Effectively engage with the United Nations Environment Assembly, understand Multilateral Environment Agreements, and learn to identify ways to contribute to the delivery of UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work

Capacity Building for the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5) Asia-Pacific Region

September 10th & 11th 2020

9:30 AM India Standard Time (GMT+5:30) on both days

Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Capacity Building for the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 5)
Session 3

training by

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Senior Advisers on Governance and Sustainable Development
Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

Agenda for this online course

Day 1

Session 1

1. Understanding UNEA and UNEP (including CPR), structure and history.
2. UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work.
3. Role of Stakeholders in UNEP and UNEA.

Session 2

1. National and Regional Processes
2. Attending UNEP and UNEA and engaging with Member States.
3. What it's like to be a member state representative and how to engage best.

Day 2

Session 3

1. How to draft a resolution for a UN meeting.
2. Working with the Media (traditional and social).
3. Fundraising tips.

Session 4

1. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and Partnerships to deliver the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Works.
2. UNGA Resolution 73/333, formerly known as Global Pact for the Environment.
3. Relevant other processes (e.g. human and environmental rights) and the United Nations organizations linked to them.

Session 3

1. How to draft a resolution for a United Nations meeting
2. Working with the Media (traditional and digital)
3. Fundraising tips

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DEVELOPMENT G⚙️ALS

Module 1

How to draft a resolution for a United Nations meeting

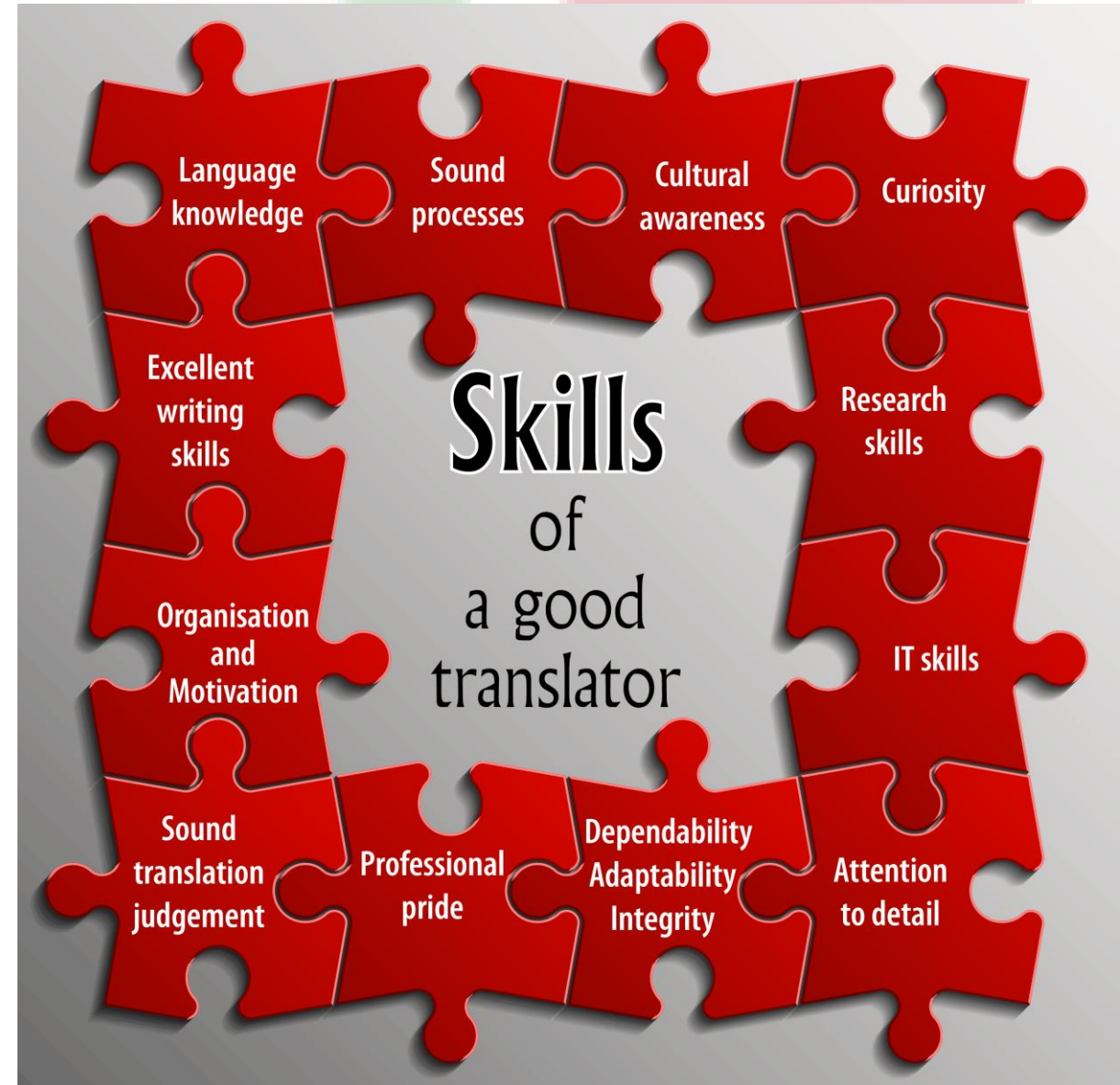# Key terms for writing a UN resolution

- **PP** – stands for **preambular paragraph;** it is always present-participle or third person and ends with a comma. PP1, PP2, PP# are in drafts. In the final, there is no numbering. It will be recalling previous resolutions on the same issue.

- **OP**- stands for **operative paragraph -** is present singular, and ends with semi-colon. Op1, OP2, OP3 drops the OP in the final text. These could address different actors; it could be the Member States, the UN, a UN Agency, Programme, stakeholders, or even citizens

- Paragraphs start with a **verb**

Translation

