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## Global 500 Updates 2006

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### **We Mourn the Passing of Mr Abadzic (1989) Laureate**

Distinguished colleague, founding father of our ecological and environmental movement, president of Fondeko association, and editor-in-chief of Fondeko journal and Global 500 Laureate (1989), Nijaz Abadzic, died yesterday in Sarajevo at 71.

Mr. Abadzic, a leading Yugoslav journalist, produces the popular TV series "living with nature". This has covered over 350 topics since 1982 and promoted public awareness of environmental issues.

Dusan Babic, member of Fondeko Association,  
Sarajevo  
babic Dusko <[babic.d@mediaplan.ba](mailto:babic.d@mediaplan.ba)>

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### **South American Fluvial Wetlands" a new book edited by Proteger Publications (1992 Laureate)**

NEW BOOK "***SOUTH AMERICAN FLUVIAL WETLANDS***" WILL BE LAUNCHED ON WORLD WETLANDS DAY

- Published by PROTEGER Publications this piece of work of 570 pages, gathers almost thirty works of outstanding American and European experts.
- Is an essential book for experts, but also accesible for all the interested readers knowing the problematic of the 21st century scarcest resource.

Santa Fe, 2nd January 2006.- Joining the next 2nd February, World Wetlands Day by Ramsar Convention, Fundación PROTEGER has announced the launch of its new book "South American Fluvial Wetlands – Towards a Sustainable Management", a piece of work of 570 pages, compiled by Julieta Peteán and Jorge Cappato, edited by PROTEGER Publications.



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“A team of more than twenty specialists collaborated with the revision, the text proof reading and the edition of texts and graphics along many months of work”, emphasized Julieta Peteán, who is also responsible for the water, wetlands and fishing Proteger programme. “It is an essential book for experts, but also accesible for teachers, students, stakeholders, working on water, fisheries, dams and wetlands systems”, added Peteán.

“The work gathers almost thirty unpublished works of outstanding authors from Argentina, Brazil, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Netherlands, United States, Switzerland and Spain working in more than ten countries from South America, and therefore knowing in depth the big issues related to water, rivers and wetlands”, specified Peteán.

The different chapters tackle the themes related to sustainable management of wetlands, ecosystem approach, corridors and biodiversity; valuation and wise use of wetlands and their resources; communication, education, public awareness and participation; threats and impacts on wetlands, ecosystems and communities. The works include maps, graphics, tables and diagrams, contributing to broadly instruct the reader.

“The publication attempts to be a tool to improve the knowledge of South American wetlands, their communities and resources, as much as to analyse the different going-on initiatives and experiencies contributing to build tracks towards sustainability. Also it includes useful guidelines to protect ecological, social, cultural and economic values of these irreplaceable systems”, declared Peteán.

“This book will arouse awareness upon fluvial wetlands, set priorities and participatorily promote their conservation and wise use. The authors’ effort has represented an outstanding contribution for the necessary acknowledgment of goods and irreplaceable functions of the systems of wetlands associated with large rivers, including their crucial role of ensuring food and environmental security, the policies to erradicate poverty and human development”, finally stressed the expert.

Among the authors of the compiled works, can be mentioned: Margarita Astrálaga, Mark Brinson, María José Viñals, Norberto Oldani, Claudio Baigún, Alejandra Volpedo, Tamara Yunes Núñez, Alicia Fernández Cirelli, Roberto Bó, G. Porini, S. M. Arias, M. J. Corriale, Santiago D’Alessio, Bernardo Lartigau, Gustavo Aprile, Pablo Herrera, Diego Varela, Fernando Gagliardi, Carolina Mónaco, Ángela Andrade, Sarian Kosten, Eduardo Guerrero, Juan José Neiff, Alicia Poi de Neiff, Sylvina Casco, Julieta Peteán, Jorge Cappato, Ana Inés Malvárez, Patricia Kandu, Carlos Ángel Patiño, Alain Lambert, Vicente Costanza, Rubén Quintana, Lorena Jaramillo, Wagner Guzmán Castillo, Sandra Hails, Oscar Padín, Francisco Javier Lobón-Cerviá, Pierre Girard,



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María Julia Kristensen, Miriam E. Maroñas, Laura Vallés, Fabio Kalesnik, Bruno Carpinetti, Mariano Merino, María L. Bolkovic, Daniel Ramadori, Jorge Rabinovich, Pamela Zamboni and Pablo Aceñolaza.

Continent of water and large rivers

South America, “the continent of water”, has an enormous diversity of landscapes and environments; mountains, plains, forests, rainforests, deserts, the world largest rivers and wetlands characterized by their remarkable richness in biodiversity.

The largest basin in the planet, Amazonas’ river, containing the várzeas, the largest Amazon flooded forest. The Plata Basin, the fourth largest in the world, with more than 3,200,000 km<sup>2</sup>, includes the Pantanal-Paraguay-Paraná system, the largest in kind and a weird case in the world with more than 3,400 kilometres of rivers free from dams.

Fluvial wetlands supported by the large South American rivers, among which are included the Orinoco, the Magdalena and the Mamoré represent a huge fresh water reserve and a propitious habitat for large inland fisheries, such as the Low and Medium Paraná’s.

Water, wetlands’ essential component, and an increasingly scarcer resource, unlike oil has not substitutes. As population rises, more ecosystems will be lost, the wetlands’ benefit demand will grow, therefore it’s urgent to value their functions and the essential role when providing water in proper quantity and quality.

Conservation and wise use of wetlands is not only a main target for environmental organizations, but also a necessary action of the entire society and decision makers when facing a priority challenge of erraditing poverty.

Whenever water and food availability are reduced, or wetlands and their resources are lost or degraded, the most affected are poor people and low incomes sectors. Nevertheless the whole society is now threatened by the ever growing loss of these irreplaceable systems.

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**Paraná Wetlands Centre: a project in progress (1992 Laureate)**

**THE SHIP WHERE PARANÁ WETLANDS CENTRE WILL OPERATE IS BEING REPAIRED**

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- Proteger collaborated in refloating it and brought it to our city.
- The boat almost sank at Santa Fe port, at present is being repaired at local port.
- The idea is to use the ship for training, education, riverside knowledge and cultural rescue activities.

Paraná, Argentina, 8th January 2006 (El Diario).- Repairing tasks are being carried out on the naval platform of 40 metres long and seven width located at Paraná's New Port, it is intended to become the Paraná Wetlands Centre, an ambitious project that is being promoted by Fundación Proteger since 2003.

It was precisely at the end of that year that Juan Peter, local businessman, informed PROTEGER that a ship supported by him for thirty years was almost sunk at Santa Fe Port and asked PROTEGER cooperation to refloat it, in order to start recovering it and helping the project become real.

Based on this fact a hard task began to repair the ship's hull and refloating it. That part of the recent story was performed by two skillful divers from Entre Ríos and some technicians, all of them under Peter's driving, a man of extensive experience in river and ships topics.

### **An Old Story**

Once the water course was blocked, the liquid filling the hold was pumped and the ship floated again. Finally, and after overcoming long procedures and essential naval inspections, on the first day of June 2005 the ship crossed the wide Paraná; more than twenty kilometers from Santa Fe's port to its present location.

Actually the amazing story begins long before and losts itself in the mist of time at the beginning of last century, when a Dutch firm supposedly built this colossal floating base using cement for the whole structure, including the hull and the deck.

In fact Fundación Proteger proposal became real starting from the idea that such activities like training, educative, and riverside, islands and wetlands knowledge and cultural rescue would be specially motivated if carried out in the same fluvial system and not on dry land.

In this way it was born the purpose of counting on the structure in the style of the old floating cement docks, made in Netherlands, which arrived at the beginning of 20th Century and are still anchored in Hernandarias (Entre Ríos) and Helvecia (Santa Fe).

### **An appealing proposal**



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Paraná Wetlands Reference Centre, will be the first in kind in Argentina and South America, being a pioneer initiative, has already aroused National and International interest since it promotes wise use of wetlands in the same environment it attempts to preserve. Furthermore it will be equipped with renewable and clean energies, such as solar, wind and biogas", specified Jorge Cappato, , general director of PROTEGER and non government focal point for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

"Once concluded, the floating centre will be energy independent, selfsufficient and zero pollutant, turning it into an attraction point; it will be an educational and a technological innovation by itself", remarked.

"Solved over a floating base having a total of 600 squared meters, including the large holds which are very useful spaces, not only are we imagining a multiple uses room but also an interactive museum and an exhibition hall; in fact we have already carried out some workshops at the restored deck", remarked Cappato in dialogue with EL DIARIO.

