

Latest Additions to the International Institute for Sustainable Development Information Centre March 2004

Advancing assisted natural regeneration (ANR) in Asia and the Pacific.

Dugan, Patrick C.; Durst, Patrick B.; Ganz, David J.; McKenzie, Philip J.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations . Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok : FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 2003. v, 44 p.

Abstract: Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) is a forest rehabilitation technique based on the ecological principle of secondary succession. It utilizes natural processes and promotes the regeneration of indigenous species. Because ANR relies on natural processes, it is especially effective in restoring and enhancing biological diversity and ecological processes. FAO and partner organizations convened a workshop and study on ANR in the Philippines in April 2002 to highlight the potential and opportunities of ANR as a restoration strategy. The workshop discussions and presentations underscored the importance of ANR in the broader context of sustainable forest management and the potential for cost-effective rehabilitation of forestlands through more aggressive implementation of ANR. This publication includes selected papers dealing with the technical, environmental and social dimensions of ANR, as well as papers describing country initiatives.

Call No.: S - Environmental Management - Asia /DUG

/ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ /ASIA AND THE PACIFIC/ /BIODIVERSITY/

Agricultural landscape indicators : proceedings of the NIJOS/OECD Expert meeting, Oslo, Norway 7-9 October, 2002 [Electronic resource].

Norwegian Institute of Land Inventory. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

[s.l.] : NIJOS/OECD, 2002. Various

Abstract: The relationship with agriculture and landscape is a high priority in many OECD countries. Agriculture also plays a key role in shaping the landscape, especially as in most countries farming is the major user of land. In an international context agricultural landscapes are also attracting attention, for example, with the designation of cultural landscapes under the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1993, and the European Landscape Convention was signed in 2000. The challenge for policy makers, because landscapes are often not valued through markets, is to judge the appropriate provision of landscape and which landscape features society values and assess to what extent policy changes affect agricultural landscape. Against this background some OECD countries are developing indicators as a tool to track the current state and trends in agricultural landscapes. In an effort to advance the work on policy relevant agricultural landscape indicators the Norwegian Institute of Land Inventory (NIJOS), on behalf of the Agricultural Ministry, hosted and organised an expert meeting to further develop agricultural landscape indicators. This meeting was part of the OECD work on developing a set of agri-environmental indicators. A number of OECD Member countries have hosted Expert Meetings on specific agri-environmental issues, and it was with great pleasure that the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture could host an expert meeting The meeting, held in Oslo, took place 7th-9th October 2002, and included a one-day field trip to see examples of some of the values associated with agricultural landscapes and consider the

challenges look at some of the landscape values and their challenges and opportunities in the agricultural landscape around Oslo. It was attended by around 80 participants, drawn from 23 of the 30 OECD Member Countries in addition to one non-member nation. The meeting also involved several international organisations. Twenty-five different papers were presented at meeting. The countries that presented papers were; Australia, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. All the meeting documentation, presented in this publication, in addition to other relevant information, is also available on the OECD website at: <http://www.oecd.org/agr/env/indicators.htm>

Call No.: 07.05.02, 5EU, AGR, 2002

Online at: <http://webdomino1.oecd.org/comnet/agr/landscape.nsf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\AgLandIndicators.pdf /AGRICULTURE// /AGRICULTURAL LAND// /AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT// /LANDSCAPE PROTECTION// /INDICATORS// /MEASUREMENT// /CONFERENCE PAPERS/

Application of multi-criteria decision making to sustainable energy planning-A review [Electronic resource]. In: Renewable and sustainable energy reviews 8 (4, 2004) : 365-381

Pohekar, S. D.; Ramachandran, M.

Abstract: Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) techniques are gaining popularity in sustainable energy management. The techniques provide solutions to the problems involving conflicting and multiple objectives. Several methods based on weighted averages, priority setting, outranking, fuzzy principles and their combinations are employed for energy planning decisions. A review of more than 90 published papers is presented here to analyze the applicability of various methods discussed. A classification on application areas and the year of application is presented to highlight the trends. It is observed that Analytical Hierarchy Process is the most popular technique followed by outranking techniques PROMETHEE and ELECTRE. Validation of results with multiple methods, development of interactive decision support systems and application of fuzzy methods to tackle uncertainties in the data is observed in the published literature.

Call No.: S - Energy /POH

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\PohekarArticle.pdf /ENERGY MANAGEMENT// /ENERGY ECONOMICS// /MODELS// /UNCERTAINTY/

Application of the pressure-state-response framework to perceptions reporting of the state of the New Zealand environment [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of environmental management 70 (2004) : p.85-93

Hughey, Ken F. D.; Cullen, Ross; Kerr, Geoff N.; Cook, Andrew J.

Abstract: The Pressure-State-Response framework for environmental reporting was used as a basis to develop a long-term study of people's perceptions of the state of the New Zealand environment. A postal survey of 2000 people, randomly drawn from the New Zealand electoral roll was used to gather data-an effective response rate of 48% was achieved. A range of different resource sectors was examined. We report on New Zealand's air, native animals and plants, and marine fisheries, as well as New Zealand compared to other developed countries. Respondents generally considered that in terms of pressures, states and responses, New Zealand was performing better than other developed countries and that for the resources examined here overall performance was in the adequate to good range, except

for marine fisheries. The survey appears to be a useful tool for linking perceptions data into State of the Environment reporting. It also helps identify policy issues where perceptions do not match other scientific evidence or management initiatives. Such findings can be important for the successful implementation of policy measures.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\HugheyArticle.pdf
/FISHERY MANAGEMENT/ /FISHERY POLICY/ /SURVEYS/ /NEW ZEALAND/
/STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT /

Asking the right questions? : the future management of Canada's used nuclear fuel : discussion document 1.

Nuclear Waste Management Organization

Toronto, ON : Nuclear Waste Management Organization, 2003. 84, 84 p.

Abstract: The Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) is pleased to present this paper for public discussion and comment. This is the first of three discussion documents to be published as part of the NWMO study of approaches for the long-term management of Canada's used nuclear fuel. The key purpose of this paper is to invite comment on the issues to be raised and questions to be asked as the NWMO analyzes different management approaches.

Call No.: 08.11.03, NWMO, 2003

Online at: <http://www.nwmo.ca/>

/NUCLEAR FUELS/ /NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE/ /NUCLEAR SAFETY/ /WASTE
DISPOSAL/ /WASTE MANAGEMENT/ /CANADA/

Assessing the organizational impact of development cooperation : a case from agricultural R&D [Electronic resource].

Horton, Douglas; Mackay, Ronald.

International Service for National Agricultural Research

The Hague : International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), 1998. 23 p.

Abstract: This paper reports on an evaluation of the organizational impacts of the International Service for National Agricultural Research. ISNAR is a non-profit agency with a mandate is to strengthen national agricultural research organizations and systems. For the purposes of this study, organizational impacts are defined as the effects of ISNAR's activities and outputs on the external environment, organizational motivation and capacity of client organizations. The paper outlines the context and objectives of the evaluation and the conceptual framework developed for it. A set of component evaluation studies, data collection and analysis procedures and some salient findings are described. Overall results are contrasted with the initial evaluation objectives.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\HortonMackay.pdf
/ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE/ /EVALUATION/

Assisting the searcher : utilizing software agents for Web search systems [Electronic resource].

In: Internet research : electronic networking applications and policy 14 (1, 2004) : 19-33

Jansen, Bernard J.; Pooch, Udo.

Abstract: Much previous research on improving information retrieval applications has

focused on developing entirely new systems with advanced searching features. Unfortunately, most users seldom utilize these advanced features. This research explores the use of a software agent that assists the user during the search process. The agent was developed as a separate, stand-alone component to be integrated with existing information retrieval systems. The performance of an information retrieval system with the integrated agent was subjected to an evaluation with 30 test subjects. The results indicate that agents developed using both results from previous user studies and rapidly modeling user information needs can result in an improvement in precision. Implications for information retrieval system design and directions for future research are outlined.

Call No.: S - Information & Communications /JAN

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\JansenArticle.pdf
/COMPUTER PROGRAMS/ /INFORMATION RETRIEVAL/ /INTERNET/

Balancing trade and environment : an ecological reform of the WTO as a challenge in sustainable global governance [Electronic resource].

Santarius, Tilman ; Dalkmann, Holger; Steigenberger, Markus ; Vogelpohl, Karin.

Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

Wuppertal : Wuppertal Institute, 2004. 61 p.

Abstract: From 10 to 14 September 2003, the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiated over a further liberalization of world trade. A lot was at stake there for the environment. It is true that in the current round of negotiations the Doha Declaration has agreed certain points relating to the environment. But this should not conceal the fact that the WTO is still a long way from taking due account of ecological aspects in its policies. The present paper begins by analyzing the discussion on environmental issues within the WTO, which for more than ten years has been conducted mainly in its Committee on Trade and Environment. It is shown that many environmental effects of trade liberalization have not been discussed at all, that conflicts of interest among WTO member-states prevent any deep discussion, and that an ecological reform of the WTO has up to now stood no chance.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: http://www.wupperinst.org/globalisation/html/balancing_trade.html

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\balancing_trade.pdf
/TRADE/ /ENVIRONMENT/ /WTO/

Baselines for greenhouse gas reductions : problems, precedents, solutions [Electronic resource].

Chomitz, Kenneth M.

World Bank

[s.l.] : World Bank. Development Research Group, 1998. v, 61 p.

Abstract: It's important to establish the right degree of rigor in baselining. Overly lax baselines will threaten the system's credibility and usefulness, and shift rents from high quality providers to low quality providers of offsets. Overly stringent baselines will discourage valid projects and drive up project costs. The only 'magic bullet' for baselining is to set up a national or sectoral baseline, and define offsets against this baseline. A variant is to use facility-level prior output as a baseline, in a context where sectoral emissions are capped, and the caps are binding. (The US market for NOx and VOC offsets provides a precedent.) This will be difficult in most cases; in fact, joint implementation is a device for avoiding the difficulties of setting the sectoral or national caps. However, it is worth thinking

about: a) in EITs; b) where project-level interventions have sector-wide implications, as in the power sector and land-use sector. In these cases, calculations of sectoral-level baselines have to be performed anyway.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS
pdfs\BaselinesGHGReductions.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS/

Canada's ocean strategy : our oceans, our future [Electronic resource].

Fisheries and Oceans Canada . Oceans Directorate

Ottawa, ON : Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Oceans Directorate, 2002. vi, 30 p.

Abstract: Canada's Oceans Strategy is the Government of Canada's policy statement for the management of estuarine coastal and marine ecosystems. National in scope, Canada's Oceans Strategy sets out the policy direction for ocean management in Canada. The Oceans Act provides a framework for modern ocean management. The Act calls for the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to lead and facilitate the development of a national ocean management strategy. Canada's Oceans Strategy responds to this requirement, providing for an integrated approach to ocean management, coordination of policies and programs across governments, and an ecosystem approach. Canada's Oceans Strategy defines the vision, principles and policy objectives for the future management of Canada's estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems. Specifically, the Strategy supports policy and programs aimed at: Understanding and Protecting the Marine Environment; Supporting Sustainable Economic Opportunities; and providing International Leadership.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Fs23-116-2002E.pdf
/OCEANS/ /COASTAL FISHERY/ /COASTAL WATERS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /CANADA/

Canadian age trends and transitions to 2016 : how we are shaping our shared future.

Sauve, Roger.

People Patterns Consulting

Sooke, BC : People Patterns Consulting, 2003. 51 p.

Call No.: 14.01.01, 3CA, SAU, 2003

/POPULATION AGEING/ /POPULATION FORECASTS/ /AGE GROUPS/ /CANADA/

CIDA's sustainable development strategy : 2004-2006 : enabling change [Electronic resource].

Canadian International Development Agency

Ottawa, ON : Canadian International Development Agency, 2004. x, 77 p.

Abstract: This strategy describes how the Canadian International Development Agency intends to incorporate sustainable development principles and practices into its policies, programs and operations. The strategies must be reported on annually and updated every three years. This strategy sets out a number of key directions for the Agency to advance sustainable development, which will be revised and refined as part of the Government of Canada's International Policy Review now underway.

Call No.: 00.02.03, 3CA, CAN, SD, 2004_cida

Online at: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/sds>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\CIDASDS.pdf
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /PUBLIC POLICY/ /CANADA/ /SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CANADA) /AUDITOR GENERAL CANADA
/GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STRATEGIES

**Cities transformed : demographic change and its implications in the developing world :
executive summary .**

Montgomery, Mark R.; ed.; Stren, Richard; ed.; Cohen, Barney; ed.; Reed, Holly E.; ed.
National Research Council . Panel on Urban Population Dynamics

Washington, DC : National Academies Press, 2003. xvii, 8 p.

Abstract: Virtually all of the growth in the world's population for the foreseeable future will take place in the cities and towns of the developing world. Over the next twenty years, most developing countries will for the first time become more urban than rural. The benefits from urbanization cannot be overlooked, but the speed and sheer scale of this transformation present many challenges. A new cast of policy makers is emerging to take up the many responsibilities of urban governance - as many national governments decentralize and devolve their functions, programs in poverty, health, education, and public services are increasingly being deposited in the hands of untested municipal and regional governments. Demographers have been surprisingly slow to devote attention to the implications of the urban transformation. Drawing from a wide variety of data sources, many of them previously inaccessible, *Cities Transformed* explores the implications of various urban contexts for marriage, fertility, health, schooling, and children's lives. It should be of interest to all involved in city-level research, policy, planning, and investment decisions.

Call No.: S - Population /MON

Online at: <http://books.nap.edu/catalog/10693.html>

/POPULATION/ /POPULATION GROWTH/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/
/DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS/ /DEMOGRAPHY/ /URBAN AREAS/ /URBAN
POPULATION/ /URBANIZATION/

Civic entrepreneurship : a civil society perspective on sustainable development.

Banuri, Tariq; ed.; Najam, Adil; ed.; Odeh, Nancy; ed.

Stockholm Environment Institute United Nations Environment Programme Regional and
International Networking Group

Islamabad : Gandhara Academy Press, 2002. 7 volumes

Abstract: The role and impact of civic entrepreneurship in sustainable development was brought most clearly to light during the lead up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, through a unique inquiry, carried out at the behest of the United Nations Environment Programme. An initiative of the Ring (Regional and International Networking Group) of Sustainable Development Organisations (www.ring-alliance.org), coordinated by the Stockholm Environment Institute - Boston Center, this project brought together more than 350 individuals from more than 70 countries to identify successful examples of sustainable development in practice, to explain the nature of this success, and to outline what one could learn from these examples about the future of sustainable development. The resulting compilation of hundreds of stories and in-depth case studies is captured in the seven-volume book series, *Civic Entrepreneurship*.

Call No.: 05.03.07, BAN, Civ, 2002
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/
/ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /MARKET
STUDIES/ /NATURE CONSERVATION/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/
/NGOS/

Climate variability and change and sea-level rise in the Pacific islands region : a resource book for policy and decision makers, educators and other stakeholders.

Hay, et al., John E.

Japan South Pacific Regional Environment Programme . Ministry of the Environment
Apia : Japan. Ministry of the Environment. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme,
2003. xii, 92 p.

Abstract: This resource book reflects the four principal dimensions of the climate issue in the changing climate, the observed and potential impacts, and the two broad categories of policy responses and actions, namely mitigation and adoption.

Call No.: 16.04.01, CC, 7PAC, HAY, 2003
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /POLICY MAKING/ /ADAPTATION/ /PACIFIC ISLANDS/

A collaborative GIS method for integrating local and technical knowledge in establishing biodiversity conservation priorities [Electronic resource]. In: Biodiversity and conservation 13 (6, 2004) : 1195-1208

Balram, Shivanand; Dragicevic, Suzana ; Meredith, Thomas.

Abstract: Methods for establishing biodiversity conservation priorities are urgently required, as the number of species and habitats that are threatened increases relative to the material resources available for their conservation. The identification of priority areas demands the integration of biophysical data on ecosystems together with social data on human pressures and planning opportunities. But comprehensive and reliable data are rarely available to demarcate where the need for action is most urgent and where the benefits of conservation strategies can be maximized. Strategic conservation initiatives cannot wait for the creation of comprehensive databases. In order to fill the missing data gaps, the combined knowledge of local and technical experts can be used. This study presents a collaborative geographic information system (GIS) method for integrating the knowledge of local and technical experts with existing spatial environmental data to establish priority areas for biodiversity conservation. Procedures for structuring and framing the discussions, establishing assessment criteria, integrating knowledge with data, and building consensus are incorporated into the method. The method provides a novel cooperative mechanism to aid spatial knowledge management and inclusive biodiversity planning.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\BalramArticle.pdf
/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /BIODIVERSITY/ /NATURE
CONSERVATION/

The collapse of globalism : and the rebirth of nationalism [Electronic resource]. In: Harper's magazine 308 (1846, 2004) : 33-43

Saul, John Ralston.

Abstract: Ralston Saul attacks the extremist ideology that pushes unfettered market forces,

acting globally, as the indispensable basis of civil societies. What is needed now, he urges, is a return to the appropriate equilibrium between market forces and regulatory controls -- controls that can only come from the political will of nation-states.

