

**NGO members as part of a larger delegation**

- \* New Zealand –Greenpeace (IMO/LDC)
  
- \* United States - both environmental NGO and industry representatives as unofficial observers
  
- \* Can be valuable in gaining access to information and possibly influencing national stances

## **Leading or Becoming Part of National Delegations**

- \* Annual meetings of the London Dumping Convention (LDC) – Nauru
  - \* International Whaling Commission (IWC),
  - \* Climate Change Negotiations – Vanuatu
- (FIELD)
- \* Land-Based Pollution Negotiations – Marshall Islands

- \* Opens many doors
- \* Initiatives
- \* Table proposals

\* Must be armed with well-documented scientific material and sound legal initiatives

## Nuclear Control Institute

- \* small

- \* ***goal:*** to prevent military nuclear material from being transferred to the civilian sector, in order to limit ***proliferation.***

- \* relies on detailed scientific analysis

- \* media-savvy

**Greenpeace International -- an activist organization – a federation of national bodies**

\* sending boats to interfere with whaling missions,

\* draping banners on Big Ben and Rockall to obtain publicity

\* following vessels carrying radioactive materials

\* trying to block the testing of Trident missiles by U.S. Submarines

\* interfering with driftnetters in the North Pacific

\* occupying the offshore oil installation Brent Spar in 1995 to protest the plan to dispose of it at a deepwater site in the North Atlantic.

*\* has also worked hard to influence international organizations*

**NGOs come in many different shapes and sizes.**

- \* More than 100 NGOs are involved in trying to protect the environment at the international level.
- \* Some are primarily national organizations with international departments.
- \* Some focus on legal issues.
- \* Some focus on economic or scientific issues.
- \* Some are devoted almost exclusively to international issues.
- \* Some focus on one goal, while others try to assist in a number of areas.
- \* Some are federations of national organizations that band together to have an impact internationally.
- \* Some international organizations receive NGOs with open arms, while others are highly suspicious of them.

## **Examples of NGOs Making a Difference**

**\* Banning the Ocean Dumping of  
Radioactive Wastes and Transforming The  
London Dumping Convention**

**\* Protecting Whales**

**\* The Precautionary Principle**

**\* The Polluter-and-User-Pays Principle**

## **The Different Roles NGOs Play**

- \* Participation in International Meetings**
  - \*\* Observer Status**
  - \*\* Leading or Becoming Part of National Delegations**
- \* Agenda Setting**
- \* Data Collection**
- \* Monitoring and Enforcement**
- \* Alarm Function**
- \* Impertinent Questions**
- \* Second-Track Diplomacy**