

**ROLE OF GREENPEACE AND WORLD WILDLIFE
FUND IN INFLUENCING ENVIRONMENTAL
POLICIES
OF UNITED STATES 1992-2002**

**Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University
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MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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CERTIFICATE

It is certified that this dissertation entitled *Role of Greenpeace and World Wildlife Fund in Influencing Environmental Policies of United States 1992-2002* submitted by **P.K.Vidyavathi** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY** of this University, has not been submitted for any degree of this or any other University and this is her own work.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Prof. Christopher S. Raj

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
PREFACE	ii-viii
CHAPTER-I	1-12
INTRODUCTION: -	
1. EMERGENCE OF ENVIRONMENT OF GLOBAL ISSUES.	
2. NATIONAL POLITICS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NGOs.	
CHAPTER-II	13-34
THE FORMATION AND MOTTO OF GLOBAL NGOs: -	
1. DEFINITION AND CHARACTER TICS.	
2. NATURE AND DIVERSITY OF NGOs.	
3. EMERGENCE OF LARGEST US NGOs.	
4. MANDATE OF NGOs.	
5. TYPES OF NGOs.	
6. GOAL AND ROLE OF NGOs.	
CHAPTER-III	35-78
THE PROBLEM ENVIRONMENT IN UNITED STATES AND ROLE OF GREENPEACE AND WORLD WILDLIFE FUND: -	
1. SOCIAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND.	
2. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
3. UNITED STATES RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
4. REASONS FOR REJECTION OF KYOTO PROTOCOL,	
5. RIO AND WSSD CONFERENCES ON ENVIRONMENT	
6. GREENPEACE, WORLD WILDLIFE FUND.	
CHAPTER-IV	79-101
UNITED STATES CONGRESS ENVIRONMENT POLICIES AND GLOBAL NGOs: -	
1. POLICY BACKGROUND	
2. DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN UNITED STATES.	
3. MAJOR INSTITUTIONS IN UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENT POLICY.	
4. POLICY MAKING PROCESS.	
5. CHANGING RESPONSE OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL PLAYER'S.	
CHAPTER-V	102-109
CONCLUSION	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	110-118

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PREFACE

The topic of risk to the environment has raised increasing concerns in recent years among a number of local, national, regional and international public interest groups. Risks to the environment have become a parameter of research and analysis among national governments, Public and private sector organization institutions, and corporations. Multilateral co-operation has changed the role of NGOs from that of critical outsider limited to demanding environmental issues seeking recognition and action. This new era of engagement has contributed to empowering NGOs and has given them a place at the negotiation table to formulate environment policies alongside state negotiators.

The present study analyses the Global NGOs i.e. Greenpeace and World Wildlife Fund in influencing the Environmental Policy in United States since form the first Earth Summit in 1992, organized by UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil were NGOs accredited and represented. The study concludes with the convening, deliberations and declaration of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held at Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002. Till September 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) at Johannesburg, South Africa, were NGOs from around the world were present to sensitize public opinion and to influence the political will of decision makers.

In these World Conferences and others, NGOs raised the issue of the United States' accountability as the most industrialized country for the world's environmental hazards. Alarming signals were sent to policy makers through the presentation of technical expertise, credible demonstration, campaigning and discussions. International NGOs are being used as unofficial consultants in many instances to regulatory bodies, assessment panels and government ministers.

Two NGOs which have a proven track record of successful campaigns and advocacy for environmental protection have been selected for in depth study. Green Peace sensitizes the public on ecology issues and the WWF devotes much of its efforts to actual environment protection and restoration in United States

The networks of International NGOs are successful in pushing government to join hands in protecting the environment. It focuses on the efforts by both i.e. NGOs raised the issues of US accountability, and the Government policy in the favors of Environment by consulting NGOs as an unofficial for professional advice to regulatory bodies, assessment panels and government ministers, Such as Green peace and World Wild Fund (WWF).

In the process it also discusses the Green parties representing the environmental policies which analyzing in systematic manner the intricacies of environmental risk and growing concern of the other powerful NGOs to the said problem also try to find linkages between the government authority

at the international level and NGOs role across the globe in identification of problems to a lasting solutions.

Greenpeace started its fight against nuclear testing in Amchika, an Island in Alaska and continued to Kwajalein that is in South Pacific. Greenpeace continued its campaign, gradually expanding its scope to include ocean ecology for protecting whales and protesting against Russia to stop killing undersized whales. Greenpeace also campaigned for the environmental issues such as toxic trade, the protection of the rainforest, and work on energy conservation and atmosphere. In 1989 Greenpeace directly took part in a campaign against the Dupont Manufacturing Plant in Deepwater, New Jersey, which was responsible for significant releases of CFCs- to such an extent that it led to depletion of the Ozone layer.

The other INGO, is the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), founded in 1961. WWF leads global efforts to protect the world threatened wild life and habitats they need to survive in more then 50 countries across five continents. Its projects include creating and preserving protected areas, linking conservation to human needs, and building effective institutions to address global threats. Each project is meant to develop particular strategies for environmental conservation.

The US Agency for International Development has enabled the WWF to protect wildlife habitats through funding. Today the WWF with at World Resources Institute, the Natural Resource Defense Council, and other policy and advocacy groups has shaped decisions concerning the climate, toxic

chemicals, forestry, fisheries, and trade. In July 2001, the WWF testified before the US Commission on Ocean Policy, made a call to reduction of death of the Marins Mammals and other species because of dangerous fishing practices. These organizations intended to change the attitudes and behavior of the state and the general public and to influence governmental decision making bodies to modify policies.

Significance of the Theme

Sluggish movement by government has led international NGOs to assume a driving role in forming multilateral stakeholders meetings, thereby providing NGOs entry into official negotiations. Through their presence NGOs are able to pressure politicians to recognize overwhelming scientific evidence pointing to the major environment peril that humanity faces.

NGOs have successfully advocated for more government resources to be allocated into the research and development of new technology, which may reduce risks to the environment. An example of this is investment in research for alternative energy sources, which would limit global warming.

These NGOs, motivated out of public interest and the long-term sustainability of the planet, act to bring about social and economic improvements by collaborating with and working to influence state governments. NGOs use governments as the primary machine to implement policies.

NGOs also serve as sources for documentation of results from international environmental research programs, such as the International

Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP) and World Climate Research Program (WCRP) and.

Green Peace mobilized people against nuclear testing by informing them of the consequential global environmental problems which result. Green Peace engaged the issue directly through nonviolent action and promoting messages through mass media channels. The WWF, in its 40 years of services in conservation efforts, has pushed for US policies which protect endangered species and address global scare.

Focus of Study

The proposed study concentrate on examining the diplomacy of the United States in the matter of environmental concerns vis-à-vis economic development and advocacy efforts for environmental protection by international NGOs, with a special focus on Green Peace and the WWF. The study will also analyze the strategies these NGOs employ to shape widespread behavior and to persuade governments to work towards environmental well-being.

The stand taken by the major political parties in the US, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party, is self sufficient and inclusive. The Republican Party is more vocal in their aggressive policy concerning environmental degradation and is ready to compromise in favor with global resolutions. On the other hand the Democratic Party is somewhat indifferent so far as the environment is concerned. Besides the role of Green Party in USA would be also examined.

The US is the leading contributor to the degradation of the environment, and the task of advocating environmental policy reform has been left to NGOs. Certain NGOs like the WWF and Green Peace have broken new ground during the last two decades by creating a deeper awareness and concern about environmental issues amongst general populations and governments

Scope of the Study

Environmental concerns as a topic encompasses a perennial problem. However, in order to achieve and capture a more focused picture the discussion and scope of the study is to be confined from 1992 Earth Summit in Rio to World Summit in Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.

Objective of the Study

To study the various dimensions and extent of global environmental problem contributed by the US to which the selected NGOs are addressing their action.

To monitor emergence of Greenpeace and WWF and their contribution in correcting environmental problem and seeking reforms. .

To examine how far the US lukewarm environmental policy and implementation process of government contributed and facilitated the leading NGOs such as Greenpeace and WWF to make the government

associate them at the consultation and negotiation level in the formulation of environmental policy.

Methodology

The proposed research will be based on primary and secondary sources as available on the Global NGOs. The research work seeks a historical, descriptive, explanatory and analytical methodology to take into consideration the past precedents, and present finding to come to conclusion.

The Present Study is a divided into six chapters.

Chapter I: - 'Introduction', discusses the growing concern of the environmental problems, which emerged as global issues and studies this chapter, is analytical in nature.

Chapter II: - 'The Formation and Motto of NGOs' discusses the meaning of NGOs, character and types and studies the goals and role of the NGOs in mitigating the environmental crisis and influencing the governmental policy and various issues and approaches.

Chapter III: - 'The Problems Environmental in US and Role of Greenpeace and WWF', explore environment problems of the US, which it is responsible, and its response to global treaties and notes the different strategies of both the global NGOs.

Chapter IV: - 'US Congress' Environmental Policies and Global NGOs', deals with the policy background i.e. development of the environmental policy in US and examines policy process and major institution responsible for framing and implementing the policy and the response of key players, the NGOs, WWF and Green parties.

Chapter V: - 'Conclusion', while summing up the study will also recent the environmental challenge of the NGOs in United States of America.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

In the dawn of the twenty first century the earth's physical and biological systems are facing an unprecedented strain. Scholars around the world agree that the world's environment is now confronted by an unparalleled confluence of new challenges. The nature of the debate over the environment began to take shape during last quarter of 20th century in the west, when our societies were rudely awakened to the reality of damaging imported act of human activities on our environment.

Matters of air and water pollution produced the loudest wake up calls. Frightening images of burning rivers, choking smog, oil drenched birds, and poisoned fish thrust into the consciousness of an apparently indifferent public by emerging activists were great catalysts for environmental awareness.

The devastation brought by mankind on their natural surroundings has had a long history, but it has increased sharply with the beginning of industrial society. Over the last 150 years the earth has withstood tremendous abuse from pollution. Not until the 1970s did current environmental attitudes begin to take hold and people

around the world began to understand the potential long-term effects of pollution. People take notice when a river catches fire.

Over the years the environmental arena has evolved. The number and scope of pollutants has increased. New categories of global environmental issues have emerged, such as climate changes, depletion of the ozone layer, biodiversity loss, over-fishing of the high seas and many more.

Assaults on the global environment have changed what had traditionally been thought of as localized problems. Water and air pollution have become regional and even global problems as in the cases of acid rain, ozone depletion or global warming. More than rivers and lakes, oceans are now subjected to eutrophication (over fertilization due to excessive inflow of phosphates and nitrates). Uncontrolled and highly complex chemical reactions involving man-made substances now contribute to the acidification of our air, water, and even buildings. Local threats to specific biospheres have evolved into threats to entire habitats, as witnessed by rapidly receding rain forests. A vast chunk of humanity, while unaware of the inadvertent damage caused to environment, has discharged enormous pollution

into soil, water and air, and pollutants have grown beyond comprehension causing several environmental imbalances¹.

Only a few hundred years ago, protecting the natural world was not crucial to the survival of mankind. Today, however, environmental problems do not respect national boundaries and have wide ranging effects throughout the world.

We know “in our bones ”, as William Ophuls contends² that we cannot continue using resources and producing waste irrespective of the earth's carrying capacity but rather must bring our social and productive activities more into line with biological limits of the earth. Indeed, almost any indicator one chooses to look at tells essentially the same story: unless mankind alters their activities on a widespread scale, the quality of life on earth will be greatly compromised, if not fundamentally threatened, due to environmental degradation.

Over the past few decades, public and private research institutions and corporations have become involved in environmental politics. They have all worked in one capacity or another to shape widespread human behavior with regard to environmental issues. At the national level, surveys indicate a sharp rise in public concern over

¹ Asthana Vandana, *Politics of Environment*, (New Delhi, Ashish Publication, 1992), pp-1-5.

² William Ophuls, *Ecology and the politics of scarcity: Prologue to the Political Theory of the Study State*, (San Francisco; W.H.Freeman, 1997).

the environment in western countries, as they are the most industrialized and therefore accountable for most of the world's environmental hazards. Increased public concern has contributed to an emergence of civil groups and green parties with the aim of protecting the earth in those countries. An estimated 100,000 NGOs are now working to improve the environment and advocating its protection³.

Since the 1992 UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro, the role of NGOs has changed from that of critical outsiders limited to demanding attention to environmental issues. The new era of engagement has contributed to empowering NGOs and has given them a place at the negotiation table to formulate environmental policies alongside state-level negotiators.

NGOs have raised the issue of US accountability for the world's environmental hazards at international conferences. Alarming signals were sent to policy makers through the presentation of technical expertise, credible demonstrations, campaigning, and discussions. In many instances NGOs have served as unofficial consultants to regulatory bodies, assessments panels, and government ministries. Two NGOs that devoted much of their efforts to actual environmental

³ Julie Fisher, *The Road from Rio: Sustainable Development and the Non-governmental Movement in Third World*, (Praeger Westport CT: 1993); and Alan. Durning, *Act at Grassroots: Lighting Poverty, Environmental Decline*, World Watch, Paper 88, Washington D.C. 1989.

protection and restoration in the US and have a proven track record for successful campaigns and advocacy for environmental protection were selected for in depth study – Greenpeace and the World Wild Life Fund.

Emergence of Environment as Global Issues

The emerging importance of the environment in the international security⁴ was emphasized in January 1992 when the UN Security Council declared that “non-military sources of instability in the economic, social, humanitarian and ecological fields have become threat to peace and security”⁵ Six months later, the majority of the world’s nations gathered in Rio de Janeiro for the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The major objectives of the conference was ‘to assess the capacity of the UN system to assist in the prevention and settlement of environmental sphere and to recommend measures in this field, while respecting existing bilateral and international agreements that provide for the settlement of such disputes’⁶.

⁴ Jessica Tuchman Matthew’s, “Redefining Security”, *Foreign Affairs*, (68, 1989) P.163.

⁵ Notes by the President of UN Security Council on, *The Responsibility of the Security Council in Maintenance of International peace and security*. UN Doc, S/Z3500, 31st January 1992, p-2.

⁶ *UN General Soundly Resolution 44/228*, 20 December 1989.

At UNCED it was recognized that the members of international community must act together to address global environmental conflict.

The environment has become a much more critical element in international affairs than ever before. This is evident by UNCED as well as the negotiation of recent landmark environment treaties, including the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the 1992 Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity.

Three factors underlie this increased concern with compliance. The growing demand and need of nations for access to and the use of natural resources coupled with a finite, and perhaps even shrinking supply.

As international environmental obligations increasingly affect national economic interests, states that do not comply with obligations are perceived to gain unfair competitive economic advantage over other states.

The nature and extent of international environmental obligations have transformed in recent years as states assume greater environmental treaty commitments.