Call No.: S - Economics /SAU

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\SaulArticle.pdf
/GLOBALIZATION//NATIONALISM/

Community landcare, the National Landcare Program and the landcare movement : the social dimensions of landcare [Electronic resource].

Cary, John; Webb, Trevor.

Australia . Department of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry. Bureau of Rural Sciences
Canberra : Australia. Dept. of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry Australia. Bureau of Rural
Sciences, 2000. ii, 28 p.

Abstract: This report, initiated by the National Landcare Program, provides the first real analysis of the social aspects of landcare and the key role it plays in changing attitudes and raising awareness of the importance of managing Australia's natural resources sustainably. The report is an important reference tool for planners and policy-makers and others interested in sustaining Australia's precious natural resource base.

Call No.: S - Rural Development /CAR

Online at:

<http://www.affa.gov.au/content/publications.cfm?Category=Social%20Sciences&ObjectID=84408EAA-21F4-4C1E-8FDE16E3AFF8AEE9>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\LandcareSocial.pdf
/AUSTRALIA//RURAL DEVELOPMENT//NATURAL RESOURCES//RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT//SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE/

A comparative analysis of corporate social responsibility awareness : Malaysian and Singaporean firms [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 109-123

Ramasamy, Bala; Ting, Hung Woan.

Abstract: With CSR receiving increasing public attention in Asia, researchers have referred to the level of corporate social disclosure as an indicator of corporate social responsibility (CSR) development. The authors of this paper depart from the use of disclosure method and determine the CSR awareness level from the perspective of one important set of stakeholders-employees. They also study the characteristics of organisations that exhibit different levels of awareness. The authors compare employees' perception of CSR awareness levels in local organisations operating in Malaysia and Singapore. The results show a low level of awareness in both countries, although Singaporean companies tend to exhibit a relatively higher level of awareness. However, no significant differences in CSR awareness is detected when differences in company size and sector are accounted for. The findings suggest that emphasis on CSR education, particularly the impact on financial performance, is necessary in both countries.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\RamasamyArticle.pdf

Corporate codes of conduct : self-regulation in a global economy [Electronic resource].

Jenkins, Rhys.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development . Technology, Business and Society Programme

Geneva : United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, UNRISD, ix, 33 p.
Abstract: The 1990s saw a proliferation of corporate codes of conduct and an increased emphasis on corporate responsibility. These emerged in the aftermath of a period that saw a major shift in the economic role of the state, and in policies toward transnational corporations (TNCs) and foreign direct investment. Whereas in the 1970s many national governments had sought to regulate the activities of TNCs, the 1980s was a decade of deregulation and increased efforts to attract foreign investment. A similar trend occurred at the international level, where efforts at regulation had been unsuccessful. It is in this context that the recent wave of voluntary codes of conduct must be situated. US companies began introducing such codes in the early 1990s, and the practice spread to Europe in the mid-1990s. Voluntary codes of conduct range from vague declarations of business principles applicable to international operations, to more substantive efforts at self-regulation. They tend to focus on the impact of TNCs in two main areas: social conditions and the environment. A variety of stakeholders, including international trade union organizations, development and environmental NGOs and the corporate sector itself have played a role in the elaboration of codes of conduct for international business.

Call No.: S - Business, Industry /JEN

Online at:

[http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/E3B3E78BAB9A886F80256B5E00344278?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/E3B3E78BAB9A886F80256B5E00344278?OpenDocument)

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Jenkins.pdf
/BUSINESS/ /REGULATIONS/ /CORPORATIONS/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/ /CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY/

Corporate social and environmental responsibility : selected sources of information [Electronic resource].

Pino, Renato Alva.

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Geneva : UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, NGLS, 2002. p. 131-211

Abstract: This third section of the Development Dossier provides sources of further information, including a bibliography and a number of related websites.

Call No.: S - Business, Industry /PIN

Online at: <http://www.unsystem.org/ngls/Section%20III.pdf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Pino.pdf
/BUSINESS/ /REGULATIONS/ /CORPORATIONS/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /BIBLIOGRAPHIES/ /CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY/

Corporate social responsibility in Europe and Asia : critical elements and best practice [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 31-47

Welford, Richard.

Abstract: This paper maps out 20 elements of corporate social responsibility (CSR) that businesses can adopt. The elements are based on international conventions, codes of conduct and industry best practice. The usefulness of the elements is tested in a survey of the written policies of companies in 12 countries in Europe and Asia. Results point to an emphasis on

internal aspects of CSR and supply chain management. However, wider ethical, accountability and citizenship aspects of CSR are less well developed, and the paper points to a need for more action from the business community in this respect. With respect to many elements, Asian companies seem to be doing less than are European companies. However, there are some notable exceptions to this when it comes to elements associated with trade. Moreover, some significant differences in priorities can, in part, reflect issues that are identified as more important in specific countries. Although European companies are usually ahead of Asian companies with respect to their CSR agendas, there is great scope for companies to learn from each other.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\WelfordArticle.pdf

Corporate social responsibility reporting in Malaysia : progress and prospects [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 125-136

Thompson, Paul; Zakaria, Zarina.

Abstract: There is a conventional wisdom in business that companies can ill afford to be socially responsible. It is believed that such behaviour incurs costs with no corresponding financial return and that, therefore, to maximise profit and optimise shareholder value companies are best advised to just get on with the task of making money, legally, and pay little attention to wider social responsibility. There is evidence that this conventional wisdom is being turned on its head and that companies will benefit not only from being socially responsible but also from being able to demonstrate convincingly that they are socially responsible through communicating to stakeholders their commitment to, and record on, corporate social responsibility (CSR). A number of North American and Northern European companies have recognised this and accordingly engage in corporate social responsibility reporting (CSSR). In this paper the authors assess the state of CSSR in Malaysia. They do so by scrutinising, using content analysis, the social and environmental disclosures found in the annual reports of Malaysia's 250 largest companies. They go on to investigate further one aspect of CSSR: namely, corporate environmental reporting (CER). The results reveal that CSRR in general and CER in particular are in their infancy in Malaysia. The authors go on to discuss reasons for the apparent low level of CER, making reference to the lack of government and public pressure, lack of perceived benefits and the widely held view that companies do not significantly impact on the environment.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\ThompsonArticle.pdf

A decision matrix approach to evaluating the impacts of land-use activities undertaken to mitigate climate change [Electronic resource]. In: Climatic change 63 (3, 2004) : 247-257

Kueppers, Lara; Baer, Paul; Harte, John; Haya, Barbara; Koteen, Laura E.; Smith, Molly E.

Abstract: Land-use activities that affect the global balance of greenhouse gases have been a topic of intense discussion during ongoing climate change treaty negotiations. Policy mechanisms that reward countries for implementing climatically beneficial land-use practices have been included in the Bonn and Marrakech agreements on implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. However some still fear that land-use projects focused narrowly on carbon gain will result in socioeconomic and environmental harm, and thus conflict with the explicit sustainable development objectives of the agreement. We propose a policy tool, in the form of a multi-attribute decision matrix, which can be used to evaluate potential and completed

land-use projects for their climate, environmental and socioeconomic impacts simultaneously. Project evaluation using this tool makes tradeoffs explicit and allows identification of projects with multiple co-benefits for promotion ahead of others. Combined with appropriate public participation, accounting, and verification policies, a land-use activity decision matrix can help ensure that progressive land management practices are an effective part of the solution to global climate change.

Call No.: S - Climate Change /KUE

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\KueppersArticle.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /LAND USE/ /TRADE OPPORTUNITIES/ /MARKETING/
/CARBON DIOXIDE/ /KYOTO PROTOCOL/

Declining temporal effectiveness of carbon sequestration : implications for compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [Electronic resource]. In: Climatic change 63 (3, 2004) : 259-290

Harvey, L. D. Danny.

Abstract: Carbon sequestration is increasingly being promoted as a potential response to the risks of unrestrained emissions of CO₂, either in place of or as a complement to reductions in the use of fossil fuels. However, the potential role of carbon sequestration as an (at-least partial) substitute for reductions in fossil fuel use can be properly evaluated only in the context of a long-term acceptable limit (or range of limits) to the increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentration, taking into account the response of the entire carbon cycle to artificial sequestration. Under highly stringent emission-reduction scenarios for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, 450 ppmv CO₂ is the equivalent, in terms of radiative forcing of climate, to a doubling of the pre-industrial concentration of CO₂. It is argued in this paper that compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (henceforth, the UNFCCC) implies that atmospheric CO₂ concentration should be limited, or quickly returned to, a concentration somewhere below 450 ppmv. A quasi-one-dimensional coupled climate-carbon cycle model is used to assess the response of the carbon cycle to idealized carbon sequestration scenarios. The impact on atmospheric CO₂ concentration of sequestering a given amount of CO₂ that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, either in deep geological formations or in the deep ocean, rapidly decreases over time. This occurs as a result of a reduction in the rate of absorption of atmospheric CO₂ by the natural carbon sinks (the terrestrial biosphere and oceans) in response to the slower buildup of atmospheric CO₂ resulting from carbon sequestration. For 100 years of continuous carbon sequestration, the sequestration fraction (defined as the reduction in atmospheric CO₂ divided by the cumulative sequestration) decreases to 14% 1000 years after the beginning of sequestration in geological formations with no leakage, and to 6% 1000 years after the beginning of sequestration in the deep oceans. The difference (8% of cumulative sequestration) is due to an eflux from the ocean to the atmosphere of some of the carbon injected into the deep ocean. The coupled climate-carbon cycle model is also used to assess the amount of sequestration needed to limit or return the atmospheric CO₂ concentration to 350-400 ppmv after phasing out all use of fossil fuels by no later than 2100. Under such circumstances, sequestration of 1-2 Gt C/yr by the latter part of this century could limit the peak CO₂ concentration to 420-460 ppmv, depending on how rapidly use of fossil fuels is terminated and the strength of positive climate-carbon cycle feedbacks. To draw down the atmospheric CO₂ concentration requires creating negative emissions through sequestration of CO₂ released as a byproduct of the production of gaseous fuels from biomass primary energy. Even if fossil fuel emissions fall to zero by 2100, it will be difficult to create a large enough negative emission using biomass

energy to return atmospheric CO₂ to 350 ppmv within 100 years of its peak. However, building up soil carbon could help in returning CO₂ to 350 ppmv within 100 years of its peak. In any case, a 100-year period of climate corresponding to the equivalent of a doubled-CO₂ concentration would occur before temperatures decreased. Nevertheless, returning the atmospheric CO₂ concentration to 350 ppmv would reduce longterm sea level rise due to thermal expansion and might be sufficient to prevent the irreversible total melting of the Greenland ice sheet, collapse of the West Antarctic ice sheet, and abrupt changes in ocean circulation that might otherwise occur given a prolonged doubled-CO₂ climate. Recovery of coral reef ecosystems, if not already driven to extinction, could begin.

Call No.: S - Climate Change /HAR

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\HarveyArticle.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /CARBON DIOXIDE/ /KYOTO PROTOCOL /CARBON
SEQUESTRATION /UNFCCC

Defending interests : public-private partnerships in WTO litigation.

Shaffer, Gregory C.

Washington, DC : Brookings Institution Press, 2003. xiv, 227 p.

Abstract: This book examines the growing interaction between private enterprises and public officials to challenge foreign trade barriers. Building on more than one hundred interviews with former and current trade officials and private attorneys in the United States and Europe, Gregory Shaffer calls attention to the ways in which well-organized private parties are using the World Trade Organization's legal system to advance their own commercial ambitions, and how public officials increasingly are dependent on their assistance.

Call No.: 09.05.06, SCH, 2003

/WTO/ /FOREIGN TRADE/ /FOREIGN TRADE POLICY/ /TRADE POLICY/ /PUBLIC
SECTOR/ /PRIVATE SECTOR/ /PARTNERSHIP/

Defining social catchments in non-metropolitan Australia [Electronic resource].

Hugo, Graeme; Smailes, Peter; Macgregor, Colin; Fenton, Mark; Brunckhorst, David.
Australia . Bureau of Rural Sciences

Canberra : Australia. Bureau of Rural Sciences, 2001. iv, 54 p.

Abstract: Traditionally, administrative units such as local government areas have formed the basic spatial units for planning in non-metropolitan Australia. While such units will always remain important to the administration of services and infrastructure provision, there has long been a questioning of the meaningfulness that such administrative boundaries have to wider social, economic and environmental planning. The principal aim of the discussion paper was to: Present a review of recent thinking and knowledge about social catchments in non-metropolitan Australia. It was recognised from the outset that any definitions or methodologies that are developed, must recognise the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) which is the geographical classification used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and many other organisations for the collection, processing and analysis of statistical data. The paper begins by briefly discusses Central Place Theory and the Gravity Modelling approach to defining social catchments, which in many ways provides a theoretical underpinning for an examination of social catchments. It then draws upon the work of the three contemporary Australian research groups who have all approached the question of defining social catchments differently. Two have used intensive primary data collection methods while the third has utilised secondary data and statistical methods to

define these areas. It is acknowledged that Geographical Information Systems (GIS), with its capacity for very rapid storage, retrieval and analysis of vast quantities of individual and small area data, has the capacity to integrate a broad range of data and spatial analysis methods to define social catchments. The paper concludes by suggesting there is a need to develop a nested hierarchy of social catchments for social, economic and community planning in non-metropolitan areas; one that is flexible, complements the existing ASGC structure, but ultimately utilises spatial units which are most meaningful and relevant to particular situations.

Call No.: S - Rural Development /HUG

Online at:

<http://www.affa.gov.au/content/publications.cfm?Category=Social%20Sciences&ObjectID=BF178AA5-F912-434C-9DF831278CC112B5>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\social_catch.pdf
/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /RURAL COMMUNITIES/ /RURAL AREAS/ /AUSTRALIA/
/INDICATORS/ /HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS/

Developing pro-poor markets for environmental services in the Philippines [Electronic resource].

Rosales, Rina Maria P.

International Institute for Environment and Development . Environmental Economics Programme

London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2003. 99 p.

Abstract: This study reviews the various initiatives in the Philippines to develop markets for different types of environmental service, and also discusses the institutional support mechanisms that have emerged. It identifies a number of market initiatives already in operation, mostly in the form of entrance fees to national parks, but shows that for other types of environmental service, much preparatory work for market development has been done, including valuation studies and proposals for payment mechanisms. Government involvement has been key to market development in the Philippines but there have also been some community based initiatives. The study tests a framework for evaluating and monitoring markets for environmental services in two cases: a protected area and a Department of Energy reforestation and environmental management fund. The conclusion drawn is that environmental investments are unlikely to be made unless the basic social needs of communities are met.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: <http://www.iied.org/eep/pubs/documents/MES3.pdf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\MES3.pdf
/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /PHILIPPINES/

Does training influence outcomes of organizations? : some Australian evidence [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of management development 23 (2, 2004) : 119-123

Savery, Lawson K.; Luks, J. Alan.

Abstract: From previous research it appears that training of employees is strongly related to profit. The Australian Government collected data on approximately 10,000 registered small and medium enterprises conducting business in four studies over a four-year period. A panel of 3,867 firms were measured over the four years and the influence of strategic decisions made in year one (such as increase production) could be plotted on how they inclined

decisions on other issues such as training. It seems that the amount of training is an important precursor for firms who wish to improve their productivity. Those firms who have desired to increase production in the following three years are also more likely to be involved in training whilst those who have decided to reduce their production levels tend to reduce their levels of training.

Call No.: S - Education, Training /SAV

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\SaveryArticle.pdf
/TRAINING/ /TRAINING METHODS/ /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /AUSTRALIA/
/PRODUCTIVITY/

Eco-efficiency and beyond : towards the sustainable enterprise.

Seiler-Hausmann, Jan-Dirk; ed.; Liedtke, Christa; ed.; von Weizsäcker, Ernst Ulrich; ed.
Sheffield : Greenleaf Publishing, 2004. 248 p.

Abstract: Business-as-usual, it is widely accepted, will exceed the Earth's carrying capacity in an alarmingly short space of time. In simple terms, we need to learn to use the world's rapidly depleting resources in a significantly more efficient manner. Practical and readily adopted solutions are needed now. Eco-efficiency-or 'produce more with less'-is achieved when goods and services satisfy human needs, increase the quality of life at competitive prices and when environmental impacts and resource intensity are decreased to a degree that keeps them within the limits of Earth's expected carrying capacity. Eco-efficiency-a term first proposed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development in 1992-is a management approach that allows businesses to carry out environmental protection measures from a market-oriented point of view, with the aim of illustrating that ecology and the economy do not need to be a contradiction. Indeed, eco-efficiency has been portrayed as a win-win-for both business and the environment. This book, which developed out of two conferences on eco-efficiency held in Düsseldorf in 1998 and 2001, is edited by Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker and his team from the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, one of the world's leading research programmes on resource productivity. The aim is not simply to explain the past and present of eco-efficiency but to look forward to and encourage a future where the comprehensive take-up of the concept by business, government and consumers could lead to innovation on a grand scale and the possibility of a giant leap beyond towards overall sustainability.