"The Center will be at the service of training and development of productive and sustainable trade initiatives at a demostrative scale, managed by riparian communities with a view to improve their incomes", explained Julieta Peteán, in charge of Proteger's Wetlands Programme.

"Moreover, it will be a window for products based on fish, regional handicrafts and ecoturism initiatives, such as Baqueanos del Río's ", added.

"It will soon become a point to exhibit productive alternatives made out of wetlands' resources, such as added value fish by-products; there are already very successful experiencies in countries like Brazil, Uruguay and Ecuador. It is our attempt as well to perform scientific activities in the near future", declared Peteán.

On the hand, Leticia Isaurralde, born in Entre Rios and who actively takes part of the project coordination, stressed that "this floating center has recently received an Statement of Interest from the Production Department of Entre Ríos and from the National Members of Parliament, has been recognized by important firms, and supported by the Dutch Embassy, the British Embassy and the Swiss Embassy in Argentina".

"We are now waiting to be received by Mayor Julio Solanas, for even if it will certainly attrack the attention of National and foreign visitors, Paraná's community will be primarily benefited by this initiative", emphasized Isaurralde.



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## **A treasure we must protect**

The creation of Wetlands Reference Centers adjusts to the Ramsar Convention guidelines, through its Communication, Education and Public Awareness Programme (CEPA).

The first centers are situated in Canada, India, Australia, Japan and Austria. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty approved on 2nd February 1971, in the Iranian city of the same name, on the shore of the Caspian Sea and has been ratified by Argentina. Our country has 14 Ramsar Sites, designated as wetlands of "international interest"; two of which, Humedales Chaco and Jaaukanigás (Santa Fe), are on the littoral fluvial.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, defines wise use of wetlands as "sustainable utilization for the benefit of mankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem". Sustainable utilization is understood as "human use of a wetland so that it may yield the greatest continuous benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations".

Wetlands, in our case Paraná islands, lagoons and marshes, perform a number of irreplaceable functions such as the provision and depuration of freshwater, groundwater recharge and help reduce the effects of both flood and drought, apart from being enormous and natural fish breeding areas, not to mention cultural and recreational values. "Hand in hand with water, wetlands represent 21st Century scarcest and vital element becoming an outstanding issue nationwide and worldwide; in this sense fluvial littoral region is a privileged one across the country", finally declared Peteán.

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## **Poverty and Wetlands: focus of World Wetlands Day activities (1992 Laureate)**

2nd February 2006

### **"IN THE FACE OF POVERTY, WETLANDS ARE LIFELINES" IS THE THEME FOR WORLD WETLANDS DAY"**

- An invitation to join the activities during that day all over the world.
- "Wetlands as a tool in poverty alleviation" is the motto for this year.





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Santa Fe, Argentina, 3rd January 2006 (PROTEGER Press).- Like each year 2nd February has been appointed World Wetlands Day (WWD) by the Ramsar Convention. On this ground PROTEGER Foundation recalled that the theme chosen by Ramsar focuses itself on poverty, a central challenge for society in our days, as has been emphasized by the Millenium Development Goals of United Nations, addressing growing poverty as one of the major issues for global attention.

Ramsar Convention's theme for World Wetlands Day 2006, "Wetlands as a tool in poverty alleviation", is closely linked to the theme of the recent International Conference which took place in Kampala, Uganda, which is "Wetlands and water - supporting life, sustaining livelihoods!", points out PROTEGER press release.

"We invite all the non governmental organizations, including those with social aims and poverty eradication to develop activities during 2nd February. Likewise we expect academic and government organisms, businessmen and producers to develop environmental and socially appropriated technologies", said Jorge Cappato, general director of PROTEGER and non government focal point for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

"All people worry about fate of future generations and democratic good governance in a world stressed by the increase of poverty and the destruction of vital resources such as freshwater source, should pay attention to wetlands' situation, increasingly threatened by pollution, improper channelization, intentional burnings, overgrazing, deforestation and overfishing", warned.

### **A basic source of incomes**

"The activities are expected to explore the multiple ways in which wetlands can and must play a role to alleviate poverty. Wherever you live, you don't have to look far to see the degradation and loss of wetland ecosystems and the services they provide, yet, if properly managed, wetlands can be a vital lifeline for the poor. This is especially true for the rural poor, who comprise three-quarters of all poor households worldwide. Wetlands are a primary source of rural income, and they can become vitally important when other sources of income fail.", stated Ramsar Convention when announcing WWD 2006.

"Wetlands perform a number of irreplaceable functions such as the provision and depuration of freshwater, groundwater recharge and help reduce the effects of both flood and drought, apart from being enormous and natural fish breeding areas", adds Cappato. "If we referred to poverty, wetlands are free stores where low income sectors balance out home economy through activities such as fishing, firewood,



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fruits and fibre harvesting, and even provide materials for job sources, such as brick masonry, the building of roofs or knitting with vegetable fibres, to mention only a few examples. The problem is the fact that has not been recognized, for being part of informal economy. Wetland's resources are valued when is too late, or else when lost", emphasized Cappato.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty approved on 2nd February, in the Iranian city of the same name, on the shore of the Caspian Sea. At present it has 148 Contracting Parties. The list of wetlands designated as "international interest" are 1526, totaling 129.5 million hectares.

A central target for the Convention is to reach to protect under wise use 250 million hectares of wetlands as "Ramsar sites" by 2010, even so it represents less than 20% of worldwide wetlands, ecosystems being unique sources of freshwater provision. Wise use of wetlands is defined by Ramsar as "sustainable utilization for the benefit of mankind in a way compatible with the maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem".

Sustainable utilization is understood as "human use of a wetland so that it may yield the greatest continuous benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations".

At present Argentina has 14 Ramsar Sites, designated as wetlands of "international interest". Two of which, Humedales Chaco and Jaaukanigás (Santa Fe), are on the littoral fluvial, where Paraná and Paraguay rivers' wetlands represent the main source of freshwater and the largest inland fishery in the country. Both sites are connected shaping a corridor of one million hectares, with an enormous biodiversity, recalled PROTEGER. The NGO promotes the initiative Wetlands Corridor of the Fluvial Littoral, which has been recently recognized as "one of the most outstanding experiences of Participatory Environmental Management among 7 cases in the Americas", at the COP9 Ramsar Conservation, Kampala, Uganda, 2005.

### **Activities planned by PROTEGER**

Joining WWD 2006 and ever since this international day was established, PROTEGER will be distributing, especially in the iberoamerican field, materials addressed to press and others NGOs working with themes related to water, wetlands, and fisheries.

Also Proteger has put at disposal of interested people in Argentina and other speaking Spanish countries an 8 minutes video that can be requested to Federico González Brizzio [comunicacion@proteger.org.ar](mailto:comunicacion@proteger.org.ar) or else can be download:





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[www.proteger.org.ar/humedales/dmh2006](http://www.proteger.org.ar/humedales/dmh2006)

PROTEGER Publications will launch a new book to celebrate WWD. "South American Fluvial Wetlands – Towards a Sustainable Management", a piece of work of 570 pages, compiled by Julieta Peteán and Jorge Cappato, gathering almost thirty unpublished works of outstanding authors from Argentina, Brazil, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Netherlands, United States, Switzerland and Spain working along more than ten countries in the region. "It is an essential book for experts, but also accesible for teachers, students, stakeholders, working on water, fisheries, dams and wetlands systems", emphasized Peteán.

We hope, as Convention says, "you will join with us on 2nd February and celebrate the capacity of wetlands to help in poverty alleviation on a global scale. We hope that wherever you are, you will join us in developing this focus in your country for World Wetlands Day 2006".

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Good morning,

I am pleased to inform you that our latest newsletter with all the exciting events of the last six months can be read on the Chumbe Island website:  
<http://www.chumbeisland.com/news/news.html>

We are also [attaching the new seasons dates and our rates](#), which are staying the same - still no increase in prices since the project opened!

We wish you a wonderful 2006 and the team hopes that you will get an opportunity to visit us again - dont forget we do special rates for returning guests to say thank you.

Best wishes from everyone at Chumbe Island,  
Helen

Helen Peeks  
Project Manager

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## **2006 Tunza International Children's Conference on the Environment**

The 2006 Tunza International Children's Conference on the Environment will be hosted by Malaysia at Putrajaya. It is co-organised by YAWA (2001 Global 500



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Laureate) and UNEP.

