to receive advice and exchange information and ideas on carrying out the project.

Project Cost: Approximately 65 percent of the cost is borne by UNEP, and 35 percent by the ELB.

EXPLANATION: Contract percentages originally were 70 and 30 percent, but additional contributions by ELB members have changed this.

UNEP Objectives and Priorities: UNEP, as charged by its Governing Council, has a responsibility to strike "an appropriate balance" in activities between "members of the UN system, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations"; in international, regional and local (national) activities; and between geographical areas of the world. The Project should provide UNEP with criteria for planning its relationship with NGOs to enable exchange of information, conference participation and, in some cases, the undertaking of joint projects.

This criteria for UNEP's NGO policy is to be based on pertinent information about the environmental activities, expertise and priorities of NGOs. The Profile Survey is designed to provide such information about NGOs including their geographical distribution and their international, regional and national compositions.

Summary of Contract

Project Objectives;: The Project calls for preparing "profiles" on four types of NGOs;

- a) Environmental NGOs (those whose primary activities are concerned with environmental issues);
- b) Scientific NGOs (those who have programmes concerned with scientific issues of environmental relevance);
- c) Other NGOs who have environmental programmes as part of other major activities;
- d) NGOs whose activities could include environmental programmes.

NGO "Profiles" are to include information on environmental activities, ongoing and planned; information and education programmes; organisational structure, resources, constituency and constitutional basis; an analysis of NGO activities as related to UNEP programmes and priorities.

The Project also undertakes "to develop a data and information system" on NGOs, based on information obtained in carrying out the Project, and up-dated with new and corrected information on a regular and continuing basis.

Project Description: Project phases include making contact with individuals and organisations' (including Area Coordinators) "who can assist in the execution of the Project"; gathering data on NGOs; "the development of data storage, and analysis systems"; collecting and analysing information on NGOs.

The information on NGOs will be made available to UNEP (and its International Referral Service information project), NGOs and other interested parties. Information made available to NGOs should help form closer ties "between NGOs and with UNEP.

EXPLANATION: Vile contract calls for "NGO Information Sheets" to be published and distributed to NGOs during the course of the Project. Such "Information Sheets" would contain data on NGOs as it is acquired. However, because the "bulk of information on NGOs will be received, by the ELC towards the end of the project, such a request is not deemed practical. No final method of distribution of data to NGOs has been decided upon - loose-leaf sheets, directories, etc. - except that the information be made available as quickly and cheaply as possible.

NGO PROFILE SURVEY

(UNEP Project No. RB/0303-75-01)

Summary statement

The TCO Survey

In 1975 the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested the Environment Liaison Board to conduct an international survey to identify sources of environmental expertise or potential expertise among non-governmental organisations (NGOs). This survey is being implemented through the Environment Liaison Centre in Nairobi, with the cooperation of many regional and national organisations.

Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of the survey are to obtain detailed information about NGOs which are involved or potentially involved in environment-related activities, indicating their programmes in the fields of environmental action, research, information and education, to identify ongoing and planned environmental projects carried out by NGOs and to evaluate how those activities relate to UNEP programmes and priorities; and to incorporate this information into a data and information system on NGOs.

The information thus obtained from NGOs should help UNEP in planning its relations with non-governmental organisations to further information exchange and participation in UNEP programmes. The results of the survey will be made available to UNEP and to NGOs.

Environment Liaison Centre

The Environment Liaison Board is an international coalition of non-governmental organisations in working relationship with UNEP. The Environment Liaison Centre was established by the Environment Liaison Board. It is an independent organisation working closely with UNEP. It also enables non-governmental information to reach where it is most needed in UNEP. For instance, the Centre has provided information on energy, whales, the irrational use of resources and impact of multinational interests on the environment. The Centre maintains an information and referral service for NGOs. More information about the Environment Liaison Centre can be obtained by writing the Centre at P.O. Box 72461, Nairobi, Kenya.

UNEP PRIORITY AREAS

The following are the general headings under which UNEP activities are listed, obtained from UNEP document UNEP/GC/62 January 30th, 1976, pages 4-5.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HUMAN HEALTH

- General development of human settlements
- Habitat
- Human settlements technology
- Environmental health
- Past management systems

ECO-SYSTEMS

- Arid. and grazing lands
- Tropical forests and woodlands
- Other eco-systems
- Eco-systems, sites and samples
- Endangered, species
- Soils, water, genetic resources
- Conference on desertification

ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- Integrated, approach
- Eco-development
- Socio-economic impact
- Natural products technology
- d i a l location
- Environmental problems of specific industries

OCEANS

- Regional activities
- Marine pollution
- Living marine resources
- International agreements

ENERGY

NATURAL DISASTERS

EARTHWATCH

- Global Environmental Monitoring Systems (GEMS)
- International Referral Service (IRS)
- International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
- Outer limits

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

SUPPORT

Information
Education and training
Technical assistance

UN HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDATION

Guidelines : ATTACHMENT D

SECONDARY SOURCES

Some international sources which may include useful information on NGOs are:

Directories:

SIERRA CLUB WORLD DIRECTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, 1976
YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, published by Union of

International Associations (UIA), Brussels, 1974.

NOTE: Most comprehensive source of information on international NGOs available.

THE WORLD OF LEARNING: A DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD'S UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES LIBRARIES, LEARNED SOCIETIES, MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS, published by Europa Publications Ltd., London, 1974.

NOTE: Excellent source for professional societies and centres of research country-by-country

THE EUROPA YEARBOOK 1975: VOL I - INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF EUROPE, USSR & TURKEY? VOL. II - INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF AFRICA, AMERICA, ASIA & AUSTRALIA. Published by Europa Publications Ltd., London.

NOTE: includes profiles of each country... including government structure, trade statistics, climate, population, industry and agriculture, political parties, religions, newspapers and radio, universities, etc.

Data Banks:

"International Referral Service for Sources of Environmental Information (IRS)", United Nations Environment Programme (see Attachment E for explanation of this information system). Information is being gathered for the referral service through national "focal points". You should contact thy "focal points" within your region.

NGO Service Centre, c/o Ross Mountain, Centre for Economic and Social Information, United Nations, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10. Write to him for information on his NGO contacts in your area.

Guidelines : ATTACHMENT E

UNEP'S IRS

The IRS

The International Referral Service for Sources of Environmental Information (IRS) was established by the United Nations Environment Programme as part of its EARTH-WATCH programme for global environmental assessment. Its purpose is to encourage global exchange of environmental information, especially by national Governments, through a computerised system that refers users to sources of environmental information.

Information for the IES is collected and distributed through national "focal points", which are designated by each participating government. Such clearing-houses are usually located within governmental agencies. (For example, the IIS State Department has designated the Environmental Protection Agency as the United States IES "focal point"). The information is sent to UNEP in Nairobi for computer processing.

Each government decides on the kinds of information it will include as its contribution to the global IRS system and who will have access to it. Some governments, like the UK, are including research institutes, universities and NGOs alongside government agencies. Others omit NGOs altogether. Some governments limit access to their information to other governments. The IRS is predicated on the assumption that organisations within it are a) willing and b) capable of providing information materials internationally; IRS is only, at this stage, interested in inputs based on organisations' readiness to provide information.

Therefore the IRS operates through a network of national "focal points", each with its own community of sources and users.

The NGO Profile Survey

Our survey is somewhat broader at this stage. We are interested not so much in information materials NGOs have and can provide, but in identifying areas of environmental expertise (projects and activities as well as information output). Our criteria for inclusion is net willingness of NGOs to provide materials, but which NGOs have environmental activities, including materials.

Cooperating with the IRS

IRS intends to scan our final results to identify and then approach NGOs which IRS feels should be invited to join their system; they are not intending to use our NGO data except as it provides them with indications of NGOs' information potential for their system.

Guidelines : ATTACHMENT G

SAMPLE PROFILE FORM IN ENGLISH



GO Profile Survey
NEP Project RB/0303-75-01

Environment Liaison Centre
P.O. Box 72461,
Nairobi, Kenya

of non-governmental organisations in working relationship with the United Nations Environment Programme

Dear Friend,

The Environment Liaison Centre is conducting this survey with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, to identify sources of environmental expertise among non-governmental organisations (NGO). We have tried to obtain information on your organisation from existing sources, as listed in this form, but such sources are not always accurate, up-to-date or complete. May we ask you, therefore, to correct and elaborate upon the description of your organisation. If you are unable to do so, however, we would be grateful if you could send us material from which we could obtain the information. Thank you very much for your help.

