documents in advance of the SIF which were included in the conference package and distributed at registration for background reading.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS:

* A program framework was developed by the SIF advisory committee with input from workshop organizers, sometimes referred to as stream leaders.

* Each workshop then developed their own program in liaison with the SIF coordinator. Initially some workshops were more advanced in their planning than others, but each was prepared by November 20th.

A SIF protocol was developed with input from the workshop organizers

(attachment #4).

To focus the policy research and dialogue in the months before and during the five workshops, each workshop was asked to develop policy questions. The questions were distributed before the SIF as part of the conference registration confirmation.

* To focus the workshop discussions, a common reporting format was developed and given to workshop organizers and recorders(attachment #5). This assisted editing and synthesizing the final proceedings and the integration of the policy

issues from the 5 workshops.

* An opportunity for political advocacy arose during the conference. A delegation of Canadians and southerners from development and environmental sectors met the Minister of Trade, Mr. Marchi, to discuss issues of mutual concern. This was organized by the SIF in liaison with DFAIT officials.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED:

* The SIF was one of 10 issue forums (IFs) and seminars held during the Peoples' Summit on APEC. The SIF coordinator requested in June 1997 the start up of monthly issue forum coordinator meetings to share information and strategies, collaborate on logistics with the Peoples' Summit office and liaise with those issue forum coordinators who were also members of the national steering committee of the Peoples' Summit. This was time-consuming, but very necessary. It was also a group who worked well-together.

The SIF was an ambitious international project. It brought together various sectors to address and bridge policy issues and needs of people-centred

development with the environment.

* The role of government, corporations or media as participants or resource people in the workshops was restricted during the day sessions and a policy was developed by the Advisory and workshop organizers. It was felt the southerners would be more at ease in their discussions. The closing plenary was open and 2 BC cabinet ministers (Forests and Environment), Ambassador Bell and staff from DFAIT and Minister Axworthy's office were present.

Because the Kyoto Conference came so quickly after APEC an additional

workshop on climatic change would have been timely.

* Initially two half-time contractors were hired to coordinate the forum. In reality