Environmental problems become global issues when states conduct activities that have adverse environmental consequences or when states fail to fulfill international obligations under customary

laws as codified for example in principle 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration ⁷ or International Treaty Obligation⁸. Such cases suggest the need for an increased role of international institutions and well as NGOs, which will be in the enforcing state to the same obligation.

Since the 1972 Stockholm Conference NGOs have played an important role in international environmental legislation. Their impact is greatest at the national levels. The unwillingness of states to act as guardians of the environment has created an important role for NGOs who seek to exert pressure on governments to adopt protective measures by identifying threats and signaling breaches of existing international environment regulations. At present there are no international laws or courts with binding powers over sovereign nations. Actions taken by individual states or actors within the state can have major international implications, such as activities that cause trans-boundary pollution. The growing interaction between national and international actors and levels of governances is an increasingly important aspect of international environment policy⁹.

⁷ The language found in *Principle 2 of Rio Declaration* June 1992.

⁸ UNEP, *Selected Multilateral Treaties in the Field of Environment*, 1,1983, 2,1991.

⁹ N.J. Vig, "Introduction: Governing the International Environmental", in N.J. Vig and R.S. Axelrod, (ed) *The Global Environmental Institution, Law and Policy*, (Washington D.C Congressional Quarterly Press, 1999).

Lamont Hampel (1996) argues that global environment governance by political institutions and NGOs needs to shape the environmental future of the planet and the quality of life that it makes possible. The growing environmental concerns require attention through laws and institutions that operate beyond zones of sovereignty.

Political institutions and organizations will need to be strengthened and will need to co-operate more with one another in recognizing the importance of environment and take necessary measures to implement economically sound and sustainable development projects. Local communities should be empowered to engage in dialogue with and to exert influence over national-level government and international environment initiatives.

National Politics and the Significance of NGOs

The concern of Americans for their environment first found political expression around the turn of century and led to conservation-related legislation on national parks, fishing, and migratory bird protections. States enjoy coercive powers within a given territory. The end of the cold war brought no mere adjustment amongst states but a novel redistribution of power among states, market, and civil society. National governments share powers with business groups, international organizations and even a multitude of

citizens' groups; it is asserted that the "steady concentration of power in the hand of state that began in 1648 with Peace of Westphalia is over"¹⁰. NGOs have been quite successful in challenging states in international political processes dealing with environmental issues.

The participation of citizenry organizations was strengthened by US democracy, and in 1960s, the number of organizations related to environmental issues increased by six times. Organizations like Greenpeace and Conservation Federation, Sierra Club, WWF, and FOE are famous and effective. They protested against the construction of nuclear power plants, the clearing of tropical timber, the pollution of inland waters and whale hunting, and have criticized states for ineffective policies.

These citizenry organizations have made lawmakers understand the complexities of the environment and led Congress to remove environmental issues from the hands of ordinary administrators. The result was the enactment of separate departments of environmental administration. In 1969, Congress created the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), a body of environmental law, and created two governmental agencies to monitor the situation. They were the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and Environment Protected

¹⁰ V. Huufflee, *Dangerous Commerce: Insurances and the Management of International Risk*, (Ithack; Lorneu University Press 1997).

Agency (EPA). The EPA is made up of several US agencies: the US Agency for International Development Environment, US Department of State: Bureau of Oceans of International Environment and Scientific Affairs, the US Department of Energy and Environment: White House Council on Environmental Quality.

International NGOs influence on these departments in formulating policy and some NGOs receive projects on their behalf. NGOs have successfully advocated for more government resources to be allocated to research and development of new technology to reduce risks to environment. An example of such investment is research for alternative energy sources to limit global warming. NGOs also serve as sources for documentation of results from international environmental research programmes, such as the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), and other international research monitoring programmes like UNEP's Global Environment Monitoring and Evaluation of Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutions in Europe (EMEP). Organizations like these rely on the participation of experts and research institutes that can communicate their concerns about increasing environment problems to decision makers, to the public and to NGOs.

Assessment panels like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) see the participation of NGOs within formal international political processes as enhancing the prospects for consensus about the cause and effect relationships and the development of technical solutions. There are a number of scholars who doubt the ability of states to sufficiently address environmental issues. They feel that states, as institutions, are ill equipped to regulate the various practices that contribute to environmental harm. Developing and sustaining an environmentally sound course is no easy matter, especially when one recognizes that environmental dangers are cumulative effects of practices taking place in diverse settings animated by multifarious factors.

Environmental protection is not the only aim but must be balanced with development, for example, economic and social well-being. Environment concerns, therefore, fundamentally involve politics. A reorientation of human activities is required which employ means of governance that can actually influence vast and diverse number of people, resulting in activities which will be more environmentally sound ones.

The political management of the environment has transcended to better arrangements by NGOs and green parties. The driving force has been the formation of multilateral stakeholder meetings, through which

NGOs are provided entry into official negotiations. Through their presence, NGOs are able to recognize overwhelming scientific evidence pointing to the major environment perils that humanity faces.

CHAPTER-II

THE FORMATION AND MOTTO OF GLOBAL NGOs

The place of transnational non-governmental organizations is securely established in environmental action¹. In the last three decades the world has experienced a marked increase in the activities of Environmental Non-governmental Organizations (ENGO) at local, national, regional and global levels. Within the UN system, NGOs have been recognized as an essential contributor to environmental protection. In 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development produced a report, "Our Common Future," urging governments to recognize and to extend NGOs the right to know and to have access to information on environment and natural resources. The consultation and participation of NGOs in decision making has had a significant impact on the environment through their newfound right to legal remedies and redress when the environment is effected².

More than 1,400 environmental NGOs were officially accredited at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in

¹ Peter Sand, *Lesson learned in Global Environmental Government*, (Washington DC World Resources Institute, 1990).

² World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press, 1987. P.328

Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At the last Earth Summit, some 7,000 NGOs took their place along side states and intergovernmental organizations (IGO) in environment management³. The recent August 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa was a historic opportunity for over 10,000 NGOs as they gathered to discuss sustaining the environment while meeting the needs of developing countries⁴.

The most significant development during the last two decades has been the dramatic increase in NGO activities outside formal international political processes. Outside international negotiations or the work of international organizations, NGOs operate as voices and agents of civil society vis-à-vis government, state bureaucracies, and transnational corporations as they seek to come to grips with the threats to human environment at local national and global levels. The notion of environmental NGOs as a societal response to the erosion of democratic participation and accountability in internationalizing political processes that has prompted research to focus attention on the transnational politics that did not receive much attention in the 1970s.

³ Marein S. Sorroos, "From Stockholm to Rio and beyond the evolution of Global Environmental Governance", in Norman J. Vig and Michael E. Kraft (Ed), *Environmental Policy in 1990s*, (Washington D.C. Congressional Quarterly Press 1997).

⁴ *Frontline*. 27th 2002 P.128-131

After the conference in Rio NGO participation within the political process of the UN system stepped up considerably, Examples of this include such work as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and other international organizations, including notably the World Bank. These international conventions increasingly provide for the participation ⁵and development of extensive skills in scientific and technical exchange, policy making and policy implementation, supplementing the more traditional role of NGOs in campaigning, activism and awareness raising. Rather than undermine state sovereignty, active NGO participation enhances the abilities of state to regulate environment issues. In the summer of 1994 the US and other nations ratified the convention on Biodiversity, which NGOs warned could harm US agriculture. As the Chicago Tribune reported the September 1994, evidence later surfaced that the treaty was an enemy to farming, logging, and fishing, and the treaty has been relegated.

Environmental NGOs: Definitions

NGO are groups of people who come together with a common interest, ideology, cultural affinities, and so forth, outside the formal

⁵ K, Ransliæa, "States, NGOs and International Environmental Institutions". International studies Quarterly 41 (4) (1997), P.123.

organs of the state. An NGO is a collaboration of people organized on their own rather than under the rubric of state power.

In international politics, an NGO usually refers to groups that form on a voluntary basis with the aim of addressing a given problem in the world or advancing a particular cause⁶. In other words, NGOs work to alleviate what they perceive to be hardships or misfortunes, or work to change the way people think and act with regard to public issues.

The World Bank defines NGOs as private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, to promote the interest of poor, to protect the environment, to provide basic social services, or to undertake community development.

In wider usage the term NGO applies to organizations independent from governments. NGOs are typically value-based organizations that depend in whole or in part on charitable donations and voluntary services. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professional over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key definition characteristics.

⁶ Weiss, T.G. and L.Gordenker, "Pluralizing Global Governance Analytical Approaches and Dimension", *In G. Weiss and L. Gordenker,,NGOs The UN and Global Governance*, T. (Ed. Boulder, Cynee Rienner, 1996), PP.19.

In 1994 a UN document described an NGO as a “non-profit entity whose members are citizens or an association of citizens of one or more countries and whose activities are determined by the collective will of its members in response to the needs of one or more communities with which the NGO cooperate.”

Characteristics of NGO

In many cases, NGO have proven to be strong catalysts in defusing the dangerous situations and its commitment to peace making combined with its presence has an external but knowledgeable actor. These enabling characteristics for mediation are common to many NGO as discussed below.

1. Unofficial Status:

NGOs are neither governmental nor for profit; they alarm signals of world environmental hazards to the policy makers through the presentation of technical expertise, credible demonstrations, campaigning and debates. International NGOs are used as unofficial consultants in many instances to regulatory bodies, assessment panels, and government ministries.

This status of NGOs has proved useful for facilitating discussion, confidence building, problem solving, and voluntary agreements to win-win situations. The unofficial status of these NGO

allows nations to reduce tensions and to seek new approaches to solve problems without the constraints of diplomatic processes.

Unofficial status brings with it freedom from the constraints of government protocols and of sensitivity to the diplomatic implication of every development in the mediation process. This unique position allows NGOs to suggest unconventional remedies and to propose partial solutions or package deals, and to press the case of constructive initiatives.

2. Long term Capability and Commitment:

National governments tend to lack long-term commitment to protective measures against environmental degradation. In this arena, NGOs are endowed with a stability and reliability that governments lack. Many NGOs place higher emphasis than do governments on a commitment to protect nature. NGOs represent a focused, but potentially broadly appealing, set of ideas, information, and values. The commitment of NGOs to particular principles enables them to mobilize the international public. A commitment to a very focused set of concerns, in contrast to the obligation of states to respond to greater range of demands, allows NGO to gain leverage on selected policy issues. This can be advantageous internationally where environmental NGOs challenge state sovereignty through the very attributes that

separate them from states, i.e. narrow issue focus, intense and principled commitment, and a relatively high level of information expertise and sometimes resources to commit to issues.

3. Early Warning and Preventive Action

NGO role as mediator in a dispute often arises out of its involvement in humanitarian or developmental activities on one or all sides. In these cases an NGO may enter the mediation process already having a historical perspectives and a developed understanding of the critical issues. The presence of a branch office or affiliation may enhance an NGO's credibility with and access to local authorities.

Nature and diversity of NGOs

NGOs are private, voluntary, nonprofit organizations whose members combine their skills, means and energies in service of shared ideals and objectives. NGOs varies in size, duration, range and scope of activities, legal status, ideology, cultural background, organizational culture and status, and in terms of the size of their budget, staff, and offices.

Other NGOs works across borders but on a highly recognized and even localized scale. The Great Lakes United (GLU) crosses the US-Canada border, but confines its operation to the Great Lakes Basin. The coalition for Justice in Maquildras has 80 NGO members on both

sides of the US-Mexican border and deals with issues local to Mexican and US communities affected by border industries⁷.

The scope of activities ranges from wild life conservation and pollution to poverty alleviation to human rights from research to education to influence the project implementation.

NGOs vary in their ideological orientation in Europe especially in Germany the realist and fundamentalist greens highlights the ideological different one is compromised the political system other is politically more radical

Some NGOs are inspired by ideologies such as feminism, ecology, sociology and bio regionalism⁸. Cultural difference also exist between NGOs. Many southern NGOs trace their roots in challenging and fighting for political and human rights. In the Philippines, organizations rose from overthrowing political regimes and later turned to NGO activism. In Latin America NGOs grew out of the Catholic Church in the 1970s demanding greater social justice.

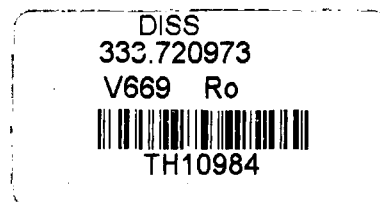
Since 1980 broader set interests, including environmental and public health concerns, have stimulated the formation of NGOs⁹. Most prominent NGOs such as FOE and Greenpeace trace their roots to the

⁷ Guillen Sergio, *The Role of US-Mexico Border Communities as Actor Trans-boundary Environmental Policy*, (A Paper of University of Michigan 1991).

⁸ Carolyn Merchant, *The Search for Livable World*, (London Routledge, 1992), PP-28.

⁹ Paul Ekies, *A New World Order: Grassroots Movement for Global Change*, (London, Routledge, 1992), PP.151.

antinuclear movement of the 70s, and as a result antinuclear sentiments have been carried over into the environment realm with a penchant for scientific and technical solutions.



Emergence of the Largest US ENGOs

Since the founding of the first American environmental association there has been a gradual evolution of the movement. Seven of the ten most powerful groups (known collectively as the Group of Ten) were founded before the 1960s. Most of them broadened their interest and influence from land and wildlife issues to broader 2nd generation topics¹⁰.

One of the oldest ENGOs in US, the Sierra Club, emerged in 1892. From it emerged Greenpeace, founded in 1969 as the 'Don't make waves committee'. Its initial efforts were to save the whales but later expanded to other sea animals. Greenpeace also became concerned with other issues, from the use of chlorine bleach and nuclear disarmament to weapon testing and protection of Antarctica.

Another NGO, Friends of Earth (FOE) was founded as the consequence of a feud between members of the Sierra Club, and since 1969 the organization has grown tremendously * with offices in over

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¹⁰ Dunlap Riley E. and Angela G. Mertig., *The Evolution of US Environment from 1970 to 1992: An Overview In American Environmentalism*, (Washington DC Taylor and Francis Pub. 1993), pp. 21-22.



50 countries. The wilderness Society and National Parks and Conservation Association was formed in 1935 and 1919, respectively, mainly focusing on the preservation of public land. The National Wild Life Federation was founded in 1936 for the preservation of wild life habitats.

Nature Conservancy is a long-standing organization focused on the management and preservation of land for wild life habitats. Clean Water Action, founded in 1971, conducts research and influence on issues related to drinking water and ground water resources. In 1946 the Natural Resources Council of America formed to bring together conservation organizations to serve as information sharing bodies and to sponsor policy briefings and public opinion surveys on energy needs and conservation. The World Wildlife Fund for Nature, formed in 1961, began as a small fledgling conservation group working on endangered species and habitat destruction. Today it has become the most important conservation NGO in the world.

Mandate of NGOs

Why they are effective?