Name, full address of person
completing this form:

Please return this form
to this address by

continued from page 3

Please list other NGOs you consider to be significant in your fields of interest.

	Name	Address
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

The following secondary sources were used to obtain information about your organisation:
(To be completed by Area Co-ordinator :—)

age 1

A: GENERAL INFORMATION**NGO**

Name of NGO in Original Language :		Telephone () Number: area code	
Name of NGO in English :		Cable :	Telex :
Address of NGO Secretariat/Headquarters :		Date founded :	Initials or official abbreviation of NGO's name (if used)
POST/PIN/ZIP Code: Country:		Old title (if changed) :	
Principal Officer of NGO Name : Title :	Contact for Environmental purposes Name : Title :	Working language(s) of NGO (in order of usage) :	
Head of Documentation Center/Information Services Name. Title :		Address(if different from HQ)	
Aims of Organization (according to charter, constitution, agreement etc) :			
Type of NGO (check one or more which best describes your organisation).			
<input type="checkbox"/> ACADEMIC (institute, etc) <input type="checkbox"/> AD HOC CAMPAIGN <input type="checkbox"/> CITIZEN ACTION GROUP (public interest) <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION/YOUTH <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL (influencing government policy) <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE (not for profit)		<input type="checkbox"/> PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS/PHILOSOPHIC <input type="checkbox"/> RESEARCH <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC <input type="checkbox"/> TRADES UNION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify) _____	
MEMBERSHIP			
Size : Active _____ Non-active _____ Is NGO <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL <input type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> NATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNATIONAL		Type of membership (affiliate, professional, individual, etc) _____ _____	
If you are Regional/International Headquarters			
List countries of Membership		List significant regional offices or representatives and addresses	
Organisations with whom you have membership affiliation or special relationship (please give names)			
UN or Inter-Governmental bodies _____			
Government Agencies _____			
International/Regional NGOs _____			
National NGOs _____			
Other _____			

RESOURCES

STAFF: Salaried _____ Non-salaried _____

FINANCIAL:

Please give, in rough percentages, the three largest sources of your income.
(Give actual amounts—in US \$ equivalents—only if you wish.)

SOURCES DUES _____ % (amount _____)
GOVERNMENT _____ %
FOUNDATIONS _____ %
INDUSTRY _____ %
SUBSCRIPTIONS _____ %
PROFESSIONAL WORK/SERVICE PERFORMED _____ %
OTHER _____ % (please specify _____)

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
percentage spent on environmental activities _____ % (yearly budget _____)

B: ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Subject areas of Environmental activity/information/concern (check up to five, as appropriate):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AIR POLLUTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOISE POLLUTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ATMOSPHERE, CLIMATE
(including weather, monitoring) | <input type="checkbox"/> POPULATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION, TRAINING, INFORMATION | <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION AND LEISURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ENERGY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS
(including international development, politics, environmental
legislation, consumerism, cost benefit analysis) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FOOD, AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID WASTE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS | <input type="checkbox"/> TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY
(including alternative technology, safety) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HABITATS
(including architecture, engineering, urban + rural planning,
historic buildings, migrant workers, squatters, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> WILDLIFE
(including endangered species, game, plants) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> LAND USE | <input type="checkbox"/> WATER POLLUTION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NATURAL RESOURCES
(renewable + non-renewable) | <input type="checkbox"/> WATER RESOURCES |

Areas other than these of concern to you (please specify): _____

Environmental Activities With regard to environmental activities, your organisation's work is best described as:
(check up to three, as appropriate)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL | <input type="checkbox"/> PROVISION OF INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INFLUENCING POLICY/LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> RESEARCH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MEETINGS/SEMINARS/CONFERENCES | <input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/TRAINING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MONITORING POLLUTION | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL PROJECTS | |

Please give general description of major/most significant projects, research programmes, etc.
(since 1973 on-going and completed):

INFORMATION OUTLETS

NOTE: If you have printed material describing your publications, etc. which you would like to enclose rather than completing this section, please do so.

PUBLICATIONS

(List title, author, publication date, price, language, number of pages, brief description of content)

BOOKS:**DIRECTORIES/CATALOGUES:**

MAGAZINES (editor, circulation size, published how often?) :

NEWSPAPERS/NEWSLETTERS (editor, circulation size, published how often?) :

REPORTS/DOCUMENTS (availability) :

MULTI-MEDIA AND GRAPHICS

(Please specify whether produced by or distributed through your organisation)

FILMS/FILMSTRIPS (list title, length, colour or B & W, mm, brief description of content) :

RADIO/TV PRODUCTIONS (list title of programme, producer, length, availability, brief description of content) :

TAPES (list title, length, size/speed, availability and cost, general description of content) :

GRAPHICS (posters, etc.) (list general description, availability, and cost) :

INFORMATION CENTRE/LIBRARY

(List general description of contents, specialised areas, restrictions as to use)

Do you have future environmental projects planned? Briefly describe, including projected dates.

What major achievements have resulted from your environmental activities (since 1973) ?

Describe difficulties your organisation has experienced in carrying out your activities.

DRAFT COVERING LETTER TO PROFILE FORM

We are writing to ask for your participation in a survey to identify sources of environmental expertise among non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and individuals.

The survey is at the request of the United Nations Environment Programme and is being carried out by the Environment Liaison Centre in Nairobi. Details can be found on the back of this letter.

It is now widely recognised that "environment" is not just a matter of industrial pollution. It also relates to such issues as sound agricultural methods, safe water supplies, energy needs for our rural areas, housing conditions in our cities, destruction of our forests. In fact, it touches on all these areas - and, more - that are listed on page 2 of the Profile Form attached.

The reason for sending you this Profile Form is to get more detailed information about your concerns and activities. Although much of our correspondence is with organisations, we are also concerned with individuals, especially in areas where the concept of "NGO" is foreign and few "voluntary" or "citizen" organisations exist. Your activities may incorporate or potentially include environmental concerns.

We would be grateful, therefore, if you could complete the Profile Form, or those sections of the form that apply to your activities. Although the form is largely used by NGOs, it is also, of course, intended to be used by individuals. We ask that you return it to us by the date given on the front of the form, and extend our very ~~cars~~ thanks for your cooperation.

Personnel and Area Coordinators

Project Staff

Coordination - Director of Environment Liaison Centre was responsible for over-all coordination of Survey (full-time, 15 months) - Peter Hayes

Detailed implementation - Director of Survey and consultant to Centre; (full-time, 12 months) - Patricia Pelham Burn

Computerised system - Consultant responsible for implementing storage system in consultation with UNEP IRS (part-time, 4 months) - Elliot Zwangobani

Auxiliary support - Secretarial assistant - Anne Brannan

- Office assistant, - Sylvanus Luchinga
- Assistants responsible for editing Profile Forms for computer coding sheets (full-time, 4 months)
- Average of three assistants who prepare edited data for key-punching (full-time and part-time, 3 months)
- Assistant responsible for initial processing of Forms and various analysis of data for Final Report (full-time and part-time, 1-3 months)
- Translation: of Profile Form from English into French and Spanish and of "covering letter" accompanying Profile Form
- Translations of completed Profile Forms (mainly Spanish, French and German into English), also of accompanying materials, paid and volunteer.

Area Coordinators

The project coordinator established contact with many organisations to assist the Profile Survey.

The original project conception included six consultant Area Coordinators in North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, South America, Africa and the Far East.*

The project finally appointed nine Area Coordinators, with additional cooperating organisations. The budget was revised to accommodate this decision.

* Page 7 of the project document states six Area Coordinators, page 8 lists seven regions to be covered.

The project staff prepared detailed guidelines which were distributed to Area Coordinators along with Profile Forms in English, French and Spanish. The chief problem experienced in using Area Coordinators was loss of control by the Survey staff in implementing the Survey. Notwithstanding detailed Guidelines and directives to Coordinators, the Survey experienced problems of coordination. These were almost entirely because of distance and communication failures. Post and freight were lost or very slow, and direct contact by telephone or cable impossible from Nairobi to some areas.

Area Coordinators and NGOs are listed below.