"Translation, you know, is not a matter of substituting words in one language for words in another language. Translation is a matter of saying in one language, for a particular situation, what a native speaker of the other language would say in the same situation. The more unlikely that situation is in one of the languages, the harder it is to find a corresponding utterance in the other."

Suzette Haden Elgin, Earthsong

Skills of a good translator: Language knowledge, Sound processes, Cultural awareness, Curiosity, Excellent writing skills, Research skills, Organisation and Motivation, IT skills, Sound translation judgement, Professional pride, Dependability Adaptability Integrity, Attention to detail

Term	Definition	Just the term - no action identified	Does it say who should do it?	Does it have timelines?	Does it have a monitoring mechanism?
Affirming (PP)	We are quite serious about this.				
Calls for (OP)	We are asking governments what they might consider doing.				
Calls upon (OP)	This is for someone else to do something.				
Concurrence (OP)	We don't have to decide anything, because some other body already did.				
Considering (OP)	We are not at all serious about this.				
Consultation (OP)	We don't want to do anything about this at the moment.				
Cooperation (OP)	The more people we involve the less will happen.				
Decides (OP)	This is action! Someone – usually not governments – should do something.				
Endorses (OP)	We think someone should do something we said they should have done before.				
Encourages (OP)	We hope someone is going to do something sometime.				
Establishing (OP)	Look, we can create something that might do something that we can't do at the moment.				
Expressing Concern (OP)	We are really annoyed that something we asked for hasn't been done.				
Invites (OP)	Time to try and do what we said we would do.				
Notes (OP)	This means it doesn't matter too much.				
Reaffirming (OP)	We still haven't done what we said we would do.				
Recalling (OP)	We said we would do something and we still haven't done it.				
Recognising (PP)	This means we know there is a problem which we haven't yet addressed and probably don't have the money or political will to do so.				
Reiterating (PP)	We REALLY are serious this time.				
Requests (OP)	Someone should do something please.				
Reaffirming (PP)	It's not working so we need to kick someone.				
Stresses (OP)	We agree this is a problem and should be addressed – hopefully by someone else.				

Examples of PP and OP

PP3. Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business.

OP1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

Homework – do review resolution and to….