States are reluctant to change, either on themselves or on one another for fear of interventions so states are likely to neglect the implementation of more restrictive standards of conduct, unless

pressed by third parties and NGOs. Private citizens, rather than states, have served a prominent conduit of pressure and influence on these issues.

Elements of NGO influences:

NGO influence has grown in recent years because they are different from states: -

NGOs focus on single issues or sets of issues to the exclusion of others, while states perform many functions with National Security usually placed as the top priority. Despite the complexity of environmental issues linkages, have limited policy concerns compared to states.

NGOs commit themselves to causes that states frequently subordinate to other foreign policy interests or ignore entirely. International NGOs like Green peace, WWF and FOE etc, draw on the activism of local members at the state level or get involved themselves in order to bring domestic public opinions into play and to apply internal and international pressures on states. This suggests that international pressure alone can affect state action under certain conditions¹¹.

¹¹ David L Halloran, *Moral Vision in International Politics*, (Princeton University Press, 1993).

The level of commitment of NGOs to their issues is intense. State and intergovernmental agencies deal with varied and competing policy concerns, while NGOs specialize in one or few issues. The scope of NGOs is narrower and their membership less ideologically diverse than the issues and citizenry to which states are accountable. Likewise, the resources of NGOs and volunteer membership are more focused than the attention and resources than state representatives may be able to devote to the same issues.

Channels of NGOs Influence

Today NGOs face a choice of operation within arenas that are not necessarily mutual exclusive. Intergovernmental organizations are the forum in which international legal norms are created, and NGO exert their influence through this channel. Due to growing and expertise and involvement in international issues, NGOs have earned a measure of authentic autonomy from states even within the UN. To develop proposals UN System requires experience and skill that takes time to acquire¹².

Over time NGOs are likely to possess more extensive knowledge and a more comprehensive view on their issues than any given diplomat. When NGO neutrality and their faithfulness to

¹² Peter Willerts, *The UN as a Political System*, in Paul Taylor and A.J.R Groom (Ed), *International Institution at Work*, (New York St. Matyrn Press, 1998) : pp- 27.

principle is combined with the authority of their expertise, NGOs have the potential for autonomous influences within UN.

With an increasingly dense network of commission and informal exchanges in the 20th century, international NGOs now also pursue concerns with other NGO in self-created international arenas. NGOs independently make paths and bring individuals and grassroots groups together for informal national exchanges and political action, bringing forward the concept of NGOs as an organizational agent of social action, or the institutionalization of new populist movement¹³.

Types of NGOs in US

Following is a description of three varieties of NGOs in the US. Although specific focuses vary, each posses a common strategy of influence.

The Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, national parks and conservation associations tend to emphasize the preservation of public lands for future generations, while groups such as National Wildlife Federation and Isaac Walton League are involved with habitat preservation for wildlife. Some groups such as American Lung Association are primarily interested in pollution and its impact on public health.

¹³ Ellen Dorsy and Bruno Piggod, *The UN System and NGOs: New Relationship For an New Era?* (New York The Stanley Foundation, 1994), PP.15.

Secondly there are international NGOs that work toward global issues and are part of larger international network of affiliation organizations, such as Greenpeace, which originated or are based in the US and have members throughout the world. Such organizations have broader interests towards more global concerns. The WWF has operations in 27 countries through out the world; creating and preserving protected areas linked to conservation and human needs. This will be discussed in next chapter in detail

Lastly, other mainstream groups, although smaller in size and resources, have little or no membership and they conduct research or grass roots campaigns. Such groups rely on technical and legal expertise and on their research and publications.

Goals:-

There are many NGOs but their goals remain the similar in their aims:-

1. Encouraging members to co-operate in promoting and implement environmental protection activities.
2. Gathering information and statistics about the environment situation of big cities.
3. Studying the means and strategies for dealing with pollution problems and developing programmes to address the problems.

4. Publishing articles and printing brochures for the society to enlist the help of population in the protecting the environment.
5. Speaking out against programme and projects that have negative environment impact.
6. Promoting activities to change the unstable production and consumption pattern in society.
7. Issuing a publication named Greenpeace that consists of environmental news, research articles proposals and criticisms of activities harmful to the environmental.
8. Co-operating with the environmental protection agency to promote national parks and protected regions.
9. Co-operating in introducing environmental issues into national plans and programmes.
10. Communicating and exchanging information and expertise with environmental experts and institution in other countries.
11. To engage in dialogue with the government on environment plans and policies.
12. The environment news all follows the common goals of protecting US environment. Here it is elaborate the goals of the ENGOs.

Role of NGOs in Policy Making

There is a striking interdependence between the need of the hours and the noteworthy of NGOs. Nothing is outside the purview and

concern of NGOs. The roles and its spear of works could be streamlined under the parameter of their focused area, membership, funding sources and its utilization etc. A thinly member NGOs cannot influence a wider policy maker, likewise, embezzlement of allotted fund leads to prosecution rather than making any type of contribution. Certain parameter, which accompanied by NGOs, suggests their area of works, strength and influence. The new roles of NGOs called as “window dressing” the action of guardian of the environment or evidence of an emerging civil society. Their roles could be specified as follows: -

<u>Goals.</u>	<u>Membership and personnel.</u>	<u>Funding. Sources</u>	<u>Activities</u>
<u>Ultimate Goal</u> Change societal norms, improved understanding, influence agendas, influence policies, implement policies, solve problem absent adequate govt. action. <u>For what / whose benefit</u> Public interest (for single or broad social benefit), private interest of member or group firms, interest of non-represented that is future generation and planet.	Members Individuals, organizations? Quasi-governmental, voluntary, open to everyone, etc? <u>Geographic Range</u> Community, Sub-national, regional, transnational <u>Personnel</u> Undifferentiated (voluntary), expert and professional, invited, elected, managerial.	Dues/assessments, donations, foundations, governments, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs).	<u>Function</u> Advocacy; information gathering and analysis; information dissemination; generation of ideas and recommendations; monitoring and watchdog role; service delivery; mediation/ facilitation; financing and grant making <u>Area of Operation</u> Community, sub-national, regional, international <u>Targets</u> Public, consumers, governments, IGOs, non-state actors(Including other NGOs, private sector)

1. NGOs have long played a key role in forcing leaders and policy makers to pay attention. In the early 1800s, U.S and European bodies such as the British foreign antislavery society were driving forces behind government action on the slave trade; by the turn of the century, groups such as the Anglo-oriental society for the suppression of the Opium trade were heading an influential anti-drug movement that culminated in the 1912 Hague Opium convention. In 1945, NGOs were largely responsible for inserting human rights language in the UN charter and have since put almost every major human rights issue on the international agenda. Like wise NGOs activism since the 1960s and 1970s successfully raised the profile of global environmental and population issues.
2. Instead of holding marches or hanging banners off buildings, NGOs members now use computers and phone to launch global public –relations blitzes that can force issues to the top of policymakers’ “ to do” lists. The 1997 Nobel Prize winning campaign by NGO to conclude a treaty banning landmines over the objections of the US was an apparent proof of the influencing muscles of NGOs.
3. The action is consonances with the roles of NGOs sometime proved as a blessing to the society NGOs on the ground often make the impossible possible by doing what governments cannot or will

not. Some humanitarian and development NGOs have a natural advantage because of their perceived neutrality and experience. The International committee of the Red Cross, is able to deliver health care to political prisoners in exchange for silence about any human-rights violations that its members witness. Other groups such as Green peace and WWF provide rapid relief during and after complex humanitarian disasters with and without UN partners. Green Peace and WWF also provide technical and fundamental supports maintain the rights ecological balance. More over, as governments downsize and new challenges crowd the international agenda, NGOs increasingly fill the breach. Willingly not willingly, the UN and nation states are depending more on NGOs to get things done.

4. International NGOs also play critical roles in translating international agreements and norms into domestic realities. Where governments have turned a blind eye, NGOs such as green peace and WWF with others thread to help the situation out. Environmental NGOs policy agreement such as the convention on International trade in endangered species, uncovering more accurate data on compliance than that provided by member nations. One of the most vital but overlooked NGOs notes are to promote the societal changes needed to make international agreements work.

5. Increasingly, however, NGOs operate outside existing formal frame works, moving independently to meet their goals and establishing new standards that governments, institutions, and corporations are themselves compelled to follow through force of public opinion. The UN moratorium on driftnet fishing in 1992 and the US international dolphin conservation Act of 1994, were largely codified changes in fishing practices that NGOs had already succeeded in promoting and then winning from commercial fisheries. More recently, even as governments and multilateral institutions slowly begin to consider measures to promote the sustainable use of forests, the environmental NGOs green peace led a European consumer boycott that persuaded a heading Canadian logging company to announce that it would change the way that it harvest trees.
6. The increased prominence of NGOs in the international environmental affairs is apparent to nearly all observers. "NGOs are now an integral part of the negotiating process and have changed the face of international environmental laws." 'NGOs have long been a part of the process of international environmental cooperation; the scope and scale of their activities are much greater today.'

7. The total number of NGOs present in the world is enormous. Most of these NGOs are inconspicuous and seemingly mundane in their activities professional organizations, standardization bodies, lobbyist groups, and the like. NGOs vary widely in membership, goals, approaches and resources.
8. The UN charter permits the creation of suitable arrangements for consultation with NGOs, both international organizations, and where appropriate with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned”(UN Charter 10.71) While accreditation allows for limited role for NGOs in the UN Cooperative process, many further by formally mandating, or permitting NGOs participation in some of their continuing activities*
9. Early international environmental treaties rarely contained provisions for NGOs. As was in the events of the 1933 Convention Relative to the preservation of ‘Fauna Flora in their Natural State, typical of many early conservation agreements, says nothing about non- state actors. The international convention for the Regulation of Whaling, established in 1946 did not initially permit NGO access, though from 1977 on ward NGOs have permitted to participate as observers.

10. Moving forward in history, the Ramzar Convention on Wetlands (1971) assigns “bureau duties” to the International Union for the Conservation of nature (IUCN); sensationally, it acts as a secretariat. The 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, known CITES has relatively strong language relating to NGO participation which has become the model for the language in many recent treaties.

Despite the demonstrated capacity of NGO to do well their growing power on the ground has exposed them to heightened criticism. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees warned in 1996 that if national governments continue to favor NGO over multilateral agencies in donor assistance, they may undermine important system of coordination and cooperation in large scale emergencies. Intense competition among NGO in the relief sector has also pushed the sector toward a form of oligopoly that threatens to crowds out smaller players, especially local NGO in developing countries. Eight major groups now control about 50 percent of the relief market includes-

1-CARE

2-World Vision International

3- Oxfam Federation

4-Medicin Sans Frontiers

5-Save the Children Federation

6-Eunostep

7-CIDSE

8-APDOVE

But on the balance, the record for such NGOs is surely no more than that of governments. NGOs are increasingly aware of their weaknesses and moving to address them by adopting codes of conduct and pledging to 'do no harm'.

CHAPTER III

THE PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENT IN US AND ROLE OF GREENPEACE AND WWF

Concern over environmental issues grew deeper during the 1960s and 1970s when people began to believe that human existence would be threatened unless they adjusted their relationship to the environment. Environmental activists began walking through the corridors of world power – which before would have seemed impossible to many. Today's idea of protecting of the environment came as a direct result of NGO efforts.

Although the US shared most of the responsibility for many of the world's environmental problems, environmental issues were subordinate to interests of the economy. Such placement of priorities did not prove to be good for the environment.

NGOs such as Greenpeace and the WWF have become household names around the world. Media companies like CNN and specialized television networks like the Discovery Channel and National Geographic give ample coverage to environmental crises and succeed in getting people who would not ordinarily consider themselves activists to change their habits detrimental to the environment, to seek environmentally friendly products, or even voting for green parties. Environmental protection has become part of everyday life in many societies.

This chapter, effect has been made to discuss the global environmental issues raised in the 1992 Rio conferences and how US is responsible for many

environmental problems. Transnational environmental activities which contribute to global environmental problems is also studied.

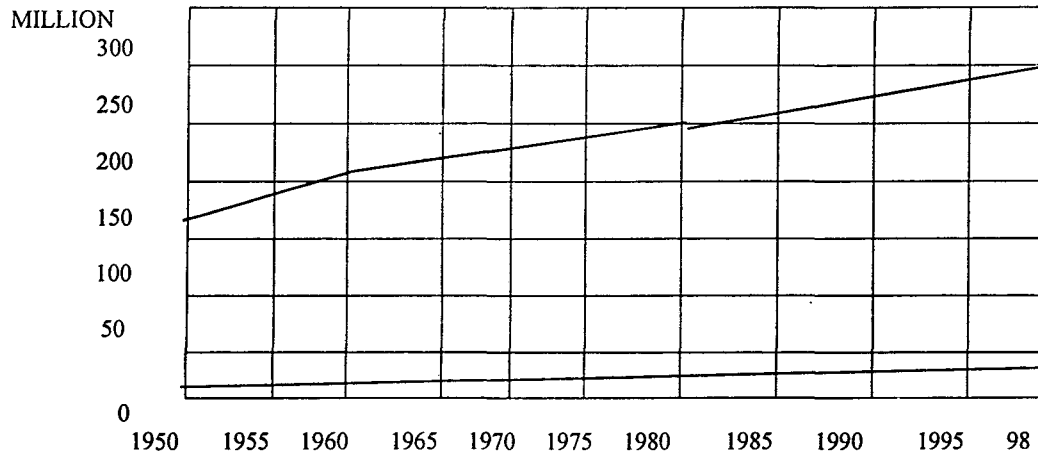
Socio and Economic Factors in the US

Below is a review of key evidence pointing towards US culpability in the rise of environmental problems.

First, trends in environmental quality are mixed in the US. On one side is improvement in some aspects of air and water quality and reductions in soil erosion in much of the region. On the other side is a sharp decline in fish stock scruples, logging pressures on old growth forests, growing invasion of exotic species, other threats to biodiversity and outbreaks of toxic organisms in estuaries and coastal zones (associated with excess run-off of nutrients). The US has succeeded in reducing emission of some toxic industrial materials, has showed progress in cleaning up toxic waste sites and has begun phasing out the production and use of CFCs and other ozone depleting gases. However, the US has failed to reduce levels of carbon dioxide – the primary green house gas. The region therefore contributes more to the risk of climate change. While the US's market-driven economies has created global opportunities, it has also exacerbated some existing environmental stresses and has even created new ones. The region is a magnet for immigration, and the population is currently growing at an annual rate of 0.8%¹.

¹ *United Nation Population Division, Annual Population 1950-2050 (1996 Revision)*, on diskette UN, New York US, 1996.