Some Area Coordinators acted in a personal capacity, others in an organisational capacity.

Eastern Europe; K. Kielan, World Peace Council

Western Europe: F. Vietinghoff, International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Cooperating organisations:

European Environment Bureau

Les Amis de la Terre

International Institute for

Environment and Development

North America: M. Parks, Environment Forum

South America: Amigos de la Naturaleza

Cooperating organisation:

Caribbean Conservation Association

Africa: B. Cahusac, Consultant

Cooperating organisation for West Africa:

Environment Training Program

Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Pacific:

Australian Conservation Foundation

Cooperating organisations?

Environment and Conservation Organisations
of New Zealand (formerly CoEnCo)

Department of Environmental Conservation in
Papua New Guinea

South East Asia;; Asia Environment Council

Japan, Korea, North Pacific: Jishu Koza

India: Cooperating organisations:

Gandhi Peace Foundation
Indian Environmental Society
Population Environment Development Education
Project

Sri Lanka: Marga Institute of Development Studies

Israel: Knesseth Committee on the Interior and Environment

Yugoslavia: Jugoslovenski savet za zastitu i unapredjenje
covekove sredine

Middle Eastern Countries, Bangladesh and Pakistan were covered by
the Environment Liaison Centre, Nairobi.

Information Sources

The Profile Survey used many sources of information about NGOs to avoid duplicating work already carried out and to maximise the scope and quality of the Profile Survey.

The Centre sought help and cooperation from individuals and organisations with international experiences. These included IUCN, UAI, IIED, CDF, Sierra Club, FOE International, ISMUN, EEB, ICVA, Earthscan, IAMBE, ICSU, ICRL, CIEL, IYGESC, CIRED and the NGO advisor to UNEP's Executive Director, Henrik Beer. The Survey staff also met with national environmental organisations in East and West Europe, North America, North Africa, Australia and Asia.

United Nations bodies and specialised agencies were also contacted, including the UN's Social Affairs Division; Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; the UNEP Liaison Offices in New York and Geneva; "Development Forum" and CEST, the EGO Service Centre, Geneva, the IAEA and UNESCO. The NGO Liaison Officer at UNEP provided much assistance and guidance, as did the Bureau of the Programme, the Environment Fund and IRS.

Survey Personnel themselves were sources of information. The Profile Survey Coordinator had intimate knowledge of issues and environmental action in Australasia, Western Europe and Asia, while the Profile Survey Director had carried out extensive research over several years on the needs for an international environmental information system.

Area Coordinators were invaluable sources of information about environmental action in their regions.

LIST OF SECONDARY SOURCES USED IN THE SURVEY

The following lists and references were used in "the Profile Survey to identify and contact organisations said individuals. In most cases, there were sent; to Area Coordinators, Not all sources used. by Area Coordinators are listed because they were not always supplied to us.

In some cases, organisations for whom we do not have completed Profile Forms have been put on the computerised information system by registering their name, address and minimal subject attributes ('conservation', 'human settlements', 'environmental law', etc.). Organisations for which we have no subject attributes have been omitted.

African Wildlife Leadership Foundation (USA) - list of NGOs in Africa,
All African Conference of Churches - list of Member Bodies, 1975.

Canadian Conservation Directory.

Central Information Library and Editorial Section (CSIRO), Computer File, 1975.

CESI-UN - list of 'Third. World' journalists, compiled by CESI, Geneva.

Club of Rome - list of participants, Algiers Document 5, 1976.

Commonwealth Scientific Committee (UK) - list of Commonwealth Science Council members (mostly governmental), 1975.

Commonwealth Secretariat - 'Commonwealth organisations and sources of information'.

Constructive Workers' Who's Who (India), 1973.

Consumers' Consultative Committee, Commission of European Communities - list of member organisations, 1976.

Council of Economic Priorities, directory of Protest Groups (US)!

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research - 'Food for Better Living', New Delhi,

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, National Scientific Programme Unit (South Africa) - national list of organisations concerned with the Environment, 1976.

De Laet, C. (Canada) - international list of environment and development contacts, 1976.

Department of Science and Technology (India) - 'The Zoological Survey of India'.

'Development Forum' (CESI) - mailing list.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) - 'Directory of Activities of international Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa'.

ENDA (Senegal) - 'African Environment Bulletin',

- ENDA, 'Environment Training Programme', IDEP (Dakar) - West African mailing list for Profile Survey Forms, 1976.
- Environment Liaison Centre - rolodex card file international addresses.
- Environment Liaison Centre/UNEP, response letters to world-wide mailout of World Environment Day posters, 1976.
- Environmental Action of Colorado - 'Directory of Nuclear Activists', 1975.
- European Environment Bureau (Belgium) (EEB) - list of participants and Associations (European Community Countries), 1976.
- European Yearbook, Vols. I and II - extracted Third World organisations such as Trade Unions, Universities and Institutes.
- Expert Groups Meeting (UNEP) on 'Methodology of selection of environmentally sound and appropriate technologies' - list of participants, 1976.
- Farvar, T. - list of contacts, Iran.
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (UN, FAO) - 'Directory No. 3 of Youth Organisations Working in African Countries'.
- Future Studies Centre (UK) - international list of contacts.
- Gandhian Institute of Studies - Annual Reports.
- Gandhi Peace Foundation (India) - list of environmental and scientific organisations and individuals, 1976.
- Geneva Informal Meeting of IYNGOs Session, October 1975 - list of mailings.
- Habitat Conference (Vancouver, Canada) - final registration lists for Habitat Forum.
- Indian News and Features Alliance - 'India Who's Who - 1975-76'.
- INTECOL (UK) - list of member organisations in Africa region.
- International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) - list of Affiliated Organisations, 1975.
- International Council of Environmental Law - list of African region members, 1975.
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) - list of 55-member National Committee, 1976.
- International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) - members list, Paris, 1976.
- International Council on Social Welfare, Regional Office for Africa (Kenya) - ICSW National Committees in Africa, 1976.
- International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) - member organisations, 1976.
- International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) - list of members.

- International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS)
- III IFS International Conference - list of registrants, 1976.
- International Foundation for Development Alternatives (Switzerland) -
list requested on organisations in developing countries.
- International Institute of Environmental Affairs (now IIED) - 'World
Directory of Environmental Education Programmes'.
- International Organisations of Consumer Unions (IOCU), Regional Office
for Asia and the Pacific - list of associate member organisations, 1975.
- International Society for Tropical Ecology (India) - list of 'Institu-
tions Involved' (Africa region), 1976.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
(IUCN) - organisations and address corrections, other than those
included in 2nd edition of Sierra Club 'World Directory of Envi-
ronmental Organisations', 1976.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
(IUCN) - African Members list, 1975.
- International Union of Air Pollution Prevention Association - members'
list.
- International Union of Architects (UAI) - list of National
Members, 1975.
- International Union of Forestry Research Organisations -
members' list, 1975.
- International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)
list of international members.
- international Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation
- list of member organisations.
- International Youth NGOs (Geneva) - IYNGO Distribution Check List, 1976.
- Jaycees International - 'African Member Nations', 1976 list.
- Learned Societies and Institutions in India.
- Les Amis de la Terre (France) - list of Spanish and Portuguese-speaking
environmental contacts, 1976.
- National Institute of Occupational Health (India) - Report 1974-75.
- Natural Resources Defense Council (US) - list of international contacts.
- NGO Committee on Habitat.
- NGO Regional Conference (ESCAP) - 27-29 May 1975, Registration Lists.
- NGO Service Centre, United Nations (Geneva) - list of UNCTAD participants,
1976.
- NGO Service Centre, United Nations (Geneva) - short-list of active NGOs,
1976.