Please visit its web-page at [www.yawa.org/tunza/](http://www.yawa.org/tunza/)

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### **Updated Biography about Professor Anitra Thorhaug (1987 Laureate)**

Professor Thorhaug has influenced protection of marine and coastal shallow-water habitats in the American Hemisphere, Asia, Africa and the Island nations. She is a scientist and advocate for restoring the earth, who has elucidated (through scientific experimentation-- field & laboratory) toxic levels of pollutants and helped nations around the world set scientific standards to eliminate a series of pollutants. She invented the first large-scale seagrass restoration in the early 1970's to combat habitat pollution effects. Having organized the first saltwater Bay restoration effort in the world for Biscayne Bay, she taught the methods to many nations as well the coastal zone management principals of restoration. She taught science, policy, long-term planning and advocacy of coastal protection of living resources to nations in Africa, America Hemisphere, Asia, & the Pacific. Her academic career includes faculty positions in leading Universities in the USA (Berkeley, Yale, University Miami, Florida International University). Currently, she is researching remote sensing of coastal tropical pollution at Yale, and serves as Chair of Physiology of American Botanical Society, President of USA Club of Rome, and a member of the International Club of Rome. She is author of 10 scientific books plus hundreds of scientific papers. She has led scientific exchange delegations to Asia, Africa, and USSR. Her work organizing cutting-edge symposia for the American Botanical Society, and USA Club of Rome, has focused attention on series of critical issues: for example, on thermal and salinity pollution, heavy metals & radioactivity contamination, oil spill clean-up, pollution in specific nations, and recently on "The Future of the American Hemisphere". Her consulting career includes United Nations Agencies (UNEP, FAO, IOC, UNDP), many national governments and industry, where she was influential in alleviating pollution as well as protecting and restoring near-shore resources.

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**Inches Wins the 2006 Children's Environmental Health Recognition (An organization affiliated with many Global 500 Laureates)**



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The International Network on Children's Health, Environment and Safety (INCHES) is pleased to announce that it has received the 2006 Children's Environmental Health Recognition Award from the US Environmental Protection Agency, for excellence in educational activities in issues involving children's environmental health. INCHES was given the award in recognition of its success in developing training material for different target groups on children's health and environment. The objective of the training program is to reach the general public through the public health and paediatric professionals. If medical professionals have an eye for improving children's environments than the general public will follow suit. The final result is a product on educational material on children's environment, health and safety that can be used by trainers to improve the knowledge of professionals and personnel working in environmental health care. This has a format of a training manual that could be used by different intermediate specialist for different target groups. The award is mainly given out in the USA and seldom internationally. It is a reflection of INCHES dedication and ongoing commitment to protecting children from environmental health risks. INCHES is the global network dedicated to improve Environmental Health for children. The network has a mission to create awareness and educate health care providers and the general public on environmental issues that affect children in the world. INCHES is a network of over 150 organisations worldwide and recognized by the World Health Organisation as Non Governmental Organisation. INCHES provides several major services: (1) health education on pediatric environmental health; (2) identification of information gaps and stimulate new research; (3) advocate for children's environmental health in the intergovernmental arena; (4) cooperation with other environmental health organisations to improve policy making in the area of children's environment and health. INCHES develops training materials and disseminates authoritative information on children's health and the environment to health practitioners, professionals and other concerned individuals. INCHES consists of volunteers and has an international board with Peter van den Hazel from the Netherlands as chair.

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### **Julia Hailes to Author New Environmental Book (1989 Laureate)**

Julia Hailes is currently writing 'The New Green Consumer Guide' to be published in the UK by Simon & Schuster in Spring 2007. She is also planning over seas editions, for America, South America, Canada, Australia and Europe.

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### **Skoll Foundation Launches \$1 Million Partnership With Leading Think Tank,**



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## **Sustainability LTD (John Elkington, Julia Hailes, 1989 Laureates)**

**PALO ALTO, Calif., — March 21, 2006**—The Skoll Foundation, dedicated to advancing the work of social entrepreneurs around the world, today announced a \$1 million, three-year, field-building partnership with SustainAbility Ltd., a for-profit think tank and consultancy which promotes sustainable development. The partnership supports the Skoll Foundation's strategy to focus on high-level, multi-year partnerships with experts who can advance the foundation's work in the field of social entrepreneurship. The partnership also signals a significant evolution in the work of SustainAbility, and its co-founder, John Elkington, who is widely recognized as a world authority on corporate social responsibility and sustainable development. Since its establishment in 1987, SustainAbility has consulted with some of the world's leading multi-nationals as they have worked to establish responsible business strategies, with emphasis on the economic, social and environmental impact of their products. SustainAbility also has been a major force in advancing triple bottom line reporting. While SustainAbility has been a long-time promoter of the importance of capital markets to facilitate social change, the three-year Skoll Foundation partnership will allow SustainAbility to focus increasingly on identifying, developing and promoting more innovative and entrepreneurial solutions to the world's greatest social and environmental challenges. "SustainAbility is uniquely positioned to leverage its 20 years of experience and its global network to share the stories, impact, and potential of social entrepreneurs with the global business community," stated Sally Osberg, President and CEO of the Skoll Foundation. "Having someone of John Elkington's stature and experience advancing social entrepreneurship underscores the global reach and success social entrepreneurs have demonstrated in promoting sustainable, positive change in both developed and emergent economies." "We are thrilled to be partnering with the Skoll Foundation in this critical area," John Elkington, Co-Founder of SustainAbility said. "Our work with major companies and financial institutions continues, but we see huge potential in social entrepreneurship. Our interests and priorities converge with those of the Skoll Foundation on many fronts, but most particularly in our shared belief that social entrepreneurs have the potential to drive positive, large-scale social change." This unique public/private partnership seeks to accelerate the development of the field of social entrepreneurship by building bridges between social enterprises, businesses and financial markets. Specifically, the award will fund:

- Production of a co-branded "state of social enterprise" survey on the contribution of the social enterprise sector;
- White papers and workshops on bringing best practices within the social enterprise arena and wider business community to the scale needed to



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meet the UN's Millennium Development Goals, and; • Building awareness of social entrepreneurship through research with the business and financial communities on the scale of social markets and the contributions made by social enterprises. **About the Skoll Foundation** Headquartered in California's Silicon Valley, the Skoll Foundation was founded to advance systemic change to benefit communities around the world by investing in, connecting and celebrating social entrepreneurs—individuals dedicated to pioneering new solutions that result in lasting improvements to complex social problems. The Skoll Foundation invests in social entrepreneurs through the Skoll Awards for Social Entrepreneurship. It connects them through Social Edge, an online community at [www.socialedge.org](http://www.socialedge.org) and via the annual Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship at the Skoll Centre for Social Entrepreneurship at Said Business School, University of Oxford. It celebrates social entrepreneurs through projects such as The New Heroes, a public television documentary series that tells 12 dramatic stories of social entrepreneurs who bring innovative, empowering solutions to intractable social problems around the world. For more information, visit [www.skollfoundation.org](http://www.skollfoundation.org). **About SustainAbility** Established in 1987, SustainAbility ([www.sustainability.com](http://www.sustainability.com)) combines an independent strategy consultancy with world-class research capabilities. With offices in London, Washington, DC and Zurich, the company helps clients understand and respond to the business risks and market opportunities driven by the rapidly evolving corporate responsibility and sustainable development agendas. SustainAbility also helps create the agenda—having shown leadership in such areas as green consumerism, triple bottom line strategy, corporate reporting, lobbying and tax policy. Clients and partners include organizations like Canon, Deutsche Telekom, Ford, Microsoft, Novo Nordisk, Shell, Standard & Poor's, Starbucks, and the United Nations Environment Programme

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### **Chumbe Island Coral Park Newsletter (2000 Laureate)**

A New Year is here and it is time for us to reflect on the second half of 2005, to remind us of the memorable events on Chumbe Island and the wonderful people who have visited us, on this small unique island in the Western Indian Ocean. It is also a great opportunity to introduce new members in the Chumbe Team, while also showing our appreciation to the members who have left the team to join other projects. The past six months have been a time of very high visitor numbers, with guests, agents, journalists, scientists, educators, film makers and writers visiting from all corners of the world. We have even had very special marine visitors, who made the long journey from Antarctica! This period has also been an exhilarating time for many young students from Zanzibar who had the chance to see brightly coloured tropical fish and fascinating coral gardens for the very first time in their