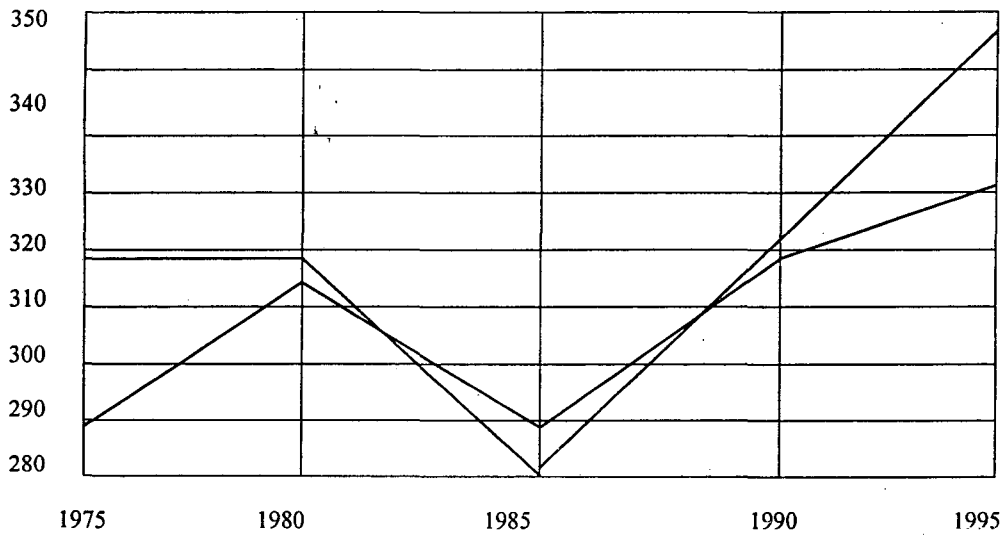
POPULATION



source: United Nation Population Division 1996. Figure -1

Note :
 Canada
 United States

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PERCAPITA



Source: data compiled by UNEP GRID Geneva from UNSTAT 1997. Figure 2

Note:
 United States
 Canada

Second, the region is rich in fossil fuels and in hydropower resources. It maintains some of the lowest energy prices, which have favored the development of energy intensive economies, and promoted widespread reliance on automobiles. Advances in technology have increased the energy efficiency of industrial processes and the fuel efficiency of automobiles, which has led to increased consumption patterns. This results in pressure on urban air quality and notably on the global climate. In addition to this, political trends have favored diminished state interventions, and policy interventions are considered socially and politically unacceptable. Environmental health problems, especially those associated with agricultural and industrial pollutants also an issue of concern. In agricultural production, approximately 26,000 tones of pesticides are used annually in the great lakes basin². The Great Lakes Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission concluded that chemicals in the environment might affect the endocrine system of wild life and humans. These include some persistent organic pollutants (POP), which may block or minimize the natural action of hormones in the body such as estrogen and disrupt the development and regulation of the reproductive system.

The impact of development on critical biological resources is an important issue across the region; changes to ecosystems through the introduction of invasive non-indigenous species are of particular concern. There are many ways in which alien species can disrupt entire ecosystems: by replacing native species, changing existing water and nitrogen-cycling regimes, depriving indigenous animals of their normal diets, introducing new pathogens against which native species have no defense and changing the genetic make-up of native species by mating with them³.

² WWF, *Reducing Reliance on Pesticides in the Grate Lake Basin*, Washington DC, US, 1997.

³ F, Powledge,, " Biodiversity at Crossroad", In *Bio-Science*; 48 (5)(1998), pp. 347-352.

In the US approximately 15% of 4,500 established exotic species cause serious ecological harm (US congress 1993). Estimates of ecological losses for the US alone range up to several thousand million dollars a year⁴. Issues of environmental quality and justice emerged because of evidence showing the impact of pollution and resource degradation. Public opinion polls indicate environment quality and environmental protection are considered an important issue across the region. Resolving the contradiction between environmental values and economy and social pressures for increased production and consumption of natural resources is one of the challenges facing the US today, and measures taken by the US have strong influences on both eco trends and environmental policies around the world.

Global Environmental Issues

Below is a study of domestic and global environmental problems, which remain critical issues after the 1992 conference in Rio.

Genetic engineering

Genetic engineering has spread in agricultural and animal husbandry, a practice, which has become fairly globalize which have.

Among policy makers, scientists, and environmental groups exists a growing concern over the potential environmental effect of the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and the safety of genetically engineered foods. In 1995 an international group of scientists pointed out scientific flaws in the genetic engineering paradigm. Genetically modified organisms may migrate, multiply, and transfer to other organisms and species, and in some cases the stability of affected organisms and ecosystems could be disrupted and threatened. Scientists stated that in agriculture some transgenic crops could become noxious weed and others could become a conduit through

⁴ P Junkings, "Fretrade and Exotic Species Introduction", in O.T. Sandlend and Others edited book, *Proceeding of the Norway/ UN Conference on Alien Species Directorate for Nature Management/ Norway* (Institute for Nature Research, Tronduëim, 1996).

which new genes may move to wild plant, which could then become weeds. The new weeds could adversely affect farm crops and the natural ecosystem.

Similarly, genetically engineered fish, shellfish and insects become pests under certain conditions and the possibility of new viral strains giving rise to new plant diseases is an area of particular concern. There is a risk that transgenic crops may accelerate the process of rapid loss of agro biodiversity, especially in developing countries, which are world links of crops and diversity.

An expert consultation organized in September 1993 by the FAO in Asia, attended by senior government and NGO officials, called for a moratorium on the introduction of genetically-engineered products until adequate capacity is established to assess their environmental health and socio-economic effects. It was proposed that the FAO help set up a mechanism to ensure that there not be a transfer of hazardous genetic engineering experiments, research and products to developing countries.

At the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in April 1995, a group of journalists and scientists issued a joint statement expressing extreme disappointment and concern about official secretariat documents. CDS documents uncritically promoted biotechnology without giving importance to real and serious ecological safety and socio-eco problems posed by genetic engineering. NGOs claimed that such an approach was most strange especially when the CSD is a prime international organization in promoting environmental safety.

Biodiversity

Biological diversity refers to the variety of life on earth and includes the variety of species, the genetic variability within each species, and the variety of

different eco-systems. Over the past centuries habitat destruction, over zealous hunting or harvesting and competition from introduced species have led to the decline and extinction of many species.

Biodiversity occurs when there is an increase in demand for biological resources due to an increase in population and eco development. There has been a failure on the part of institutions to regulate the use of biological resources. In recent decades, threats attributed to hunting and over harvesting have diminished in comparison to those from habitat destruction, degradation and fragmentation. Indeed habitat loss and alteration have become a major threat to the continued diversity of wildlife.

Wetland habitats, essential to many forms of wildlife, are threatened. In the US, more than half of the wetlands have been drained, dredged or modified in some way. Most of this wetland loss (48 million hectares) has occurred in the contiguous 48 states, with Alaska losing only a fraction of its original 68 million hectares⁵.

Wetland loss has contributed to long-term declines of some duck populations⁶. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, enacted by US in 1918 helped to recover many birds suffering excessive hunting⁷ In 1966 the North American Breeding Bird Survey began in the US and Canada and led to better information on migratory species. In Nov 1990, the Non-Indigenous Aquatic Species Act was passed by US Congress, and in May 1993 the first Ballast Water Law was adopted. But still problems with these species remain with habitat loss serving as one of the biggest threats to migration.

⁵ OECD, *Environmental Performance Review: US*, Paris 1996

⁶ D. F Caithamer, and Smith, "North American Ducks", in LaRoe, E.T and Others, *Our Living Resources: a Report to the Nation On the Distribution, Abundance and Health of US Plants, Animals and Eco-system*, US Deptt. Of Interior, National Biological Service, (Washington DC). Pp.34.

⁷ *ibid* 57-60.

The introduction of exotic species has recently emerged as a growing threat to native biodiversities with costs to both eco and biological systems. US National Marine Fisheries Services within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration showed that marine mammals are threatened and endangered. An assessment conducted by the WWF found that regions in US and southern Canada are under a severe threat⁸.

With new legislation protection may increase to marine life through national marine conservation areas. However, efforts to protect biodiversity will not impact human activities, which are likely to continue encroaching on ecosystems and jeopardize the habitats of native species.

The Continued Degradation Of Forests

Concern over tropical rainforests was a central issue in UNCED process many developing countries argued that UNCED should focus on all types of forests, keeping in mind that developed nations has already deforested large portions of their countries. Forests are not merely natural resources to supplement multiple human requirements, but are vital aspects of the environment system. A forest ecosystem contains as much as 80 percent of the world's terrestrial biodiversity and provides wood fiber and biomass energy. It constitutes rich resources, providing economic and recreational benefits as well as watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and many other ecological services. Growing industrialization, urbanization and exploitation of forest area has created chaotic conditions, and severe photo-geographical and environmental imbalances. Population growth and increasing per capita demands for forest products are increasing pressures for forest exploitation and the conversion of

⁸ T Riklts. & Others, *The Conservation Assessment of The Terrestrial Eco-Region of North America*, Vol.1, The US and Canada, WWF, Washington DC, 1997.

forestland for agriculture and other forms of development such as mining and fossil fuel extraction.

The quality of North America forests – where the world's second largest expanse of intact, natural forest is found – has deteriorated. Forests in the US are becoming increasingly fragmented and biologically impoverished as they are invaded by new, exotic species⁹.

Deforestation poses a threat to biodiversity and forest products supplies, and potential sources of green house gas emission. Many have NGOs pushed for a convention on forests protection. However, developing countries with large tracts of forests were adamant against a treaty for fear that a national resource could be globalize for control by developed world. An international governmental panel on forests, CIPF was set up under the CSD to work on a consensus and develop a plan of action for review by the Special Session of UNGA in 1997. Through NGOs pressure, the focus was very much on forestry. However, whatever progress was made, was made at the at the policy level. In reality things will continue to operate as usual, as the process of economic activities will lead to further high rates of deforestation.

Toxic Hazardous Wastes and Substance

In the late 1980s, a news story was published about the dumping of hazardous wastes in developing countries. This incident made waste trade the top of international agenda. The negotiation in the UNEP resulted in the 1989 Basle Convention, which established pre-inform concerned system entered into force in 1992. The resolution was strengthen in March 1994 when a contracting

⁹ D Bryant, D Nielsen. , and Others, *The Last Frontier Forest: Eco-system and Economics on the Edge*, WRI, Washington DC.

party agreed to completely ban the shipment of hazardous waste from OECD countries to non-OECD countries.

The term hazardous waste refers to matter which, if not properly managed, would pose a threat to human health and the environment. Such material includes radioactive wastes, polychlorinated biphenyl pesticides, toxic incinerator ash, chemical sewage and organic solvent wastes generated by industries. About the 90% of hazardous waste is generated by industries. In 1996 a series of cases were reported in violation of Basle Convention showing that US and Europe domestic waste was dumped in China. This shipment was conducted in the name of recycling. Though there is ban on exporting toxic wastes to developing countries, recycling has become huge business, making it harder to control.

Waste disposal sites are becoming scarce due to lack of space or intense opposition from residents who do not want it in their backyards. Recent attempts in the US to clean up toxic waste sites has been deemed a failure.

Radio Active Waste

Another threat to health and the environment is radioactive waste. This is generated in the nuclear fuel cycle, medicine, research and industry. As of 1992, nuclear power production every year generated 2,00,000 cubic meters of low level and 10,000 cubic meters of intermediate level waste. Of high-level waste level wastes (including spent nuclear fuel destined for final disposal). this amount is increasing as more and more nuclear power plants are built and operated, nuclear facilities decommissioned, and the use of radio nuclides increases. Strong public opposition in the US and West Europe has stalled new nuclear power projects, but the spread of nuclear power plants in Asia with fast growing economies and power demands have escalated in past decades.

Indonesia and China are moving rapidly ahead with more plant construction, even the Daya Bay Plant French project, has been plagued with safety problems since operation. Japan has started receiving its re-processed wastes from Europe. In 1997 Taiwan approved the construction of plant and South Korea is similarly expanding its Nuclear Power Program again strong public protest. A recent development is the plan by Taiwan to send its waste to North Korea. The problems of how to ensure safe disposal of radioactive waste from a Nuclear Power Plant, still remains unsolved. OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) countries with accumulated waste have yet to deal with the situation effectively.

Hazardous Materials, Products and Industries

In Rio the establishment of an international arrangement for controlling the movements of hazardous materials and products was proposed. In 1994 two new entities formed, the Inter-Organizational Programs for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) where government cooperate on Risk Assessment and Management of Chemicals, and in 1995 the Inter-governmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) was formed to coordinate efforts of the various efforts of UN Agencies and the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) to assess and manage toxic chemicals. In the area of *prior informed consent* (PIC), negotiations are under way for legally binding regulations over the trade of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides.

In 1995, an intergovernmental conference in Washington on Protection Of Marine Environment From Land-Based Activities agreed to develop a global, legally binding instrument to reduce or eliminate emissions, discharges and where appropriate the manufacture of POPs. The plans and measures have not been adequate or fast enough to prevent an expansion in the production,

trade, and use of unsafe and ecologically damaging chemicals and other substances. Hazardous pesticides continue to be exported to developing countries causing a heavy toll in lives, health and pollution. Surveys have discovered the transfer of dozens of projects and products involving genetic engineering to developing countries without the knowledge or consent of their governments because there is no speed of negotiation under the Biodiversity Convention in this current rapid commercialization of genetic engineering. There is hardly any international control in trade of hazardous products. The major problem is the lack of financial resources to carry out the activities at international or national levels to control the movement of toxic substances, products and industries. In fact, the budget for managing toxics have fallen in some cases.

Threats to the Ozone Layer

Ozone is a form of oxygen with three atoms and forms a fragile shield across the stratosphere, absorbing the sun's ultraviolet radiation and protecting the earth's surface. Ozone forms a three-millimeter thick layer, but if it disappears or gets thinner all terrestrial life will be annihilated. It is as important to life as oxygen itself. Not surprisingly, great global concern has been generated over the thinning of this layer, caused by several chemical pollutants discharged by industries or produced through other chemical reactions. Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) are substances that are inert, inexpensive, stable, non-inflammable, non-toxic, easy to store and produce. Its use increased due to the use of air-conditioners, insulation, solvents and fire-extinguishers. In 1986, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), using on ground and satellite data on ozone depletion in the stratosphere, identified threats to the Ozone Layer by the use of chemicals like halon 1301, methyl chloroform, carbon and tetrachloride, solvents-FC-113, aerosols, foams and refrigerant CFC-11, and air conditioning.

USA is on top in CFC usage at 29 percent, Russia and Europe follow at 14 percent while China and India merely 2 percent. Experts are of the opinion that ultraviolet radiation reduces the efficiency of the immune systems and said that animals and plants face a challenge if radiation goes unchecked.