- Paylore, P. - 'Arid Lands Research Institute - A World Directory'.
- Pelham Burn, P. - international list of environmental organisations.
- People's Pages - 'The People's Yellow Pages' - a resource guide to living in Melbourne, 1975.
- Profile Survey - front page of Profile Form, '... please list other NGOs you consider to be significant in your fields of interest'. Names and addresses of organisations supplied on completed Profile Forms, 1976.
- Reviewing the International Order (RIO) - 'Network' (of development action and research institutes and organisations), 1976.
- Science for the People - address list.
- Searle, G., Earth Resources Research Ltd. (UK) - list of contacts.
- Sierra Club - Japanese contacts.
- Sierra Club - 'World Directory of Environmental Organisations', 1976, distributed to Area Coordinators for Australasia, South East Asia, Europe, West Africa, rest of Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Japan, North America.
- 'Singapore Facts' - Pieture, 1975.
- The Times of India Directory and Yearbook, 1976.
- The World of Learning - directory of the world's universities, colleges, libraries, learned societies, museums, art galleries, etc., extracted Third World regions.
- Union of International Associations (UIA) - 'Yearbook of International Organisations', Brussels, 1974.
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - 'NGOs with Consultative Status with UNCTAD, Provisional List of Participants, UNCTAD IV, 1976'.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 'Directory of Ecologists Working in the Africa Region'.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 'List of international non-governmental organisations admitted to Category A (consultative and associate relations); also those admitted to Category B (information and consultative relations)', 1976.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation - information on their NGO contacts (through Area Coordinator, France).
- United Nations Environment Programme/Environment Liaison Centre - response letters world-wide mailout of World Environment Day Posters, 1976.
- United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council - lists of NGO observers to the Governing Council, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976.

- United Nations Environment Programme - industrial organisational contacts for India, alternative technology, Tunisia, Pakistan, etc. (through contacts: Messrs. Khosla, Reddy, Jomni, Hashmi and others).
- United Nations Environment Programme NGO Section - 'Mailing List: Non-governmental Organisations', 1976.
- United Nations Environment Programme Pest Management List (for India).
- United Nations Environment Programme Policy Planning Office - 'NGO' Mailing Lists for subject areas 'Natural Resources', 'ICSU bodies', 'Human Settlements', 'Human Health', 'Pest Management Systems', 'Oceans', 'Conservation', 'General', for Level One Overviews.
- United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP-sponsored Expert Group Meeting on 'Methodology of Selection of Environmentally Sound and Appropriate Technology' - List of Participants, 1976.
- United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) (through UNEP) - list of Yugoslav 'NGOs and other organisations and institutions', 1976.
- United Nations Office of Public Information (OPI) and ESCAP - Hat of NGO participants at Regional Conference of NGOs.
- University Grants Commission (India) - list.
- Victorian Trades Hall Council, 'Official Trade Union Directory and Digest: 1974/75' (Australia).
- World Assembly of Youth - 9th General Assembly, list of participants.
- World Council of Churches - list of 'persons and religious organisations dealing with the question of environment', 1976.
- World of Learning, 1973-74, Vol. I.
- World Wildlife Fund, Indian National Appeal - list of contacts, 1976.

STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

Data Organization and Storage

Profile Survey (PS) data were edited and then transferred to a computer compatible image of the Profile Survey Form (PSF). The data were then punched and stored on ICL 7-track magnetic tapes after validation. Fields on the image form are given numerical item codes with sequencing. The term shield is used here to refer to a specific piece of information, e.g. name. This information can then be referenced using a field name. Fields of two different formats exist in each NGO record. Names and addresses of NGOs, their aims, projects, achievements and publications are entered in free text format, while subject-area attributes, the mode(s) of carrying out environmental activity, and organisational and/or structural attributes are entered as numeric codes. The fields can be fixed or variable length in either format.

The numeric subject-area codes are either assigned in the office according to a laid-down procedure or are extracted from the IRS code list. Most of the disaggregated subject-area codes (see below) fall into the latter category. When information is retrieved from the system the codes will be decoded automatically, and then equivalent key word description printed.

Analysis of Subject Area Attributes

The Profile Survey Form (PSF) contains 20 major subject areas of environmental activity. Each of these areas is assigned an ELC subject-area code except for those cases where the subject-area already has a code in IRS. The individual subject areas are further analysed and disaggregated into specific fields of environmental involvement on the basis of key words and phrases in the PSF sections on projects, achievements, aims, and in the literature published by the organisation. This procedure was followed with the aim of making the record format compatible with IRS, and thus providing the latter with an input into their system. The underlying assumption in the analysis is that the information in the analysed section is an accurate and true reflection of the NGO's environmental activity. Support for the assumption emerges from a study of the contents of the PSF which reveals the fact that the information in the sections analysed falls within one or more of the major subject areas selected by the organisation when completing the form, and in that the projects and the aims have a high frequency of compatibility. However, it is still recognised that misrepresentation of an NGO's environmental activity could arise in the process and hence the need for a validation exercise at some future date. Such validation can be performed by requesting the NGO to ascertain the accuracy of the computerized record.

Information Retrieval

Users may access the system by directing their enquiries to the ELC office, where the enquiries will be defined in a manner compatible with the system. Relevant information is then extracted according to predetermined criteria. A standard type of enquiry may be as follows:

Is there an NGO whose main language is French, monitoring the pollution of marine life around the Australia coastline?

The words underlined would provide the target codes for the search with AND logic being used. If the enquiry is phrased as follows:

Is there an NGO whose main language is French, monitoring the pollution of marine life in the Great Barrier Reef of Australia?

The geographic locality "Great Barrier Reef" would not appear in the record as a separately entered field, but may be part of a free text description in the projects. In the latter case a string search for "Great Barrier Reef" in the appropriate field may yield a hit record. Such enquiries would result in the name and address information of the hit organisation being given.

However, it is also possible to access a complete record, with suitable item headings and formatting if desired. This facility is useful in the event it is required to produce a directory of NGOs by geographical location, subject areas of environmental activity, etc.

In any enquiry the target information has to be specified rather carefully. Too broad a definition would result in too many hits, while too narrow a definition may result in few or no hits.

An On-Going System

At a time when many organisations, including those in Third World countries, are inundated with surveys and questionnaires, it seems that the level of response by NGOs to this Survey was determined by two factors. Firstly, because they want to be involved with UNEP and want UNEP to know about them; secondly, because they believe it is in their interest to contribute to an information system which may be of real use to them. The Survey, then, is not a finished product and it would be unfortunate if it was regarded as such. The real "product" is effective communication, through information exchange. The Profile Survey has established the foundation for this exchange. The task now is to establish access to it.

The Importance of Continuity

The establishment and operation costs of the data storage system have "been borne by Profile Survey, UNEP's IRS and the ELC to date. The original project document (ELB-UNEP RB/0303-75-01) referred back to UNEP for further funding in connection with the on-going system. Section 2.02 (3) of the Project Document instructed the Profile Survey "To develop a data and information system which would enable additional and fresh data gathered subsequent to the completion of this Project, to be fully integrated with the information developed by the Project and updating it," Paragraph 3 on page 4 of the Project document states "To fulfill objective 2.02 (3) above, the development of data storage and analysis systems, possibly computerised, will be explored as soon as the nature and volume of data gathered, justifies it. As it is difficult, prior to starting the Project, to determine the best form for such systems, this will be considered when required, in consultation with UNEP's IRS. If needed, a separate funding proposal will be submitted for this purpose,"

The Profile Survey has therefore created a data base system for storing and retrieving Profile data so that the system can be readily interrogated and information supplied to users according to their demands and/or requirements. The proposed on-going system is recommended as the best way to utilise the information collected so far and any future additions to it,

Objectives of the On-Going System

Two main objectives are:

- (i) Production of a Handbook of Citizen Environmental Action, and
- (ii) Operation of an Information Referral Service,

Description of the On-Going System!

Current Status of the System -

Three files currently exist in the system,

- (i) The first file contains card image records on organisations that completed, and returned Profile Forms. It is envisaged that this file would be used in the production of a handbook.
- (ii) The second file contains reformatted records and is to be used for an Information Referral Service. The records are reformatted in such a way as to bring about efficient search and fast access times required in an enquiry system. It therefore forms the basis of a long-term Information System.

- (iii) Organisations and individuals who did not fill in a Profile Form, but whose addresses are known plus one or two subject-area attributes, are entered in a third but complementary address file. It is envisaged that by the end of December 1976, the first and second files will contain more than one thousand Profiles each, while the third file should contain about two thousand addresses.

Use of Computer

The decision to computerize the results of the Profile Survey was taken because of the large number of organisations expected to respond to the Profile Survey. Computerisation is the most efficient way of storing the consequent large volume of data. In making this decision it was not solely the volume of data that was the overriding consideration, but the various permutations and combinations of information in each record. The selection and/or retrieval of records according to a whole range of diverse attributes can best be handled by a computer. Information would need to be retrieved from the files on the basis of different attributes according to users' needs, e.g. organisational activity, resources, membership, publications, environmental activity, etc. Furthermore, with such a large volume of data, updating the records is relatively more efficient.