Call No.: 12.04.01, SEI, 2004

/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /BUSINESS/ /LIFE CYCLE/ /PRODUCTION/
/INNOVATIONS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /GERMANY/

**The economic analysis of commodity systems : extending the Policy Analysis Matrix . In:
Agricultural systems 55 (2, 1997) : 323-345**

Kydd, Jonathan; Pearce, Richard; Stockbridge, Michael.

Abstract: In a context in which the framework of economic policy is changing radically, the objective of agricultural research programmes should be to support the development of systems which look likely to be 'winners' in the future. The Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM) framework permits sensitivity analysis in which an inventory of possible 'feasible' technological developments may be examined for their impact on the underlying comparative advantage (implicitly, the longer-run competitive advantage) of the system. This is a fruitful procedure for the integration of technological and economic analysis, and can make a substantial contribution to the identification of 'best-bet' lines of technological development.

This paper begins with a brief account of the role and usefulness of the PAM, a relatively straightforward logical framework for policy analysis, from which a range of 'policy indicators' may be estimated. The most important of these indicators is the Domestic Resource Cost (DRC) ratio, an approximate indicator of the 'underlying comparative advantage' of a commodity system, a characteristic which may be obscured by an overlay of policy interventions and 'market failures'. The paper then explores two areas in which the use of the PAM can be extended. First, it examines the possibilities offered by the application of 'new institutional economics' (NIE) in a PAM context to changing rural market conditions precipitated by withdrawal of the state. Second, the paper reviews how PAM may be modified to incorporate environmental costs and benefits, and so address more adequately the sustainability of commodity systems.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /KYD
/POLICY MAKING/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /ECONOMIC MODELS/ /AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /INDICATORS/ /MODELS/

The economic value of water quality.

Bergstrom, John C.; ed.; Boyle, Kevin J.; ed.; Poe, Gregory L.; ed.
Cheltenham : Edward Elgar, 2001. xiv, 173 p.

Abstract: The authors of this in-depth study describe the theory and techniques that can be applied to the specific case of valuing potable water provided by groundwater supplies. The theory and techniques can be extended to valuing drinking water provided by surface water supplies, and also to valuing alternative levels of water quality. The theory and case studies discussed in the book suggest that important determinants of the economic value of water quality include: the probability of contamination measured objectively and subjectively, information on actual levels of contamination in household water supplies, socioeconomic characteristics of households, and the extent to which the values of water quality people hold include non-use components. The case study results also suggest that empirical valuation results are sensitive to study design effects such as the particular statistical technique used to estimate mean or median values. These results suggest that estimating water quality values using benefits transfer techniques is problematic, but perhaps feasible with improved data and valuation models.

Call No.: 17.05.05, 3US, BER, 2001
/WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER QUALITY/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /ECONOMIC
ASPECTS/ /DRINKING WATER/ /UNITED STATES/

Economics of knowledge.

Foray, Dominique.
Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2004. xii, 275 p.

Abstract: The economics of knowledge is a rapidly emerging subdiscipline of economics that has never before been given the comprehensive and cohesive treatment found in this book. Dominique Foray analyzes the deep conceptual and structural transformation of our economic activities that has led to a gradual shift to knowledge-intensive activities. This transformation is the result of the collision of a longstanding trend--the expansion of knowledge-based investments and activities--with a technological revolution that radically altered the production and transmission of knowledge and information. The book focuses on the dual nature of the economics of knowledge: its emergence as a discipline (which Foray calls "the economics of knowledge") and the historical development of a particular period in

the growth and organization of economic activities ("the knowledge-based economy"). The book, which alternates between analysis of the economic transformation and examination of the tools and concepts of the discipline, begins by discussing "knowledge" as an economic good and the historical development of the knowledge-based economies. It then develops a conceptual framework for considering the issues raised. Topics considered in the remaining chapters include forms of knowledge production, codification and infusion, incentives and institutions for the efficient production of knowledge (including discussions of private markets and "open" sources), and knowledge management as a new organizational capability. Finally, the book addresses policy concerns suggested by the uneven development of knowledge across different sectors and by the need to find ways of reclaiming the public dimension of knowledge from an essentially privatized knowledge revolution.

Call No.: 12.04.00, FOR, 2004

/KNOWLEDGE/ /MANAGEMENT/ /INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/

Economics of the environment in China.

Warford, Jeremy J.; ed.; Yining, Li; ed.

China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development .

Environmental Economics Working Group

Boyd, MA : Aileen International Press, 2002. xiii, 219 p.

Abstract: This volume provides summaries of some of the key activities that have occupied the attention of the Environmental Economics Working Group of the CCICED of the ten years since its inception in 1992. The studies reported here however represent just the tip of an iceberg, as the actual work involved an extensive series of workshops, training courses, meetings and field work that took place in various parts of China.

Call No.: 03.01.02, 4CN CCICED, WAR, 2002

/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/
/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION/ /ECONOMIC THEORY/

The edge of Africa.

Ward, Carlton; Lee, Michelle; Dallmeier, Francisco; Alonso, Alfonso; .

Smithsonian Institution . Monitoring and Assessment of Biodiversity Program

Irvington, NY : Hylas Publishing, 2003. 317 p. (chiefly photographs)

Abstract: "Published in association with the Smithsonian's Biodiversity Group, Edge of Africa is a visual feast of astonishing wildlife photography. Photographer Carlton Ward has spent six months stationed in a complex in Gabon. He spent the whole time capturing, photographing and releasing animals, with astonishing results. Many of the creatures have been photographed up close against a black background, which gives quite astonishing detail and clarity. Many of the creatures he worked with are extremely rare, and some have never been photographed before. Using an extremely complicated technique that involves setting up a camera equipped with a motion detector along a beaten path, Carlton was able to capture some unique results. The shots that worked -- one in every twenty rolls -- are incredible. There is only one other camera set-up like this in the world. There is also a collection of shots that are extremely unusual -- a hippo in the sea, is one example, and is a shot that Carlton had to wait for hours to get. What is unique about Gabon is the incredible diversity of life that exists there, it is as dense as any part of the planet, and serves, in ecological terms as a perfect example of how industry can work to the very best practice. The whole Gabon

Diversity project is sponsored by Shell, who drill for oil in the area, and yet are doing so in a manner that actually protects the local wildlife, rather than endangers it. Their methods could and should serve as a model for industries in all other parts of the globe." -- Publisher.

Call No.: 07.09.01, 2GA, WAR, 2003

/GABON/ /PHOTOGRAPHY/ /PHOTOGRAPHS/ /WILD ANIMALS/ /ENDANGERED SPECIES/ /FLORA/ /FAUNA/

Eliminating child labour from the Sialkot soccer ball industry : two industry-led approaches [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 101-107

Hussain-Khaliq, Sehr.

Abstract: As supply chain issues become increasingly important in the debate on business and human rights there is a growing need to identify and analyse industry-led approaches to these controversial issues. In this paper the author presents a case study of two industry-led responses. One of these is an industry-wide monitoring programme in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation; the other is a policy by a single company, Saga Sports (the world's largest manufacturer of hand-stitched footballs), to eliminate child labour by eliminating outsourcing. The author raises a number of issues, including the value of the export-led social consciousness on child labour issues in the industry, the difference between child labour and child work and the significance of a more 'ethical' industry approach for the livelihoods of the people in the area.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Hussain-KhaliqArticle.pdf

Environmental effects of ozone depletion and its interactions with climate change : 2002 assessment [Electronic resource].

United Nations Environment Programme Center for International Earth Science Information Network United States Global Change Research Program
New York : UNEP / CIESIN, 2003. xii, 181 p.

Abstract: The four earlier assessments on Environmental Effects of Ozone Depletion, between 1989 and 1998, dealt almost exclusively with increasing ultraviolet radiation and its impacts. The present assessment gives an update on these same problems, but with a special emphasis on the interactions with climate change, at the request of the 11th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and climate change are dealt with in separate international conventions. Although both processes are aspects of global atmospheric change, the measures needed for phasing out ozone depleting chemicals and for limiting the increasing greenhouse effect are distinctly different. Even if separated in this fashion, it is becoming increasingly clear that the two processes have many interactions. For the time period that these two threats co-exist, there is a strong likelihood that their interactions will have consequences for the environment. Some of these interactions take place within the atmosphere and influence the UV radiation reaching the earth's surface, resulting in effects on health, ecosystems and materials. In other cases, a particular effect of UV radiation, e.g., on phytoplankton in the oceans, may even play a role in the large-scale interactions between climate change and ozone depletion. In addition, a specific biological system or material may be affected by increased UV radiation in combination with rising temperatures, changing precipitation or other aspects of climate change; these various factors may interact with each other in an additive, antagonistic or synergistic way. Climate models

that simulate future ozone levels have improved but still remain highly uncertain. Several models predict delays in recovery of the ozone layer, ranging from almost zero to a decade or more or even to further ozone depletion late in the century. This calls for an analysis of the consequences of a prolonged period of increased UV -B radiation on health and the environment.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: http://www.gcric.org/OnLnDoc/pdf/unep_ozone2002.pdf

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\unep_ozone2002.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /OZONE DEPLETION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/
/ATMOSPHERE/ /MODELS/

The environmental performance of public procurement : issues of policy coherence [Electronic resource].

Johnstone, Nick; Delecourt, Carrie; de Tilly, Soizick.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2003. 235 p.

Abstract: Many OECD Member country governments have introduced programs and policies to improve the environmental characteristics of their procurement. However, the links between such policies and other areas of public policy remain under-explored. This book places "greener public purchasing" programs and policies in the broader policy context - including links with general environmental policy, public expenditure management and legal framework for public procurement.

Call No.: 11.01.01, OECD, Env, 2003

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Procurement.pdf
/GOVERNMENT PURCHASING/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /GOVERNMENT
POLICY/ /OECD COUNTRIES/

Environmental regulation and development : a cross-country empirical analysis [Electronic resource]. In: Oxford development studies 29 (2, 2001) : 173-187

Dasgupta, Susmita; Mody, Ashoka; Roy, Subhendu; Wheeler, David.

Abstract: This paper develops comparative indices of environmental policy and performance for 31 countries, using a quantified analysis of reports prepared for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In cross-country regressions, we find a very strong, positive association between our indicators and the level of economic development, particularly when the latter is adjusted for purchasing power parity. Our results suggest a characteristic progression in the development process, from protection of natural resources to regulation of water pollution and, finally, air pollution control. They also highlight the importance of institutional development, with significant roles for degree of private property protection, effectiveness of the legal/judicial system and efficiency of public administration. Controlling for these variables, "Green" sector indices should be positively correlated with: (1) rural population density; and (2) agricultural and forest production share of national output. "Brown" sector indices should be positively correlated with: (1) particular focus on public health, indexed by life expectancy; (2) urban share of total population; (3) urban population density; and (4) manufacturing share of national output. Our analysis of overall regulatory performance reveals strong cross-country associations with income per capita, security of property rights, and general development of the legal and regulatory system. Surprisingly, however, we find only insignificant or perverse associations with

degree of popular representation and freedom of information. For both the Green and Brown indices, performance is again strongly associated with income per capita, freedom of property and (in small samples) measures of regulatory efficiency. The two specifically rural sector variables (population density; proportion of GDP in agriculture and forestry) are only weakly associated with the Green index. The fit is much better for the Brown index: degree of urbanization, population density and manufacturing share in GDP all have the expected signs and relatively high significance. Life expectancy as a proxy for public health priority has no independent effect. In summary, our findings suggest that a detailed, quantified analysis of the UNCED reports can yield comparable and plausible indices of environmental policy performance across countries. Cross-country variations in our environmental index are explained well by variations in income per capita, degree of urbanization and industrialization, security of property rights and general administrative efficiency.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /DAS

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Dasgupta.pdf
/ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/

Environmental reporting and firm performance : evidence from Thailand [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 137-149

Connelly, J. Thomas; Limpaphayom, Piman.

Abstract: The Porter hypothesis posits that a properly designed environmental standard can enhance productivity and competitiveness. Using a unique data set from the Thailand Institute of Directors' Corporate Governance Benchmarking Survey, this study provides indirect support to the Porter hypothesis. Specifically, the empirical results reveal that there is no significant relation between environmental reporting and accounting performance, suggesting that disclosure of good environmental policies does not negatively affect short-term profitability. However, there is a significant positive, non-linear relation between environmental reporting and market valuation. This result implies that reporting of good environmental policies affects long-term performance but that the marginal positive effect on firm value declines at high levels, indicating an optimal level of environmental reporting. The results highlight the complexity of the relation between socially responsible actions and firm performance. The finding also indirectly supports the Porter hypothesis that an optimally designed regulatory standard can increase competitiveness and maximise shareholder wealth.

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ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\ConnellyArticle.pdf

Equity, efficiency, and identity : grounding the debate over population and sustainability [Electronic resource]. In: Population research and policy review 23 (1, 2004) : 55-71

Ratner, Blake D.

Abstract: If social scientists are to provide a more useful contribution to international debates over population and environment, we must find ways to combine the insights of our competing theoretical traditions. Political economy, rational choice, and cultural institutionalist perspectives are each associated with a different assessment and characterization of the population "problem", as well as divergent strategies of response, prioritizing in turn the goals of equity, efficiency, and cultural identity. The principal argument of this paper is that these three perspectives, and the goals which they embody, are like the three legs of a stool; none is sufficient and each is necessary to uphold socially

acceptable responses to population growth in the context of broader challenges of sustainability. Each perspective is reviewed in turn, distinguishing narrow and polarizing applications that trivialize the way social and economic systems rely on the natural environment from applications that are useful in fashioning a more integrated approach. The paper concludes with reflections on how this approach may support and enrich a focus on sustainable livelihoods in development planning.

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ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\RatnerArticle.pdf
/DEVELOPMENT POLICY/ /ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION/ /POPULATION
GROWTH/ /SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

Estimates : Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada 2002-2003 performance report [Electronic resource].

Vanclief, Lyle.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Ottawa, ON : Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2003. 94 p.

Abstract: Progress and performance of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada over the 2002-2003 fiscal year.

Call No.: 04.03.02, 3CA, AGCAN, 2003

Online at: http://www.agr.gc.ca/csb/dpr-rsr/2003/intro_e.html

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\AAFCPerfReport.pdf
/AGRICULTURE/ /GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/

The evolution of development economics and globalization [Electronic resource]. In: International journal of social economics 31 (3, 2004) : 300-314

Piasecki, Ryszard; Wolnicki, Miron.

Abstract: The legacy of the last 50 years of development economics is not very inspiring. In the 1960s and 1970s, instead of looking at the real causes and viable solutions to poverty and underdevelopment, development economics was preoccupied with the politically-charged debate over the superiority of either state-controlled or market systems. In the 1980s and 1990s, economists expected that globalization would come to be a panacea for all developing countries. They advocated the abandonment of traditional industries and occupations and their replacement by modern sectors modelled after or imported from the developed countries. Such policies have generally failed with few exceptions -- those being countries which chose to implement their own specific policies of development. These countries skillfully combined government interventionism with market system incentives. Despite its past problems, development economics has recently evolved to better reflect the realities of developing countries. For the first time, development economics is on the verge of becoming a real social science in which analysis of traditional institutions, community life, and religious and ethnic factors is not only important but decisive in developing new social and economic growth objectives and economic policies.

Call No.: S - Economics /PIA

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\PiaseckiArticle.pdf
/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /ECONOMIC THEORY/

The federal-provincial crop insurance program : an integrated environmental-economic assessment [Electronic resource].

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada . Economic and Policy Analysis Directorate
Ottawa, ON : Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Economic Policy Analysis Directorate
(EPAD), 1998. iii, 85 p.

Abstract: This report evaluates the environmental and economic impacts of the Federal-Provincial Crop Insurance Program which provides protection to participating agricultural producers against crop yield risk. It estimates the regional and national impact that Crop Insurance has on resource use, and provides estimates of the associated environmental consequences.

Call No.: 07.03.03, 3CAN, FED, 1998

Online at: http://www.agr.gc.ca/spb/rad-dra/publications/fedprov/fedprov_e.php

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\FedProvCropIns.pdf
/CROP INSURANCE/ /CROP DIVERSIFICATION/ /AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/
/AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING/ /CANADA/
/GOVERNMENT POLICY/

Free trade today.

Bhagwati, Jagdish.

Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press, 2002. ix, 128 p.

Abstract: Free trade, indeed economic globalization generally, is under siege. The conventional arguments for protectionism have been discredited but not banished. And free trade faces strong new challenges from a variety of groups, including environmentalists and human rights activists as well as traditional lobbies who wrap their agendas in the language of justice and rights. These groups, claiming a general interest and denouncing free trade as a special interest of corporations and other capitalist forces, have organized large and vocal protests in Seattle, Prague, and elsewhere. Based on his acclaimed Stockholm lectures and picking up where his widely influential Protectionism left off, Jagdish Bhagwati applies critical insights from revolutionary developments in commercial policy theory--many his own--to show how the pursuit of social and environmental agendas can be creatively reconciled with the pursuit of free trade. Indeed, he argues that free trade, by raising living standards, can serve these agendas far better than can a descent into trade sanctions and restrictions. After settling the score in favor of free trade, Professor Bhagwati considers alternative ways in which it can be pursued. Chiefly, he argues in support of multilateralism and advances a withering critique of recent bilateral and regional free trade agreements (including NAFTA) as preferential arrangements that introduce growing chaos into the world trading system. He also makes a strong case for "going it alone" on the road to trade liberalization and endorses the reemergence of unilateral liberalization at points around the globe.