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lives. One of the highlights of 2005 was Chumbe's nomination for another prestigious award ... **a big thank you** to everyone who voted for us for the 2005 Sustainable Tourism Awards (presented by the Smithsonian Magazine/Tourism Cares for Tomorrow). Chumbe Island was one of three finalists, but unfortunately we didn't win the award this year. Congratulations to Black Sheep Inn Ecodge in Ecuador for winning the Conservation Award. Chumbe Island also succeeded in becoming a finalist in the First Choice Responsible Tourism Awards 2005, organised by responsibletravel.com. This award was won by Chumbe Island last year. This year the award for Best in a Marine Environment went to the Venus Company in the UK, congratulations. These award nominations are essentially owed to the outstanding work and never-failing friendliness and enthusiasm of the Chumbe Team. Naturally, Chumbe Island would never have reached such successes without you, our Chumbe friends. We thank you warmly for your continued support and we look forward to meeting you again in 2006. "Karibuni Chumbe!" Happy reading, Helen Peeks Project Manager

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### **Professor Calestous Juma (1993 Laureates) to speak at ISU, Grinnell**

Calestous Juma, an expert on technology's role in sustainable development and a professor at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, will speak in central Iowa this week as part of the sixth John Pesek Colloquium on Sustainable Agriculture. The annual event honors Curtiss Distinguished Professor John Pesek for his contributions to Iowa State University in Ames and to sustainable agriculture. Juma is director of the Science, Technology and Globalization Project at Harvard's Kennedy School in Cambridge, Mass. He chaired a U.N. millennium project on science, technology and innovation, and he is chairman of the Committee on Global Challenges and Directions for Agricultural Biotechnology of the U.S. National Academies. On Thursday at Iowa State, Juma will speak about "Reinventing African Economies." On Friday at Grinnell College, he will speak on "Shaping the New Biosociety." Each event will be followed by comments from panelists and from the audience. Both are free and open to the public.

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### **SIXTH PESEK COLLOQUIUM ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PLANNED (Professor Calestous Juma, 1993 Laureate)**

AMES, Iowa -- The sixth John Pesek Colloquium on Sustainable Agriculture, which honors a retired Iowa State University agronomy professor, will be April 6-



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7. Calestous Juma will be the featured speaker at two events. Juma is professor of the Practice of International Development at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and director of the Science, Technology and Globalization Project. Juma's first talk will be April 6 at 7 p.m. in the Scheman Building at the Iowa State Center in Ames. His presentation is titled "Reinventing African Economies: Technological Innovation and the Sustainability Transition." There will be a reception at 6 p.m. in the same location. The second event will be a lecture and town meeting April 7 at 12 p.m. at Grinnell College in Grinnell. "Shaping the New Biosociety" is the topic for Juma's presentation, which will be held in the Steiner Building, Room 116. Both lectures will be followed by comments from invited guests and questions and discussion from the audience. Both events are free and open to the public. Juma chaired the United Nations Millennium Project's Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation. He is highly recognized for his contributions to policy research on the applications of technology to sustainable development. Juma chairs the Committee on Global Challenges and Directions for Agricultural Biotechnology of the U.S. National Academies and the Panel on Modern Biotechnology of the African Union. The colloquium honors John Pesek, who served terms as president of both the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America. His research led to a better understanding of the effects of farming practices on the environment. In the late 1980s, Pesek chaired a National Research Council committee that produced "Alternative Agriculture," a groundbreaking report that documented how farming systems that use less pesticides, fertilizers, antibiotics and fuel can be productive and profitable. The Henry A. Wallace Endowed Chair for Sustainable Agriculture is the primary sponsor of the Pesek Colloquium. The colloquium is cosponsored this year by the Iowa State University Department of Agronomy, along with several other ISU programs including the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture, College of Agriculture, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, F. Wendell Miller Lecture Fund, Office of Bioethics, Plant Sciences Institute, North Central Regional Center for Rural Development and Kenyan Student Association. Cosponsors also include Alliant Energy, UNEP Global 500 Forum, Bethesda Lutheran Church Tanzania Ministry Team, Iowa Farmers Union and Grinnell College.

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### **Science to the Rescue (Professor Calestous Juma, 1993 Laureate)**

**Science to the rescue Preserving life on earth will take more than just new laws: greater technical investment is required.** Calestous Juma **March 29, 2006 11:25 AM** More than 3,000 delegates from more than 100 nations have converged on the Brazilian city of Curitiba to discuss the loss of the variety of life on earth, often referred to as biological diversity or biodiversity. They seek to adopt a



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"road map" to significantly reduce the loss of biodiversity by 2010. International environmental effort over the last three decades has focused on adopting laws and seeking to enforce them. But much of the needed effort will entail significant improvements in the technical capacity of the earth's citizens to solve environment problems. In a passionate plea to the delegates, the executive secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif, said: "We are on the verge of the greatest extinction crisis since the dinosaurs vanished, millions of years ago. Nature is talking to us, and we should listen and act now." Acting means taking considerable investment in the generational and environmental criteria for managing ecosystems. The work carried out by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) and the CBD shows the magnitude of the challenges ahead.

Conservationists can learn from other regimes and complement the legal law work with more detailed scientific and technical reviews and assessments. The World Trade Organisation (WTO), for example, operates on the basis of more than 40,000 pages of technical information accumulated over decades of international experience. Similarly, other effective agencies, such as the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), rely on the use of technical information to set safety standards for their work. Environmental negotiations are largely focused on normative exhortations, with little technical back-stopping. Where such information exists, it is held by non-governmental agencies and not readily accessible to government negotiators. For example, much of the technical knowledge needed for biodiversity conservation is held in institutions such as the World Conservation Union (IUCN), Conservation International (CI), the Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF (formerly known as the World Wildlife Fund) and the International Council for Science (ICSU). However, these agencies have limited international convening authority. IUCN, for example, has accumulated a large body of technical information on protected areas. This information can provide a solid foundation for developing internationally shared criteria for managing protected areas. This information can complement databases held by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) of the United Nations environment programme (Unep). On the other hand, the UN organs that host international environmental negotiations have the convening power but lack the technical expertise needed to set environmental standards or criteria. And even where such expertise exists, it is hardly put to effective use worldwide. Take chemical safety, for example. The international programme on chemical safety, a consortium of UN agencies dealing with health, labour and the environment, has published more than 230 monographs on environmental health criteria. The documents provide "critical reviews on the effects of chemicals and combinations of chemicals and physical and biological agents on human health and the environment". Granted, this information has contributed to the UN's work on creating new treaties on chemical safety. But the bulk of the information could be used in international efforts to set safety criteria and promote global learning on



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chemical safety. Carrying out such tasks will demand a level of technical expertise and organisation not readily available in current UN environmental bodies. Today's diplomatic warriors working in such agencies will need to be complemented by a new generation of technology-oriented professionals with strong connections to universities and research institutions. There is indeed growing interest among UN agencies to seek partnerships with universities. Last year Unep signed a memorandum of understanding with the Swiss Technical Institute (ETH-Zurich) on areas of scientific assessment, monitoring and early warning of environmental problems. Such arrangement could help the UN strengthen its capacity to develop environmental criteria and standards. In another interesting development, the UN University Institute for New Technology (UNU-Intech) has merged with the the Maastricht Economic Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (Merit) of the University of Maastricht in what could become a leading research facility on science, technology and innovation policy. A similar arrangement on natural resources could pursued between the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-Inra) and the University of Ghana. Saving life on earth will take more than laws, advocacy and political pressure by civil society organisations: it will demand greater investment in building up the technical capacity needed to compile and advance environmental criteria and standards. This should be the primary focus on international environmental treaties. Everything else will fall on deaf ears.

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### **Memorandum submitted by Professor Calestous Juma for the United Kingdom Parliament (1993 Laureate)**

Memorandum submitted by Professor Calestous Juma

#### **ABOUT CALESTOUS JUMA**

My name is Calestous Juma. I am a Professor of the Practice of International Development at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. My work focuses on the role of technological innovation in development with emphasis on Africa. I have recently reflected this thinking in two reports I helped to produce. The first, *Innovation: Applying Knowledge in Development* was prepared by the Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation of the Millennium Project commissioned by the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. I co-coordinated the task force. The second, *Going for Growth: Science, Technology and Innovation in Africa*, was launched in London in November 2005 and seeks to advance the implementation of sections of *Our Common Interest*, the report of the Commission for Africa chaired by Prime Minister Tony Blair. I hold the view that the private sector represents the most efficient



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way to transform scientific and technical knowledge into goods and services.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The private sector is being increasingly recognized as a driving force in economic development in general, and welfare improvement, in particular. However, much of the focus on development cooperation still focuses on the role of the public sector as the central organizing principle. This model relies on public agencies and non-governmental organizations as providers of critical services to local communities. An alternative approach is to shift the locus of responsibility for improving human welfare to the entrepreneurial capabilities of the people. The goal should be to enable individuals to solve their own problems by transforming knowledge into goods and services. This entrepreneurial function should help guide the reinvention of UK development cooperation philosophy.