Detailed Work-Tasks for On-Going System

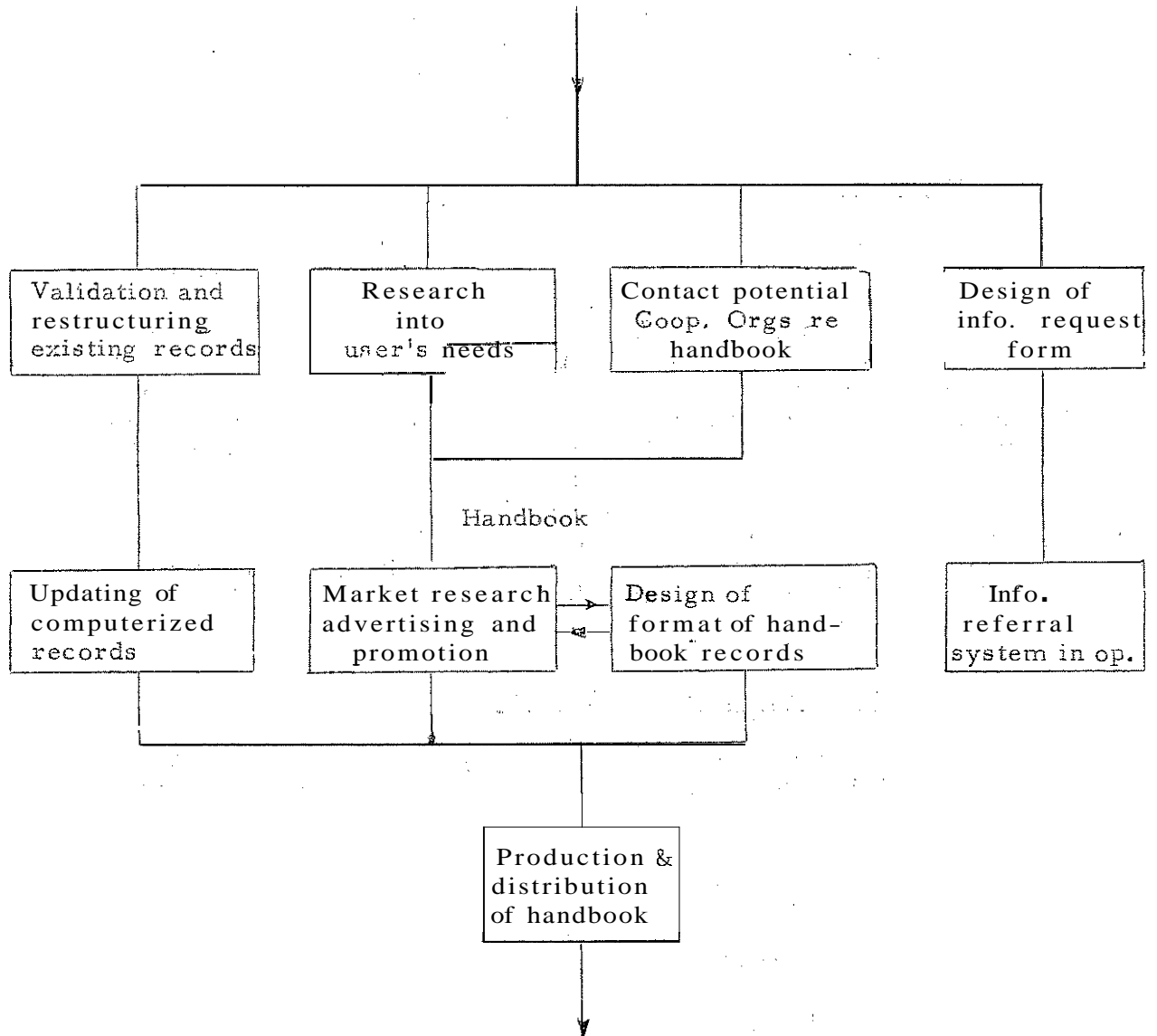
In order to achieve the two objectives, the project is broken down into specific but overlapping tasks (see Flow Chart on following page).

(a) Validation of existing records on magnetic tape. This requires designing and producing an appropriate validation form which, together with a copy of the computerized record, is sent to the source organisation for validation. The validated record should then be returned to the Centre where any necessary corrections and/or additions are carried out on the computerized record.

(b) Restructuring the data base files - each Profile would produce three-component records, which are then entered into their respective files. The component records are: (i) name and address fields, (ii) name and subject-areas of environment activity, and (iii) full profile. Component (i) will be entered into the address file, while component (iii) will be used for full profile print-outs, and handbook.

The restructuring of the files is necessitated by the fact that the files as currently structured contain records which are large (about 3,000 characters each), making it inefficient to run an Information Referral System with them. Furthermore, at present the printing out

FLOWCHART FOR ON-GOING SYSTEM



of address lists by various attributes, e.g. geography, subject-area is uneconomical because of the 'long' search times involved. An expanded address file (to include name and addresses of organisations which completed and returned Profile Forms) would render the printing of address labels a relatively cheap process. It is planned that these three files would take the place of the three discussed above and currently in existence.

(c) Updating and enlarging the files - the intention is to increase the number of Profiles on the system, expanding (within the limits of the system) the range and depth of information on each organisation, and bringing currently available information more up to date. For the purpose of enlarging the files the Profile Form has been redesigned, taking into account the inadequacies and shortcomings of the present one.

The improvements in the redesigned form include expanded fields for categories of NGOs, and function of the organisation with respect to environmental activity, and adding numerical codes to the different fields for easier computerisation.

(d) Design of contents and format of handbook. The contents of the handbook would be as follows:

- (i) Indexes of organisations -
 - Organisations with regular publications
 - Organisations with audio-visual materials
 - Organisations according to subject-area (full subject index)
- (ii) Profiles on organisations and/or individuals presented geographically
- (iii) Address lists of other environmental actors (individuals and organisations without profiles) presented geographically (and incorporated into a subject index)
- (iv) Bibliography of sources (e.g. other directories, information clearing houses) possibly according to subject areas.

Research into Users' Needs

Supportive research work needs to be carried out on users' information needs with a view to increasing the impact of the handbook, the types of records to be published in the handbook, and on layout and format of information. It is intended to cooperate with organisations

such as the Sierra Club* and the Union of International Associations⁺ in this aspect of the project. Contact has already been established with such organisations, with a positive initial response in principle. The nature and extent of the contribution of organisations with previous experience in the field of directory/handbook production and distribution needs to be ascertained. It is therefore anticipated to tap their expertise and experience for the production of the handbook.

(e) Production of Handbook

The handbook is to be produced by the ELC. Additional preliminary work would involve the carrying out of market research, advertising and promotion. The publication of the handbook has to be brought to the attention of Governments, libraries, academic and research institutions and citizen organisations. While the production of the handbook is not a commercial venture it is desirable that this aspect of the project be economically self-supporting in future. It is improbable that the full capital cost required in the initial stages can be recovered from initial sales of the handbook. Experience demonstrates that such returns are achieved after one or two editions.

(f) Costing of Services and Handbook

With regard to the Information Referral Service it is intended, to produce a scale of fees for the provision of information by the ELC. A sliding scale is envisaged such that third-world organisations would pay at cost, and, in some cases, obtain the requested information free of charge. Organisations in the computerized files are also to receive reduced rates. A realistic costing of the enquiry service will await the restructuring of files. Similar considerations would also apply to the handbook, and a further funding proposal will be produced as this information becomes available.

* Sierra Club publish the World Directory of Environmental Organisations. It is proposed to avoid two publications in a similar vein by integrating the Sierra Club's distribution and marketing experience with the ELC's data base.

⁺ The Union of International Associations publish the Yearbook of International Organisations utilising the computer-based production and printing techniques proposed for the handbook.

APPENDIX 1

FOOTNOTES - See Appendix 2 for the full reference.