Call No.: 09.05.02, BHA, 2002

/FREE TRADE/ /ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/
/INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS/ /UNITED STATES/

GIS : supporting environmental planning and management in West Africa.

Bassole, et al., Andre.

United States Agency for International Development World Resources Institute . Information Working Group for Africa

Washington, DC : USAID/World Resources Institute Information Working Group for Africa, 2001. vii, 36 p.

Abstract: Access to timely, accurate information is fundamental to sound decision-making. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is an information technology increasingly used in public policymaking, particularly for environmental planning and management. Over the past decade, international assistance agencies have worked to help developing countries, especially in Africa, adopt GIS as a tool for strengthening environmental policy development. This study examines the uses and impact of GIS in policymaking in Africa.

Call No.: S - Environmental Management - Africa /BAS
/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING/
/ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ /WEST AFRICA/ /POLICY MAKING/ /CASE
STUDIES/

Global profit and global justice : using your money to change the world.

Abbey, Deb; Abbey, Perry; Draimen, Tim; Mees, Adine; Strandberg, Coro.
Gabriola Island, BC : New Society Publishers, 2004. x, 228 p.

Abstract: Although debate still rages about the merits of globalization, the fact remains that it is inevitable. But instead of people expending their energies on fighting the global economy, we may be much better off trying to shape it. Global Profit and Global Justice shows how you can use your money creatively to change the world for the better. It aims to empower people to leverage capital for progressive social and environmental change. Arguing that the marketplace is a viable forum for individuals to effect such change, it shows that consumers and investors already have many tools at their disposal to help ensure that the benefits of globalization are distributed equitably.

Call No.: 11.02.06, ABB, 2004
/GLOBALIZATION/ /SOCIAL ASPECTS/ /INVESTMENT/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/
/ETHICS/ /SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY/

Green giants? : environmental policies of the United States and the European Union.

Vig, Norman J.; Faure, Michael G.
Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2004. xiii, 398 p.

Abstract: The United States in recent years has been abandoning its historical role as a leader in environmental regulation. At the same time, the European Union, spurred by political integration, has enacted many new environmental laws and assumed a leadership role in promoting global environmental sustainability. Green Giants?, one of the most detailed comparisons of the environmental policies of America and Europe yet undertaken, looks at current policy trends in the United States and the European Union--the two largest economic actors in the world--and the implications they have for future transatlantic and global cooperation. The contributors--leading European and American scholars and practitioners--examine similarities and differences in specific policy areas in order to assess whether United States and European Union policies are diverging, pursuing similar goals and methods, or undergoing a "hybridization" through joint learning and exchanges. They find that although European and American policies may parallel each other somewhat in domestic regulation, they are clearly diverging in the "third generation" of environmental concerns, which include such global problems as climate change, international trade, and sustainable development. In the final chapter the editors conclude that transatlantic dialogue and cooperation at the

highest level are necessary if these two economic and political giants are to lead the international community toward a stable and secure ecological future.

Call No.: 04.03.02, 3US, VIG, 2004

/ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/ /UNITED STATES/ /EUROPEAN UNION/

Greenhouse and statehouse : the evolving state government role in climate change [Electronic resource].

Rabe, Barry G.

Pew Center on Global Climate Change

Arlington, VA : Pew Center on Global Climate Change, 2002. iv, 46 p.

Abstract: Many states are taking actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, according to a report released today by the Pew Center on Global Climate Change. Despite the controversy associated with climate change policy on the national level, state action on climate change has been intensifying since the late 1990s. States have taken a variety of approaches to climate change, including the promotion of renewable energy, air pollution controls, energy development, and solutions in the agriculture, forestry, transportation, and waste management sectors. This report features case studies of nine states - Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin - that have taken action to mitigate climate change. The report tracks trends in state climate change action and draws conclusions about the potential of state action and its implications for national policy.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: http://www.pewclimate.org/global-warming-in-depth/all_reports/greenhouse_and_statehouse/index.cfm

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\StatesGreenhouse.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /EMISSION CONTROL/ /UNITED STATES/ /CASE STUDIES/

The green state : rethinking democracy and sovereignty.

Eckersley, Robyn.

Cambridge, MA : MIT Press, 2004. xiii, 331 p.

Abstract: What would constitute a definitively "green" state? In this important new book, Robyn Eckersley explores what it might take to create a green democratic state as an alternative to the classical liberal democratic state, the indiscriminate growth-dependent welfare state, and the neoliberal market-focused state--seeking, she writes, "to navigate between undisciplined political imagination and pessimistic resignation to the status quo." In recent years most environmental scholars and environmentalists have characterized the sovereign state as ineffectual and have criticized nations for perpetuating ecological destruction. Going consciously against the grain of much current thinking, this book argues that the state is still the preeminent political institution for addressing environmental problems. States remain the gatekeepers of the global order, and greening the state is a necessary step, Eckersley argues, toward greening domestic and international policy and law. The Green State seeks to connect the moral and practical concerns of the environmental movement with contemporary theories about the state, democracy, and justice. Eckersley's proposed "critical political ecology" expands the boundaries of the moral community to include the natural environment in which the human community is embedded. This is the first book to make the vision of a "good" green state explicit, to explore the obstacles to its achievement, and to suggest practical constitutional and multilateral arrangements that could

help transform the liberal democratic state into a postliberal green democratic state. Rethinking the state in light of the principles of ecological democracy ultimately casts it in a new role: that of an ecological steward and facilitator of transboundary democracy rather than a selfish actor jealously protecting its territory.

Call No.: 04.04.01, ECK, 2004

/DEMOCRACY/ /ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/
/POLITICAL DOCTRINES/ /POLITICS/ /STATE/

How to change the world : social entrepreneurs and the power of new ideas.

Bornstein, David.

New York : Oxford University Press, 2004. xi, 320 p.

Abstract: What business entrepreneurs are to the economy, social entrepreneurs are to social change. They are, writes David Bornstein, the driven, creative individuals who question the status quo, exploit new opportunities, refuse to give up--and remake the world for the better. How to Change the World tells the fascinating stories of these remarkable individuals--many in the United States, others in countries from Brazil to Hungary--providing an In Search of Excellence for the nonprofit sector. In America, one man, J.B. Schramm, has helped thousands of low-income high school students get into college. In South Africa, one woman, Veronica Khosa, developed a home-based care model for AIDS patients that changed government health policy. In Brazil, Fabio Rosa helped bring electricity to hundreds of thousands of remote rural residents. Another American, James Grant, is credited with saving 25 million lives by leading and 'marketing' a global campaign for immunization. Yet another, Bill Drayton, created a pioneering foundation, Ashoka, that has funded and supported these social entrepreneurs and over a thousand like them, leveraging the power of their ideas across the globe. These extraordinary stories highlight a massive transformation that is going largely unreported by the media: Around the world, the fastest-growing segment of society is the nonprofit sector, as millions of ordinary people--social entrepreneurs--are increasingly stepping in to solve the problems where governments and bureaucracies have failed. How to Change the World shows, as its title suggests, that with determination and innovation, even a single person can make a surprising difference. For anyone seeking to make a positive mark on the world, this will be both an inspiring read and an invaluable handbook.

Call No.: 02.05.01, BOR, 2004

/SOCIAL REFORM/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /CASE STUDIES/

The impact of the EU emissions trading scheme on the price of electricity in the Netherlands [Electronic resource].

Sijm, J. P. M.

Netherlands Energy Research Foundation

Petten : Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland (ECN),13 p.

Abstract: This paper discusses a specific aspect of the proposed EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), i.e. its potential impact on the price of electricity in the Netherlands and, hence, its potential implications for Dutch power producers and consumers. It shows that the EU ETS may lead to a significant increase in the price of electricity in the Netherlands (and other EU Member States), depending on the marginal costs of emissions trading (i.e. the price of an emission allowance), the emission factor of the marginal production technology to generate electricity, and the extent to which the costs of emissions trading will be passed on to the end-users of electricity. If, for one reason or another, these costs will not be passed on

to power consumers, it will have an adverse impact on overall efficiency from both an energy and economic point of view. On the other hand, if -- as expected -- these costs are indeed passed on to end-users of electricity, it will benefit power producers (mainly owing to the economic rent of allocating emission allowances for free), while it will harm those energy-intensive industries that, in turn, are not able to pass the higher electricity costs to their customers (resulting in a loss of economic production and income). To some degree, these effects can be best avoided by auctioning emission allowances mandatory throughout the EU ETS and using the auction revenues to reduce the overall level of taxation and social premiums in order to improve the overall competitiveness of domestic industries and to (partly) compensate power consumers for the ET-induced increase in the price of electricity.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: <http://www.ecn.nl/library/reports/2004/rx04015.html>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Sijm.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /EUROPEAN UNION/ /EMISSION CONTROL/ /TAX
INCENTIVES/ /EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEMS/

The impacts of payments for watershed services in Ecuador : emerging lessons from Pimampiro and Cuenca [Electronic resource].

Echavarría, Marta; Vogel, Joseph; Alban, Montserrat; Meneses, Fernanda.

International Institute for Environment and Development . Environmental Economics Programme

London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2004. 61 p.

Abstract: Payments for environmental services (PES) is a topic of increasing interest in Ecuador, particularly as a way to leverage funding for environmental protection. Payments systems are emerging, but as Ecuador's experience of PES is recent, the implications for national and local welfare are not yet clear. Thus, the objective of this study was to provide guidance in order to ensure that policies support payments systems that are beneficial to the poor, as well as to the environment. The report focuses on two case studies of payments for watershed services: Pimampiro and Cuenca. The report recommends inter alia that further understanding of the hydrological functions provided by particular ecosystems is needed, further information is required on the value of watershed services, a tax managed by the municipalities should be levied on water for agricultural use based on consumption, and that household surveys may not be the most effective way to gather information to evaluate social impacts of a compensation mechanism.

Call No.: S - Water Management /ECH

Online at: <http://www.iied.org/docs/eep/MES%20Series/MES4EcuadorWatersheds.pdf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\MES4.pdf
/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /ECUADOR/
/PAYMENT SYSTEMS/

Implementation deficits of ethical trade systems : lessons from the Indonesian cocoa and timber industries [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 77-90

Blowfield, Michael.

Abstract: If the suppliers of Asia dependent on producing for Western markets are to benefit from corporate social responsibility (CSR), there needs to be recognition of the values and priorities of communities and workers. Ethical trade is a central means for introducing social

and environmental issues into global trade, but does it really improve the lives of its intended beneficiaries? This paper examines whether communities and workers are benefiting from ethical trade in the Indonesian cocoa and timber supply chains. It sets out four tests for measuring the efficacy of ethical trade and applies these to two of the most significant international initiatives. The tests reveal that ethical trade fails to involve or even recognise important social groups and omits many of the priority issues for communities and workers. The paper argues that this is not the result of technical failings in standards, auditing or stakeholder engagement but rather reflects the intrinsic nature of such instruments that reproduces culturally specific values. If ethical trade is to answer the concerns of its intended beneficiaries in Asia, it (and CSR more widely) needs to acknowledge and tackle the consequences of its own norms and practices.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

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Implementing voluntary labour standards and codes of conduct in the Thai garment industry [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of corporate citizenship 13 (Spring 2004) : 91-99

Kaufman, Alex; Tiantubtim, Ekalat; Pussayapibul, Nongluck; Davids, Patrick.

Abstract: This paper focuses on labour practices in the Thai garment industry. In the context of developments in the Asian garment and textile industries, the authors investigate key factors effecting the implementation of codes of conduct in Thailand. First, they consider the forces in the international and domestic garment industry that structure the implementation of labour standards in a competitive market. Second, they discuss the factors governing work conditions in apparel factories and the role of Thai trade unions therein. Last, they provide a synopsis of issues related to occupational health and safety in garment factories.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\KaufmanArticle.pdf

Influencing improved natural resource management on farms : a guide to understanding factors influencing the adoption of sustainable resource practices [Electronic resource].

Barr, Neil; Cary, John.

Australia . Bureau of Rural Sciences

Kingston, ACT : Australia. Bureau of Rural Sciences, 2000. iii, 44 p.

Abstract: Landcare has long been an important factor in improved management of Australia's farms. A new report by the Bureau of Rural Sciences (BRS) shows other factors are also important. Similarly, recommended practices are not uniformly appropriate or profitable in all parts of Australia, or even within a single catchment. Specifically, the report found that: landcare has clearly contributed to cultural change in resource management; making farming systems more sustainable is going to be a slow, long-term process; factors such as financial capacity, skills, financial returns and motivation influence the adoption of sustainable practices more than notions of altruism; individuals tend to underestimate the extent of soil degradation on their own farms messages about future land degradation problems produce limited results unless the threat can be seen locally.; landcare has clearly contributed to cultural change in resource management. is a valuable way of promoting incremental change, but is unsuited to delivering the large scale, more radical changes needed to fix some degradation problems; and existing structural arrangements in broad acre farming are a major barrier to change.

Call No.: S - Rural Development /BAR

Online at:

<http://www.affa.gov.au/content/publications.cfm?Category=Social%20Sciences&ObjectID=D3E48F86-FF2F-11A1-B6300060B0BB0151>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\nat_resource_mgt.pdf
/NATURAL RESOURCES/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT/ /AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT/ /AUSTRALIA/

The interaction between democracy and development.

Boutros-Ghali, et al., Boutros.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Paris : UNESCO, 2002. 400 p.

Abstract: Over the years, UNESCO has participated in many debates concerning the themes 'democracy' and 'development' but, until recently, one question had yet to be probed in depth, namely, the relationship between democracy and development. In order to come to grips with this issue, in 1998 UNESCO established the International Panel on Democracy and Development (IPDD), chaired by Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali and made up of leading international figures. After discussing the conceptual framework and defining the key issues to be addressed, the Panel explored the nature of the link between democracy and development. It acknowledged that, while democracy and development had long been concepts largely foreign to each other, there is now widespread agreement that a close relationship exists between them. In particular, the Panel recognized that the sustainability of equitable development is closely bound up with democracy. It maintained that genuine democracy, characterized by the rule of law, respect for human rights and recognition of the intrinsic dignity of all human beings, cannot be maintained unless people enjoy a minimum standard of living, which in turn requires a minimum level of development. The Panel's recommendations are being considered with a view to their incorporation in UNESCO's programmes relating to democracy building. I wish to emphasize the closeness that exists between the recommendations and the priorities of the Organization's programme, whether in respect of the primacy given to basic education and the quality of its content, the promotion of cultural diversity, freedom of expression or access to new technologies and the information society.

Call No.: 04.02.02, BOU, 2002

/DEMOCRACY/ /DEMOCRATIZATION/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/

International rules for greenhouse gas emissions trading : defining the principles, modalities, rules and guidelines for verification, reporting and accountability [Electronic resource].

Tietenberg, Tom; Grubb, Michael; Michaelowa, Axel; Swift, Byron; Zhang, ZhongXiang.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Geneva : UNCTAD, 1999. 124 p.

Abstract: The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change authorizes four cooperative implementation mechanisms - bubbles, emissions trading, joint implementation and the clean development mechanism (CDM). The provision on emissions trading, the focus of this report, allows trading of "assigned amounts" among the so-called Annex B Parties, while leaving the drafting of implementation details to subsequent conferences of the Parties. Three distinct trading possibilities emerge from this authorization: trading among countries with domestic emissions trading systems, trading

among countries without domestic trading systems, and trading among countries with and without domestic emission trading systems.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

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/INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS/ /EMISSION CONTROL/ /CLIMATE CHANGE/
/KYOTO PROTOCOL /CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM /CDM /EMISSIONS
TRADING

**Investing in change : mission-based investing for foundations, endowments and NGOs
[Electronic resource].**

Jantzi, Michael.

Michael Jantzi Research Associates Inc.

Ottawa, On : Canadian Council for International Co-operation, 72 p.

Abstract: A wise person once said that the obscure takes a while to see, the obvious takes even longer. Investing in Change: Mission-Based Investing for Foundations, Endowments and NGOs is meant to be an information source for those within the charitable or non-profit sector who wish to explore the obvious - how to align the mission of their organizations with financial decision making. This handbook is written for foundations, endowments, NGOs, and others within the "voluntary sector" (faith communities, trade and professional associations, and advocacy groups) that are working towards a more just and sustainable society. It provides those in this sector with the information they need to begin to explore the topic, answer some important financial and legal questions, and, if desired, move into the development and implementation of a MBI strategy. Originally, the report was also designed as reference material for a workshop on MBI developed by the Canadian Council for International Co-operation.

