Process Rights Fundamental to Precautionary Government

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Background: Relevant International Commitments

1992

178 governments sign the Rio Declaration. Principle 10 deals with basic environmental governance and Principle 15 deals with precautionary action.

2002

WSSD Plan of Implementation calls on governments to implement Principle 10 and 15.





The Tale of Two Principles

 Principle 15 of the **Rio Declaration:** In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities.....

 Principle 10 of the Rio **Declaration:** Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens...Individuals shall have access to information...Effective access to [justice] shall be provided.



The Two Principles in Practice...

- You could have a water quality assessment on the Baltimore water supply – but no one will know about it unless you have access.
- You can have an EIA on a Highway in Sri Lanka – but better alternatives may not be considered unless affected people have an influential voice and a seat at the table.
- You can have precautionary policies and laws – but they are ineffective without access to justice.

Access is fundamental for precaution to work well...

Principle 10 & 15 are inextricably linked.

 The process rights guaranteed in Principle 10 are basic for good environmental governance.

This presentation focuses on Principle 10 and two projects to accelerate its implementation worldwide.





and

Partnership for Principle 10

The Access Initiative

A global civil society coalition promoting access to information, participation, and justice in national decision-making that affects the environment.

6 organizations jointly lead The Access Initiative









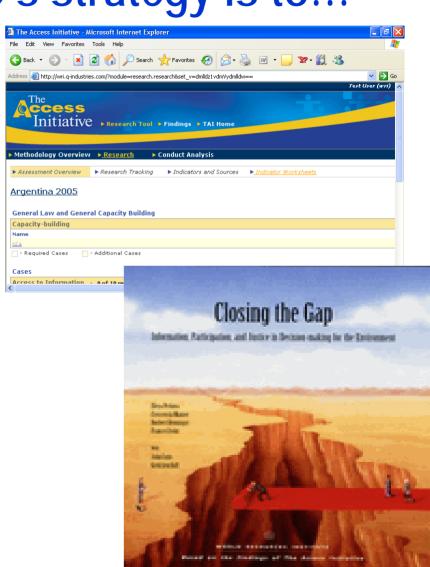






The Access Initiative's strategy is to...

- Develop and continuously refine an indicator-based tool to assess government performance
- Support civil society teams in an increasing number of countries to conduct assessments
- Utilize the results of assessments to engage governments to act on assessment results





What does TAI attempt to assess?

Both law and practice related to:



- Access to information
- Public participation
- Access to justice
- Capacity building







With what results?

 Enhanced credibility for civil society critiques



 Platforms for constructive government-civil society dialogue and collaboration



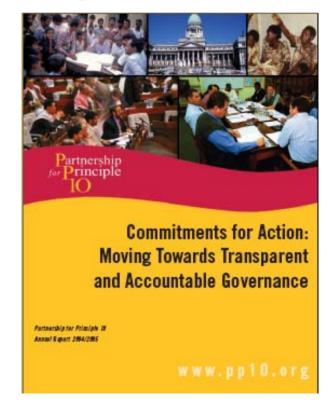
 Explicit commitments from all participants to improve law, practice, and capacity





Partnership for Principle 10

- Platform for Principle 10 activities worldwide
- PP10 Partners: governments, NGOs and international organizations committed to Principle 10
- More than 25 Partners and growing



www.pp10.org



History of PP10

- Launched at WSSD, 2002
- First Meeting of Partners in Lisbon, 2003
- Second Meeting of Partners in Washington DC, 2004
- Third Meeting of Partners in London, 2005