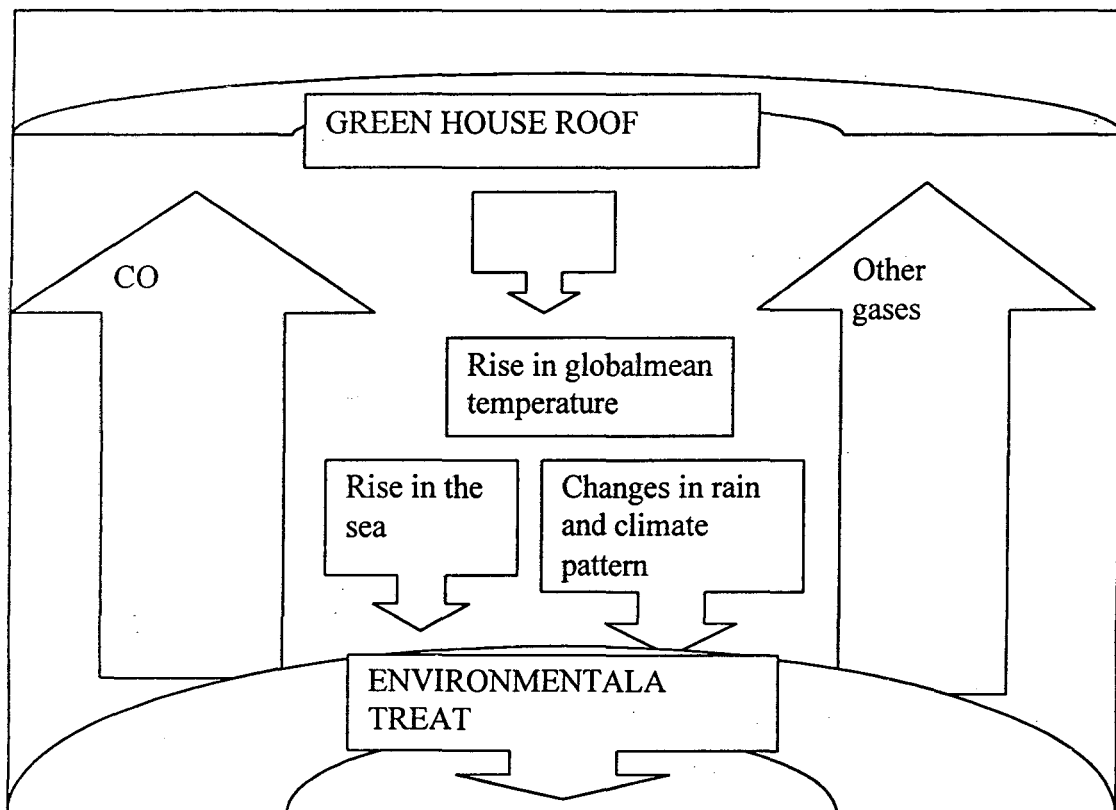
The world has now gotten serious about the most dramatic evidence of Ozone Depletion. A hole in the Ozone Layer appears every spring over Antarctica, which continues to show growth over last ten years. The general opinion of the cause of this depletion is CFC. In 1978, US banned the principle CFCs for the most uses, and in 1980 the European Community placed a limit on the production of CFCs and cut their use in aerosol products by 30 percent. In 1975, UNEP developed the World Plan of Action to protect the Ozone Layer. Both state and non-state actors played a major role in the policy drafting process.

Global Climatic Change

The Earth's atmosphere creates a natural greenhouse effect, which traps the sun's heat and keep it warmer inside. Visible light passes through the atmosphere striking the earth's surface and heating it. This surface heat radiates back up as infrared light. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases keep the global temperature lower. However, newly introduced greenhouse gases like Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and other halo carbons increase the greenhouses effect, which absorbs heat emitted from the earth by the atmosphere. Global Warming leads to increase insect borne disease, risk of hunger and famine in tropical regions, raising the sea level will lead to displacement.

Developing countries are generally more vulnerable than those in developed countries, which are the source of the greatest emission. The atmospheric concentration of these gases has increased since the advent of the industrial era. It is estimated that the developed world accounted for 80 percent of the total industrial carbon dioxide and the remaining 20 percent by the developing world. The developed world accounts for about 98 percent produced of other gas CFCs, and a mere 2 percent in the developing world. The

GREEN HOUSE EFFECT



US is the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, emitting more per capita than any other country in the world. In 2000, the level of emission exceeded the 1990 level due to a continuing rise in energy consumption and increased automobile transportation.

The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change Convention specified that Canada should reduce its emission by 6 percent and US by 7 percent during the period 2008-12. However, emission levels in the year 2000 shows that both will not meet the reduced target. Higher than expected economic growth, lower energy prices, slower gains in energy efficiency and slower adoption of renewable energy sources have raised US emission level more quickly than anticipated even a few year ago.

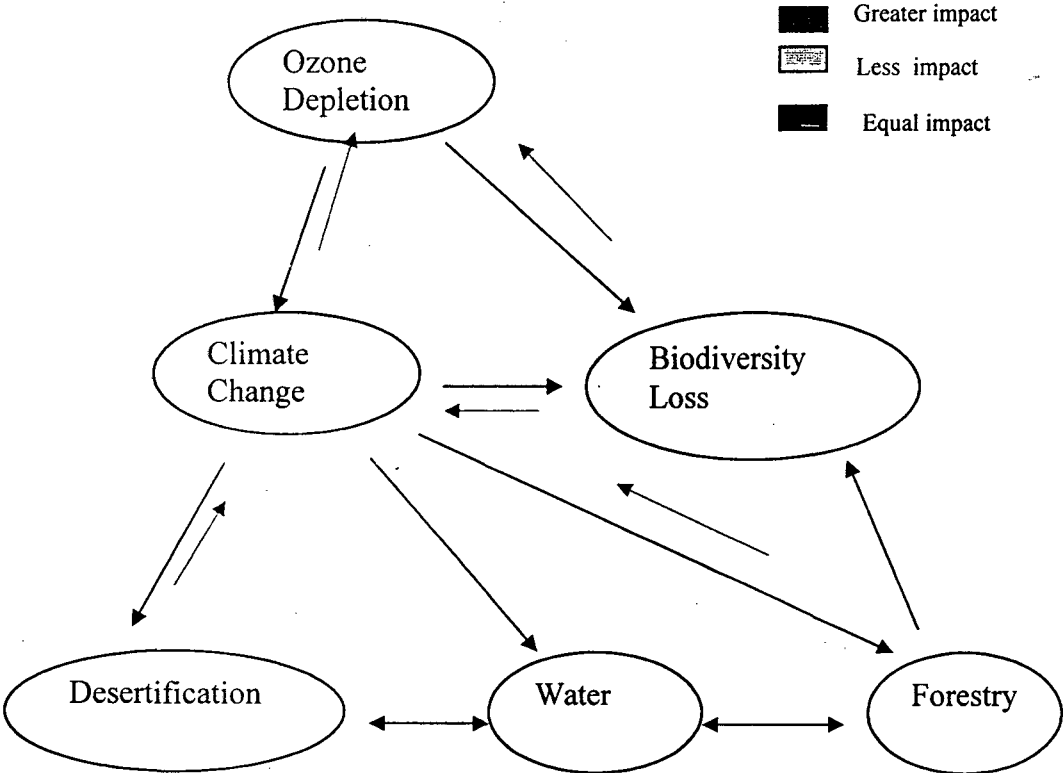
The climatologically event known as El Nino is a periodic rise in temperature in the Pacific Ocean. There was a strong El Nino in 1982 and 1983 and a lesser version of the phenomenon was observed in late 1990s. Since 1997 its impact has spread world wide, resulting in heavy rains in the eastern pacific and unusual dryness in southern Africa and Central and South America and fire in Indonesia, the Amazon, Southern Mexico, Florida, western Canada and a subsequent warming of the Indian Ocean has lead to devastating floods in Somalia and Southern Ethiopia. It has occurred twice in last 15 years.

In brief, global environmental issues highlight that it is high time to protect the biosphere from environmental catastrophes. These issues have to be part of Environmental Conferences, but also in every international political meet.

With globalization the rich have greater freedom to exploit the poor, for which economic growth will have clear consequences for environmental health and sustainable development. There is a real need to evolve a global strategy that should rely on the voices from the NGOs to work in agreement, implementation and in making the policy.

Linkages Among The Environmental Issues:

Human Society has traditionally addressed each environmental issue in isolation. A better understanding of the linkages among these different issues is necessary if we are to avoid making decisions that simply benefit one environmental issue at the expense of others (See figures One). The following section illustrate current scientific understanding of the linkages among global issues.



US response to Environmental Issue:-

Since the early 1980s Scientific Community increasingly concerned about the global warming as Carter Administration comes to an end, a report by Presidents Council on Environmental Quality concludes that “ the responsibility of the Carbon-dioxide problem is ours, and we should accept it for act in a way that recognizes our role as trustee for future generation”. The Reagan Administration shows little interest in accepting responsibility.

Then the Bush (Sr.) Administrations, emphasis's Scientific uncertainty and unacceptable cost of domestic action. In 1988 US called for more scientific research see for any action is taken, the UNEP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in accordance with UN General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to analyze the evidence on the degradation of environmental and advice the International Community on potential solution. By this time much of underlying about the threat of human induced climate change was not in question, but it was recognized that the longer on e waited, the greater could be the damage. But US stressed that harm to domestic economy is much greater concern than damage to atmosphere. Presidential Candidate George Bush (Sr.) out time his

approaches to global warming says, "Those who think all are powerless to do anything about the greenhouse effect are forgetting about the White House effect. As President, I intended to do something about it." But event proved that statement is misleading. In June 23,1988 US Governmental Scientist James Hasen testifies before the US Senate Energy Committee, " Global Warming is now sufficiently large and effecting the greenhouse. But coal and oil lobby for "Jumping the Gun" attacked him. During the election president Bush, (Sr.) place the Environment high on his agenda, says that "future welfare of human society" is at risk. In 1990 US opposed World Climate Conference at Geneva.

In the response to strong call of again, the UN created the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), given the task to negotiate a Global Warming Convention. In United Nation Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), US was isolated from the rest of the world, were developing countries putting blame on developed countries, were US wanted developing nation to accept responsibility for causing effect to climate. William .A. Nitze, head of the US delegation at the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) meeting, viewed the inside story, every one inside the government know the fact that holding US emission to 1990 levels by 2000 will not harm the economic growth,

he says that US position was based not on a rational assessment of national interest, but the ideology and politics of small circle of White House advisors led by Chief of staff John Sununu.

In Rio Conference the United Nation Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC) text is tabled, US pressure ensured that the text remains a legally non-binding one. In 1993 Clinton Administration existed placed the Environment high in agenda then President Clinton unveils an energy tax, but Senate and Congress resisted the tax. President Clinton announces 'Voluntary' measures to curb Greenhouse gas emission. The measures were mild so failed to reduce the emission levels. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change with the support of the US looked into the science of climate change, and released assessment report saying that "discernible human influence on Climate."

In 1996 in Geneva Declaration, which called for "legally binding medium term target" to reduce emissions, to be negotiated at Kyoto. In December of 1997, US participated in the third meeting of Conference of Parties (CoP3) in Kyoto, Japan prior to attending the negotiation a Senate resolution introduced by Senators Hagel and Byrd is passed by a vote of 95-0. The resolution suggest that US should not on any agreement unless the protocol or other agreement also mandated new specific scheduled

commitments for developing countries Parties within the same compliance period, “Or if it would result in serious harm to the economy of the US.” Even in 2001 Vice-President Dick Cheney gives a preview of the President Bush energy strategy “The aim here is efficiency, not austerity”. He says the US need to build as many as 1,900 power plants in the next 20 years to keep abreast of demand.

In September 2002, World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, US undermines multilateral process by emphasizing bilateral and voluntary partnership instead. Refuses to all countries to urge others to come on board to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, resulting in awkward text in WSSD Plan of Implementation”.

Reason to Rejection of Kyoto Protocol: -

On the November 12, 1988 the US signed the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC . The Protocol was concluded nearly a year ago on December 10, 1997, by delegates from 161 nations and set binding targets for reduction of emission of greenhouse gases by developed nations. It is not yet in effect internationally and cannot bind legally on the US unless and until the Senate gives its advice and consent. But the Clinton Administration had delayed signing as a means of trying to leverage developing nation into adopting programs to reduce their own emissions.

Kyoto Protocol was negotiated as a means of implementing the UNFCCC to which Senate gave its advice and consent on October 7, 1992, this convention set an objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere anticipated that the Parties would adopt Protocol to the Convention in order to achieve the objective until and unless the Protocol ratified by participating States and meet the standard, will not be legally binding. Kyoto Protocol provides that it is open for signature from March 16th 1998 to march 15th 1999, and is subject to ratification, acceptance, or approval. Kyoto Protocol has at least three consequences on US signing the Protocol:

First: 'it authenticates the text of the agreement, i.e., it represents "the assent of the negotiating states that a given text expresses the agreement they have reached".

Secondly: It initiates the process by which US could become legally bound. That is, signature of a treaty is essentially a political statement of approval and represents "at least a moral obligation to seek its ratification"*. Senate should give advice and consent, President should sign and deposit with UN so protocol gains sufficient ratification.

Finally: Signature of a treaty or protocol obligates "to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the agreement"*. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Art 18, states the matter as follows:

A State is obliged to refrain from act, which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- a) It has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty; or
- b) It has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed*.

The US has not ratified Vienna Convention but these portion likely represents Customary International Law on subject. As practical matter, “it is often unclear of an action would have such effect”*. A Restatement suggests that the irreversibility of an action may be an important criterion. For the US the provisional application of a treaty “is in essence an executive agreement to undertake temporarily what the treaty may call for permanently. Accordingly to Restatement, such as executive agent ‘normally must rest on Presidents own Constitutional authority’ but it also possible that authority can be buttressed by congressional or senate authorization or approval express or implied.

Negative Impacts of Kyoto Protocol on US

- The agreement that emerged from Kyoto negotiation was without any emission reduction requirements for developing countries within the first commitment period only committed to developed countries.
- The protocol binds the US to reduce or limit greenhouse emission by a certain date or that would do ‘serious harm’ to the US economy.

Rejection of the Kyoto protocol showed that the senate and Congress are so powerful and informed that reluctance of the government to regulate the policy in protecting the states environment. US Government concerned more about the economy over environmental

issues. In 1995 public voted for trust in protecting environment for the Federal Government and five years later they voted for environmental NGOs on the top. And given the low rank to the congress. Democrat's were ranked together higher (6th) than Republican (9th) regarding trust and environmental protection.

There has been recognized short coming of state in protecting environment, so the alternative non-state actor came into tight, key efforts is the understand environment problems and work with state in controlling the degradation of Environment. It can be known much when we study the two Global NGOs (Greenpeace and WWF) below, before discussed the NGOs in Rios Conference as news raised more since the 1992 to earth summit 2002.

Rio Conference:

In 1992, representatives of over 150 countries met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for what is popularly know as the Earth Summit, or the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It established important linkages between environment and development, it fleshed out the concept of "sustainable development" which has since dictated the international development agenda, and facilitated cooperation between governments and non-governmental organizations n environmental issues.