Call No.: S - Investment /JAN

Online at: http://www.ccic.ca/e/docs/002_development_updated_mutual_interest.pdf

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Jantzi.pdf
/INVESTMENT/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT/

Joint implementation, transaction costs, and climate change [Electronic resource].

Dudek, Daniel J.; Wiener, Jonathan Baert.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1996. 69 p.

Abstract: The concept of Joint Implementation (JI), and how it might be applied to the problem of abating global greenhouse gas emissions, is under active debate by the Conference of the Parties, the body charged with implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Within this forum, several OECD countries have promoted the rapid implementation of JI, while others have recommended that a more cautious approach be taken, pending formal international agreement on the modalities of JI. Against this background, the first Conference of the Parties, which took place in 1995, decided that JI should be established only in a "pilot phase" up to the year 2000. This paper does not address the question of whether or not JI should eventually be implemented, or in what particular form. It merely reflects on the premise that, if a JI system were eventually to be agreed at the international level, governments might wish to reduce the transaction costs associated with operating that system. Obviously, such reflections will depend to some extent

on the original design of the JI system, so some of these design questions have had to be raised in the attached paper. However, they are discussed here for expositional purposes only, and should specifically not be interpreted as an endorsement of any particular implementation option by OECD Member countries. More generally, the paper is published as a working paper under the responsibility of the Secretary-General, and does not necessarily reflect the views of any individual Member country.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

Online at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/33/2392058.pdf>

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/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /EMISSION CONTROL/ /JOINT IMPLEMENTATION /JI

The key to sustainable cities : meeting human needs, transforming community systems.

Hallsmith, Gwendolyn.

Gabriola Island, BC : New Society Publishers, 2003. xii, 258 p.

Abstract: Most of the world's population now lives in cities, but despite wide agreement on the core values of sustainable societies, municipalities are so busy solving current problems they don't have the time or resources to plan effective action for sustainability. This book uses the principles of system dynamics to demonstrate how today's problems were yesterday's solutions. The book points to a new approach to city planning that builds on assets as a starting point for cities to develop healthy social, governance, economic, and environmental systems.

Call No.: 14.04.03, HAL, 2003

/URBAN PLANNING/ /URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

Knowledge management benchmarks for project management [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of knowledge management 8 (1, 2004) : 103-116

Leseure, Michel J.; Brookes, Naomi J.

Abstract: The results of a research project dealing with knowledge management in project environments and the capability to transfer knowledge across projects teams are presented. A key distinction is made between generic project knowledge (kernel knowledge) and specific project knowledge (ephemeral knowledge). For each type of knowledge, knowledge management benchmarks are described and discussed. The empirical data used in this paper was collected from companies of various sizes operating in the manufacturing, construction and service sectors.

Call No.: S - Information & Communications /LES

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\LeseureArticle.pdf
/KNOWLEDGE/ /MANAGEMENT/ /PROJECT MANAGEMENT/ /ORGANIZATIONAL
CHANGE/

Linking poverty reduction and environmental management : policy challenges and opportunities [Electronic resource].

United Kingdom. United Nations Development Programme. World Bank. European Commission. Department for International Development Directorate General for Development

London : Department for International Development, United Kingdom, 2002. xi, 80 p.
Abstract: Prepared as a contribution to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, Linking Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management focuses on ways to reduce poverty and sustain growth by improving environmental management, broadly defined. It seeks to draw out the links between poverty and the environment and to demonstrate that sound and equitable management of the environment is integral to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality, combating major diseases, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Call No.: S - Poverty /DFID

Online at: [http://www-](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/09/27/000094946_02091704130739/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf)

[wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/09/27/000094946_02091704130739/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/09/27/000094946_02091704130739/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf)

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\LinkingPoverty.pdf
/POVERTY/ /POVERTY ALLEVIATION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/
/ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS/ /WSSD/

Local sustainable development effects of forest carbon projects in Brazil and Bolivia : a view from the field [Electronic resource].

May, Peter H.; Boyd, Emily; Veiga, Fernando; Chang, Manyu.

International Institute for Environment and Development . Environmental Economics Programme

London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2004. xii, 115 p.

Abstract: Forest carbon projects are being proposed and initiated in developing countries as a response to growing concern about global warming. This study of the socio-economic effects of four carbon sequestration projects in Brazil and Bolivia examines how these projects contribute to local development processes and benefit local people. It draws a number of lessons relating to project design, social networks, economic impacts and relations with local communities. In particular, it stresses the importance of early information exchange before project formulation to help reflect local social demands. It goes on to make important recommendations for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) procedures, emphasising that local sustainable development should be a central part of CDM projects' eligibility criteria and should be given equal weight to those referring to additionality.

Call No.: S - Sustainable Development /MAY

Online at:

<http://www.iied.org/docs/eep/MES%20Series/MES5BrazilandBoliviacarbonreport.pdf>

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/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /BRAZIL/ /BOLIVIA/ /CLIMATE CHANGE/
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM /CDM
/CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Measuring capacity in fisheries.

Pascoe, S.; ed.; Gerboval, D.; ed.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2003. xii, 314 p.

Abstract: This publication contains some selected papers originally presented at the FAO Technical Consultation on the Measurement of Fishing Capacity held in Mexico City in 1999. The 23 papers are presented in four parts. The first part includes papers addressing

theoretical considerations and definitions of capacity. The second part presents case studies outlining the existing practice in some member countries. These case studies do not necessarily represent best practice, but provide an overview of current practice. The third section includes papers that outline alternative methods for deriving output-based measures of capacity. In particular, the papers describe the data envelopment analysis and peak-to-peak techniques. The methods are applied to a number of fisheries for example purposes. The last section contains papers that outline alternative methods for assessing input-based measures of capacity. These include estimation of fishing power, hold capacity and bioeconomic modelling to determine optimal fleet sizes.

Call No.: 07.10.02, FAO, PAS, 2003

/FISHERY INDUSTRY/ /MEASUREMENT/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /FISHING VESSELS/

Measuring poverty in a growing world : or measuring growth in a poor world [Electronic resource].

Deaton, Angus.

Princeton University . Woodrow Wilson School

[s.l.] : Research Program in Development Studies. Woodrow Wilson School. Princeton University, 2004. 56 p.

Abstract: The extent to which growth reduces global poverty has been disputed for 30 years. Although there is better data than ever before, controversies are not resolved. A major problem is that consumption measured from household surveys, which is used to measure poverty, grows less rapidly than consumption measured in national accounts, in the world as a whole, and in large countries, particularly India, China, and the US. In consequence, measured poverty has fallen less rapidly than appears warranted by measured growth in poor countries. One plausible cause is that richer households are less likely to participate in surveys. But growth in the national accounts is also upwardly biased, and consumption in the national accounts contains large and rapidly growing items that are not consumed by the poor and not included in surveys. So it is possible for consumption of the poor to grow less rapidly than national consumption, without any increase in measured inequality. Current statistical procedures in poor countries understate the rate of global poverty reduction, and overstate growth in the world.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

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/POVERTY/ /MEASUREMENT/ /ECONOMIC GROWTH/ /CONSUMPTION/

A model on how to address agricultural externalities : Landcare in Australia [Electronic resource].

Australia . Landcare Australia

Landcare Australia, 5 p.

Abstract: The purpose of this short paper is to give an overview of the - approaches being used in Australia to address agricultural externalities of land and water degradation. Based on Australian public policy experience the key points to emerge from the paper are that a mix of strategies and policy instruments are needed to effectively and efficiently address agricultural externalities and that this will involve both the private and public sectors.

Call No.: S - Agriculture - Australia /LAN

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Landcare.pdf
/AGRICULTURE/ /AUSTRALIA/ /EXTERNALITIES/ /AGRICULTURAL ASPECTS/

The need to rethink development economics [Electronic resource].

Mkandawire, Thandika.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Geneva : United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 2001. 12 p.

Abstract: It is perhaps not surprising that the neoclassical counterrevolution and the ascendancy of monetarism in the advanced industrial countries during the late 1970s and early 1980s led to the rejection of development economics in the South. For the neoliberal economists, development economists falsely denied the universality of rational economic behaviour and, by their focus on perversions of standard economic theory, opened doors for dirigisme. For some, the whole enterprise of development economics was a futile one, and the dirigisme associated with it was blamed for poor economic performance.

Call No.: S - Development /MKA

Online at:

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpPublications\)/CE9095BA4A739828C1256BC90047D402?OpenDocument](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpPublications)/CE9095BA4A739828C1256BC90047D402?OpenDocument)

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Mkandawire.pdf
/ECONOMIC THEORY/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/

Networks and their role in enhancing research impact in Alberta : report from a workshop [Electronic resource].

Birdsell, Judy; Matthias, Sharon.

Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research

Edmonton, AB : Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, 2003. iv, 34 p.

Abstract: This document captures the process and discussions at a workshop and subsequent deliberations about the relevance of these discussions for AHFMR. It is meant to be formative in nature, and as such represents one component of work in a process designed to assist AHFMR approach the support and evaluation of networks in ways that make important contributions to achieving its mission.

Call No.: S - Research and Development /BIR

Online at: http://evaluationcanada.ca/distribution/200312_birdsell_judy_mathhias_sharon.pdf

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\BirdsellMathhias.pdf
/RESEARCH/ /RESEARCH NETWORKS/

A new look at the old problem of externalities. In: Choices: the magazine of food, farm & resources 14 (1, 1999) : [4 p.]

Randall, Alan.

Abstract: Deals with the problem of market failure. Role of government in society according to the progressive movement; Discussion on the isolation paradox; Characteristics of policies and policy processes that are effective in breaking the isolation paradox.

Call No.: S - Agriculture /RAN

/EXTERNALITIES/ /MARKET STABILIZATION/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/

People and forest-policy and local reality in Southeast Asia, the Russian Far East, and Japan.

Inoue, M.; ed.; Isozaki, H.; ed.

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2003. xiii, 358 p.

Abstract: This book is a compilation of the results of strategic policy research carried out by the Forest Conservation Project of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), between 1998 and 2002. The project's main purpose is to shed light on measures to conserve biodiversity and use forests sustainably, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Project work was conducted by academics, non-governmental organizations, and governmental officials in selected countries in the region and covered everything from the local reality at the village level, to forest policy at the national and global levels. Based on a structural analysis of issues concerning forest loss and degradation, the project focused on the participation of local people in sustainable forest management.

Call No.: 07.08.04, 4AS, INO, 2003

/FOREST CONSERVATION/ /FOREST MANAGEMENT/ /FORESTRY
DEVELOPMENT/ /FOREST RESOURCES/ /FOREST UTILIZATION/ /FORESTRY
ECONOMICS/ /FORESTRY RESEARCH/ /FOREST POLICY/ /BIODIVERSITY/
/NATURE CONSERVATION/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

Potential carbon sequestration in China's forests [Electronic resource]. In: Environmental science & policy 6 (2003) : 421-432

Zhang, Xiao-Quan; Xu, Deying.

Abstract: Forests are believed to be a major sink for atmospheric carbon dioxide. There are 158.94 million hectares (Mha) of forests in China, accounting for 16.5% of its land area. These extensive forests may play a vital role in the global carbon (C) cycle as well as making a large contribution to the country's economic and environmental well-being. Currently there is a trend towards increased development in the forests. Hence, accounting for the role and potential of the forests in the global carbon budget is very important. In this paper, we attempt to estimate the carbon emissions and sequestration by Chinese forests in 1990 and make projections for the following 60 years based on three scenarios, i.e. "baseline", "trend" and "planning". A computer model F-CARBON 1.0, which takes into account the different biomass density and growth rates for the forests in different age classes, the life time for biomass oxidation and decomposition, and the change in soil carbon between harvesting and reforestation, was developed by the authors and used to make the calculations and projections. Climate change is not modelled in this exercise. We calculate that forests in China annually accumulate 118.1 Mt C in growth of trees and 18.4 Mt in forest soils, and release 38.9 Mt, resulting in a net sequestration of 97.6 Mt C, corresponding to 16.8% of the national CO₂ emissions in 1990. From 1990 to 2050, soil carbon accumulation was projected to increase slightly while carbon emissions increases by 73, 77 and 84%, and net carbon sequestration increases by 21, 52 and 90% for baseline, trend and planning scenarios, respectively. Carbon sequestration by China's forests under the planning scenario in 2000, 2010, 2030 and 2050 is approximately 20, 48, 111 and 142% higher than projected by the baseline scenario, and 8, 18, 34 and 26% higher than by the trend scenario, respectively. Over 9 Gt C is projected to accumulate in China's forests from 1990 to 2050 under the planning scenario, and this is 73 and 23% larger than projected for the baseline and trend scenarios, respectively. During the period 2008-2012, Chinese forests are likely to have a net uptake of 667, 565 and 452 Mt C, respectively, for the planning, trend and baseline scenarios. We conclude that China's forests have a large potential for carbon sequestration through

forest development. Sensitivity analysis showed that the biggest uncertainty in the projection by the F-CARBON model came from the release coefficient of soil carbon between periods after harvesting and before reforestation.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\ZhangArticle.pdf
/CHINA/ /FOREST AREAS/ /CLIMATE CHANGE/ /CARBON DIOXIDE/ /MODELS/

Protecting foreign investment : the WTO and the new global investment regime.

Correa, Carlos M.; Kumar, Nagesh.

London : Zed Books, 2003. xiii, 177 p.

Abstract: Despite the mounting criticism that globalization is encountering, the developed countries continue to lose no opportunity to change the rules of the global economy in their favour, regardless of the impact on developing countries and the poor. This book examines one of the most important instances of this: the rich countries' insistence that the WTO not only launch a new round of world trade negotiations, but that rules which were supposed to be confined to trade issues now be extended by means of new agreements protecting foreign direct investment. What is being proposed would be at the expense of the freedom of developing countries to determine their own policies towards foreign capital in tune with their development policy objectives.

Call No.: 11.03.03, COR, 2003

/FOREIGN INVESTMENT/ /WTO/ /POLICY MAKING/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/
/INVESTMENT/

Regulating business via multistakeholder initiatives : a preliminary assessment [Electronic resource].

Utting, Peter.

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Geneva : UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, NGLS, 2002. p. 61-130

Abstract: Since the 1980s, there has been a considerable shift in thinking regarding how to improve the social and environmental performance of transnational corporations. An earlier emphasis on governmental regulation ceded ground to "corporate self-regulation" and voluntary initiatives. This voluntary approach has evolved in recent years and assumed new institutional forms which attempt to overcome some of the limitations of company codes of conduct and other selfregulatory initiatives. The latest shift in approach involves the emergence of so-called "multistakeholder initiatives" where NGOs, multilateral and other organizations encourage companies to participate in schemes that set social and environmental standards, monitor compliance, promote social and environmental reporting and auditing, certify good practice, and encourage stakeholder dialogue and "social learning." Referring to 14 such schemes, this paper seeks to examine why multistakeholder initiatives have emerged as one of the dominant regulatory approaches in recent years. It clarifies their purpose and role, identifies some of their strengths and weaknesses and concludes by questioning whether such approaches are likely to significantly advance the agenda of corporate social responsibility (CSR). The schemes referred to include AA1000, the Clean Clothes Campaign, the Ethical Trading Initiative, the Fair Labor Association, the Forest Stewardship Council, the Global Alliance, the Global Compact, Global Framework

Agreements, the Global Reporting Initiative, ISO 14001, the Marine Stewardship Council, SA8000, WRAP, and the Worker Rights Consortium.

Call No.: S - Business, Industry /UTT

Online at: [http://www.un-](http://www.un-negls.org/documents/publications/en/develop.dossier/dd.07%20(csr)/Section%20II.pdf)

[negls.org/documents/publications/en/develop.dossier/dd.07%20\(csr\)/Section%20II.pdf](http://www.un-negls.org/documents/publications/en/develop.dossier/dd.07%20(csr)/Section%20II.pdf)

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Utting.pdf

/BUSINESS/ /REGULATIONS/ /CORPORATIONS/ /NONGOVERNMENTAL

ORGANIZATIONS/ /CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY/

A review of forest carbon sequestration cost studies : a dozen years of research [Electronic resource]. In: Climatic change 63 (1-2, 2004) : 1-48

Richards, Kenneth R.; Stokes, Carrie.