PP10 Strategy

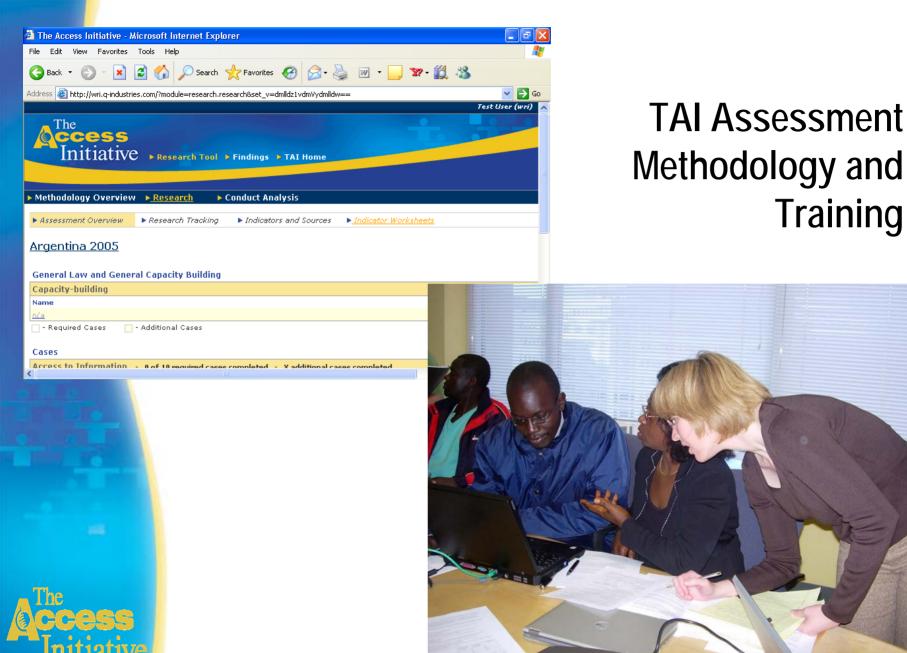
- Develop strategies to implement Principle 10 at the national level
- Serve as a mechanism for monitoring and selfevaluation
- Exchange information, share best practice & produce collective outputs
- Mobilize financial resources for Principle 10 implementation