The summit also brought home the reality of a “global commons” and the urgent need to arrive at a global understanding to protect these shared resources. This informed the conception and endorsement of two crucial international conventions on biodiversity and climate change.

The Rio meeting was an important milestone in defining the concept of “sustainable development”. This was spelled out in considerable detail in Agenda 21, which in effect was a plan of action for the 21st Century. The Rio Declaration set out general principles for sustainable development, and the Climate Change Treaty, the Convention on Biodiversity and the framework of principles on conservation and use of forests established important steps that needed to be taken to guarantee an environmentally stable and sustainable planet.

Over the last decade, although many things have changed, much remains the same. The attitude of the United States, for instance, has not altered significantly. The Earth Summit recommended that industrialized nations have to alter consumption patterns and lifestyles to reduce and eliminate the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. But the US continues to reject this perspective. The European countries, on the other, have been far more amenable and several countries have already met targets set for reduction of

greenhouse gases. Unfortunately, the obduracy of the US undercuts the effectiveness of the steps because of its contribution to global warming is far in excess of that of any other country in the world.

The first session, in August 1990 the Preparatory Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference, which included proposals for NGOs themselves on their participation. The report recommended that NGOs should participate through dialogue events presentations and disseminating papers.

At the global level non-governmental organization may contribute to the preparatory process by providing information and counsel on matters of special relevance to the non-government organization to the Preparatory Committee its working groups and Conference Secretariat.

It is recommended that non-governmental with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and others its special competence in the area under consideration be encouraged to contribute through papers and presentations. The Preparatory Committee might also wish to decide to adopt a procedure by which

it and as appropriate, its working groups at each future session would include at an early stage of the session, as informal dialogue meeting with non-governmental organizations, lasting at least half a day.

Non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and others desiring to be accredited for participation in meeting of the Preparatory Committee in accordance with decision of the first session of Preparatory Committee as endorsed by General Assembly resolution 45/211 of December may apply to the Conference secretariat for this purpose.

So this is historic opportunity to NGOs to participate in Conference to protect the Environment.

World Summit on Sustainable Development:

10 year the Rio conference faced the growing poverty and increasing environmental degradation, the summit has succeeded in generating a sense of urgency, commitments for action, and partnerships to achieve measurable results, according Johannesburg Summit Secretary-General Nitin Desai. What world wanted, the General Assembly said, was not a new philosophical or political debated but rather, a summit of actions and results.

This summit also marked a major departure form previous UN Conference in many was, in structure and in outcome, that could have a major effect on the way international community approaches problem solving in the future. Here put together not only a work plan, but also identified the actors who are expected to achieve results. So in

conference more than 10,000 NGOs participated or gathered to pressure governments around the world to join hands against global corporations whose interests the big powers push, leaving in lurch billions of poor and vulnerable people whom the Summit hoped to protect.

It was ironic that the summit was held in Johannesburg's Sandton city, which is a mere five minute drive from the squalor and poverty of Alexandra. A reminder of South Africa's painful past, Johannesburg's landscape evidenced visible scars of resource extraction for over 100 years. It remained to build on the foundation of imperial conquests and colonial domination, which continue to define the contours of poverty and underdevelopment. The colonized countries are now free but are virtually under siege by developed countries, which are using globalization as a sort of Trojan horse for their economic subjugation. After Rio, the sluggish move by governments, civil society organizations assumed a significant role and formed part of the multi-stakeholder meeting that provided them entry into the official negotiations. Over time, as the number of NGOs exploded in many countries, opposition groups often benefited from the legitimacy acquired in Rio. Different shades NGOs and civil society groups were represented at the WSSD from those that strive to protect the poor and the vulnerable to big corporate groups bending over backwards to showcase a green image, to the innumerable religious groups

highlighting peace as fundamental prerequisite to sustainable development. There were NGOs with genuine concern for the poor and the environment. But their were small. There were NGOs within the United Nations negotiating process a legacy of the 1992 Rio Conference. there part of Agenda 21 at Rio. This major groups of rich and global NGOs, such as the World Resources Institute, the International Development and Research Canter, the IUCN, Green peace, the WWF and Consumer International. These NGOs heated arguments among delegates and over 1,000 negotiation sessions in small, medium and large groups that worked round the clock on most of the 12 days of the Summit-“commit no one to anything, is full of partnership language undermining the multilateral process, thereby providing a handle to the big global corporations to manipulate and exploit global resources”. Summit tried to bring into its fold all binding conventions and agreements signed by governments till now and all the issues ranging from the local to the international. But it ended up echoing between NGOs and Government. Some of the successful was achieved by making commitments to protect biodiversity and improve ecosystem management, to restore fisheries to their maximum, to establish a representative network of marine protected areas, to improve developing countries access to environmentally sound alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals. NGOs made the government to commit

themselves to work toward the sound environment and also shown that in this summit that industry are ready to work NGOs in protecting the ecology and also influence to frame the policy which will equate the economy and environment.

Green Peace

An ecological sensibility, then is not itself an answer to neither global environmental threats nor the agent for shifting one state of affairs to another. It is however, an important that It creates an ideational content which inspires and motivates population to act in the service of environmental well-being and thus constitutes the milieu within which environmentally sound action be taken. Transnational environmental group deserve substantial credit for spreading it throughout the world.

But most studies of global environmental politics fails to notice this aspect of activities work and state under emphasis them. However, transnational environmental groups deliberately work to heighten concern for the environment through out the world. Green peace as independent Campaigning organization which uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problem and to force solution which are essential to a green and peaceful future.

Origin of Green Peace

Since 1965, the US had been conducting underground nuclear test beneath Amchitka Island off the west coast of Alaska. In the 1969 there was a demonstration on Canadian-US border protesting the US testing of nuclear weapons on Amchitka Island, protesters blocked a major US-Canadian, border crossing carrying placards which read: "Don't make a wall It's your fault if our fault loose" Fortunately the test passed without earthquakes or tidal waves but local opposition was fierce. These demonstration spread throughout the country and people had a strong feeling against nuclear testing. A group consisting of a small coterie of environmentalists and peace activists, organized themselves as the Do not make a wave committee referring to the possible effect of test.

Four future US test were scheduled for Amchitka, so in an attempt to stop these DMWC organised opposition and continuously brainstormed about how to go the most powerful country on earth to change its mind mission was to "bear witness" to the destructive nuclear weapons testing planned for Amchitka Island. At the meeting member showed 'Victory' sign and said 'Peace' then made at green peace to born. * with its demonstration they spread the vast devastation caused by the test, later the US Atomic Energy Commission stated that Amchitka would no longer serve as a test site for political and other reasons. Here

they experience the 1st success in changing mind of government, through responding in part to grounds well of opposition from environmental and peace activists.

Since 1972 Green Peace has grown from having a single office in Vancouver to staffing offices in 30 countries, and until recently, a base in Antarctica known as transnational environmental group or international environment NGOs.

Objective :

To stop the chemicalization of the planet and the trade in toxic waste and dirty technology.

- To protect the earth's biological diversity of species in the ocean and on land;
- To end the threat of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, nuclear power, and nuclear waste.
- To protect the earth's atmosphere from ozone depletion and build up of green houses gas and push for clean and alternative energy and refrigeration technologies.
- To Promote peace, global disarmaments and non-violence.

Activities:

For 30 years, Green peace has tackled the most critical environmental issues. Green Peace works for environmental protection dividing its attention among these issues, also called for campaigns. Within each of these GreenPeace works on numerous sub issues. Today its work focuses on six major efforts:

Save ancient forests: More than 80 percent of the world's ancient forests have been destroyed, and the forests that remain are under threat from logging companies looking for short-term profit. Greenpeace is working to stop the destruction of the world's remaining ancient forests.

Stop Global Warming: Global Warming, caused by the burning of oil, coal and gas, threatens to devastate the world's natural climate system. Our efforts include working to phase out fossil fuels while pointing the way to energy solutions that do not damage the climate, such as solar and wind.

Eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): The worst pollutants in our environment today are POPs. These pollutants are highly toxic and remain in the environment for long periods of time. Greenpeace is working to eliminate PVC Plastic (commonly known as vinyl), one of the largest sources of POPs in our environment today.

Protect the Ocean: Destructive fishing vessels are severely overfishing the oceans, disrupting the entire ocean ecosystem,

Greenpeace is working toward a ban on factory trawlers, one of the largest culprits of overfishing. We also continue working to protect the world's whale populations. Under Ocean ecology Greenpeace concentrate on whales, sea turtles, fish and dolphins.

Eliminate the threat of Genetic Engineering: Thousands of Genetically Engineered (GE) ingredients, Yet these experimental ingredients could cause irreversible biological pollution and a host of health risks. Greenpeace is working to stop the release of genetically engineered organisms into the environment and support a switch to sustainable, organic agriculture.

Greenpeace Politics:

Key to all Greenpeace efforts is the insight that people do into damage the ecosystem as a matter of course that by motivating people. Greenpeace targets and tries to alter or it literally attempts to manipulate blues, norms, and modes of discourse; it seeks to alter people's conceptions of reality. Greenpeace efforts practice of "bearing witness." Is a type of political action, originating with the Quakers, which links moral sensitivities with political responsibility. Bearing witness often works to stop specific instances of environmental destruction in general; it aims simply to present ecological injustice to the world. One way Greenpeace does this is by engaging in direct, nonviolent action and

advertising it through the media worldwide. Direct, nonviolent action is a form of political practice that share much with the passive resistance of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King., such action includes climbing aboard whaling ships, parachuting from the top of smokestacks, plugging up industrial discharge pipes, and floating a hot-air balloons into a nuclear test site. According to political theorist Glenn Gray, human beings have what the New Testament calls “the lust of the eye.” Greenpeace actions excite the eye, portray people taking dangerous risks. These grab attention and thus receive media coverage, images to the media, Greenpeace invites the public to bear witness; it enables people throughout the world to know about environment dangers and tries to pique their sense of outrage. A number of years ago it was difficult to use direct, nonviolent action to change political conditions around the globe. It was only political tool for those seeking change, the technology did not publicize specific actions to a global audience. Recent innovations in communication technologies have allowed information to whip around the globe. Greenpeace plugs into this planet wide communication system to advertise its direct actions. In the 1970s Greenpeace ships used Morse code to communicate with their offices on land.

Greenpeace has now been able to update its ability to reach audiences. Greenpeace ships now use telephones, fax machines, and

satellite uplinks to communicate with home offices. Greenpeace uses video cameras to capture actions, like of whaling expedition, ocean dumping of nuclear wastes, and discharging of toxic substances into streams and waterways. Once Greenpeace has footage and photographs of such abuse, it sends them into peoples' homes across the world through the planet wide mass communication system, has its won media facilities and uses these to get its information out to the public.

Greenpeace uses direct, nonviolent action to make trying to preserve whale populations. One technique Greenpeace uses to do this is direct action on the high seas. One of Greenpeace first actions was to document the fleet's activities. Greenpeace found that the Russians were killing whales hat were smaller than the official allowable size, as designated by the International Whaling Commission. Greenpeace filmed the killing of an undersized whale and took still photographs of a human being perched over it to demonstrate that it was merely a whale calf. Geenpeace has engaged in humorous actions since then and continues to use such strategies. A second example of direct action is Greenpeace campaign to stop ozone depletion. In 1989, Greenpeace members infiltrated a Dupont manufacturing plant in Deepwater, New Jersey. Activist climbed the plants 180 –foot water tower and hung a huge, blue ribbon banner awarding Dupont a prize for being the world's number one ozone destroyer. Mover over, because Greenpeace captured

its actions on film and distributed video news spots to television stations throughout the world, vast numbers of people were now able to understand the connection between the production of CFCs and ozone depletion. Greenpeace activities are more to do with the message that was conveyed. Greenpeace gave the ozone issue form and used the image of disrupting Dupont's operations to send out a message of concern.

Political Strategies:

A Greenpeace influence government official, gathers information, organizes protests and boycotts, produces record albums and other educational merchandise, and carries out scientific research. It strives to "sting" people with an ecological sensibility regardless of occupation, geographical location, or access to government officials, and then influences the government to change the policy. Greenpeace uses a number of strategies to move people. Two stand out;

First, it simply to bring instances of environmental abuse to the attention of people throughout the world. Through television, radio, newspaper, and magazine stories, Greenpeace brings these hidden spots of the globe into people's everyday lives. Greenpeace research as was the only one not owned and operated by a state. Greenpeace used the base to document environmentally harmful activities and tries to bring to

the world's attention. Greenpeace writes articles about the environmental well-being of the continent, produces television films.

Second strategy Greenpeace uses to change people's understandings is to expose the gap between the rhetoric and the practices of governments, corporations, and ordinary citizens and to demand explanation for environmental renewal and protection. These are codified in laws, advertisements, international accords, and so forth. Greenpeace pushes people to live up to these pronouncements. It engages in what R.B.J. Walker calls "the politics of accountability"* . In July 1985, Greenpeace sent underwater divers to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to investigate the emission of toxic wastes from the Fort Howard Paper Company. Greenpeace activists photographed three underwater discharge pipes used by Fort Howard that were not reported to state environmental authorities. Greenpeace used Wisconsin law as a minimum acceptable standard of environmentally sound practices and simply applied it to Fort Howard Paper Company. It took its case not to the courts but to the people of Wisconsin. Greenpeace shows people that the world is not addressing environmental threats as successfully or as truthfully as it appears. Much more need to be done, and it is up to ordinary individuals, as well as state officials and corporate managers, to pursue an environmentally sound future.

World Wildlife Fund for Nature:

Another Transnational Environmental Organisation World Wide Fund, started as small, fledging conservation, group, now spread in more than 50 countries across 5 continents; disseminates an ecological sensibility and engages in other types of political action (including influencing governments), it spends the bulks of time in fields, and its energy is devoted in project of threatened wildlife. It has become a most global if not most important conservation NGO in the world. WWF undertakes types of politics called localism, through which it can impact on wider spears of collective life.

Origin of WWF;

Before it was know as World Wildlife Fund for Nature, now it is changed to World Wide Fund for Nature its reasons to set up was to raise money. In Canada and US continues to known under the former name. It established in 1961, and opened its international headquarter in 1962 in Gland, Switzerland, and second central hub in US, the WWF family is made up of offices in more than 27 countries, spanning 5 continents. Before its established the entire natural world seemed to be under siege. A limited number of organizations around the world, such as International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Conservation Foundation, were trying to meet conservation needs, but they were all desperately short of funds. A small but influential group of Europeans Scientists, Naturalist and Business and Political

Leaders rose to the occasion in September of 1961, and founded World Wildlife Fund, planned made to established it as an international fund raising organization that would work in collaboration with existing conservation groups to bring substantial financial support to the conservation movement on a world wide scale. In US it established in District of Columbia on December 1st 1961

Evolution of WWF Programs:

In 1973, WWF with scientist and conservationists convened an informal conference on organization conservationist's priorities, which concluded that organization, should be;

To be largely international,

Focus in Latin America and Caribbean,

Give high priority to a strong scientific basis for conservation activities, and

Give highest priority to tropical forest, which contains much of world's biological diversity, which are so vulnerable to disruption.