1. See project document UNEP No. RB 0303-75-01, p. 2-5. Also UNEP/GC/68, 1968, p. 26.
2. Cahusac 464 + ENDA 490 + ELC 3 = 957.
3. K. Kielan, communication, 28th October, 1976.
4. ICVA 784 + IIED 104 (estimate) + Les Amis de la Terre 100 (estimate including ICSU) + EEB 100 (estimate) = 1088.
5. ELC 6 + Israel (Knesseth Committee on Environment) 11 = 17.
6. ELC 3 + India coordinators GPF 158 + FEDEP 171 + IES 100 (estimate) + Marga Institute 211 = 643.
7. AEC 272.
8. ACF 230 + CEO (NZ) 156 + PNG 30 = 416.
9. Jishu Koza, communication, October 1976.
10. Environment Forum, communication.
11. Amigos 802 + Caribbean Conservation Association 100 (estimate including ICSU).
12. The difference of 104 is due to the unknown level of mailing by EEB, IIED, Les Amis de la Terre and returns direct to the ELC.
13. T. Lowi, 1974, p. 86.
14. This is derived as follows: total organisations mailed Profile Form - 5,842 + 765 new Eastern Europe contacts and 1,500 addresses from Profile Forms and lists = 8,107, minus 1,425 Profile Forms returned and included in the initial 5,842 above.
15. "A social organisation is a continuing system of differentiated and coordinated human activities utilizing, transforming and welding together a specific set of human, capital, ideational and natural resources into a unique problem-solving whole whose function is to satisfy particular human needs in interaction with other systems of human activities and resources in its particular environment." Union of International Associations, 1976, K 0160.
16. K. Krippendorf, 1975, p. 28.
17. At the very least a structure is an observed invariance in social events or behaviour. See J. Galtung, 1976b, p. 4.
18. There is considerable confusion between (organizational) purposes, objectives, policies and goals. The guiding distinction is that a purpose determines why an organization contrives to exist, an objective determines what it wants to accomplish, a policy determines how it carries out its activities in order to fulfil its purpose and achieve its objectives." Union of International Associations, 1976, K 0757.

19. H. Ozbekhan, 1969. Norms are "rules or standards which, in relation to specific values (or general ends), permit us to determine the legitimate value content of alternative valuations." p. 140. It is through "interconnections of norms and strategies that value extends its dominion, its guiding influence breaks through the boundaries of the purely mental act of aspiring and 'becomes translated into doing; namely? into concrete actions whose chains form strategies among' which choices, and tradeoffs, must be made, so that some optimality or some maximization inspired "by a higher principle than just "getting there" can be achieved, ibid, p. 132.
20. For example, the World Alliance of YMCAs pinpoints four channels through which involvement in environmental problems solving can occur. These are within the organisation; local community (outside YMCA); national level (outside YMCA); and international level (VS and voluntary organisations) (W 00229).
21. M. Pierini and Associates, 1975, p. 7.
22. MS. McDougal and J. Schneider, 1976, p. 178.
23. H.M. Scoble and L.S. Wiseberg, 1974, p. 13.
24. A. Judge and K. Skjelsbaek, 1974, p. 213.
25. K. Tsurumi, 1974, p. 29.
26. R. Bash, 1967.
27. L. Marx, 1970. "A Royal Commission was appointed, in Melbourne in 1870"... to inquire into and report upon the extent to which nuisance and injury to the public health is or may be occasioned by the pollution of the atmosphere or waters in and about, our said. City of Melbourne, whether from the carrying on of trades, businesses or manufactures ... the causes of such pollution and the best means of preventing same: and further to inquire into the objections ... affecting the "public health and the present sites of such trades ... the measures used to prevent (them) ... being offensive or injurious to health and the sufficiency or otherwise of such measures,"
Process Reports Papers presented to both Houses of Parliament,
2nd session 1879. vol. II, pp. 587-692.
28. B. Barrett, date unknown.
Final Report with Minutes of evidences Papers presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1871, vol. 111, pp. 303-350.
It seems that "noxious trades" in and around Collingwood, many run by corrupt Collingwood Councillors, were the main reason for the Commission being established. The Commissioners, inter alia, demanded "an end to river and air pollution,"
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APPENDIX 2. Sample Printouts

Some of the information in the following sample printout* is printed in numeric and alphabetic codes. Languages appear in alphabetic codes which are really abbreviations of the relevant languages. Subject-areas of environmental activity, type of environmental activity, membership type, the scope of an organisation and its category. Normally the interpretation of each code would be printed by the computer beside the code. To save space in this report, we have only printed the codes. The interpretations of the codes appearing in these printouts are given below.

LANGUAGE CODES:

EN - English
FR - French
HI - Hindi
PS - Persian
UR - Urdu
SV - Swedish

SCOPE CODES

0 - Local 5 - Transnational
2 - National 6 - Supranational
4 - International

CATEGORY CODES:

300 - Academic 40 - Affiliate
305 - Ad Hoc Campaign 42 - Individual
310 - Citizen Action 44 - Affiliate/Professional
315 - Education/Youth 46 - Affiliate/Professional /Individual
320 - Political 49 - Individual/Corporate/Affiliate
325 - Private
330 - Research
335 - Scientific

* Names of organisations are entered in two separate fields on the computerized record. One field is for an organisation's name in the original language, and the other is reserved for the English translation of that name. Where no English translation has been provided the original language name is entered in both fields. The English language field is then corrected accordingly when a translation becomes available. In ordinary retrieval both versions of the name are printed as shown on the sample printouts. For computer - produced address-lists, however, only the original language name is printed.

ACTIVITY CODES:

- 400 - Educational
- 405 - Influencing Policy/Legislative Decisions
- 410 - Meetings/Seminars/Conferences
- 415 - Monitoring Pollution
- 420 - Operational Projects
- 425 - Provision of Information
- 430 - Research
- 435 - Technical Assistance/Training
- 445 - Networking

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES:

- 1010 - Natural Resources
- 1021 - Mineral Resources
- 1580 - Health & Welfare
- 1670 - Public Cleansing
- 1700 - Habitat (Ecological Niche)
- 1921 - Soil Conservation
- 1930 - Soil Improvement
- 2010 - Rural Environment
- 2030 - Land Use
- 2155 - Urban Development
- 2190 - Experimental Human Settlements
- 2231 - Occupational Safety
- 2390 - National Parks & Protected Areas
- 2420 - Nature Conservation
- 2450 - Wildlife
- 2451 - Fauna
- 2452 - Flora
- 2481 - Arid Lands
- 2521 - Domestic Cattle Breeding
- 2550 - Endangered Species
- 2551 - Endangered Plants
- 2552 - Endangered Animals
- 2620 - Agriculture
- 2625 - Agricultural Land
- 2630 - Agricultural Machinery
- 2690 - Horticulture
- 2700 - Forestry
- 2710 - World Forest Cover
- 2711 - Afforestation & Reforestation
- 2760 - Animal Husbandry
- 2820 - Water Resources
- 2855 - Water
- 3100 - Architecture
- 3140 - Construction & Building Materials
- 3150 - Local Materials For Building
- 3170 - Construction Equipment

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES CONTD...

- 3330 - Housing Programmes
- 3510 - Historic Buildings
- 3720 - Fuel & Power
- 3743 - Nuclear Electric Power Generation
- 4020 - Forest Products
- 4113 - Agricultural Engineering
- 4120 - Automobile Engineering
- 4131 - Agricultural Industry - Food
- 4600 - Environmental Legislation
- 4710 - Pollution Control
- 4750 - Pollutant Effect on Man & Society
- 4940 - Air Pollution
- 4960 - Water Pollution & Contamination
- 5440 - Solid Wastes
- 6785 - Technology
- 6800 - Alternative Technologies
- 6980 - Environmental Information
- 7021 - Environmental Policy
- 7050 - Environmental Education & Training
- 7120 - Birds
- 7150 - Fish
- 9501 - Population
- 9502 - Food, Agriculture
- 9504 - Water Pollution
- 9505 - General Environmental Concern
- 9506 - Human Health & Wellbeing
- 9507 - Pollution
- 9509 - Noise Pollution
- 9510 - Technology & Industry
- 9511 - Transportation
- 9512 - Human Settlements & Habitats
- 9513 - Socio - Economic Aspects
- 9514 - Education, Training, Information
- 9516 - Energy
- 9524 - Climatology, Meteorology
- 9526 - Nuclear Power/Energy
- 9527 - Preservation
- 9537 - Village - Level Technologies
- 9570 - Organisations Who Hold / Sponsor Meetings & Conferences