…take the following text and put into order as PP (preambular paragraph) and OP (operative paragraph)

Recalling also that sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases include forests, oceans, wetlands and soil, and recalling further their essential role in the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and in enhancing the resilience of ecosystems and societies to its impacts

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the status of the implementation of the present resolution, including its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Acknowledging the additional contribution and importance of carbon sequestration resulting from the restoration of ecosystems to the achievement of the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement

Welcoming the efforts under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to support the development of viable large scale private projects on land rehabilitation and sustainable land management worldwide through the launch of the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund

Decides to proclaim 2021–2030 the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, within existing structures and available resources, with the aim of supporting and scaling up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of successful ecosystem restoration

Stresses that ecosystem restoration and conservation contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as other related United Nations major outcome documents and multilateral environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,13 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets10 and the post 2020 global biodiversity framework

Activity

Invites the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with the secretariats of the Rio conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and entities of the United Nations system, including by identifying and developing possible activities and programmes, within their mandates and existing resources, and through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

Recognizing the importance of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in China in 2020, in formulating a post 2020 global biodiversity framework that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on the planet and thus facilitate and reduce the need for ecosystem restoration,

Noting that the world's forest area decreased from 31.6 per cent to 30.6 per cent of global land area between 1990 and 2015, but that the pace of loss has slowed in recent years,

Taking note of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–2024, adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, which includes targets for the restoration of wetlands, including in connection with biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Concerned about the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services worth more than 10 per cent of annual global gross domestic product, due to land degradation,

Activity

Encourages Member States:

To foster political will, the mobilization of resources, capacity-building, scientific research and cooperation and momentum for ecosystem restoration at the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate;

To mainstream ecosystem restoration into policies and plans to address current national development priorities and challenges due to the degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, biodiversity loss and climate change vulnerability, thereby creating opportunities for ecosystems to increase their adaptive capacity and opportunities to maintain and improve livelihoods for all;

To develop and implement policies and plans to prevent ecosystem degradation, in line with national laws and priorities, as appropriate;

To build on and reinforce existing restoration initiatives in order to scale up good practices;

To facilitate synergies and a holistic view of how to achieve international commitments and national priorities through the restoration of ecosystems;

To promote the sharing of experiences and good practices in ecosystem conservation and restoration;

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Q & A – 10 minutes

Module 2

Working with the Media (traditional and digital)

How to write a press release

- **Headline:** Use action verbs - be direct; be comprehensive - https://headlines.sharethrough.com/

- **First paragraph:** Has to answer the "5 Ws" as concisely as possible.

- **Who:** Who's involved in the news story? Which person or company is involved?

- **What:** What's happening? What's it about?

- **When:** When did this story or event happen? When is it going to happen?

- **Where:** Where did this story or event take place?

- **Why:** Why is this information relevant to a reader of these media outlets?

How to write a press release

- **Write Your Body Paragraphs**
  - The goal of the body is to describe all the relevant details of the story and your brand's involvement in it. The key word here is relevant.
  - Every great press release uses the inverted pyramid formula to do this.
  - You include the most pertinent details right at the top and then get into the less vital aspects as you go on.

3 MINUTE GUIDE: HOW TO WRITE A NEWS ARTICLE

What is the pyramid style?

The inverted pyramid style, also known as "front-loading", puts the most newsworthy information at the top, and then the remaining information follows in order of importance, with the least important at the bottom.

LEDE: Most important information. Usually answers the who, what, when, where, why, how

Body: Crucial information Additional facts or details revealed in order of importance. Information here is useful in understanding a story. Here is where you put arguments, controversy, issue, background, evidence, etc.

Why use the pyramid style?

The inverted pyramid technique is particularly useful for web-writing, where audiences have low attention spans and readers more often scan than read articles.

This way, readers can quickly decide whether or not to read the article, and if they decide to pass on it, they will anyway get the most important details.

Furthermore, having the best information and keywords close to the start of the page is good for search engine optimization.

Tail: Extra information Nice but not necessary, for those very interested in the story

HOW TO WRITE USING AN INVERTED PYRAMID

Sources:
http://www.skilledup.com/articles/about-the-inverted-pyramid-writing-style
http://www.poynter.org/2003/writing-from-the-top-down-pros-and-cons-of-the-inverted-pyramid/12754/
http://www.wikihow.com/Use-the-Inverted-Pyramid-for-Writing-News
http://webwisewording.com/inverted-pyramid/
http://www.wannabehacks.co.uk/images/inverted_pyramid_in_comprehensive_form.jpg
http://questbusinesssystems.com/5/inverted-pyramid-newspaper-article-example-29.png

CLIMATE TRACKER .ORG

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Media contacts – get your list together