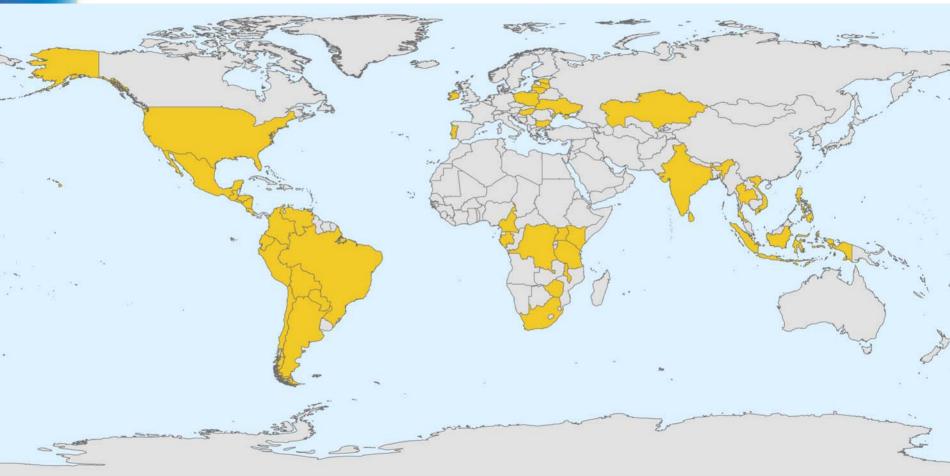
PP10 Commitments

Shared Commitments

Action-Oriented
 Specific Commitments



Global Growth of TAI Network



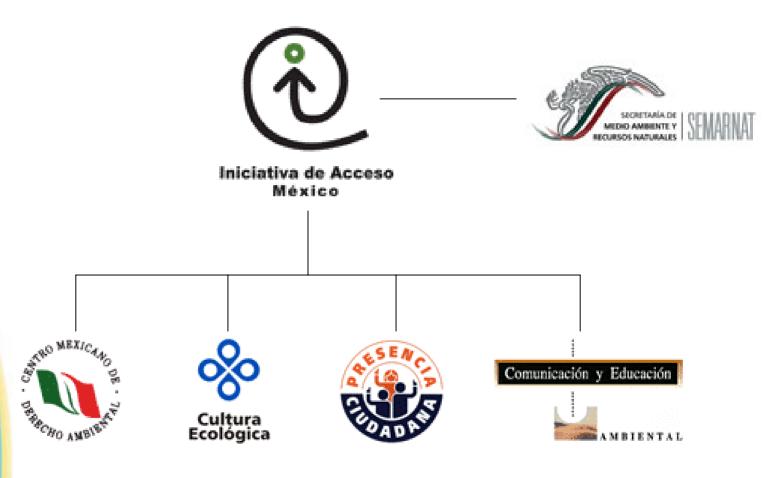


Some recent TAI Outcomes

- Indonesia announces it will join PP10
- Uganda passes FOI Law
- TAI spawns village toolkits in Thailand
- Citizen guidebook increases FOI requests in Chile
- Thailand Government changes Seafood Bank rules because of TAI assessment
- UNDP adopts TAI method to assess governance in Indonesia



TAI and PP10 in Mexico





TAI and PP10 in Mexico

TAI assessments

- Pilot test national assessment in Mexico (2001)
- Second national assessment in Mexico (2004)
- State level assessments in Baja California, Chiapas and Jalisco (2004)
- Water case studies (2006)

Results of process

- Development of National Action Plan
- Collaboration between Government (SEMARNAT) and national coalition
- Engagement of other Latin American NGOs and governments
- Development of a regional advocacy strategy for PP10

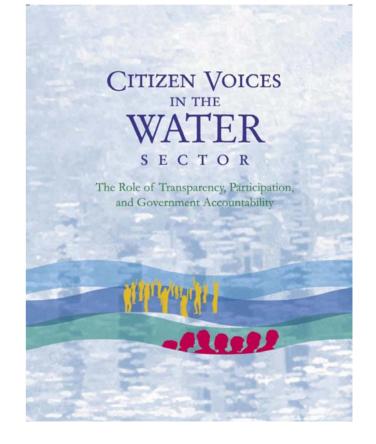


TAI and PP10 in Mexico

Case Studies:

Access in Water Sector

- Findings: Water is least open sector in environmental policy, limited meaningful participation.
- Results of case studies presented at 4th World Water Forum in March 2006.
- Building a Mexican network to promote a new culture of water to improve national policy.
- Published 2 citizen guides on access to information on water policy.





TAI and PP10 in Uganda

"Effective governance based on transparent decision-making and public access to government decisions is the foundation for fair, legitimate, sustainable economic and development choices."

- Godber Tumushabe, ACODE







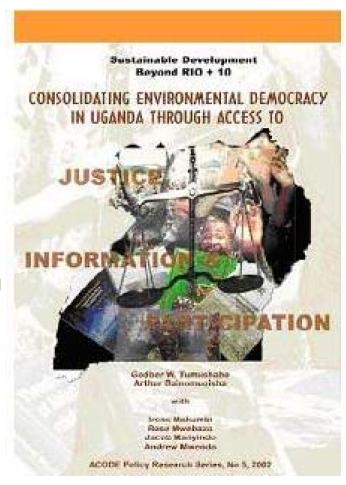
TAI and PP10 in Uganda

TAI assessments

- Pilot test national assessment in Uganda (2002)
- Second national assessment in Uganda (under review)

Results of process

- Government agencies work closely with NGOs
- Government and ACODE (NGO) work together to submit commitments to the Partnership for Principle 10





TAI and PP10 in Uganda



Collaboration:
Freedom of Information Act

- ➤ TAI Assessment noted highlighted lack of Freedom of Information Act (2002)
- ➤ Government commitments to PP10 included a commitment to table new Freedom of Information Legislation with NGO support (2005)
- ➤ Parliament passed FOIA legislation in April 2005



TAI US?

 WRI is currently working on bringing together a coalition of US NGOs.

There is no comprehensive TAI
 assessment of the US. There is a pilot
 assessment for two states.

 Many events such as Katrina and 9/11 make such an assessment important.



For more information...

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