WWF broadened the methods used to achieve its objectives, thus came to focus on species projects by establishing national parks and nature reserves, the goal was habitat protection. Conservationist at WWF accordingly paid attention to social and economic processes thinking that conservation movement had to address more directly the

need development i.e. conservation, like development, is for largely through use of biosphere, conservation aims to safety of biosphere by ensuring that use can continue. It made it clear that safeguarding wildlife includes issues of economic development, pollution, climate change, and other more general environmental concerns; it has expanded its focus. It now has programs on pollution; the greenhouse effect and other problems show that it spread. Finally WWF has changed from an organization that simply contributed money to ongoing projects to an initiator and active participants in field-oriented conservation. It actually undertakes conservation work itself.

Objectives of WWF:

- To conserve nature and ecological processes by:
- Preserving genetic, species, and economic system diversity,
- Ensuring that the use of renewable resources is sustainable both now and in the longer term,
- Promoting action to reduce pollution and the wasteful exploitation and consumption of resources and energy.

Activities:

WWF actively supports and operates biodiversity conservation programmes on the ground in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

Since 1985 the WWF network has invested over \$US.549 million in more than 11,000 projects in 149 countries,

WWF's international campaigns have helped to spotlight crucial environmental issues and influence national and international policy decision,

WWF efforts range from eliminating destructive fishing methods and promoting sustainable forestry practices to advocating a reduction in greenhouse-gas emission,

Influencing for more equitable trade between industrial and developing countries,

It also sponsors educational and training programmes for park and wildlife managers, ecologists, and teachers; works with industry association to improve environmental practices

It also sponsors educational and training program's for park and wildlife managers, ecologists, and teachers; works with industry associations to improve environmental practices; and reinforces the effectiveness of wildlife trade monitoring through the TRAFFIC Network (the wildlife trade monitoring programme of WWF and IUCN - The World Conservation Union),

WWF is emphasizing capacity building through such grant schemes as 'Across the Waters' and the WWF Prince Bernhard Scholarship for Nature Conservation,

WWF-2000 launched Living Planet Campaign in October 1996, based on WWF's three recent initiatives-Forest for Life, Endangered Seas, and Climate Change and on the WWF global Conservation Programme, the Living Planet Campaign will focus on three goals. These are: to conserve spaces, to protect species, and to change consumption pattern. The campaign is a conservation action campaign, linking people, government, and organizations around the world.

Strategies :

Three stands as particularly significant:

First, there is an emphasis on antipoverty. Many richest regions located in rural areas where people eke out meager existences on the land. Michael Wright put it, WWF focuses "on both conservation and development simultaneously, in the belief that neither can truly attained independently of the other. Sustainable development is not merely a conservation tactic but an interrelated and coequal goal"*.

Secondly strategy of empowerment is local involvement, by this processes of conservation will it work successfully.

Thirdly whole idea is to shift financial resources for First World banks to Third World peoples.

These strategies are at the core of WWF work. Aim to empower the people who are most vulnerable to and greatly responsible for

environmental degradation. WWF has determined that this is the most promising way to guarantee effective conservation programs.

By studying the two Global NGOs shows that dealing with the common environmental problem. With the different strategies they want to fulfill their goals for existence in locally and globally and explain the problem in their term the Government and try to influence and change the behavior of the Government to get done the environmental sound policies.

CHAPTER-IV

U.S. CONGRESS' ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND GLOBAL NGOs

Throughout the 20th century, the US as well as other industrialized and a developing country has engaged in activities that have increasingly threatened the health of Environment. As one observer commented, "The economic prosperity of the industrial Revolution indeed, the rise of America came at a steep price lost wilderness, contaminated waters, dirty skies, endangered animals and plants"¹.

Environment is one between many complex and increasingly public policy issues that has challenged leaders in locally, nationally and globally. Environmental policies in United States have evolved significantly since the late 190s and often said to have born on the first Earth Day, in 1970s. The region has pioneered environmental policy development first through command and control measures, and later through voluntary and market based approaches.

Environmental activism with associated movement opposed to Vietnam War, and was a means for new generation to express their

¹ Haper scott, *Being Green will profitable*, The Virginian pilot, (January 20, 200), p- 15

understanding environmental problems. Environmental arena hebetated by player's government policy makers and NGOs both are vitally important influences in defining environment policy for the protection of environment. US have always used a more direct approach with strong enforcement and increasing reliance n market based measures. Now a Regulatory reform has incorporated decentralization strategies having emphasized the role of NGOs in process and consensus building.

Policy Background:

Here seen some key facts US have extensive experience with environmental policies, not all policies are successful but some are, the region has well developed set of institution for implementing environmental policies. Finding a pattern of policy initiatives is a challenging to a given multiplicity and complexity of environmental issue.

Its indicated that successful polices are based on approaching issues in their full socioeconomic and ecological context, and understanding their dynamic changes over time, their importance to a variety of stake holders, form communities through government to business.

Since GEO-1 reported on comprehensive management and creative partnerships in environmental policy making in the region, interest in ecosystem management, stakeholder participation and consultative processes has been increasing, with sustainable development as an overriding objective. This is evident in areas such as regional fisheries and climate where earlier policy measures failed to bring the expected results.

Since the early 1990s, the growing need for the cost effectiveness, voluntary action, flexibility and consensus building has led to a shift from command and control regulation. Market based mechanism, public private partnership and NGOs, given initiative are increasingly important places.

The president's council for sustainable Development (PCSD) in the US has provided good opportunities to examine environment issues. Also created an opportunities for dialogue between the public and private sectors and civil society.

Let focus on major changes have affected environmental policy making in the 1990s.

The business community increasingly accepts the need for the policy changes that made to achieve the environmental objectives. Environmental management standards, they are ISO 14000 and the CERES principles, accepted by many corporations.

The cost of environmental protection and the struggle of reduce government budge deficits have highlighted the issues of accountability and cost effectiveness, leading to a search for alternative policy instruments.

In US federal official are increasingly used as facilitators to find the most effective and efficient solutions. Environment policy instruments are developed in consultation with public and the business community.

Participation by NGOs and community resident increasingly viewed as a valuable part of any environmental protection programme.

Significant regional policy initiative has been the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Canada, Mexico and US. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is designed to liberalize trade along with environmental and labors agreements they are the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). To regulate Economic Environmental and Labor cooperation, these agreement deals with relocation of polluting industries, lenient Environmental Standard and enforcement, the increase in the intensity of agricultural production and its impact on land resources, an the impact of increased transportation are some of the trade environmental problems.

The environmental policy scene is changing condition and social expectation. In US, the need for new types of environmental policy has increased because the country is moving faster and attracted by new types of problems like ozone depletion, climatic change, release of toxic and hazardous pollutants and many has challenged the Government programme. Therefore, the voluntary actions have grown to work with government in framing the policy of environment.

The Development of Modern US Environmental policy

Political and public awareness that overall environmental quality was a national and even global concern had grown steadily throughout the 190s. Rachel Carson's book about the impacts (1963), written by the secretary of the interior, Stewart Udale, were both best seller. President Kennedy and then Johnson sent special message on nature conservation to congress as 'new conservation' which emphasis to conserving the capacity for economic growth through sustained exploitation of natural resources, with natural areas and protecting species.

In 1969, the Senate Interior Committee rejected presidency Nixon Walter Hickel a nominee for interior secretary equated natural resources with opportunity for economic development.

In 1970, President Nixon signed into force the national Environmental policy Act (NEPA), which set ambitious national goals for air quality. The CAA departed from previous environmental legislation by requiring federal agencies to base their decision-making on scientific analysis of ecological impacts. This new requirement promoted the creation of federal agency, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Another tactics of congress was use of 'hammer clauses', which are within their primary legislation, such as CAA and the water Pollution Control Act (1972), which gave the EPA strict deadlines 'soft hammer clauses framed to ensure that regulation should developed by certain date, 'hard hammer'- spelt out measures which would automatically become law of the EPA had not developed its own regulation by a certain date, by this congress hoped that this would reduce the ability of pro-industries agencies such as the commerce Department, to delay or block the EPA's regulatory and rule making activities.

In 1970, CAA forced the EPA to develop technology standards, which would achieve certain levels of emission form vehicles by 1975.

Another tactic used by long to pressurize the agencies was technology forcing requirement. The 1970 CAA forced the EPA to develop technology standards that would achieve certain levels of

emission from vehicles by 1975, through which legislators were trying to resist. One of the most effective measures used by congress to thwart agency capture was to provide citizens and citizens organization with legal 'standing', i.e. the right to the federal agencies which were not meeting their statutory obligation under the various environmental activities. *

Since 1970s massive cuts in EPA's budgets same year during carter administration, framed the provision the surface mining control and Reclamation Act (1977), which confronted with congress approach, it did not hire any body associated with legal authority, its programme and functions in federal agency the purpose is the development or use of coal and other mineral resources.

In 1980 EPA's staff reduced by quarter interior secretary James Wattes suggested that the world need not be worry about Natural Resources running out because the 'biblical Armageddon' would occur first.

Anne bur ford, EPA administration, which stood against the anti environmentalist, faced humiliation and public interrogations by Congress Committee. Environmental policy in 1980s shaped in format where congress began dominated by democrats, drafted.

Major Institutions in US Environmental Policy:

Congress and the Executive Branch; The American constitution designed to maintain a balance of powers between the executive branches, led by the president; the legislative branch, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which together make up the Congress; and the judicial branch. Early in the country's history, new legislation approved only if all bodies agreed that it was in the national benefit. Since the Second World War. Securing funding for election has given importance for Congressmen seeking election or re-election, they were once relatively free to vote according to their consciences but now they must think of candidates dependent on fund-raising efforts, and thus on their major campaign contributors, 'special interest' politics has flourished.

Special interest politics has positive and negative expressions, positively expressed when Congressmen attach pet projects to any convenient though unrelated piece of legislation that happens along, negative expression arises when they oppose any legislation which might harm a campaign contributor, or other special interest with influence, even if the measure is clearly in the national interest. The influence of local interests, an important source of campaign funding, explains why the national Democratic and Republican political parties often exert little control over 'their' Congressman as demonstrated on

the many occasions when Congressmen vote against bills proposed by a president of their own party.

The Senate and the House of Representatives organized into major committees, which oversee departments or deal with broad issues, and multiple sub-committees all legislation proceeds through these committees in both the houses. Many different committees, whose jurisdictions over the environment often overlap, must deal with some environmental legislation. One source lists 13 House Committees and 9 Senate Committees with involvement in current environmental acts, including Public Works and Transportation, Appropriations and Energy and Commerce in the House, and Appropriations, Environment and Public Works, and Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate.

Some of these Committees, Environment and Public Work, are to be 'distributive', or 'pork-barrel' committees, whose members are greatly influenced by a desire to direct any public expenditure to towards their favorite projects or causes. Others are 'policy' committees, Energy and Commerce with covering air pollution, health consumer protection and energy issues. This fragmented legislative structure makes any coherent, comprehensive policy initiatives difficult to initiate or sustain, even without the inevitable interference from committee members responding to special interests.

Congressional representatives and their committees for not operate in a vacuum. A huge lobbying industry has grown up to influence their decision-making and assist them in drafting legislation. Environmental organizations and industry associations are increasingly inv

Environmental originations and industry associations are increasingly involved in the details of the legislative process, often participating in informal 'issue networks' These will typically include House or Senate Committee members, professional policy analysts from pressure groups and official from the administration, such as the EPA. The SO₂ Tradable Emission Permit scheme provides a good example of this process. Economists from the environmental Defense Fund drafted many of the details of the schemes, in consultation with EPA officials and House Committee members. It deflected the Congressmen who tended to concentrate on special interests from the overall impacts on the power industry by giving them state-by-state allocations of permits to fight over and hence an opportunity to boast of any gains they made over the draft proposals.

Once enacted the legislation by House, the Senate and President, the Executive branch must implement it. Since 1970, EPA was powerful but in 1980 budget cuts. In the 1992 'Transition report' (an assessment conducted at the end of each four-year administration) the

General Accounting Office (GAO) considered that the EPA needed a research agenda, which would improve its risk assessment capabilities and provide better management of its existing data. The EPA maintained 9 separate databases on pesticides but when a pesticide was spilled into the Sacramento river in 1991, the agency was unaware of information in its own files indicating that the pesticide caused birth defects. Other problems identified by the GAO are failure to statutory mandates, and establish priorities among programmes and failure to follow through planned improvements in management systems.

Beginning as a consciously created haven of environmental concern within the administration, it became a battleground between parties. Recently there have been signs of a more strategic approach, this began under William Reilly's leadership, when the had of the EPAs office of air and radiation was encouraged to take some bold initiatives.

The Courts:

America's fascination with legal processes exerts its baleful influence on environmental policy, as it does on so my other social issues. Since the early 1970 most environmental laws have given citizens legal right to sue the administration for failing to implement

legislative obligations. Congress and environmental groups sued the EPA for failing to meet mandates.

The States:

Fifty US States have a greater or lesser degree of autonomy on environmental issues, depending on their willingness and capacity to fulfill the requirement of federal legislation. Some have been active and innovative; both in making local environmental policy and in implementing federal policies, while others have shown less interest and have been content to cede local control to the EPA. The CAA illustrates the relationship between the state and federal authorities. The 1970 CAA states to develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs), to achieve national ambient air quality standards, as defined by the EPA within certain period. SIPs can be a mixture of measures such as local industrial site licensing, traffic management, agreements with industry, building regulations or education. Most states have created their own local 'EPA' to develop their environmental programmes in response to federal and state legislation.

The policy making process:-

The prospect of getting involved in the policy-making process under standably has limited appeal for most managers. They lack strategic support from their staff departments, since these tend to be

technically oriented. Still, analysis of policy-making experience worldwide suggests things are not as complicated as many senior executives fear. Whether the ultimate solution found through government driven regulation, through market forces or through proactive self-regulation by industry, each environment issue goes through four distinct phases. The corresponding policy life cycle (PLC) offers an excellent framework for understanding the process itself, and hence for becoming more effective as a player in predicting probable developments, or even influencing the dimensions of the differentiation space.

Recognition

Much of the modern environmental debate, for example, was initiated in 1962 by Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, and the 1972 publication of the Club of Rome's *The Limits to Growth*.⁷ The spotlight on the phenomenon of pesticide accumulation and longevity in living organism. Scientific discovery often directly drives government decision making. The 1992 United Nation Commission for Environment and Development (UNCED) agreement and the subsequent 1997 Kyoto Protocol on global warming were, in turn, significantly influenced by the scientific findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was set up by the

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). PLC scientists and or environmentalists lead the process. In the beginning, opinions usually differ greatly as to the nature and extent of the problem, as well as to its causes and effects. Policy maker's focus on the reduction of uncertainty, which involved tends to advocate the need for further research.