- United Nations Correspondence Association
- Buy lists that are country-specific
- Submission rules and deadlines for stories
- Map out the key traditional and digital names
  - Map out publications, blogs, & podcasts
  - Editor or producer for a section or programme
  - Environment and development journalist
  - Link to them on Twitter and LinkedIn
  - If you have their phone number, use WhatsApp **BUT** only for the important times

Traditional Media

- **Print:**
  - Newspapers (Local, National International)
  - Sector publications [Fish Fryers Review], broadsheets in targeted issue areas
  - Political magazines [New Statesman, The Atlantic]
- **Broadcast:**
  - Key radio stations (local, national)
    - News programmes
    - Music telephone in
  - TV stations (community, sub – national, national)

Responses to traditional media

- **Press releases:** written communication directed at members of the news media for the purpose of announcing something newsworthy, through press contacts and individual members of the campaign or organization press lists.

- **Video or Radio Release:** To support the press release with the creation of distributable audio/visual content.

- **Fact sheets** on key issue issues sent with a press release.

- **Opinion Editorials** and articles**.**

- **Press Conferences:** These can be used at major events when there is an important announcement, or to challenge a myth being promoted.

- **Distribution groups**, e.g. IISD's listservs.

- **Media relations:** Identifying key journalists, bloggers, and such who are interested in your issue.

- **Media engagement:** Building a 'Knowledge Hub' for any campaign, updating information as and when, which will create a virtual hub for the media to find out the latest debates and information on addressing the myths on your issues on your website and other platforms.

- **Spokesperson:** From the campaign or your organization; should there be one or more persons identified as a spokesperson?

fa26436841 FreeArt

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Digital – New Media

- **Compile a list of digital news outlets**
  - IISD – listservs, Google groups
  - Issue newsletters for global processes – TWN News, CAN
  - UN focused news - PassBlue
  - Inter Press Service, Politico, Huffington Post
  - Relevant blogs
- **LinkedIn** contacts of key journalists
- **Instagram** accounts for key journalists
- **Twitter accounts of**
  - key journalists, news organizations, producers of certain shows

Your media

- **Your**
  - Web site
  - Blogs
  - Newsletter
  - Podcasts – radio programmes
  - Zoom webinars
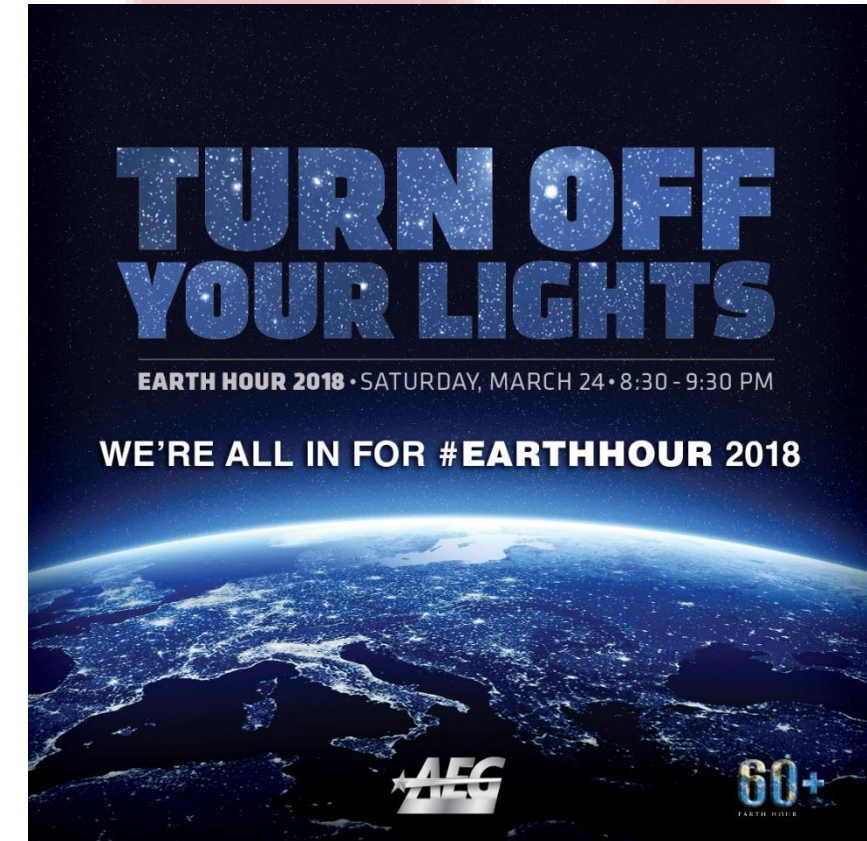 - Video blogs or/and video material