1.2 The emphasis on entrepreneurship will alter the role of the state from being a provider of services to being an enabler and promoter of business development. In other words, developing countries should become "entrepreneurial states" whose main function is to promote human welfare through emphasis on the role of the private sector, especially small and medium-sized enterprises. This is not to rule out the role of the public sector in development, but to argue that the main function of an entrepreneurial state is to create a viable environment and offer the support needed to empower the people to meet their needs by finding creative solutions to local problems.

## 2. THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND WELFARE IMPROVEMENT

2.1 Economic change is largely a process whereby knowledge is transformed into goods and services. In this respect, creating links between knowledge generation and business development is the most important challenge facing developing countries, especially Africa. For these countries to promote the development of local technology, it needs to review the incentive structures already in place. There is a range of structures suitable for creating and sustaining enterprises, from taxation regimes and market-based instruments to consumption policies and sources of change in the national system of innovation.

2.2 Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) should play leading roles in the development of new opportunities and the use of technology. Policy makers need to develop, apply and emphasise the important role of engineering, technology and SME growth as source of development. They need to support business and technology incubators and production networks as well as sharpening the





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associated skills through business education. A leading example of this approach is the work of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in helping to upgrade industrial clusters in Indonesia and other Asian countries.

2.3 Banks and financial institutions also need to play key roles in fostering technological innovation in developing countries. But their record in this field has been poor in developing countries. Reforming some banking and financial institutions would allow them to help promote technological innovation. Specific credits and tax breaks could be provided for businesses that seek to upgrade their technologies. Institutions such as the African Development Bank (ADB) could play a key role in expanding business opportunities by lending to infrastructure investments that help to extend regional markets.

2.4 Infrastructure projects could also serve as a foundation for diffusing technical skills in society. New infrastructure projects such as railways, roads, ports, telecommunications and waterways should be directly linked to technical training and business incubation institutes. Current discussions to extend and expand telecommunications connectivity and rail networks in Africa provide a unique opportunity to create allied technical training institutes as well as foster the development of SMEs. Institutions such as the Royal Society of London and the Royal Society of Engineering could play key roles in helping to bring UK technical competence to the service of development.

2.5 Capital markets have played a critical role in creating SMEs in developed countries. Venture capitalists and angel investors do not just bring money to the table; they help groom SME start-ups into international players. Bringing venture capital into developing countries could create new businesses and improve their sustainability.

### 3. CRITICAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR

3.1 The dominant approach to the role of the government has been to focus on its size and its negative impacts. As a result, most of the attention has gone to how to reduce the size of the government rather than redefine its role. One of the most critical constraints on the private sector is the low level of competence and knowledge in government agencies and their donor partners on how to improve the environment for the effective functioning of government.

3.2 Despite extensive debate on corruption in Africa, little attention has been provided to leadership training for public servants and development practitioners on governance issues. There are hardly any major governance schools in Africa and

other developing countries, and the few programmes that exist tend to training leaders in administrative routines that often stand in the way of creativity and entrepreneurship.

3.3 Knowledge of the role of business in improving human welfare should become part of the criteria for presidential and executive leadership in regions such as Africa. The business community should ensure that this criterion is reflected in their contributions to the formation of political party platforms in developing countries.

3.4 One way to improve the situation is to focus on "leadership training" with the purpose of creating a new generation of public servants whose main focus is to promote entrepreneurial activities. This can either be done through schools of governance or schools of business, management and entrepreneurship. Such schools will be charged with the mandate of building competence based on experiences from around the world. The Jamaican Ministry of Commerce, Science and Technology has recognized the value of such a facility and is in the process of creating an international institute that will promote learning on the linkages between science, innovation and business. Similar facilities need to be created in other regions of the world, especially in Africa.

3.5 In addition, developing country presidents need to create offices of science and innovation advice that can complement their economic advisors. These offices can be supported by a network of think tanks and academies of science, technology and engineering which can help to provide advice on how to use existing and new technologies to support business development. Malaysia, for example, provides an example of how such advisory activities can work in a cost-effective way. Such a network of think tanks could provide insight and advice to governments on new and inspirational approaches to linking science, business and human welfare. A pioneering example is the Netherlands Development Research Council, a government-sponsored think tank that focuses on how research for development funded by the Dutch Government can be aligned with the needs of developing countries.

3.6 Another neglected instrument for promoting the role of the private sector in development is prizes. There is a general assumption that the private sector is only concerned with making profit. But enterprises that seek to complement this imperative with other social needs are hardly recognized and heralded as role models. Prizes such as the Right Livelihood Award need to be accompanied by counterpart honours for those who lead the way in promoting business development as an instrument for welfare improvement.

3.7 With such competence and support systems in place, the new leaders will be in a position to generate ideas on how to overcome the various constraints on the private sector at all levels. In other words, the state will enter a period of transition from being a mechanism for arresting growth to facilitating creativity, problem-solving and genuine empowerment.

#### 4. DONOR INTERVENTIONS

4.1 There are two approaches that donors can adopt to improve the contributions of the private sector to human welfare. The first is to work directly with governments and other actors to promote the creation of space for the development of private enterprises and their alignment with human welfare goals. This of course presupposes considerable knowledge on these matters on the part of the donor community. It is our view that a large part of the donor community needs to upgrade its knowledge on the role of business in development.

4.2 A complementary approach would involve mutual learning about the role of business in human welfare improvement. One of the ways to promote this is to support the reforms in higher education and the creation of new institutions that train leaders in good governance and entrepreneurship. Donors can facilitate this process by supporting international collaboration between UK and developing country universities on these issues.

4.3 An unfolding example that could serve as an inspirational model is the Dubai School of Government. The school seeks to: (a) provide leading executive education programs for regional decision makers; (b) advance public management through comprehensive research and analysis; (c) facilitate knowledge exchange on current public policy issues through forums and conferences; (d) share expertise of world leaders at policy forums; and (e) offer a masters program in public administration and public policy. It is being developed in cooperation with Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Africa needs such schools but with a strong entrepreneurial orientation.

4.4 The current food crisis in Africa underscores the importance of rethinking the role of universities as agents of community development. This is particularly critical for Africa where universities were created largely to produce functionaries for the civil service. Not only do they need to create linkages with the private sector, but they need to serve as incubators of enterprises. There are already a number of inspiring examples. The University of Zambia, for example, was the midwife of Zamnet, the country's largest Internet provider. In fact, donor agencies played a critical role in the creation and development of Zamnet.



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4.5 Another inspiring model is the Genesis Institute at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro whose main function is to upgrading local human welfare by transferring knowledge from the university to the community and improving local socio-economic conditions. The Genesis Institute incubates enterprises which "graduate" from university and move into the world as corporate agents of change. Its core values include the constant search for innovation and commitment to community development.

4.6 Equally critical is the urgency to create mentoring programmes that would enable developing country entrepreneurs to learn from role models and benefit from practical advice. There is no shortage of corporate leaders willing to share their experiences directly or electronically with young entrepreneurs in developing countries. The US, for example, has used the Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) to help mentor information and communication technology (ICT) entrepreneurs and small businesses in Senegal, Peru, Indonesia and Jordan.

4.7 Donor agencies themselves will need to provide internal leadership on knowledge on business and human welfare improvement. Most donor agencies are led by people with extensive background on relief and humanitarian activities. The time has come to increase the level of knowledge and experience on business activities at the highest levels in donor agencies. In fact, countries such as Canada have taken this step by bringing corporate executives into the leadership of development cooperation agencies as illustrated by the appointment of Mr. Robert Greenhill, former President and Chief Operating Officer of Bombardier International to head the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This is not to argue for the superiority of one model over the other; it is to provide additional expertise that will make donor agencies more adaptive to the tasks at hand and therefore more effective in their missions.

## 5. PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

5.1 The private sector can play an important role in promoting human welfare through a diversity of social enterprise programmes, the most critical of which is skill development. One approach is for private companies, individually or collectively, to commit to creating skill development programmes in the communities where they operate. Such programmes can range from short-term training courses on a variety of issues to fully-fledged institutions such as colleges, universities and other institutes of higher learning and skill development.

5.2 For example, mining firms could create mining or earth sciences colleges that

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could help to promote technical business schools. Ideas such as the proposal by the South African mining industry for a mining school should be supported and implemented without delay. Similar institutions could be created by other enterprises operating in fields such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and construction. Philanthropic arms of existing enterprises could also be converted into educational institutions to achieve similar goals. Such institutions would not only benefit from company resources, but they would bring relevance into curricula development as well as pedagogy.