Policy Formulation:

Media attention and market pressures are often intense and crisis management skills called into play. Policy-makers emphasize effectiveness rather than efficiency. Their motto is 'find a solution that works, whatever the costs, and get the legislators (or the partner companies in the case of self-regulation) to accept it. Environmentalists and NGOs tend to criticize proposals as being too little too late. Other side business often plays a delaying and industry has actually taken many initiative aimed at leveling the international playing field, though in an increasingly global business world an with mounting. Typical issues that are now in the policy formulation phase include climate change and biodiversity- i.e. those issues that give rise to the business discontinuities of uncertain scope and timing, as a top management in formulating a strategic response.

Implementation:

The actual implementation of policy measures is often costly and may have a major impact on companies. Nonetheless, once the solution has been determined, political and managerial attention tends to die away. It emphasis is placed on enforcing and particularly on streamlining regulations and procedures for efficiency as 're-regulation. Packing and chemical waste disposal, in most industrialized countries, are still near this peak of the PLC. Acidification noise abatement and household waste disposal have progressed further down the curve and now belong to the category of issues that give rise to business discontinuities with a scope and magnitude that are fairly well known. The formation of partnerships for realizing a most efficient solution- the role of top management tends to be limited.

Control

It begins initially targeted improvement in environmental quality has been the problem reduced to acceptable proportions. Policy makers now must ensure that the problem remains under control. As the policy internalized through out society, regulations can often simplified and sometimes even abolished (deregulation).

The Changing Responses of Key Environmental Players

The evolution of policy development has significant implications in the environmental arena. Since the characteristics of each phase of the cycle vary, the requirements for success at each phase also differ; unsurprisingly, this has led to a certain specialization on the part of the various players.

Traditionally, most companies have concentrated their activities on the highly operation implementation phase, while industry association have been particularly active at the end of the formulation phase and early on in the implementation (phase and control. Some, Such as departments of industry

Environmental NGOs

They even react more proactively and constructively to the public's growing risk awareness, even if it makes the siting of new industrial facilities, landfills and incinerators, for example, extremely difficult. With environmental NGOs serving as the (frequently despised) taskmaster. These organizations have perfected their skill at moving issues from the recognition. NGOs have also been a significant force in extending the public's environmental awareness far beyond. Over 15 years, the NGOs originally scattered and with chaotic operations, have become more professionally organized and politically astute.

Environmental situation and policy analysis, i.e. scanning the horizon for new developments, and developing thinking about awareness of issues and solution.

Environmental activism i.e. raising awareness of 'new' issues, primarily by drawing public attention through media grabbing actions.

Environmental lobbying i.e. drawing attention to environmental side of an issue during the policy formulation process.

Environmental anchoring. The first three NGO categories might be classified as 'explorers'- i.e. they test out new frontiers; they also generally have their roots in the public health side of environmentalism. However, their often-large memberships, public respectability and strong network connections in the political, scientific and business world are increasingly making them effective participants.

In addition to the vulnerability of its vertical chain, the horizontal dimension of its vertical chain, the horizontal dimension of the NGOs network is almost non-existent. Despite the good work of institutions such as the IUCN, international cooperation among like-minded organizations is weak. Multinational companies, since it makes it difficult for them to find suitable partners within the NGOs community that are able to add value worldwide throughout major parts of the PLC.

Green Party USA

Green party is also a key player in US playing to control environment degradation. It is inspired by the success of the German Green Party; a group of American activists came together in 1984 to form our predecessor, the Green Committees of Correspondence (GCoCs) network. Growing rapidly the GCoCs soon encompassed scores of locals across the country, and evolved in many diverse directions. The Green Party USA is one of the most well-known and dynamic alternative parties in the US today. The reason for just a success is that it is much more than political party.

Activities

Encouraging our members and communities to Green lifestyles.

Organizing local Green groups in urban and rural areas across the country.

Working on community issues like toxic dumping homelessness, equal rights and recycling.

Fielding ballot initiatives and referendums, and challenging restrictive election laws.

Taking positions on and working for (or against) important legislation. Standing up and taking nonviolent direct action what we believe in.

It builds towards a more democratic, cooperative, cleaner, safer world where the people, not the corporations, make the decisions that affect lives. Its program and platform are here for to read. The party fights to save Earth. It publishes printed materials including newspaper Green Politics and Syntheses/Regeneration, a magazine of Green thought. It group has decision-making votes in national meetings. It involved in the antiwar movement as well as many environmental and social justice battles.

On October 1st 2002, Green Party United States of America (GPUSA) release a press says 'No Blood For Oil- Stop the War Against Iraq' here charged today that President George Bush's warmongering threats make him a far greater danger to world peace than Saddam Hussein. 'I am no Saddam-hunger, but if we want some one to step down from office, the world would benefit it President Bush would do so," said GPUSA spokesperson. It denounced junior Bush's administration for escalating the oil wars of Papa Bush, and denounced also for an all out bombardment of Iran and recently in Afghanistan.

Green Party Program

Green Program was adopted in 1990 and has amended piecemeal at annual Green Gatherings since then. It sets out the GPUSA vision

of an ecological democratic society, the short term policies and long term structural changes GPUSA proposes, and serves as a policy framework with which the statements and actions of the National Committee, Coordinating Committee, staff, and national working groups must be consonant.

Prefiguring a Democratic Society

Green Party organization aims to prefigure the grassroots' democracy that Greens want for society as a whole means every Green should have a direct role in decision-making in local membership assemblies at the base of organization. It means Greens in positions of responsible leadership as candidates for public office, as delegate county, state, and national committees and conventions, and as party officers at every level are bound by the mandates of the Greens they represent and subject to recall at any time.

Democratic Decentralism

According to Green Party it means:

Protection of the right of minorities to abstain from implementing majority decisions with which they disagree and to dissent from them publicly;

Protection of the right of majorities to see that their decisions are the official organizational position; and

Protection of the right of majorities to that their decision are actually implemented by requiring that greens in responsible positions-candidates, public and party office holder.

Environmental Protection and Restoration

Environmental policy since the early 1970s has focused on Pollution Control instead of pollution Prevention. Pollution Control is adequate for wastes of biological origin, which are biodegradable and ecosystems can break down, assimilate, and recycle in limited amounts. Environmental policy must therefore move from controlling the release of synthetic pollutants to preventing their creation in the first place. Policy must follow the Precautionary Principle that synthetic substances must prevent from being released even where there is no evidence to prove a causal link between emission and deleterious. Precautionary Principle thus reverses the onus of responsibility from the public to industry. Now industries can't use new chemicals until the public proves they are dangerous. Instead, industry will not be able to use new chemical until it proves them safe to the public. Further, we must require Chemical Sunset, with goals and timetables for phasing out synthetic chemical products in industrial materials and processes and replacing them with nonpolluting materials and

processes. TI means an ambitious program of industrial conversion to ecological technologies.

The Greens Support

Phase Out of Fuels in 50 years: The US should accept the goal of reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide below 1990 level. In 30 years, carbon dioxide emissions should be cut by 75% in 30 years, and 100% by the total phase out of coal, oil, and natural gas as energy sources within 50 years. The US should unilaterally adopt these goals and offer assistance to other nations in developing renewable energy source.

Phase in 100% Renewable Energy sources in 50 years: Solar energy income from the sun can provide the energy we need for a decent standard of living using technologies we already have. Development of renewable energy sources should receive public investment.

Transfer All Government Subsidies for Fossil Fuels and Cars to Renewable and Public Transport

Ban the Development of New Coal, oil and Gas Reserves.

Reject Nuclear Power: Nuclear power is no answer to global warming. We reject the nuclear industry's cynical attempt to take advantage of public concern over global warming by pushing a industry that not creates dangerous radioactive emissions and wastes,

but also contributes to global warming by consume more energy in fossil fuels than it yields in electric. When the total life-cycle energy cost-construction, manufacture, transportation, fuel production, decontamination, waste storage, decommissioning-is-figure nuclear power has a negative net energy yield. It takes more fossil fuel energy input to create a nuclear plant than we get out in electricity. Solar-derived sources, from direct solar to win, hydro, and biomass, provide electricity without fossil fuel energy subsidies.

CONCLUSION

The earth's environment faces critical threats as we begin the 21st century. Economic development and population growth, coupled with a high level of consumption by affluent members of society on the one hand, and object poverty on the other have stretched our planet's ability to absorb environmental abuses to the limit. If the current trend continues, anthropogenic environmental problems, climatic change, desertification, deforestation, ozone depletion, biodiversity loss, shortages of fresh water, and depleted fisheries could bring us to the brink of ecological disaster. In spite of potential political, social and economic consequences of degradation, the environment remains a politically contested issue at the global, nation and local levels.

States are the final determinants of the outcomes of the global environment issues, but states consider the environment only after economic development. The United States especially gives priority to economic development over environmental problems. States are also responsible for adopting national and international policies that directly and indirectly affect the environment.

Non-state actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) exert major and increasing influence in global environmental politics. NGOs work to ensure the quality of the earth's air, water, soil, and

species and some care little in principle about what route to pursue (but non-violent activities). When seeking environmental protection; NGOs wish only to advance their cause. International organizations helped to set environmental agendas, initiate and mediate the process of regime formation, and cooperate with counties on projects and programmes that directly work to effect environment influence agenda setting, international environmental negotiation, national environmental policies and trade and economic policies that have an impact on the environment.

NGOs have proven quite successful in challenging states in international political processes dealing with environmental issues. Since the first UN conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972, the frequency and strength of NGOs activities has not led to a power shift in favour of civil society anywhere.

Governments often gain from activities by environmental NGOs within formal international political processes, since NGOs can provide information about policy options or reliable assessment to states, or inform state delegations during negotiations about the action of other delegations, publicize daily report of negotiations, help governments to convince domestic constituencies that they cannot be blame d for an unsatisfactory agreement or policy gridlock, and facilitate satisfaction of international environmental agreements.

Our study here has concentrated on NGOs and has tried to analyze how and when they came into being, and in what ways they have managed to influence global environmental politics. Their relationships and capacity for networking are both close and complex. The study included Greenpeace and WWF, two NGOs which have achieved much towards influencing environment policies in the US in two ways. The first of these two ways is the manner in which these NGOs contribution towards creating access to an international knowledge base. The second relates to their abilities to influence governments and to convince them to take appropriate actions.

The first crucial step after the Second World War was taken by Julian Huxley, when it was realized that governments and the international community, represented by UNESCO, needed to involve the world's scientific community in the new UN institution. Through the initiative of NGOs like Greenpeace and WWF environmental issues from the 1970s onwards made many changes in the world's communication patterns, rethinking by governments and the increase in the number of educated and influential people interested in these subjects. There was more growing pressure from an increasingly powerful number of NGOs.

Since the 1990s much has changed. In Rio conference 1992. Many NGOs has received accreditation, have been given places in

negotiation, and may act as unofficial advisors to governmental policy making bodies.

The US is holds the most responsibility for the environmental problem, yet US policies ignore much needed environmental policies. Two transnational environmental groups established in US sent an alarm to the government to take action against the world's environmental hazards, through campaign demonstrations, and the presentation of technical expertise. These two NGOs have a proven track record of successful campaigns and advocacy for environmental protection. In the field of environmental decision-making, NGOs provide the public with information about the state of environment gleaned from reports produced by research institutes.

This practice sensitizes the public on important issues through an effective use of media to build a string of public opinion on environmental safeguards. Some the NGOS implements grassroots work and constantly conduct surveys to understand the problem of the states and can make governments to learn about protecting it. However, some NGOs are government funded. They study the field on behalf of the government to prepare policy. For example, the US Agency for international Development has enabled the WWF to protect wild life habitats through funding.

Greenpeace works through its own funds to increase awareness of environmental issues and persuades people to take action to protect the ecosystem. Greenpeace is also helping people understand environmental abuse and inspire them to work in the services of the environment. Today we find that vast numbers in diverse settings are boycotting environmentally unsound products and industries are working hard to claim that their products do not damage the environment.

The US supported Agenda 21 recommendations and also established a commission on sustainable development to monitor it. The US worked domestically to implement the recommendations made at the Rio conference and in 1993 President Clinton announced the formation of the Presidents Council on Sustainable Development (PSCD) which developed policy on the recommendation of the news media for national strategies for sustainable development. In October 1995, the US signed a new UN convention on desertification.

In 2002 at the WSSD Summit in Johannesburg over 1000 NGOs participated in the proceedings, which demonstrates their capacity to be involved has increased. Johannesburg became a battleground as countries and NGO participants debated targets and time frames for crucial issues, common but differentiated responsibilities, new and additional finance, good governance, corporate responsibilities, trade

and globalization. The summit came out with a plan of action comprised of largely political declarations and non-binding partnerships between NGOs and governments.

Rather than be consider the Summit a failure, it is a clear demonstration that the capacity of NGOs has increase in terms of getting states to commit to protect the environment. The US has given more importance to NGOs than any other state has. Very powerful NGOs maintain neutrality between the two major parties, but their strength is clear when it comes to candidates for Green Parties.

The relationship between environmental NGOs and economic actors is one of the most promising fields for future development. Although the interests of economic actors and environment NGOs are often in opposition, both types can also converge and encourage coalitions building. Their efforts have the potential to create knowledge about civil society self-coordination. Civil society would comprise a sphere of private rules for environmental protection agreed upon between NGOs and economic actors without further state intervention. News media is an effective agent of change, to the extent that they operate independently of the state. New agencies can give credibility to NGOs claims. International News make their contribution by going beyond traditional politics, that is beyond state

oriented practices designed to ameliorate the side effects of industrial development.

NGOs make their contribution when they translate biophysical change into political change at local and international levels. Various studies suggest that NGOs are effective at the international level. NGOs of all kinds may exploit transnational linkages, but environmental NGOs refrain from taking into consideration concerns for political or economic situations, which would otherwise relegate such concerns to the margin. In this way Environmental NGOs transform politics by redefining to the constituents what really matters.

Only two International NGOs, Greenpeace and WWF, were considered for the purpose of this study. These NGOs work to foster ecological sensibility through the world and persuade people to care about and to protect the earth. However, building ecological sensibility is only one dimension of the politics of transnational environmental activist groups. Today, millions of people already understand the threat and take significant measures to protect the earth.

Policymaking will not end the threat to the environmental; action is also required. In the US most policy focuses on industrial or economic interest. Policy geared towards the environment needs to be developed. Now US policymaking is characterized by fairly polarized

relationship between business and government -- regulations have come to be perceived as 'interference.'

The debate on how best to protect the environment has involved a wide spectrum of environmental organization, from mainstream groups that also operate outside the Washington D.C.

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