Digital Media tips – using Sprout Social as an integrated platform

- Why are you using this platform?
- Who will we reach through this platform?
- What types of post works best on this platform?
- How are our posts unique on this platform?
- Sprout Social www.stroutsocial.com

- When paying to promote content, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn provide extremely robust targeting capabilities that enable publishers to define their reach through a bevy of demographic, user type and interest-level categories. However, social media targeting is not a strategy that should be solely supported by a media budget.

WWF: A good example of social media use

- World Wide Fund for Nature: Earth Hour
  - Call for individuals and business alike to turn off lights for an hour to tackle climate change and preserve the world's wilderness.
  - 2017 was 10th anniversary – used #EarthHour hashtag generating 2 billion impressions.
  - WWF also created a unique Facebook profile photo that let people show their support for Earth Hour before it happened.
  - Use power words that elicit action, such as "now" or "hurry". This subconsciously galvanizes individuals into action through language.
  - WWF's campaign success was also due to its limited timeframe. In this example, a single hour time limit meant individuals were compelled to engage with the campaign and its global goal.

TURN OFF YOUR LIGHTS

EARTH HOUR 2018 · SATURDAY, MARCH 24 · 8:30 - 9:30 PM

WE'RE ALL IN FOR #EARTHHOUR 2018

AEG

60+
EARTH HOUR

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Webinar platforms have the following features:

Screensharing, Recording, Customizability, Calendar Integration, White Boarding

	Number of Participants	Time Limit	Transcription	Security	Join By Phone Call	AI Assistant	Pricing
Zoom Webinar	100 to 10,000 (selectable per pricing)	Unlimited	Yes	TLS encryption, password to join webinars	Yes	No	Add-on for Zoom Meetings (see comparison below). Starts from an additional $40/month/host (100 participants) to $6,490/month/host (10,000 participants).
WebinarJam	Basic: Up to 500 Pro: Up to 2,000 Enterprise: Up to 5,000	Basic: 2 hours Pro: 3 hours Enterprise: 4 hours	No	Yes	No	No	Basic: $499/year Pro: $699/year Enterprise: 999year
GoToWebinar	Pro: Up to 150 Business: Up To 250 Enterprise: Up to 3,000	Unlimited	Yes (Business and Enterprise)	SSL and AES-256 Encryption	Yes	Yes	Pro: $12/month/organizer Business: $16/month/organizer Enterprise: Custom Pricing
LiveStorm Webinar	Basic: 10 Premium: 100 to 1,000	Basic: 20 mins Premium: 4 hours	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Basic: Free Premium: $99/host/month for 100 attendees For $99 more you get 250 attendees and for $209 more you get 1,000 attendees.
BigMarker	Starter: Up to 100 Elite: Up to 500 Summit: Up to 1,000 White Label: Up to 10,000	Unlimited	No	Yes	No	No	Starter: $79/month Elite: $159/month Summit: $299/month White Label: Custom Pricing
BlueJean	Standard: Up to 50 Pro: Up to 75 Enterprise: Up to 100	Unlimited	Yes	AES-256 Encryption	Yes	No	Standard: $9.99/host/month Pro: $13.99/host/month Enterprise: Custom Pricing
EasyWebinar	Standard: Up to 100 Pro: Up to 500 Enterprise: Up to 2,000	Unlimited	Yes	Yes	No	No	Standard: $78/month Pro: $129/month Enterprise: 499/month

Other webinar platforms to consider:

EverWebinar is WebinarJam's platform for pre-recorded video sessions that appear live.
Crowd Cast is for hosting live events, summits, and webinar.