INT'L UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (IUCN) 000700

UNION INT'L POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES, 000700

28, RUE DES UTTINS,

MORGES,

SWITZERLAND,

1110

TELEPHONE: 021-71-44-01,

CABLE UNICORN, MORGES

CONTACT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PURPOSES: DUNCAN POORE, ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL

DATE FOUNDED: 1948

DATE REC UPDATED: 10.76

LANGUAGE(S): EN FR SP

SALARIED STAFF: 27

NON-SALARIED STAFF:

STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTES:

NGO CATEGORY CODE(S): 325 345

NGO SCOPE CODE: 4

MEMBERSHIP: TYPE: 46

MEMBER COUNTRIES WITH ENVL ACTIVITY:

756

RELATIONS:

UN/INTERGOVT BODIES: UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, WMO, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, OAU, OAS,

INTL/REGIONAL BODIES: ICBP, IWRB, IFLA, IYF, IICA, CIPRA, FPS, ICCL, IUDZG, OPTIMA,

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES:

AIMS: ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVTS., NATIONAL INT'L
ORGS AND PERSONS CONCERNED WITH AND INTERESTED IN THE PROTECTION OF
NATURE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, PROMOTION OF AN EXTENSIVE
PROGRAMME OF EDUCATION AND INFORMATION; SPREAD OF NEW SCIENTIFIC
TECHNIQUES IN NATURE PROTECTION,

SUBJECT-AREA CODES: 9514 9505 2030 1010 2420 2450 2451 2452 2550 2552 2390

ACTIVITY CODES: 405 410 425

PROJECTS:

PLANNED PROJECTS: MARINE PROGRAMME, MIGRATORY SPECIES, TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS, THREATENED
PLANTS,

PUBLICATIONS:

BOOKS/REPTS/DOCUMENTS: YEARBOOK, REPORTS, NUMEROUS PUBLICATIONS,
NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES/NEWLETTERS: BULLETIN,
DIRECTORIES/CATALOGUES: WORLD DIRECTORY,
INFO CENTRE/LIBRARY: VAN TIEN HOVEN LIBRARY- NATURE CONSERVATION,

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APPENDIX 4

Bibliography

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

INTRODUCTION

TOPIC 1 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

Perceptions of the problems; Institutional responses and adaptations; The role of the United Nations system; Environment and development

TOPIC 2 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: CONCEPTS

NGO concepts and roles, goals, purposes and activities; Some NGO actors and models, national and international; emphasis on science and the environment

TOPIC 3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: STRUCTURES

Organizational considerations; Definitions and taxonomies; Functions, structures and networks

TOPIC 4 INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS

NGOs, IGOs and the United Nations system; Emphasis on UN-NGO relations concerning the environment

TOPIC 5 NGOS MID THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(See also Topic 1 for citations on environment and development; Topic 2 for NGO roles and concepts in general)

TOPIC 6 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

TOPIC 7 DIRECTORIES

INTRODUCTION

This Bibliography was prepared at the request of Peter Hayes,* Director of the Environment Liaison Centre, Nairobi, for use with the Centre's non-governmental organizations Profile Survey.. . .

The purpose of the Bibliography is to reveal the extent of publication of materials concerning the roles, structures and inter-relations of non-governmental organizations involved in global environmental issues, and to facilitate access to these materials. Because of the short time during which the Bibliography could be prepared, it was possible to consult only the major and most accessible sources. In addition, it was impossible to inspect every item, so that while we were already familiar with some of the material, the relevance of many citations was judged on the basis of the title or the known interests of the author.

Some shortcomings are bound to have resulted from these limitations, but we believe that, on the whole the present Bibliography fairly reflects the attention heretofore focused on NGOs in this vital sector.

The topic breakdown is essentially that indicated by Mr. Hayes for use with the Profile Survey, but also reflects the compiler's attempts to establish (a sometimes arbitrary) order on overlapping and interrelated materials. The user is advised that it may be necessary to consult more than a single topic in order to find all the material contained herein relevant to his or her specific interest.

A number of works cited deal with either non-governmental organizations or with various international environmental activities, but not with both. They were selected from a larger body of citations and included because of their importance to a full comprehension of the subject under study. There is, therefore, a wide range in the focus of the individual works cited.

For additional materials on environmental policy issues in general, the user may wish to consult the bibliography previously prepared by Linton K. Caldwell and Toufiq Siddiqi and updated just this year (November 1976). Titled Environmental Policy, Law and Administration: A Guide to advanced Study, it is a substantial work (over 6200 citations, including the supplement) organized into 12 major topics each with an exhaustive study outline cross-keyed to selected numbered citations. An author index to the entire work is included in the supplement.

Concerning environment and development, Environmental Aspects of Economic-Development in Less-Developed Countries: An Annotated Bibliography, prepared by Donn Block at OECD, is especially valuable.

* by Dennis Falck, at the Advanced Studies in Science, Technology and Public Policy, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, October, 1976.

Perhaps the most authoritative general bibliography on NGOs is that prepared by Anthony Judge and Kjell Skjelsbaek for the Yearbook of Internztional Organizations. These and other bibliographies are cited in our Topic 6.

Topic 7, "Directories", reveals the substantial work being done by the 'technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH) in New York, Their TAICH News, a newsletter, is included in this topic because of its frequent updates on non-profit NGOs in development activities. A number of other directories deal more specifically with organizations in environmental activities.

The directories indicate a proliferation over the past seven years of non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental problems, especially in the developing countries. Many of these organizations certainly have research and publication programs and may issue newsletters but these materials do not yet appear to be traceable through normal documentation sources. The indexing and availability of materials from these new organizations must be of great concern to everyone involved in research, policy, or administration in this area.

At the same time. It was not the purpose of this bibliography to cite works published by the various environmental or other NGOs, unless the works concern role, structure, or the relations of the organization with other organizations. An inspection of materials published by NGOs in global environmental action would reveal much, by inference, about their roles and relations, but such a listing is beyond our scope.

Many thanks to R. Axel Magnuson of the International Development Institute, Indiana University, for his excellent advice and comments on the study of non-governmental organizations, and to Richard A. Steel, IDI Librarian, for his assistance in tracing some of these materials.

Any errors or omissions in this work are solely the responsibility of the compiler. We welcome suggestions and comments from any source about the organization and contents of this Bibliography.

TOPIC 1 - INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

Perceptions of the problems;
Institutional responses and
adaptations. The Role of the
United Nations system;
Environment and development

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APPENDIX 5 - ACRONYMS

AEC	- Asia Environment Council
CESI	- Centre for Social and Economic Information (UN)
ECA	- Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
ECOSOC	- Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
EEB	- European Environmental Bureau
ELD	- Environment Liaison Board
ELC	- Environment Liaison Centre
ESCAP	- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific (UN)
FAO	- Food and Agricultural Organisation (UN)
FOE	- Friends of the Earth
IAEA	- International ATOMIC Energy Agency
IDRD	- International Bank for Reconciliation and Development
IIED	- International Institute for Environment and Development
INGO	- International Non-Governmental Organisation
IRPTC	- International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (UNEP)
ISMUN	- International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
ICSU	- International Council of Scientific Unions
ICVA	- International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IUCN	- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IYNGO	- International Youth NGOs
MNC	- Multinational Corporations
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisations
NIEO	- New International Economic Order
NRDC	- Natural Resources Defence Council (USA)
OPI	- Office of public Information (UN)
TNC	- Transnational Corporation
TNE	- Transnational Enterprise
UNCTAD IV	- 4th Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	- United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIC	- United Nations Information Centre