Abstract: Researchers have been analyzing the costs of carbon sequestration for approximately twelve years. The purpose of this paper is to critically review the carbon sequestration cost studies of the past dozen years that have evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the forestry option. Several conclusions emerge. While carbon sequestration cost studies all contain essentially the same components they are not comparable on their face due to the inconsistent use of terms, geographic scope, assumptions, program definitions, and methods. For example, there are at least three distinct definitions for a 'ton of carbon' that in turn lead to significantly different meanings for the metric 'dollars per ton of carbon'. This difference in carbon accounting further complicates comparison of studies. After adjusting for the variation among the studies, it appears that carbon sequestration may play a substantial role in a global greenhouse gas emissions abatement program. In the cost range of 10 to 150 dollars per ton of carbon it may be possible to sequester 250 to 500 million tons per year in the United States, and globally upwards of 2,000 million tons per year, for several decades. However, there are two unresolved issues that may seriously affect the contribution of carbon sequestration to a greenhouse gas mitigation program, and they will likely have counteracting effects. First, the secondary benefits of agricultural land conversion to forests may be as great as the costs. If that is the case, then the unit costs essentially disappear, making carbon sequestration a no-regrets strategy. In the other direction, if leakage is a serious issue at both the national and international levels, as suggested by some studies, then it may occur that governments will expend billions of dollars in subsidies or other forms of incentives, with little or no net gain in carbon, forests or secondary benefits. Preliminary results suggest that market interactions in carbon sequestration program analyses require considerably more attention. This is especially true for interactions between the forest and agricultural land markets and between the wood product sink and the timber markets.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\RichardsArticle.pdf

/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /MARKETING/ /CARBON DIOXIDE/ /CARBON

SEQUESTRATION/

Russia and the GHG market [Electronic resource]. In: Climatic change 63 (1-2, 2004) : 223-243

Golub, Alexander; Strukova, Elena.

Abstract: In the first Kyoto commitment period Russia could be the major supplier for the greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions market. Potential Russian supply depends on the ability of Russia to keep GHG emissions lower than the Kyoto target. In the literature there is no

common understanding of the total trading potential of Russia at the international carbon market. In this paper we focus on CO₂ emission, which constituted nearly 80% of Russian GHG emission. We compare different projections of Russian CO₂ emission and analyze the most important factors, which predetermine the CO₂ emission growth. In a transition economy these factors are: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dynamic, changes of GDP structure, innovation activity, transformation of export-import flows and response to the market signals. The input-output macroeconomic model with the two different input-output tables representing old and new production technologies has been applied for the analysis to simulate technological innovations and structural changes in the Russian economy during transition period. The Russian supply at the international GHG market without forest sector may be up to 3 billion metric ton of CO₂ equivalent. Earlier actions to reduce CO₂ emission are critical to insure the Russian supply at the international carbon market. With regard to the current status of the Russian capital market, the forward trading with OECD countries is only the possibility to raise initial investments to roll no-regret and low-cost GHG reduction. This paper discusses uncertainties of Russian CO₂ emission dynamics and analyzes the different incentives to lower the emission pathway.

Call No.: S - Climate Change /GOL

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\GolubArticle.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /RUSSIAN FEDERATION/ /TRADE OPPORTUNITIES/
/MARKETING/ /CARBON DIOXIDE/

The security demographic : population and civil conflict after the Cold War [Electronic resource].

Cincotta, Richard P.; Engleman, Robert; Anastasion, Daniele.

Population Action International

Washington, DC : Population Action International, 2003. 101 p.

Abstract: Do the dynamics of human population-rates of growth, age structure, distribution and more - influence when and where warfare will next break out? The findings of this report suggest that the risks of civil conflict (deadly violence between governments and non-state insurgents, or between state factions within territorial boundaries) that are generated by demographic factors may be much more significant than generally recognized, and worthy of more serious consideration by national security policymakers and researchers. Its conclusions-drawn from a review of literature and analyses of data from 180 countries, about half of which experienced civil conflict at some time from 1970 through 2000-argue that: Recent progress along the demographic transition-a population's shift from high to low rates of birth and death-is associated with continuous declines in the vulnerability of nation-states to civil conflict. If this association continues through the 21st century, then a range of policies promoting small, healthy and better educated families and long lives among populations in developing countries seems likely to encourage greater political stability in weak states and to enhance global security in the future.

Call No.: 16.03.02, CIN, 2003

Online at:

<http://www.populationaction.org/resources/publications/securitydemographic/index.html>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS
pdfs\SecurityDemographic.pdf

/CIVIL WAR/ /DEFENCE/ /DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS/ /DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS/
/DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURES/ /DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS/ /DEMOGRAPHY/
/CONFLICTS/ /YOUTH UNREST/ /COMPETITION/ /HIV/ /AIDS/

Services performed by the ecosystem : forest remnants influence agricultural cultures' pollination and production [Electronic resource]. In: Biodiversity and conservation 13 (7, 2004) : 1245-1255

De Marco, Paulo; Coelho, Flavia Monteiro.

Abstract: Ecosystem services are natural functions of an ecosystem that can be, secondarily, used for the benefit of humans. A recent estimate showed that ecosystem services equal, on average, 33 trillion dollars a year, with pollination being responsible for 112 billions dollars. The alteration of natural systems and the loss of pollinating species have caused a decrease in many crops' productivity. The objective of this work is to evaluate the pollination as an ecological service in agriculture, testing the hypothesis that the presence of forest remnants increases coffee agricultural productivity through an increase in pollination. This argument is based on the assumption that areas of preservation of native forest required by Brazilian law provide pollinators to local agroecosystems. Fruit production was compared among three different planting regimes: agrosilviculture, and conventional monoculture with and without preserved forest remnants nearby. The average flower production by branch was different among the farms and was not related to the planting methods. The first flowering was larger than the second, representing 81–98% of the flowers' total production. The farms near forest fragments had an increase of 14.6% in production that can be related to the pollinating services.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\DeMarcoArticle.pdf
/COFFEE/ /ECOSYSTEMS/ /PRODUCTION/

Social capital and the environment [Electronic resource]. In: World development 29 (2, 2001) : 209-227

Pretty, Jules; Ward, Hugh.

Abstract: For as long as people have managed natural resources, they have engaged in collective action. But development assistance has paid too little attention to how social and human capital affects environmental outcomes. Social capital comprises relations of trust, reciprocity, common rules, norms and sanctions, and connectedness in institutions. Recent years have seen remarkable advances in group formation, with in the past decade some 408,000-478,000 groups emerging with 8.2-14.3 million members in watershed, irrigation, microfinance, forest, and integrated pest management, and for farmers' research. A new typology describes the evolution of groups through three stages, and indicates what kinds of policy support are needed to safeguard and spread achievements.

Call No.: S - Development /PRE

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\PrettyArticle.pdf
/NATURAL RESOURCES/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/

Social change : measurement and theory [Electronic resource]. In: International statistical review 67 (1, 1999) : 49-62

Garonna, Paolo; Triacca, Umberto.

Abstract: Social change, which takes a variety of directions and forms and in no way can be

assimilated or reduced to a single dimension, is often accompanied by a perception of insufficient understanding and lack of control. There is a frustrated need for mastering complexity and instability, separating the voluntary from the involuntary, the intended from the unintended, opportunities from risks, getting to the real causes and dominating the uncertain implications of social change. Social change catches us unprepared and confused. In this context statistics are generally considered a fundamental instrument of knowledge, but also part of the problem! In the public debate in the specialized literature, the ability to measure social phenomena through current statistics and indicators is increasingly questioned.

Call No.: S - Sustainable Development - Indicators /GAR

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\GaronnaArticle.pdf
/SOCIAL CHANGE/ /MEASUREMENT/ /INDICATORS/ /STATISTICAL DATA/
/STATISTICS/

Social economics and social capital [Electronic resource]. In: International journal of social economics 31 (3, 2004) : 239-258

Wallis, Joe; Killerby, Paul; Dollery, Brian.

Abstract: This paper evaluates key developments in the social capital literature over the past decade. It then examines empirical work on the purported link between social capital and economic performance. Although these results indicate that good governance and social cohesion make a measurable contribution to economic development, they offer little guidance for policy formulation. Early contributors to the social capital field were pessimistic about the ability of the state to stimulate social capital formation. More recently, there has been a groundswell of interest in the application of community development principles to foster social capital at the micro level. This paper incorporates a critical evaluation of the mainstream social capital literature from a social economics perspective. The various strands within the social economics tradition share a common concern with the "disembedding" of social context from mainstream economics.

Call No.: S - Economics /WAL

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\WallisArticle.pdf
/DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS/ /SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /CAPITAL/
/LITERATURE SURVEYS/

The social impacts of payments for environmental services in Costa Rica : a quantitative field survey and analysis of the Virilla watershed [Electronic resource].

Miranda, Miriam; Porras, Ina T.; Moreno, Mary Luz.

International Institute for Environment and Development

London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2003. 50 p.

Abstract: In 1996 Costa Rica implemented an innovative programme of Payments for Environmental Services (PES). Through this programme, forest and plantation owners are financially and legally acknowledged for the environmental services their forests provide to the community, both nationally and globally. By means of a case study of the Virilla watershed in Costa Rica, and using as a basis for analysis the Sustainable Livelihoods framework, this report examines the impacts the PES programme has on financial, human, social, physical and environmental capital.

Call No.: S - Water Management /MIR

Online at: <http://www.iied.org/eep/pubs/documents/MES1.pdf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\MES1.pdf

/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /PAYMENT SYSTEMS/ /SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS/
/COSTA RICA/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/

Socio-economics of alternative tillage systems. In: Soil and tillage 43 (1-2, 1997) : 109-130

Stonehouse, D. Peter.

Abstract: Socio-economic as well as technical aspects of conventional (autumn mouldboard plough), full-width no plough (chisel plough) and no tillage systems are compared from the viewpoints of farmers, non-farm public, and society as a whole. Either form of conservation tillage helps to increase protective surface residues, reduce soil erosion, maintain long-term soil productivity and reduce sediment and phosphorus loadings into watercourses. Reduced watercourse loadings translate into decreased off-site damage costs (or externalities) in the form of lower costs to the public purse of cleaning up water used for agriculture, drinking, industry, wildlife habitat and recreation. Reduced externalities should be sufficient to offset combined public (administration and policy implementation) costs and any on-farm net costs of adopting and using conservation tillage. The net benefit or net cost outcomes of on-farm economics are dependent on such factors as natural resource endowments (soil type and depth, topography, distance to watercourses, etc.), climate, types of crops grown and their rotational sequence, and farmer managerial capabilities with conservation tillage systems. An empirical application to a southern Ontario watershed indicates that net on-farm economic benefits of conservation tillage are possible, and, together with reduced externalities through improved sport fishing facilities and reduced watercourse dredging costs, shows that overall net benefits to society are possible.

Call No.: S - Agriculture /STO

/AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS/ /EXTERNALITIES/

Socioeconomic pressure, demographic pressure, environmental loading and technological changes in agriculture. In: Agriculture ecosystems & environment 65 (3, 1997) : 201-229

Giampietro, Mario.

Abstract: Different perspectives, related to different hierarchical levels of analysis, should be used when discussing technological changes in agriculture. In fact, technological choices are affected by: (i) the characteristics of the socioeconomic system to which the farming system belongs; (ii) the characteristics of the ecosystem managed for agricultural production; and (iii) the farmers' feelings and aspirations. This paper presents a model of biophysical analysis that can be used to establish bridges among different perspectives. The agricultural throughput per hour of labor and per hectare obtained at farm level is evaluated against two sets of indicators characterizing the constraints coming from societal and ecological sides. Economic growth pushes for increases in the intensity of the throughput 'per hours of labor' and 'per hectare' at the farm level (two indicators, namely socioeconomic and demographic pressure, are proposed to assess this effect). The need of maintaining ecological compatibility generates a contrasting pressure pushing for keeping as low as possible the intensity of throughput in the agroecosystem. A family of indicators (the ratios of 'current environmental loading (EL)' / 'critical environmental loading (CEL)') is proposed to assess such a pressure. Feelings and aspirations of farmers determine the acceptability of compromises, at the moment of technological choices, after considering the severity of these two pressures. A plan 'productivity per hour' and 'productivity per hectare' can be used to study technological

changes on two hierarchical levels (societal level and farming system level). A third axis can be added to this plane to include assessments of EL. Numerical examples are given for a sample of more than 60 world countries.

Call No.: S - Agriculture /GIA
/SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE/ /INDICATORS/

State of the environment report for Uganda 2000/2001.

Sebukeera, Charles; ed.

Uganda . Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment. National Environmental Management Authority

Kampala : National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), 2001. xvi, 153 p.

Abstract: Produced by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) under the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment and is published to meet the need for up-to-date and timely information on the nation's environment for sustainable development planning.

Call No.: 00.02.03, 2UG, NEMA, 2001

/UGANDA/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/
/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /SOE
REPORTING/

The status of integrated assessment in climatic policy making : an overview of inconsistencies underlying response functions [Electronic resource]. In: Environmental science & policy 7 (2004) : p. 69-75

Courtois, Pierre.

Abstract: What climatic lessons can be derived from cost and benefit integrated assessment models? This paper presents state of the art methods to assess climate change impacts and build corresponding response functions. These last constitute one of the keystone of cost and benefit integrated assessment approaches to climate change. It focuses on the many shortcomings and inconsistencies underlying these functions and highlights how they can act as an invisible hand driving modelling results. The paper deduces lessons over the status of cost and benefit integrated assessment models to guide decision makers on climatic policy design, and closes on some relevant methodological insights over the treatment of these issues.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\CourtoisArticle.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /POLICY MAKING/ /MODELS/ /INTEGRATED APPROACH/

Successful corporate fund raising : effective strategies for today's nonprofits.

Sheldon, K. Scott.

New York : John Wiley & Sons, 2000. xv, 190 p.

Abstract: Corporate giving currently accounts for nearly 10 percent of all charitable donations nationwide, and most experts agree that the flow of corporate resources earmarked for nonprofit programs is on the rise. Yet, many fund raisers are held back from tapping this gold mine by the fear they don't know how to "play the system" correctly. When it comes to soliciting corporate funds, even old hands at private fund raising find themselves stymied by the lack of clear-cut answers to such critical questions as: "How do I find out which companies give and how do I obtain information about them?" "Who are the funding

decision makers, and how do I appeal to them and cultivate relationships with them?" "What hidden strings and pitfalls should I be aware of when soliciting corporate funds?" Successful Corporate Fund Raising provides in-depth answers to these and all your questions about finding and winning corporate funds. The distillation of Scott Sheldon's more than two decades of experience as a corporate fund raiser, it provides a complete blueprint for developing and maintaining successful corporate fund-raising programs at nonprofits of all sizes.

Call No.: 11.02.04, SHE, 2000
/FUNDRAISING/ /CORPORATIONS/ /UNITED STATES/

Superbia! : 31 ways to create sustainable neighborhoods.

Chiras, Dan; Wann, Dave.

Gabriola Island, BC : New Society Publishers, 2003. x, 229 p.

Abstract: Superbia! is a book of practical ideas for creating more socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable neighborhoods. It is about remaking suburban and urban neighborhoods to serve people better and to reduce human impact on the environment. The authors first trace the history of the suburbs, showing how they fail to meet many peoples' needs. They then describe how existing neighborhoods can be transformed, offering cohousing and new urbanist communities as examples. The reader is then guided through the transformation of a fictitious neighborhood that adopts the authors' 31 steps. Ideas for the blossoming of the suburb are described in order of difficulty, from easy to boldest.

Call No.: 14.04.03, CHI, 2003
/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /URBAN COMMUNITIES/ /URBAN RENEWAL/
/SUBURBAN AREAS/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /NEIGHBOURHOODS/
/NEIGHBOURHOOD ORGANIZATIONS/

**Sustainability : perceptions of problems and progress of the paradigm [Electronic resource].
In: International journal of agricultural sustainability 1 (1, 2003) : 3-13**

Pearson, Craig J.

Abstract: Four aspects of the application of sustainability to agricultural policy have remained problematic between the 1987 Brundtland Report and the 2002 World Summit. These are: Multidimensionality: early emphasis on a triple bottom line of social, economic and biophysical criteria gave way to emphasis on the biophysical, although there is now evidence of re-convergence in policy and from elite consumers. Hierarchy: sustainability is addressed within systems that are nested in space, time, the principal actor and the dominant factor affecting it. Emergent properties: an emphasis on anticipating and monitoring sustainability through, e.g. indicators, has obscured the reality that sustainability is an outcome or emergent property. Recent methods derive problem-determined objectives for sustainable development. Uncertainty: agricultural systems are not simply predictable and deterministic. Assessment of sustainability should quantify and anticipate uncertainties and avoid policy intervention which is coloured by the evaluator and their circumstances. Social aspects of decision-making pervade all these problems. It is proposed that progress will be accelerated by: pro-active government policy intervention in rural areas (of the type which is accepted by citizens of cities); participatory decision-making from the outset and throughout any development of, or decision to provide financial support to maintain, a sustainable enterprise; and evaluations of sustainability that anticipate variability or risk, uncoloured by short-term priorities such as business survival.

Call No.: S - Sustainable Development /PEA
ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\PearsonArticle.pdf
/POLICY MAKING/ /UNCERTAINTY/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/
/AGRICULTURE/ /MULTIDIMENSIONALITY/

Technical design issues for a domestic emissions trading regime for greenhouse gases [Electronic resource].

New Zealand New Zealand . Ministry for the Environment Ministry of Commerce and the Treasury

Wellington : New Zealand. Ministry for the Environment, 1998. 62 p.

Abstract: This paper, developed by the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Commerce and the Treasury, contributes to the discussion on how New Zealand should meet its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is a technical working paper setting out some of the key issues for the design and implementation of an emissions trading regime, should the Government decide to implement one. While there are a number of options available to New Zealand to meet our commitments under the Protocol, emissions trading is potentially a key element of a least cost approach.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\NZ issues emission trading.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /NEW ZEALAND/ /EMISSION TRADING /KYOTO PROTOCOL

Transaction costs of the Kyoto Mechanisms [Electronic resource].