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Meeting platforms have the following features:
Screensharing, Recording, Customizability, Raise Hand, Breakout Rooms, White Boarding

	Number of participants	Time Limit	Number of Meetings	Join By Phone Call	Smaller Breakout Rooms	Raise Hand for Questions	Event Handling and Integrations	API	Security	Pricing
Zoom Meeting	Basic/Pro: Up to 100 Business/Enterprise: 300 to 1,000	Basic: Up to 40 mins. Pro: Up to 24 hours Business/Enterprise: Unlimited	Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Pro, Business, Enterprise)	TLS encryption, password to join meetings	Basic: Free Pro: $14.99/month/host Business/Enterprise: $19.99/month/host
Cisco WebEx	Starter: Up to 50 Plus: Up to 100 Business: Up to 200 Enterprise: Up to 1,000	Unlimited	Unlimited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Password to join meetings, Cisco ExpressWay Encryption	Starter: $13.50/month/host Plus: $17.95/month/host Business: $26.95/month/host Enterprise: Custom Pricing
Remo.co	Host: Up to 50 Director: Up to 200 Producer: Up to 800 Enterprise: Up to 1,000	Host: Up to 1 hour 15 mins Director: Up to 2 hours 30 mins Producer/Enterprise: Unlimited	Host: 1 Director: 3 Producer/Enterprise: Unlimited	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Host: $50/month Director: $150/month Producer: $950/month Enterprise: Custom Pricing

Other meeting platforms to consider:
Go To Meeting, Google Hangouts, Skype For Business

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Module 3

Fundraising tips

Fundraising checklist

- Are you eligible to apply? For example, does the funder require you to be a charity, registered in a particular country (e.g. the US), or other criteria that may make it unlikely that they would fund you?
- Have you identified the right timelines to apply?
- Who is the person that will review your project application? Have you spoken to them?
- Does your project meet some or all of the priorities set down by the funder?
- Are these priorities clearly reflected in the application?
- Do you need to identify project partners? If yes, have you approached them with enough time to apply?
- Are you able to meet the financial management requirements?

THE ULTIMATE FUNDRAISING EVENT CHECKLIST

BEFORE   DURING   AFTER

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Fundraising checklist

- Pay close attention to the specific requests or requirements set forth by a potential funder. Failure to comply with specific lengths, language, or elements can result in an automatic rejection of the proposal on technical grounds.
- Is this the right funder or funders' line? Sometimes your project might fit into two or more places within funders. If you are unsure, it is best to telephone and find out which one is most appropriate.
- Does the funder provide funding up-front, or after you produce receipts?
- If the second, can your financial situation cope with this? It is not unusual for governments to take up to six months to pay – up to a year in extreme cases.
- Are matching funds required? Does in-kind voluntary contribution count? Or do you need to source additional funding?
- Have you calculated your budget in the right currency?

✔ Project Goals
✔ Financial Goals
✔ Deadlines
✔ Supporters and Donors
✔ Giving Capacity
✔ Solicitation Strategies
✔ Additional Support

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Creating a relationship with the funders

1. Search the Foundation's own web site.

2. In the US the environmental Foundations have formed the Environmental Grant association. Search their web site (http://www.ega.org/) for more information on the Foundation you are interested in and see if there are named people associated with the area you are seeking.

3. If you still haven't got the right information then do an internet search (Google) on the topic area and the Foundation.

4. When you have the name of the person, do another search looking for their email.

5. It is also worth searching what they have done before so you have an idea what their profile is. If they have published (such as Michael Edwards when he was at the Ford Foundation) read what they have written. It will help later in putting together your application.

6. If you are traveling to the country where the funder is based, email and ask for a personal meeting.

7. If you can't meet, ask if you can speak on the telephone. This is a good way of finding out if they might be interested. It saves time, and offers a chance for input from them that might help your application.

8. If you can engage officers in helping to design the project, they will then help you to take it further through the system in the Foundation or Government.

9. Try to build a personal relationship with the funder. Ask about their career? What do they do in their spare time? Do they have any projects they are really proud of funding? But do so with discretion.

10. Keep a record of what you learn so that everyone in your organization can benefit from the knowledge.

Foundations: summary

- Search for grants that are available for your nonprofit organization

- Read previous grantees projects if they have them

- Review the requirements for the grant

- Know the timeline for applications

- Write a tailored application for each grant – follow their guidelines

- Seek a connection between a board member, leader, or other member, and someone on the staff or board of a grant making foundation.

FOUNDATION CENTER
Knowledge to build on.