5.3 Institutions created by the private sector would bring practical learning through the involvement of technical staff in teaching. Such schools would also serve as inspiration models that restore confidence in the relevance of higher education in development. The Pohang Science and Technology University created in South Korea by Pohang and Steel and Iron Company represents an example of how business and government can work together to improve technical competence for development.

5.4 But the effective functioning of such institutions would require forward-looking government policies and management practices. For example, governments would need to leverage the private sector by providing incentives such as tax rebates as well as critical infrastructure support for the effective functioning of the institutions. One approach would be to invite bids from governments that can offer the best possible incentives and infrastructure support for the effective functioning of such an institution. This process would also help improve incentive systems for social enterprises in general.

5.5 In addition to the incentives, private sector engagement will need to be promoted through forums that promote continuous engagement between government, industry and academia. High level executive leadership and trust are needed to make this happen. In addition, such forums must be conducted in the most ethical way. Such forums would also help private enterprises to build the trust as well as contribute to the identification of mutually-beneficial incentives and activities.

## 6. AID INSTRUMENTS

6.1 Most of the rules, procedures and routines used by most donor agencies were designed to reflect the public sector model. They are therefore ill-equipped to deal with the dynamic, uncertain, risky and experimental world of business evolution. The world needs a new generation of development cooperation instruments that reward creativity rather than bureaucratic routine; encourage risk-taking rather than glorify complacency; manage uncertainty instead of making false appeals to





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predictability; appreciate the value of learning through trial-and-error instead of looking for mythical blueprints. Finally, development is a long-term process and therefore new aid instruments will need to accommodate time as a critical element.

6.2 These criteria would lead to a new generation of aid instruments such as endowments and trust funds as well as innovations in the way businesses function. Some of the most innovative educational institutions in Latin America were established as endowments with donor support. EARTH University in Costa Rica, for example, is funded through an endowment with initial funding from the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Kellogg Foundation. But such funds will not only need local matching assets, but they will also require incentives and laws that promote the emergence of new social enterprises.

6.3 Finally, the question of scale is often taken for granted. It is common practice for donors and their partners to argue for "starting small" and then scaling up. This commonly held view ignores the fact that often the act of scaling up is in a new beginning and lessons at one scale may not be transferable to other levels. It is therefore critical to identify donor investments at the right scale. For example, infrastructure projects might yield maximum impact at regional rather than national levels. Donor agencies could focus on such projects rather than small-scale activities which can be undertaken easily by local actors.

## 7. CONCLUSION

7.1 The central role of the entrepreneurial state in a developing country is to unlock the potential to turn science, technology, and innovation into business opportunities. Such a state would need to undertake a number of core activities. These include providing broader incentive structures to all entrepreneurship, rewards innovation, fosters start-ups, and sustains existing firms with injections of capital. Creating links between knowledge generation and enterprise development is one of the most important challenges developing countries face.

7.2 A range of structures can be used to create and sustain enterprises, from taxation regimes and market-based instruments to consumption policies and sources of change within the innovation system. International cooperation aimed at leveraging these activities is a critical element in the success of such efforts. In other words, leaders in development cooperation agencies will need to be equally entrepreneurial and seek to use their resources and influence to promote rather than suppress local initiatives. The real challenge for the UK is therefore undertaking fundamental reform in international cooperation by defining



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entrepreneurship as driving force in development.

3 February 2006

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### **Policy Seminar -- Modern Biotechnology in Africa Economies (Calestous Juma, 1993 Laureate)**

Modern Biotechnology in Africa Economies  
Promoting Regional Economic Integration and Trade

by  
Calestous Juma  
Professor of the Practice of International Development  
Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

Thursday, 11 May 2006  
3:30 p.m. -- 5:00 p.m.

#### Abstract

Technological innovation has often been viewed as a negative force in Africa's development narratives. This image is starting to change as awareness on the role of innovation in economic growth continues to rise. The writing of a new African narrative is reflected in the decision of the African Union and the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to establish a High-Level Expert Panel on Modern Biotechnology that will report to a presidential summit of the African Union in January 2007 on science, technology and research. The panel's preliminary findings focus on strategic options for creating and building regional technology innovation communities and hubs. More specifically, the panel: (a) stresses the role of technology in general and modern biotechnology in particular in regional economic integration and trade; (b) identifies priority areas in modern



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biotechnology of relevance to African development; (c) outlines critical capabilities needed for the development and safe use of modern biotechnology; (d) proposes measures for the harmonization of regulations needed to provide a supportive environment for the safe application of modern biotechnology; and (e) offers options for promoting international technology cooperation.

Calestous Juma (Kenya) is Professor of the Practice of International Development and Director of the Science, Technology and Globalisation Project at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Professor Juma's work focuses on policy research on the applications of science and technology to sustainable development. He is a Foreign Associate of the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and is a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), the World Academy of Arts and Sciences and the New York Academy of Sciences. He coordinated the Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation of the UN Millennium Project commissioned by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and co-chairs the High-Level African Panel on Modern Biotechnology of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. He has served on several committees of NAS dealing with agriculture and natural resources, geographical information sciences, genetic resources and science advice. He is a former Executive Secretary of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, founding Executive Director of the African Centre for Technology Studies in Nairobi and former Chancellor of the University of Guyana. He has won several international awards for his work on science, technology and sustainable development. Simone Hill Lee Seminars & Conferences IFPRI Email: [s.hill-lee@cgiar.org](mailto:s.hill-lee@cgiar.org) Fax: (202) 467-4439 Phone: (202) 862-8107 Visit our web site <[www.ifpri.org](http://www.ifpri.org)> for the latest IFPRI news and to download hundreds of food policy research publications.

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### **Harmony Foundation at World Urban Forum 3 Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada June 19-23, 2006**

What if the cities of the world committed to development based on sound environmental practices and progressive social programs; to reduce waste and green house gases, improve air quality, conserve water and energy, improve public transportation, increase green space, adopt environmentally sound planning and purchasing and support healthy food production with active public participation?

The World Urban Forum was established by the United Nations to examine one of the most pressing issues facing the world today: rapid urbanization and its impact on communities and their social, environmental and economic and policies. It is



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projected that within the next fifty years, two-thirds of humanity will be living in towns and cities.

Harmony Foundation's latest publication ***Green Cities: a Guide for Sustainable Community Development (124pages)*** was written to help communities meet these development challenges. The result of collaboration with The Earth Council Alliance and The Centre for Sustainable Community Development, Simon Fraser University, Green Cities offers insights, information and practical actions which illuminate the path towards sustainable community development. This 124 page publication includes a thought-provoking foreword by Maurice Strong, a concise and thorough overview of sustainable community development, inspiring community success stories from around the world and invaluable resources and tools for establishing community priorities and taking local action. It encourages a new kind of leadership which understands that success depends on long-term thinking and the active participation of all citizens.

Harmony Foundation will play several roles at World Urban Forum 3. The Foundation will:

1. Participate in the development of the official workbook for delegate participation,
2. Lead a session on the importance of Building Strong Local Leadership and Active Public Participation. Following a brief introduction by Maurice Strong, an international panel an international panel will discuss successful sustainable community development initiatives from around the world and the key role of citizen participation. Participants will then join panelists in working group discussions. A live radio broadcast will show how community media can promote sustainable community development
3. Convene a group of educators to prepare and present a report on the most pressing needs for education and social marketing for sustainable community development, and
4. Announce a project with Earth Council Alliance and our Chinese partners to create an adaptation and translation of Green Cities for use by local groups in China and to create a community leadership training program.

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**Forty-four new Fellows of the Royal Society join ranks of science greats (Calestous Juma, 1993 Laureate)**





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Forty-four scientists have been recognised for their exceptional contributions to science, engineering and medicine with their election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society the UK national academy of science it was announced today (Friday 19 May 2006).

Following in the footsteps of Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Stephen Hawking, David Attenborough and Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the world wide web, the new Fellows have been elected from the UK and Commonwealth countries for their scientific excellence. They come from a wide range of fields including neuroscience, tropical medicine, astrophysics and quantum optics.

Lord Rees, President of the Royal Society, said: "These scientists join an outstanding group of over 1400 Fellows and Foreign Members of the Royal Society, including more than 60 Nobel Laureates. Their election to the Fellowship, by their own peers, is recognition of their impressive achievements in, and contributions to, science."

This year the new Fellows of the Royal Society include Professor Valerie Beral of the University of Oxford, elected for her epidemiological research which has led to the discoveries of some causes of cancers and clarified the role of hormonal factors in breast cancer. Her work has also suggested that cervical cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma were infectious diseases before the relevant viruses were identified.