Michaelowa, Axel; Stronzik, Marcus.

Hamburg Institute for International Economics

Hamburg : Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv (HWWA), 2002. 35 p.

Abstract: Transaction costs will reduce the attractiveness of the Kyoto Mechanisms compared to domestic abatement options. Especially the project-based mechanisms CDM and JI are likely to entail considerable costs of baseline development, verification and certification. The AIJ pilot phase and the PCF programme give indications about the level of these costs. Under current estimates of world market prices for greenhouse gas emission permits, projects with annual emission reductions of less than 50,000 t CO₂ equivalent are unlikely to be viable; for micro projects transaction costs can reach several hundred € per t CO₂ equivalent. Thus the Marrakesh Accord rule to have special rules for small scale CDM projects makes sense, even if the thresholds chosen advantage certain project types; projects below 1000 t CO₂ equivalent per year should get further exemptions. An alternative solution with no risk for the environmental credibility of the projects would be to subsidise baseline setting and charge lower, subsidised fees for small projects for the different steps of the CDM/second track JI project cycle.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\KyotoTransactionCosts.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM /CDM /JOINT IMPLEMENTATION /JI /EMISSIONS TRADING

Understanding landholders' capacity to change to sustainable practices : insights about practice adoption and social capacity for change.

Cary, John; Webb, Trevor; Barr, Neil.

Australia . Dept. of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry. Bureau of Rural Sciences
Canberra : Australia. Dept. of Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry. Bureau of Rural Sciences,
2002. ix, 67 p. + 8 color maps

Abstract: The management of Australia's natural resources is a human activity. As problems such as land salinisation and declining water quality have become of increasing concern the Commonwealth Government has increased its programs aimed at bringing about more sustainable land use. Many of these programs seek to change the management behaviour of landholders. From both a policy-development and a scientific perspective it is important to understand how people conceive of and respond to the need for sustainable land use. If we want to arrest and reverse land and water degradation in rural landscapes we need first to understand what motivates those whose everyday decisions and actions influences land management. This publication synthesises recent research by the Bureau of Rural Sciences, supported by the Social and Institutional Research Program of Land and Water Australia, and the National Land and Water Resources Audit, on the capacity of landholders to adopt sustainable practices. Policy makers, catchment management professionals, extension workers, community groups and those concerned with designing effective land management programs will find this essential reading.

Call No.: S - Rural Development /CAR

Online at:

<http://www.affa.gov.au/content/publications.cfm?Category=Social%20Sciences&ObjectID=D817EBCF-4BC0-415C-89AF6646AD50773D>

/NATURAL RESOURCES/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/
/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AUSTRALIA/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development greenhouse gas emission trading manual [Electronic resource].

Jones, Matt; Battle, Ellen; Bell, Warren; Bishop, Michael; Goetze, Darren; Eyzaguirre, Jimena.

Earth Council Global Change Strategies International Inc. -- GCSI

[s.l.] : Earth Council/Global Change Strategies International Inc., 2001. iii, 197 p.

Abstract: This Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Manual has been prepared primarily to provide training professionals and facilitators with a practical reference resource to help add value to their climate change related training curricula, learning processes and workshops. The manual focuses primarily on the Kyoto Mechanisms and the issues surrounding the design and operation of emerging markets for global greenhouse gas emissions. The rapidly changing nature of international climate change policy presents a challenge in keeping a reference document of this nature up to date. To address this, relevant websites are provided for users to access late-breaking developments. The long-term goal is for this manual to become a "living document". Plans are for it to be available electronically on UNCTAD's website and updated as required. The authors recognize the unevenness of this draft of the manual. Priority has been given to incorporating the most up to date information over editing for style. The next draft of the manual will address editorial changes.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\Manual_draft trading.pdf

Unleashing entrepreneurship : making business work for the poor : report of the Commission on the Private Sector and Development [Electronic resource].

Commission on the Private Sector & Development United Nations Development Programme
New York : United Nations Development Programme, 2004. v, 48 p.

Abstract: In this report to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the Commission focuses on how business can create domestic employment and wealth, free local entrepreneurial energies, and help achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Commission co-chaired by Paul Martin and Ernesto Zedillo.

Call No.: S - Poverty /UNDP

Online at: <http://www.undp.org/cpsd/>

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/BUSINESS/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /POVERTY ALLEVIATION/ /MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS/

The value of biodiversity : markets, society, and ecosystems. In: Land economics 73 (1, February 1997): 25-41

Gowdy, John M.

Abstract: The value of biodiversity is discussed at different levels including market value, non-market values to humans, and the value of biodiversity to ecosystems. The main conclusion is that, although market exchange values of environmental services may be used to justify biodiversity protection measures, it must be stressed that exchange value constitutes a small portion of total biodiversity value. The total value of existing biodiversity is largely unknown but indications are that it is essential to human existence. The various levels of biodiversity value point to the need for a hierarchical and pluralistic methodology to determine appropriate policies for its preservation.

Call No.: S - Biodiversity /GOW

/BIODIVERSITY/ /COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/
/VALUATION/

Valuing freshwater salmon habitat on the west coast of Canada [Electronic resource]. In: Journal of environmental management 69 (2003) : p. 261-273

Knowler, Duncan J.; MacGregor, Brice W.; Bradford, Michael J.; Peterman, Randall M.

Abstract: Changes in land use can potentially reduce the quality of fish habitat and affect the economic value of commercial and sport fisheries that rely on the affected stocks. Parks and protected areas that restrict land-use activities provide benefits, such as ecosystem services, in addition to recreation and preservation of wildlife. Placing values on these other benefits of protected areas poses a major challenge for land-use planning. In this paper, we present a framework for valuing benefits for fisheries from protecting areas from degradation, using the example of the Strait of Georgia coho salmon fishery in southern British Columbia, Canada. Our study improves upon previous methods used to value fish habitat in two major respects. First, we use a bioeconomic model of the coho fishery to derive estimates of value that are consistent with economic theory. Second, we estimate the value of changing the quality of fish habitat by using empirical analyses to link fish population dynamics with indices of land use in surrounding watersheds. In our example, we estimated that the value of protecting habitat ecosystem services is C\$0.93 to C\$2.63 per ha of drainage basin or about

C\$1322 to C\$7010 per km of salmon stream length (C\$1.00 = US\$0.71). Sensitivity analyses suggest that these values are relatively robust to different assumptions, and if anything, are likely to be minimum estimates. Thus, when comparing alternative uses of land, managers should consider ecosystem services from maintaining habitat for productive fish populations along with other benefits of protected areas.

Call No.: Staff Access Only

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\KnowlerArticle.pdf
/SALT WATER FISH/ /FISH PRODUCTION/ /FISHERY ECONOMICS/ /CANADA/

Wetlands at your service : reducing impacts of agriculture at the watershed scale. In: Frontiers in ecology and the environment 1 (2, 2003) : 65-72

Zedler, Joy B.

Abstract: In the Upper Midwestern region of the US, three ecosystem services (flood abatement, water quality improvement, and biodiversity support) declined when about 60% of the region's historical wetland area was drained, mostly for agriculture. Some of the lost services could potentially be regained through wetland restoration measures authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill. Because no single wetland can provide all ecosystem services within watersheds. "Strategic" restoration would use an adaptive management approach, targeting former wetlands with marginal crop production, and prioritizing the location, size, and type of wetland needed for a watershed to provide optimal levels of all three services. Given that the Farm Bill includes over \$1 billion per year to conserve natural resources on agricultural lands, we are in an excellent position to increase the effectiveness of wetland restoration.

Call No.: S - Water - U.S. /ZED

/WETLANDS/ /NATURE CONSERVATION/ /AGRICULTURAL LAND/ /WATER QUALITY/ /UNITED STATES/ /ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT/

Wetlands for wastewater treatment in cold climates. In: Future of water reuse : proceedings of the Water Reuse Symposium III, August 26-31, 1984, San Diego, California

Reed, Sherwood; Bastian, Robert; Black, Stephen; Khettry, Rajib. p. 962-972

Call No.: S - Water Management /REE

/WASTE MANAGEMENT/ /WASTE WATERS/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /WATER POLLUTANTS/ /WATER POLLUTION/ /WETLANDS/

What are we learning from experiences with markets for environmental services in Costa Rica? : a review and critique of the literature [Electronic resource].

Rojas, Manrique; Aylward, Bruce.

International Institute for Environment and Development . Environmental Economics Programme

London : International Institute for Environment and Development, 2003. 102 p.

Abstract: The use of markets and payments for environmental services is a topic gaining interest among policy-makers and practitioners worldwide. In the developing world, Costa Rica has led efforts to experiment with the application of these mechanisms. This paper examines the literature regarding the Costa Rica experience to see what we are learning - how technical, scientific and economic information on environmental services has fed into these initiatives, and to what extent these experiences are being monitored and evaluated. The principal objective of the literature review is to identify and review material that addresses inter alia the local origins and development of the concept of payments and

markets for environmental services, the types of existing initiatives and who is participating in them, the knowledge base underpinning market development, the monitoring and evaluation of the initiatives to date and to what extent the literature assesses these initiatives in terms of economic efficiency, environmental effectiveness, and social equity and/or poverty reduction.

Call No.: S - Economics /ROJ

Online at: <http://www.iied.org/eep/pubs/documents/MES2.pdf>

ELOCN:\\Metonymy\shared\Administration\IC files\MINISIS pdfs\MES2.pdf
/ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS/ /COSTA RICA/ /PAYMENT SYSTEMS/

[WWW site] America's Most Endangered Rivers.

Abstract: Every year American Rivers releases "America's Most Endangered Rivers" to shine a spotlight on rivers facing the most imminent threats.

Online at:

<http://www.amrivers.org/index.php?module=HyperContent&func=displayview&shortname=endangered>

[WWW site] Business Council for Sustainable Energy, BCSE.

Business Council for Sustainable Energy

Abstract: The Business Council for Sustainable Energy was created in 1992 by leading companies in the energy efficiency, natural gas, renewable energy, independent power and electric utility industries. The Council's mission statement underscores the primary objectives of the BCSE: As business leaders concerned about the health of the U.S. economy, we believe that the country needs to follow a new energy path-for economic, environmental national security reasons. . . .[W]e represent the first broad energy industry coalition that is committed to a comprehensive, forward-looking and technology-based energy future that will help prepare the U.S. economy for the challenges of the 21st century. We are an organization dedicated to implementing market-based approaches to reducing pollution and providing a diverse, secure mix of energy resources. Through our extensive national and international contacts, we work on climate change, international financing, clean energy tax equity and global market development. Our membership includes companies on the cutting edge of efficient, economic and environmentally sound fuels and technologies, such as natural gas and propane, wind, solar and geothermal power, combined heat and power, insulation and fuel cells.

Online at: <http://www.bcse.org/>

[WWW site] Canadian Consortium on Human Security, CCHS.

Canadian Consortium on Human Security

Abstract: The Canadian Consortium on Human Security (CCHS) is an academic-based network promoting policy-relevant research on human security. Its core missions are to facilitate the exchange of information and analysis on human security issues, and to help build a human security community in Canada and internationally. CCHS is funded by the Human Security Program of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). What does CCHS do? It publishes the online Human Security Bulletin; It runs an annual Human Security Fellowship Programme; It provides funding for human security-related conferences, seminars, and workshops based in Canada; It maintains a mailing list of people interested in human security research; It is developing the Human Security Gateway, a fully-searchable research and information database devoted to human

security issues, including a bibliographic database, teaching resources, a directory of human security-oriented institutions, and a roster of human security experts.

Online at: [http://www.humansecurity.info/CCHS_web/Home/en/HUMAN SECURITY/](http://www.humansecurity.info/CCHS_web/Home/en/HUMAN_SECURITY/)

[WWW site] Canadian Electricity Association, CEA.

Canadian Electricity Association

Abstract: Founded in 1891, the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA) is the national forum and voice of the evolving electricity business in Canada. The Association contributes to the regional, national and international success of its members through the delivery of quality value-added services. At the heart of CEA is a core of corporate utility member companies accounting for about 95 percent of Canada's installed generating capacity. In addition, major electrical manufacturers and corporate consulting companies and several hundred other company and individual members are grouped within CEA's broad structure.

Online at: <http://www.canelect.ca/english/home.html>

[WWW site] The C. D. Howe Institute.

C. D. Howe Institute

Abstract: Since its formation in 1973, the C.D. Howe Institute has earned a reputation as Canada's most respected independent, nonprofit, economic and social policy research institution. Governments, the media, and Canadians in every region look to the Institute to provide balanced, well-reasoned, and comprehensible analysis of issues of national interest. From the beginning, the recipe for the Institute's success has consisted of equal measures of objectivity, professionalism, and relevance.

Online at: <http://www.cdhowe.org/>

[WWW site] Center for Resource Solutions, CRS.

Center for Resource Solutions

Abstract: The Center for Resource Solutions (CRS), based in San Francisco, brings together diverse interests to implement practical resource solutions. Our national and international programs promote clean and efficient energy use, encourage sustainable economic growth, and help preserve the environment for present and future generations.

Online at: <http://www.resource-solutions.org/>

[WWW site] Changemakers.

Changemakers

Abstract: Changemakers is an initiative of Ashoka: Innovators for the Public that focuses on the rapidly growing world of social entrepreneurship. Its mission is to provide inspiration, resources, and opportunities for those interested in social change throughout the world.

Online at: <http://www.changemakers.net/index.html>

[WWW site] The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Abstract: The Charles Stewart Mott Foundation is a private philanthropy based in Flint, Michigan. Through four programs, we make grants in the United States and selected regions. Organizations seeking funding are encouraged to view our grants guidelines in detail.

Online at: <http://www.mott.org/>

[WWW site] Choike.org : a portal on Southern civil societies.

Abstract: Choike is a portal dedicated to improving the visibility of the work done by NGOs and social movements from the South. It serves as a platform where citizen groups can disseminate their work and at the same time enrich it with information from diverse sources, which is presented from the perspective of Southern civil society. Choike is the Mapuche name for the Southern Cross, the constellation that helps travelers find their way. In the same way, Choike.org helps Internet users find the best of the South on the web.

Online at: <http://www.choike.org>

/NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ /SOUTH/ /SOUTH AMERICA/
/INTERNET/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/ /NGOS/

[WWW site] Dealing with climate change : policies and measures in IEA member countries : database.

International Energy Agency Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Abstract: The climate change policies and measures database can be searched, and reports printed according to a number of criteria depending on the scope of information required. The database is searchable by: country, year, policy type, energy source, and/or sector either individually or in combination, as well as by keyword.

Online at: http://www.iea.org/dbtw-wpd/textbase/pamsdb/cc_webquery.htm

/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /POLICY MAKING/ /ENERGY POLICY/ /OECD COUNTRIES/
/OECD IEA/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /TRANSPORT POLICY/ /RENEWABLE
ENERGY SOURCES/ /DATABASES/ /VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS /TRADEABLE
PERMITS

[WWW site] The Delphi Method : Techniques and Applications .

Linstone, Harold A.; ed.; Turoff, Murray; ed.

Newark, NJ : New Jersey Institute of Technology, 2002.

Abstract: It is common, in a book of this kind, to begin with a detailed and explicit definition of the subject- the Delphi technique. However, if we were to attempt this, the reader would no doubt encounter at least one contribution to this collection which would violate our definition. There is in addition a philosophical perspective that when something has attained a point at which it is explicitly definable, then progress has stopped; such is the view we hold with respect to Delphi. This digital version has been created by the efforts of a number of Ph.D. students in the Information Systems Department at the New Jersey Institute of Technology. There are in fact a number of thesis efforts that have been undertaken to utilize the concepts of the Delphi Method to design and evaluate groups communication systems for large groups dealing with complex problems. The electronic version of this book was created by scanning the pages of the print version into a personal computer and recognizing the text with OCR (optical character recognition) software.

Online at: <http://www.is.njit.edu/pubs/delphibook/index.html>

/METHODOLOGY/ /FORECASTING TECHNIQUES/ /FUTURE STUDIES/ /RESEARCH
METHODS/

[WWW site] EconData.net : Your Guide to Regional Economic Data on the Web.

Impresa, Inc. Andrew Reamer & Associates

Abstract: EconData.Net is designed to help practitioners, researchers, students, and other data users quickly gain access to relevant state and substate socioeconomic data. The site aims to be a convenient, comprehensive first stop for anyone searching among the vast, disparate array of public and private data sources on the Web. EconData.Net is sponsored by the Economic Development Administration as a service to regional data users, and is jointly

operated by Impresa, Inc. and Andrew Reamer & Associates, independent economic development consulting firms.

Online at: <http://econdata.net/>

/DATABASES/ /ECONOMIC STATISTICS/ /ECONOMIC INDICATORS/ /SOCIAL INDICATORS/ /SOCIAL STATISTICS/ /UNITED STATES/ /SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS/

[WWW site] Evaluating Capacity Development in Research & Development Organizations.