Grants

National and Sub-National Governments

- There are many government departments from which you might find funding. Departments or Ministries that are worth looking at include:
  - Development
  - Environment
  - Foreign Affairs
  - Missions in your country
  - Trade and Industry
  - Local government
- Also national development banks
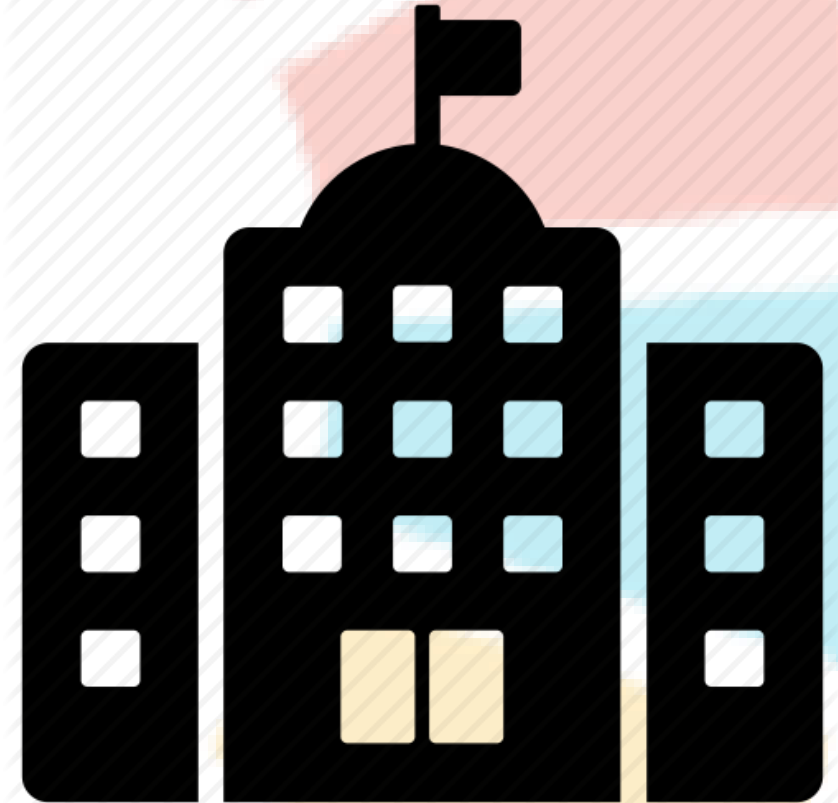
UN Agencies and other intergovernmental bodies

- **Global Environmental Facility (UNDP):** Small Grants Programme (SGP) grants are made directly to community-based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in recognition of the key role they play as a resource and constituency for environment and development concerns. The maximum grant amount per project is US$50,000, but averages around US$25,000. In this way, SGP complements the large and medium-sized GEF project funding by providing a window for the direct participation of NGOs, local communities, and other grassroots organization.

- **Multilateral Development Banks:** World Bank, Regional Development Banks

- **European Union**
  - DG Environment – Life Programme
  - DG Development –International Cooperation and Development - Development Cooperation Instrument
  - DG Research – Horizon 2020

- **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** - technical assistance for projects in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry in the developing world

- **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

- **World Health Organization**

- **UN Democracy Fund:** UNDEF supports projects that strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes. UNDEF projects are two years long. Applicants can request a grant of a minimum of 100,000 US dollars and a maximum of 300,000 US dollars.

Stakeholder funding and crowdsourcing

- Large stakeholder organizations might be funders or partners
    - **NGOs:** such as Oxfam, WWF, IUCN, Christian Aid, CAFOD,
    - **Science:** Future Earth, ISC, National Science Bodies
    - **Industries:** companies and their Foundations
    - **Sub-national and local governments**

Crowdsource sites

- **Kickstarter:** is an all or nothing platform, which means that you don't get your funds unless you complete your campaign – 5% fee.

- **Indiegogo:** tech innovations, creative works, and community projects. Fee of 3% and 30 cents per transaction. The minimum goal for either type of fundraiser is $500.

- **Causes**: on social, political, and cultural issues. It brands itself as a social network for people who want to make a difference faster and more effectively. As it runs ads, Causes is free of charge for users.

- **Patreon:** popular among digital creatives, such as YouTubers, podcasters, and bloggers. As opposed to you collecting one-off campaign donations, you have a subscription model where patrons regularly contribute a set amount of money every month or per creation. Patreon collects a 2.9-percent fee and 35 cents from each pledge.