John Browne, Group Chief Executive of BP, has been elected for his application of science to transform BP, a major UK company. Lord Browne was responsible for exploiting advances in seismic reflection to greatly increase BP's reserves of oil and gas. He is also being recognised for his leadership of the climate change debate within the oil and gas industry, as the first leader of a large oil company to accept the scientific arguments that burning fossil fuels may be affecting the Earth's climate.

Professor Calestous Juma of Harvard University has been elected for his work on the application of science and technology in developing and developed countries. Professor Juma, who was born in Kenya, was coordinator of the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Science, Technology and Innovation and is co-chair of the Expert Panel on Modern Biotechnology of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Professor Joseph Peiris of the University of Hong Kong has been elected for his work on human viral infections that cause respiratory disease including SARS.

Professor Atta-ur-Rahman, Chairman of the Higher Education Commission in Pakistan and formerly Federal Minister for Science and Technology, has been



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elected for his internationally renowned work in the field of natural product chemistry the study of chemical substances produced by living organisms. He has also brought about revolutionary changes in Pakistan's science and technology and higher education sectors, and contributed to the promotion of science in a large number of countries in Africa, the Middle East and Central and South Asia. Four women have been elected this year bringing the number of women in the Fellowship to 61. Of the 216 Fellows elected in the past five years, 10.6 per cent (23) are women. This compares with UK universities where 8.5 per cent of professors in science, engineering and technology subjects are women.

The new women Fellows are: Professor Valerie Beral, Professor of Epidemiology at the University of Oxford; Professor Ruth Lynden-Bell Emeritus Professor in Condensed Matter Simulation at Queen's University Belfast and Emerita Fellow, New Hall Cambridge; Professor Trudy Mackay, Professor of Genetics at North Carolina State University; and Professor Helen Saibil, Professor of Structural Biology at Birkbeck College London.

Six Foreign Members have been elected this year, including two Nobel Laureates. Professor Kenneth Arrow of Stanford University has been elected for his groundbreaking contributions to a large number of fields of economics including the theory of democracy, foundations and applications of risk analysis, the economics of health and environmental economics. He was awarded one of the earliest Nobel Memorial Prizes in Economic Science.

Professor Paul Crutzen of the Max Planck Institute, Germany, and the University of California, has also been elected a Foreign Member. Professor Crutzen is the most innovative figure in atmospheric chemistry for the last three decades and received the Nobel prize for Chemistry in 1995 for his work in identifying the processes which control the formation and removal of atmospheric ozone.

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### **Kenyan scientist honoured (Professor Calestous Juma - 1993 Laureate)**

Story by ZIPPORAH MUSAU in London Publication Date: 7/16/2006 A top Kenyan scientist has been admitted to the Royal Society of London as a fellow. Prof Calestous Juma was honoured for his work on the "application of science and technology in developing and developed countries" at a ceremony held at the society's headquarters at Carlton House Terrace in London on Friday. He is a professor of international development and project director of science, technology globalisation at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government in the US. He has also played a leading role in promoting the conservation of biological



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diversity. "This is a great honour. However, the honour comes with a lot of expectation. It is not just a honorary activity but also a significant beginning of new collaboration between the UK and developing countries, especially Africa," Prof Juma told the Sunday Nation moments after signing the royal charter. Prof Juma was the only African among the 44 scientists recognised for their exceptional contributions to science, engineering and medicine this year. They are from the UK and Commonwealth countries, and come from a wide range of fields, including neuroscience, tropical medicine, and astrophysics and quantum optics. The ceremony was presided over by Lord Rees, President of the Royal Society. The Kenya High Commissioner, Mr Joseph Muchemi, congratulated Prof Juma for his outstanding work in science and innovation. Prof Juma holds a PhD in science and technology policy studies from University of Sussex, UK, where he will also be given an honorary degree. He is currently the co-chair of the expert panel on modern biotechnology of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad). Before moving to Harvard, Prof Juma was the executive secretary of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. He is also the founding director of the African Centre for Technology Studies in Nairobi, and has served as Chancellor of the University of Guyana. Prof Juma was coordinator of the UN Millennium Project task force on science, technology and innovation. The Royal Society is an independent academy promoting the natural and applied sciences. Founded in 1660, it plays an influential role in national and international science policy and supports developments in science engineering and technology.

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### **16th International Children's Painting Competition (United Nations Environment Programme)**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has just launched its 16th International children's painting competition. The Competition is organized annually by UNEP, with Nikon, Bayer and the Japan-based Foundation for Global Peace and Environment (FGPE). It has been held since 1991 and over the years has received 170,000 entries from children's in over 100 countries. This year's Competition will focus on the theme of Climate Change. The selection process will be in two stages; the regional selection which will be done by UNEP Regional Offices and their partners, and the global selection which will be done by UNEP and its partners, Foundation for Global Peace and Environment (FGPE), Bayer and Nikon Corporation. For more details on the Competition please visit <http://www.unep.org/Tunza/paintcomp/> I am also attaching below the brochure which has [entry details](#) on the Competition.

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**The Tunza International Children's Conference on the Environment,**



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## Putrajaya, Malaysia

### **Saving the Environment, One Tree at a Time The Tunza International Children's Conference on the Environment, Putrajaya, Malaysia (26-30 August, 2006)** by Rebecca Sperling and Genevieve Yue

On August 26, two hundred and fifty children between the ages of ten and fourteen, from more than 67 countries, gathered in Putrajaya, Malaysia, for the biennial Tunza International Children's Conference (ICC) on the Environment, the largest children's event hosted by the United Nations. Tunza, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)'s youth organization, selected children to attend the conference based on the creativity and originality of their environmental projects. Over four days, the delegates shared their projects with one another and collaborated on ways to promote environmental activism in their local communities and abroad. The conference was hosted by Yayasan Anak Warisan Alam (YAWA), Global 500 Laureate from 2001, who treated their international visitors to a full schedule of musical performances, plays, and field trips to environmental sights in the areas around Putrajaya and Kuala Lumpur.

The Queen of Malaysia, Her Royal Highness Raja Permaisuri Agong Tuanku Fauziah Binti Al-Marhum Tengku Abdul Rashid, formally opened the Tunza celebration. Following the opening ceremonies, two thousand Malaysian schoolchildren participated in BUANA Carnival, a series of environmentally-themed workshops, where they learned about ecological issues and joined in various hands-on activities. This year's theme was Save a Tree, Save our Lungs. Delegates conducted a tree planting ceremony, planting one tree for every nation represented at the conference. Attendees participated in workshops and presentations on deforestation, with added emphasis on the importance of replanting where trees had been cut down. The conference theme song, Tears of Trees, written by conference delegate Jes Ebrahim Izaidin, urged delegates to consider ways to reduce the use of wood. At the end of the conference, when they were drafting regional and international action plans, the delegates resolved to make tree-planting a priority for the entire world. In their final action plan, the children agreed that each child would plant at least five trees every year.

The conference featured numerous workshops based on daily themes of healthy communities, recycling, and conservation. Representatives from SIG, a global container corporation, taught children how to select and recycle environmentally safe containers, including an activity on making recycled paper. In another workshop, students learned about turtles' life cycles, and the threats to the species, by role-playing the effects of environmental factors on turtles and climate change. Many children participated in the Become and Eco-Journalist workshop, where they



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were given the tools to write articles on the ICC conference. Throughout the conference, young eco-journalists eagerly interviewed other delegates, chaperones, and facilitators, then published their findings in a conference-wide newspaper. Marilyn Mosley Gordanier, Director of Laurel Springs School (Global 500 recipient from 1991), presented How To Be An Eco-Hero, a workshop based on the school's new online environmental course, Kid4Earth. By examining the work of several Global 500 "eco-heroes," the workshop challenged students to become "eco-heroes" themselves and to explore environmental measures they could take in their own communities. The workshop, which was conducted for a Malaysian school group as well as Tunza participants, concluded with writing an Earth Treaty. Children were asked to creatively express themselves by writing or drawing a letter to Mother Earth. Their heartfelt promises, which ranged from picking up rubbish to cleaning up the water, were put on display throughout the conference. They inspired other participants to add their own Earth Treaties to the collection. The colorful showcase of Earth Treaties became a powerful testament to the Tunza spirit. It reminded everyone of the passion and dedication each child shares for the environment, no matter where they come from. The conference agenda was largely influenced by the Junior Board, a group of eleven children elected during the Children's World Summit in Aichi, Japan, in 2004. Over the course of the conference, the Junior Board helped facilitate activities, lead regional sections, and make decisions in selecting workshops and field trips. Children also had the opportunity to campaign for the 2008 Junior Board, whose new members were elected during the conference. A farewell dinner concluded the conference. Guests of honor included Puan Nori Abdullah and her husband, Khairi Jamaluddin. Puan Nori, the Prime Minister's daughter, presented gifts to the many sponsors who supported the conference. The children honored Kadajah Abdul Rahman, Director of YAWA and Malaysia Organizing Committee Chairperson. She was further recognized by the announcement of her nomination for the Goldman Award, delivered by UNEP Director of Communications Eric Falt. The evening ended with a cultural program, where children performed traditional songs and dances from their home countries. Though goodbyes were tearful, many children made plans to meet again in Stavanger, Norway, where the next conference will be held in 2008. All of the delegates returned home with new resolve, empowered by the friendships and knowledge they gained during the conference and emboldened by the dedicated community of environmental activists they had become. "I think that everyone has a voice regardless of their age, and it is society that decides whose voice gets to be heard. As children, society assumes that we are young and we don't understand anything. This conference is important because it is telling us that children do have a voice and that they want to hear it," said Junior Board Member, fourteen-year-old Hana Shazwin Azizan of Malaysia. More information on the conference and the Tunza programme is available at <http://www.unep.org/tunza>.