International Service for National Agricultural Research . Evaluating Capacity Development Project

Abstract: This site, managed by the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), promotes the use of evaluation in capacity development. The focus is on developing the capacities and improving the performance of individuals and organizations engaged in rural research and development activities. The main purpose of the site is to support managers and evaluators who are working to improve their own capacity and performance and that of their organizations. The site was originally set up to support the global team that implemented an ISNAR-coordinated project on Evaluating Capacity Development in Research and Development Organizations (the "ECD Project"). The site features ISNAR publications and reports on capacity development and evaluation, a glossary of important terms used in the evaluation of capacity development, useful bibliographic references on the subject, and links to other Internet resources that managers and evaluators concerned with capacity development will find useful.

Online at: <http://www.isnar.cgiar.org/ecd/index.htm>

/CAPACITY BUILDING/ /EVALUATION/

[WWW site] FiscallyGreen.ca.

Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development

Abstract: The purpose of this site is to provide a one-stop shop for information on ecological fiscal reform (EFR) in Canada and around the world. This Web site provides a forum for highlighting the work of groups, organizations and bodies working on EFR in Canada. As well, this site provides a venue for the dissemination of information and the exchange of ideas related to EFR in Canada and around the world. The creation and maintenance of this site was made possible by the work and support of Environment Canada. At Environment Canada, work and analysis on green fiscal policy and economic incentives is done at the Environmental Economics Branch.

Online at: <http://www.fiscallygreen.ca/index.html>

[WWW site] Forest Conservation Portal : Ecological Science Based Forest Conservation Advocacy Providing Vast Rainforest, Forest and Biodiversity Conservation News and Information.

Abstract: Forests.org works to end deforestation, preserve primary and old-growth forests, conserve and sustainably manage other forests, conserve water and climatic systems and commence the age of ecological restoration. This web site is for educational and non-commercial use only.

Online at: <http://forests.org/>

/FOREST CONSERVATION/ /DATABASES/ /INTERNET/

[WWW site] Global Forest Watch : Linking Forests and People.

World Resources Institute . Global Forest Watch Initiative

Washington, DC : World Resources Institute,

Abstract: Global Forest Watch is an international network of public and private organizations that seeks to catalyze changes in forest use to satisfy current and future needs.

Online at: <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/index.htm>

/FOREST CONSERVATION/ /FOREST MANAGEMENT/ /FORESTRY/ /FOREST RESOURCES/ /DATABASES/

[WWW site] Global Island Network, GIN.

Global Island Network

Abstract: The Global Islands Network represents a hub that connects and coordinates efforts to help ensure a healthy and productive future for islanders.

Online at: <http://www.globalislands.net/>

/ISLANDS/

[WWW site] Global Sustainability@RMIT.

RMIT University

Abstract: GS@RMIT has been established to develop these concepts in practical ways so that they can be applied to the work of RMIT itself and to organizations in the private and public sectors.

Online at: <http://www.global.rmit.edu.au/index.php>

[WWW site] Global Warming : Early Warning Signs [map].

Environmental Defense Fund. Natural Resources Defense Council. Sierra Club. Union of Concerned Scientists. U.S. Public Interest Research Group. World Resources Institute. World Wide Fund for Nature

Abstract: The map of early warning signs clearly illustrates the global nature of climate changes. In its 2001 assessment, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that, "an increasing body of observations gives a collective picture of a warming world and other changes in the climate system." While North America and Europe -- where the science is strongest -- exhibit the highest density of indicators, scientists have made a great effort in recent years to document the early impacts of global warming on other continents. Our map update reflects this emerging knowledge from all parts of the world. Although factors other than climate may have intensified the severity of some of the events on the map, scientists predict such problems will increase if emissions of heat-trapping gases are not brought under control.

Online at: <http://www.climatehotmap.org>

/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /INDICATORS/ /MAPS/

[WWW site] Green Budget Germany (GBG) : Information About an Ecological Tax Reform.

Abstract: FÖS was established in 1994 as a single issue movement to support the development of an Ecological Tax Reform (ETR) in Germany. With the introduction of the ETR in 1999 this aim was largely achieved. Since then the FÖS has been working on improvements of the ETR and the principle of longer, better planning of this instrument.

Online at: <http://www.eco-tax.info/>

[WWW site] Green Microfinance, GMf.

Green Microfinance

Abstract: Green Microfinance (GMf) is a limited liability company, LLC. It is a majority woman-owned small business firm registered in the state of Maryland. Green Microfinance's mission is to enhance the environmental performance of microenterprise. In doing so GMf

promotes the environmental, financial, and social sustainability of microenterprise and microfinance. Green Microfinance (GMf), made up of environmental and microfinance practitioners, exists because of the growing need, ecological impacts, and opportunity to improve the environmental performance of microenterprises globally. GMf focuses on this area because microenterprise and the informal sector constitute the vast majority of businesses in developing regions. GMf works to build environmental management capacity throughout the microfinance and microenterprise development (MED) field. GMf also supports conservation microenterprise (CMEs).

Online at: <http://www.greenmicrofinance.org/>

[WWW site] The Heinz Endowments.

H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment

Abstract: The Heinz Endowments comprise two private foundations, the Howard Heinz Endowment and the Vira I. Heinz Endowment. Our shared mission is to help southwestern Pennsylvania thrive as a whole community -- economically, ecologically, educationally, and culturally -- while advancing the state of knowledge and practice in the fields in which we work. Among the largest independent philanthropic organizations in the country, The Heinz Endowments approved over \$70 million in grants to nonprofit organizations in 2002.

Online at: <http://www.heinz.org/>

[WWW site] IDS. Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa Programme, SLISA.

University of Sussex . Institute for Development Studies. Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa Programme

Abstract: The Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa programme was a three-year collaborative project carried out by research partners in Mozambique, South Africa, UK and Zimbabwe, funded by the UK Department for International Development. Few would deny the importance of the ideals of the 'sustainable livelihoods approach' - poverty reduction, reducing livelihood vulnerability, improving environmental sustainability, and participatory approaches are all seen as 'good things' for development. How, in practice, can these ideals be realised? The sustainable livelihoods approach requires new ways of thinking about institutional and organisational arrangements for development, as well as understanding how poor people can gain access to natural resources and influence policy processes so that their concerns are realised. Through case studies in Zambezia (Mozambique), the Eastern Cape Wild Coast (South Africa) and the lowveld area of south-east Zimbabwe, this Sustainable Livelihoods in Southern Africa programme examined the challenges of institutional, organisational and policy reform around land, water and wild resources in southern Africa.

Online at: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/env/slsa/index.html>

[WWW site] International Association of Impact Assessment, IAIA.

International Association for Impact Assessment

Abstract: IAIA is the International Association for Impact Assessment, organized in 1980 to bring together researchers, practitioners, and users of various types of impact assessment from all parts of the world. IAIA involves people from many disciplines and professions. Our members include corporate planners and managers, public interest advocates, government planners and administrators, private consultants and policy analysts, university and college teachers and their students. One of the unique features of IAIA is the mix of professions represented, which provides outstanding opportunities for interchange: to advance the state of the art and science of impact assessment in applications ranging from local to global to develop international and local capability to anticipate, plan and manage the consequences of

development to enhance the quality of life for all. IAIA activities seek to (1) develop approaches and practices for comprehensive and integrated impact assessment, (2) improve assessment procedures and methods for practical application, (3) promote training of impact assessment and public understanding of the field, (4) provide professional quality assurance by peer review and other means, and (5) share information networks, timely publications, and professional meetings.

Online at: <http://www.iaia.org/>

[WWW site] The Jenifer Altman Foundation.

Jenifer Altman Foundation

Abstract: The Jenifer Altman Foundation is a private foundation dedicated to the vision of a socially just and ecologically sustainable future through program interests in environmental health and mind-body health. Jenifer Altman was a Senior Research Associate at Commonweal, a health and environmental research institute in Bolinas, California. She established the Jenifer Altman Foundation shortly before her death in 1991.

Online at: <http://www.jaf.org/>

[WWW site] Joint Implementation Network : The Netherlands.

Foundation Joint Implementation Network

Abstract: This Web site contains information on joint implementation initiatives from several nations as well as project specific information. A periodical publication called Joint Implementation Quarterly discusses joint implementation and the climate change negotiations that have examined discussed this as a tool for achieving greenhouse gas reductions. A discussion forum is provided.

Online at: <http://www.northsea.nl/jiq/>
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /JOINT IMPLEMENTATION/

[WWW site] McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry, MBDC.

McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry

Abstract: McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry is a product and process design firm dedicated to transforming the design of products, processes, and services worldwide. The firm was founded in 1995 by William McDonough and Michael Braungart to promote and power "the Next Industrial Revolution" through intelligent design. We employ Cradle to Cradle Design using strategies we call "eco-effective" (rather than the widely promoted "eco-efficiency") to create products and systems that contribute to economic, social, and environmental prosperity.

Online at: <http://www.mbdc.com/>

[WWW site] The Mining Association of Canada.

Mining Association of Canada

Abstract: The Mining Association of Canada was originally incorporated as "Canadian Metal Mining Association" under the Companies Act of Canada with Letters Patent granted on January 16, 1935. MAC's mission is to promote, through the collective action of members, the growth and development of Canada's mining and mineral-processing industry, for the benefit of all Canadians.

Online at: <http://www.mining.ca/>
/MINING/ /CANADA/

[WWW site] National Councils for Sustainable Development, NCSDs.

National Councils for Sustainable Development

Abstract: The 1992 Earth Summit recommended the active participation of citizens along with governments in implementation of the Rio agreements. Since then, more than 70 countries have established some form of a multi-stakeholder participatory body, referred to here as National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs), to promote and implement sustainable development at the national level.

Online at: <http://www.ncsdnetwork.org/>
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /POLICY MAKING/

[WWW site] NGO Manager : Management Tools and Research for Nonprofits Worldwide.

NGO Management Group

Abstract: A selection of management tools developed by NGO Manager volunteers, or contributed by other organisations. This site provides an subscribable newsletter and an extensive e-Library of NGO management online publications.

Online at: <http://www.ngomanager.org/index.htm>

[WWW site] The Ocean Conservancy.

Ocean Conservancy

Abstract: The mission of The Ocean Conservancy is to protect ocean ecosystems and conserve the global abundance and diversity of marine wildlife. The task of managing and protecting our oceans lies with us all. The Ocean Conservancy is committed to bringing these issues before the general public, not only because people deserve to know, but because the oceans are a public resource, and can only be as healthy as an informed public demands.

Online at: <http://www.oceanconservancy.org>

[WWW site] PovertyNet.

World Bank

Abstract: PovertyNet is a World Bank web site developed to provide resources for people and organizations working to understand and alleviate poverty. The site contains archives and an electronic sign up for PovertyNet Newsletter: is a monthly newsletter that contains updates on new information and resources available on the PovertyNet web site, covering: reduction strategies; the World Bank's Development Report (WDR) on poverty and development; poverty monitoring and evaluation; the impact of growth and inequality on poverty; the role of human capital development in the fight against poverty; safety nets; and social capital.

Online at: <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/>

[WWW site] Santa Fe Institute.

Santa Fe Institute

Abstract: The Santa Fe Institute is a private, non-profit, multidisciplinary research and education center, founded in 1984. Since its founding SFI has devoted itself to creating a new kind of scientific research community, pursuing emerging science. Operating as a small, visiting institution, SFI seeks to catalyze new collaborative, multidisciplinary projects that break down the barriers between the traditional disciplines, to spread its ideas and methodologies to other individuals and encourage the practical applications of its results.

Online at: <http://www.santafe.edu/>

[WWW site] Social Analysis Sourcebook : Incorporating Social Dimensions into World Bank Operations.

World Bank

Abstract: This sourcebook on Social Analysis presents a conceptual framework for social analysis and describes how task teams can incorporate its principles into project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The sourcebook is not a policy statement and does not prescribe any mandatory requirements. Instead, it provides guidance on good practice to improve the quality and impact of social analysis by harnessing it to examine the social opportunities, constraints and likely impacts of Bank-supported operations, based on the lessons learned during the past five years. The sourcebook describes a systematic approach that places social analysis in the service of poverty reduction by focusing directly on equity and social sustainability to improve social development outcomes. It describes an approach that is open-ended in terms of social development outcomes and yet practical. This electronic version of the sourcebook is self-paced and supports easy navigation of its contents for quick access to specific information and learning.

Online at: <http://www.worldbank.org/socialanalysissourcebook/home.htm>

/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /POVERTY ALLEVIATION/
/SOCIAL RESEARCH/ /EVALUATION/ /PROJECT EVALUATION/ /WORLD BANK/

[WWW site] Social Science Research Network, SSRN.

Abstract: Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing Submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in Partners in Publishing that provide working papers for distribution through SSRN's eLibrary and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals. The SSRN eLibrary consists of two parts: an Abstract Database containing abstracts on over 65,800 scholarly working papers and forthcoming papers and an Electronic Paper Collection currently containing over 42,800 downloadable full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The eLibrary also includes the research papers of a number of Fee Based Partner Publications. The Networks encourage readers to communicate directly with authors and other subscribers concerning their own and others' research. To facilitate this we publish detailed author contact information including email addresses for authors of each paper. We also provide electronic delivery of the papers when authors wish us to do so from the SSRN eLibrary. You may also Browse the SSRN eLibrary, view our current Top Ten Documents or search the electronic library for papers by Title, Author, or Journal/Topic.

Online at: <http://www.ssrn.com/index.html>

/SOCIAL SCIENCES/ /RESEARCH/ /INFORMATION SOURCES/

[WWW site] Sustainable Mobility : A Member Project of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Abstract: The Sustainable Mobility Project is a project carried out under the auspices of the World Business Council of Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Geneva. The project aims to develop a global vision covering Sustainable Mobility of people, goods and services. The project will show possible pathways towards Sustainable Mobility that will answer societal, environmental and economic concerns. The member companies of the project include BP, DaimlerChrysler, Ford, General Motors, Honda, Michelin, Nissan, Norsk Hydro, Renault, Shell, Toyota and Volkswagen - the companies together constituting a unique collaborative effort towards Sustainable Mobility. The initiative is based on the acknowledgment that

mobility is essential to modern civilization and to human beings. Mobility systems are facilitators of economic development. However, they need to become more efficient, more equitable, and less environmental and socially disruptive, while preserving what makes mobility desirable. The Sustainable Mobility Project is the first joint effort from industry in the field of Sustainable Mobility. The Project will now move further into investigating possible pathways towards Sustainable Mobility, emphasising in particular the areas where industry can make a difference. The different pathways are marked by numerous interfaces and interdependencies that need to be addressed and investigated, because they go to the heart of what Sustainable Mobility is all about. The effort to paint such a big picture is in fact a part of what makes this project unique. Being among the largest firms in the mobility industry, the 12 companies in the project all have a real stake in the problem, although the complexity of achieving Sustainable Mobility reaches far beyond the capability and leverage of any single entity. However, it is the firm belief of these companies that their long-run existence depends on mobility being sustainable.

Online at: <http://www.sustainablemobility.org/>

[WWW site] UN Atlas of the Oceans.

United Nations

Abstract: The Atlas is an information system designed for use by policy makers who need to become familiar with ocean issues and by scientists, students and resource managers who need access to underlying data bases and approaches to sustainability.

Online at: <http://www.oceansatlas.com/index.jsp>

/OCEANS/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /POLICY MAKING/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ /DATABASES/

[WWW site] Why does a society develop the way it does?.

Shackman, Gene; Liu, Ya-Lin; Wang, George (Xun).

Abstract: This is a literature review of theory and research addressing social change: how and why social, economic and political systems change over time. This review will cover general theories of change, one approach describing the process of change, and research and data about change in the current world. This is a very long term project, and will be revised many more times.

Online at: <http://gsociology.icaap.org/report/summary2.htm>

/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/

[WWW site] World Summit on the Information Society, WSIS.

Abstract: The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) is organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in close cooperation with other UN Agencies. The first phase of WSIS took place in Geneva hosted by the Government of Switzerland from 10 to 12 December 2003. It addressed the broad range of themes concerning the Information Society and adopted a Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. The second phase will take place in Tunis hosted by the Government of Tunisia, from 16 to 18 November 2005.

Online at: <http://www.itu.int/wsisis/>

/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/ /COMMUNICATION PLANNING/ /INTERNET/

Yearbook of international co-operation on environment and development 2003/2004.

Stokke, Olav Schram; ed.; Thommessen, Oystein B; ed.

Fridtjof Nansen Institute

London : Earthscan Publications, 2003. 352 p.

Abstract: The Yearbook combines independent, high-quality analysis with updated reference material. The latter presents the facts, the former an informed evaluation of the results achieved through international collaboration within a particular agreement, organization, or process. It aims to demonstrate the international community's position on specific environment and development problems, the main obstacles to effective international solutions, and how to overcome them. It assesses the achievements and the shortcomings of international co-operation, and helps the reader to distinguish between rhetoric and reality.

Call No.: REF, 00.02.00, FRI, Yea, 2003/2004

Online at: <http://www.greenyearbook.org/>

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