APPENDIX 6 - ORGANISATIONS BY PF & NF NUMBER

<u>PF/NF No.</u>	<u>Name of Cooperating Organisation</u>	<u>Country</u>
00007	Bureau Européen de l'Environnement	BELGIUM
00022	Philadelphia Bicycle Coalition	USA
00023	Environmental Defense Fund, N.York	USA
00027	Natural Resources Defense Council	USA
00038	Institute for the Future	USA
00039	Yough Environment Programme for West Africa	NIGERIA
00055	Project Jonah	N. ZEALAND
00060	International Development Research Centre	CANADA
00066	Friends of Earth	USA
00068	World wildlife Fund US Appeal	USA
00069	German Association for Mature Conservation	W. GERMANY
00070	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	SWITZERLAND
00071	Serengeti Research Institute	TANZANIA
00072	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya Association	KENYA
00074	International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements	FRANCE
00077	S.E. Asia Cultural Relations Group	
00079	International Union of Local Authorities	NETHERLANDS
00081	International Federation of Agricultural Producers	FRANCE
00086	Transnational Federation for Alternative Technologies	USA
00088	Ecology Program, University of Malaya	
00093	Science Council of Japan	JAPAN
00102	International Federation of Settlements & Neighbourhood Centres	NETHERLANDS
00105	Wildlife & Nature Protection Society of Ceylon	SRI LANKA
00109	Sinhala Institute of Culture	SRI LANKA
00116	The Tree Society of Sri Lanka	SRI LANKA
00118	Serendeeepam Community Development Project	SRI LANKA
00129	Ottawa Learner Centre	CANADA
00131	Future in our Hands	NORWAY
00135	Pollution Probe, Ottawa	CANADA
00148	Environment & Conservation Organisations Of N.Z.	N. ZEALAND
00152	Native Forests Action Council	N. ZEALAND
00162	Campaign for Non-Nuclear Futures	N. ZEALAND
00164	International Federation of Medical Students Assoc.	FINLAND
00169	National Council of Women	N. ZEALAND
00172	Institute of Chemistry	N. ZEALAND
00180	N.Z. Clear Air Society	N. ZEALAND
00181	N.Z. Association of Clerical Biochemists	N. ZEALAND
00186	N.Z. Cartographic Society	N. ZEALAND
00192	Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia	ZAMBIA
00193	N.Z. Committee of Ecology Action	N. ZEALAND
00197	National Council of Churches in N.Z.	N. ZEALAND
00207	U.N. Youth & Students Association	GAMBIA
00208	Gambia National Youth Organisation	GAMBIA
00211	Ghana Wildlife Society	GHANA
00216	Young Farmers Club	GHANA
00219	Serowe Brigades Development Trust	BOTSWANA

00220	Kweneng Rural Development Association	BOTSWANA
00225	International Union of Biological Sciences	FRANCE
00229	World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s	SWITZERLAND
00230	League of Red Cross Societies	SWITZERLAND
00231	Inter Environment Board	BELGIUM
00237	Swedish Guide & Scout Council	SWEDEN
00249	International Working Group on Soilless Culture	NETHERLANDS
00254	The Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature	SWEDEN
00260	The Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees	GREECE
00261	Federation for the Protection of animals	SWITZERLAND
00266	International Council of Scientific Onions	FRANCE
00285	International Council of Voluntary Agencies	SWITZERLAND
00286	Environment Liaison Board	SWITZERLAND
00317	Society for the Protection of the Environment	S. AFRICA
00332	Canberra & South East Region Environment Centre Inc.	AUSTRALIA
00336	Friends of the Earth (W. Australia)	AUSTRALIA
00337	Friends of the Earth (Australia)	AUSTRALIA
00354	Fraser Island Defense organisation	AUSTRALIA
00365	Australian Spaleological Federation	AUSTRALIA
00375	Conservation Society	U.K.
00379	Future Studies Centre	U.K.
00380	Mochudi Farmers Brigade	BOTSWANA
00381	Kgatlang Development Board	BOTSWANA
00384	Marine Biological Association of the U.K.	U.K.
00391	Transport and Environment Group	U.K.
00394	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	U.K.
00397	World Development Movement	U.K.
00399	Friends of the Earth	U.K.
00414	Norges Naturvernforbund	NORWAY
00415	Spanish Association for the Environment (AEORMA)	SPAIN
00447	Naturparken i Nordsjaelland	DENMARK
00451	International Foundation for Social Innovations	FRANCE
00460	Eurocean	MONACO
00464	Association for the Ecological Protection of Galicia	SPAIN
00479	Organisation for Information of Atomic Power	DENMARK
00483	Ecolos	U.K.
00485	The Ecumenical Development Week	SWEDEN
00495	Community Aid Abroad	AUSTRALIA
00499	Total Environment Centre	AUSTRALIA
00510	Federation of Free Workers	PHILIPPINES
00516	World Wildlife Fund	MALAYSIA
00524	National spiritual Assembly of Bahai	MALAYSIA
00544	Faculty of Architecture,	THAILAND
00552	Tasmanian Environment Centre	AUSTRALIA
00557	Action for World Development	AUSTRALIA
00559	N.S.W. Environment Centre	AUSTRALIA
00567	Australian Council for Balanced Development	AUSTRALIA
00572	Environmental Action	U.S.A.
00590	Wildlife & Bird of Paradise Sanctuary	P.N.G.
**00387	Professional Institutions Council for Conserv'n	U.K.

00593	S.Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation	P.N.G.
00600	National Christian Council of Sri Lanka	SRI LANKA
00618	National Heritage	SRI LANKA
00629	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda	UGANDA
00630	Les Amis de la Terre	FRANCE
00633	Friends of the Earth	THAILAND
00641	Australian Conservation Foundation	AUSTRALIA
00644	International Institute for Environment & Development	U.K.
00645/0	Green Peace Pacific	AUSTRALIA
00656	Development Workshop	IRAN
00662	Durgapur Environment Protection Programme	INDIA
00672	Jaycees International	U.S.A.
00675	Ecology Task Force	U.S.A.
00681	San Francisco Ecology Centre	U.S.A.
00689	Alberta Wilderness Association	CANADA
00691	Sierra Club of Ontario	CANADA
00692	Council for the Protection of Rural England	U.K.
00693	Project Jonah	FRANCE
00699	Highlanders New Life Society	INDIA
00705	Desholi Gram Swarajya Sarigh	INDIA
00721	Centre for International Development	FRANCE
00736	International Young future Friends	SWITZERLAND
00739	National Council of Women	U.K.
00753	Swaziland National Trust Commission	SWAZILAND
00765	Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council	KENYA
00790/5	Department of Zoology, Kenyatta University College.	KENYA
00806	Purari Action Group	P.N.G.
00815	Jishu Kiza Citizens Movement	JAPAN
00836	Botany Department, University of Nairobi	KENYA
00841	Sarvodaya, Kendra, Pindial	INDIA
00844	Mura Niketan	INDIA
00847	Parvtia Yuva Morcha	INDIA
00848	Gram Seva Samiti	INDIA
00852	Village Reconstruction Organisation	INDIA
00877	Haryan Sevak Sangh	INDIA
00908	Asia Environmental Council	THAILAND
00916	Scientific Committee on Problems of Environment	FRANCE
00929	Foratom	U.K.
00938	World Confederation of the Teaching Profession	SWITZERLAND
00959	Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi University	KENYA
01005	Friends of the Trees (Rajkot)	INDIA
01014	Indian Environmental Society	INDIA
01017	Nova 2,000 Consultants & Designers	INDIA
01029	Jaydev Mohanlal Dave	INDIA
01031	Central Food Technological Research Institute	INDIA
01041	Association Toulousaine d'Ecologie	FRANCE
01075	Lata Mahila Mangal Dal	INDIA
00174	Indian Social Institute	INDIA

01220	Granhi Peace Foundation	INDIA
01229	International Institute of Biological Husbandry	U.K.
01296	International Association of Agricultural Economy	U.S.A.
01303	The Soil Association	U.K.
01378	Pollution Probe Toronto	CANADA
01399/2	Karnatak State Board of Prevention & Control of Water Pollution	INDIA
01400	Progressive Students of Galfites	C. AMERICA
01417	Aktion Skane Miljo	SWEDEN
01457	Regional Association of Citizens Initiative'Group for Environmental Protection of Southern Upper Shine	DEM.R.G.
01462	Agenor	BELGIUM
01490	Team of Forest Botany & Nature Conservation	POLAND
01491	Environmental Research Association	PAKISTAN
01503	Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies	MEXICO
01508	Centre for Intergrative Studies	U.S.A.
01509	World Federalist Youth	U.S.A.
01511	International Coalition for Development Action	SWITZERLAND
01518/4	Khadi Village Industries Commission	INDIA
01673	Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility	CANADA
01674	Mercury Action Group of British Columbia	CANADA
01675	Nature Conservation Council	N. ZEALAND
01676	Friends of the Earth	N. ZEALAND
01677	Tanzanian National Parks	TANZANIA
01694	Société D'Etude/de Protection de la Nature	GUYANA

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