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## Globetree Newsletter, September 2006 (200 Laureate)

**Newsletter SEPTEMBER 2006 A word from the Globetree Chairman** Dear Friends, The World Championship in Cooperation (WorldCiC) had its inauguration in Stockholm May/June 2006. We hope all of you who joined us have fond memories from this very special event when participators from 33 countries, 23 municipalities and 12 City districts of Stockholm joined in a wonderful manifestation and created an inspired example of how this world can be a better place to live. More than 3500 children and young people participated during the days of the event and more than 10000 were active in the preparations. See Program [WorldCiC](#) When we planned for the WorldCiC 2006 we had high expectations and equal determination. And now, when we close our eyes, we can look back and see the fruits of our endeavours and the many wonderful moments of joy, love, care, concern and dedicated discussions between colleagues and over the many boundaries of age, professions, nations and cultures. We can conclude that the WorldCiC 2006 established a strong foundation for the WorldCiC 2008 in Kampala even if Globetree, due to the lack of supporting funds, were unable to contribute more to the participation of a larger delegation coming from Kampala. We look forward to the follow-up in the Swedish municipalities/city districts, in the participating cities of the world and especially the preparation for the next WorldCiC in Kampala and the Lake Victoria Region. Globetree is inviting all interested parties to an upcoming Study Tour to the Children's Meeting Place at the United Nations, Nairobi and to Kampala, Uganda in November of this year. Here we will continue our follow-up and pave the Way Forward. See [Study tour](#) All of us in Globetree wish to thank all of you who participated in the WorldCiC 2006. We know the amount of work needed to prepare for your participation. As we have the children at the centre of all we do, we first of all give our deepest thanks to the children and young people... you are the reason for the existence of the WorldCiC ! In the end of this Newsletter we have also included some special thank you's which indicates how great the scope of support is for the WorldCiC! See [Thank you](#) Globetree is moving forward towards the WorldCiC 2008. In the end of July, I participated in the Annual General Assembly of the LVRLAC members (Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation) held in Mwanza, Tanzania. I made a presentation of the WorldCiC 2006 together with Deputy Mayor of Kampala Ms Namayanja Florence, during which she discussed the preparation of the WorldCiC in Kampala 2008. There is growing interest from many regions and cities all around the Lake Victoria. See [Time plan](#) I also visited the United Nations in Nairobi to find out more about how to link the UNEP Environment Day with the World Championship in Cooperation 2008 – maybe both these events can be coordinated in Kampala. I also had talks with UN Habitat which has established cooperation with LVRLAC. I will conclude by sharing an answer that



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Globetree received from a boy 17 years old, who responded to one of the questions in the questionnaires made during the WorldCiC 2006. The question was: Imagine 50 years from now. What will you recall about the WorldCiC? *The WorldCiC will be one of the dreams my grandchildren have heard 70 times. I will tell how it was the beginning of my multicultural journey. How I was inspired to try to understand to see the wholeness. And the wonderful friends I had.*

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### **Jane Goodall (1997 Laureate) Speaks at USC College of Letters, Arts and Sciences and the Department of Anthropology**

The world's top authority on chimpanzees outlined new research at Gombe Stream and current programs of the Jane Goodall Institute. As a United Nations Messenger of Peace, Goodall offered reasons for hope in these complex times and ways that every individual can make a difference. In her lecture, she reflected on current work at Gombe Stream, where the 45-year research into man's closest relative is ongoing. She also discussed the exciting work of the Jane Goodall Institute and programs that have evolved to conserve the precious forest habitat and improve the lives of those living adjacent to the national park. In particular, she focused on her youth program, "Roots & Shoots," which is now active from preschool through college in more than 90 countries worldwide. Organized by the USC College of Letters, Arts and Sciences and the Department of Anthropology.

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### **Feeding Africa by Calestous Juma (1993 Laureate)**

Feeding Africa - The biggest crop required is knowledge By CALESTOUS JUMA SPECIAL TO THE DES MOINES REGISTER October 21, 2006 Several African ministers, diplomats and business leaders are in Iowa this week as this year's World Food Prize is awarded to Brazilian and American agriculturalists. They will take home an important lesson. The tremendous success of agriculture in Brazil came from government leadership, strong rural policy, new research institutions and dedication to training farmers and technicians. In other words, Brazil defined agriculture as a knowledge-based activity and designed policies and institutions to bring the latest scientific and technical knowledge to the farming community. In contrast, Africa still views agriculture as a rudimentary and subsistence activity, requiring no more than primary-level education. Africa's research, government, and educational institutions are by and large not suited to the demands of knowledge-based agriculture. The separation of research, training and day-to-day farming in Africa is even more debilitating. Research is generally undertaken in government



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institutes that do not enroll students. Most universities, on the other hand, do little research of relevance to the economy. And agricultural production is largely disconnected from both the government and universities. The way forward will require not just new seeds, improved soil fertility or better water usage. Political leadership is needed to align agricultural research and training with institutions that are committed to serving communities. Africa can learn much from the U.S. land-grant model through arrangements with Iowa State, Cornell, Texas A&M and other land-grant universities. And indeed, Africa has already seen initial successes. Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology offers inspiring lessons on linking agricultural education to community development. Malawi's President Bingu wa Mutharika is also creating a new technology-based university. But higher-education reform is not enough. African governments will need to invest in creating local and regional markets. This will involve providing incentives that promote the creation and growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises. It also will require investment in roads, ports, railways and telecommunications to more effectively move goods, services and ideas. Militaries could play a key role in building and maintaining basic infrastructure in remote parts of Africa. Investments in engineering education are critical to agricultural improvements, too. Efforts to bring higher education to the service of community development will need to be accompanied by reforms in the overall functioning of government. Presidential offices will need to equip themselves with the capacity to manage the use of technical knowledge in the economy in general and agriculture in particular. There are compelling reasons for African presidents to take charge of such institutional reforms. The work that needs to be done involves a unified vision and extensive coordination across a range of government departments. Previous efforts to reform national universities and research institutions met with bureaucratic resistance or outright political opposition. To avoid such obstacles, President Paul Kagame of Rwanda has appointed a minister in his office in charge of research, science and technology. Other African presidents should follow this visionary leadership as they prepare for their first summit on research, science and technology, to be held in Addis Ababa in January. The growing interest in science and innovation among African leaders is commendable. But commitment to bringing practical utility to research and teaching should be the ultimate measure of political leadership. International development agencies, private foundations and others should step up to support leaders with the political courage needed to revolutionize African agriculture - in hopes that the world's next agricultural phenomenon, the Brazil of the coming decades, will be African countries where such a transformation is so desperately needed. CALESTOUS JUMA is a professor at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and founding director of the African Centre for Technology Studies in Nairobi. He is a featured speaker at the 2006 World Food Prize International Symposium in Des Moines.

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## **Chumbe Island (2000 Laureate) Sends Warm Wishes for the New Year and latest newsletter**

***Dear Colleagues and Friends of Chumbe Island.*** We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you for the support you have given us. We are sure that without you 2006 would not have been the same. We hope that the co-operation & support continues in 2007 and in the future ahead of us..... We wish you all a Prosperous New Year 2007 with Loving Wishes and Wonderful Thoughts. Please find our latest newsletter [here](#) **May 2007 bring you all peace , joy & happiness.** MANAGEMENT CHUMBE ISLAND CORAL PARK Ltd.