- **GoFundMe:** for emergencies and charitable causes, but businesses can use it as well. The crowdfunding site collects a 2.9-percent processing fee and 30 cents for every donation.

Outline for a 2-page Funding Proposal Concept Note

- **Project Name**
- **Background and project rationale**
- **Objectives**
- **Aims and target groups**
- **Activities**: to deliver aims
- **Outputs:** directly produced to deliver activities
- **Outcomes:** The impact of the project
- **Logframe**: Logical Framework
- **Budget**: per year, over more years
- **Co-funded** by…

Q & A – 10 minutes

Followed by a 15-minute comfort break

We'll be back in 15 minutes

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Session 4

1. **Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and Partnerships to deliver the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Works**

2. **UNGA Resolution 73/333, formerly known as Global Pact for the Environment**

3. **Relevant other processes (e.g. human and environmental rights) and the United Nations organizations linked to them**

Module 1

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and Partnerships to deliver the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Works

MSPs, VIs and PPPs are not the same!!!

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) for sustainable development are specific commitments and contributions, undertaken together by various partners, intended to support the implementation of transformation towards sustainable development and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other relevant sustainable development agreements.

Voluntary Initiatives: The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) invited organizations to make individual commitments focusing on delivering concrete results for sustainable development on a voluntary basis.

Private Public Partnerships are contractual arrangements between single or several public agencies (federal, state, or local) and single or several private sector entities. Through such arrangements, the skills and assets of each sector (public and private) are shared, in delivering a service or facility for the use of the general public. Other stakeholders might be sub-contractors in a PPP.

A History of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in the UN Context: A brief overview

- **<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002, Johannesburg)</u>**
  - Type II partnerships were characterized as 'collaborations between national or sub-national governments, private sector actors and other stakeholders, who form voluntary transnational agreements in order to meet specific sustainable development goals.' It was hoped that such participatory multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms would increase the flexibility and enhance the implementation of sustainable development policy in collaboration with states and international organizations.

- **<u>UN Conference on Sustainable Development (2012, Rio de Janeiro</u>)**
  - All stakeholders, including government, and the private sector, were invited to make voluntary commitments that deliver concrete results for sustainable development. By the end of the Rio conference, over 700 voluntary commitments were announced and compiled into an online registry managed by the Rio+20 Secretariat.

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A History of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in the UN Context: A brief overview

<u>Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (2014, Samoa)</u>

- The sustainable development of small island developing states (SIDS) through genuine and durable partnerships. The Conference included six multi-stakeholder partnership dialogues, held in parallel with the plenary meetings. Nearly 300 partnerships were registered towards the Conference.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT.UN.ORG/PARTNERSHIPS

ENHANCING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

So, how did we do in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development MSPs?

- "A thousand flowers bloom" - Nitin Desai Secretary General of WSSD.
- Up to 70% inactive/useless (Pattberg et al., 2012) .
- Some good/improved over time (Beisheim/Liese 2014).
- Vast majority were NOT in developing countries BUT in OECD countries
- Very little quantification of what they delivered.
- Very little funding for the UN to be able to support through capacity building MSPs.

United Nations
WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA • 26 AUGUST - 4 SEPTEMBER 2002

Stakeholder Forum
FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Elements: existing agreements

- Voluntary nature
- Transparency
- Credibility
- Accountability
- Participation
- Multi-stakeholder
- Sectoral & geographical balance
- Three pillars of SD
- Technology transfer & capacity building

- Genuine, concrete, additional contribution
- Plans & priorities at national level
- Intergovernmental agreed mandates
- Predictable & sustained financial resources

[taken from Bali Guiding Principles (2002), CSD11 decision (2003),

ECOSOC 61 / 2003 decision, 21-24 (2003)]

**SMART - Partnerships/commitments/initiatives that are:**
- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**chievable
- **R**esource based
- **T**ime-based deliverables

Translating into:
- Name of initiative
- Full disclosure of all involved partners
- Target beneficiaries (countries, communities)
- Description (Objective, coordination mechanisms, implementation methodologies)
- Start & End date
- Time based deliverables
- Resources devoted
- Contact information for follow up
- Linkages to SDGs and targets
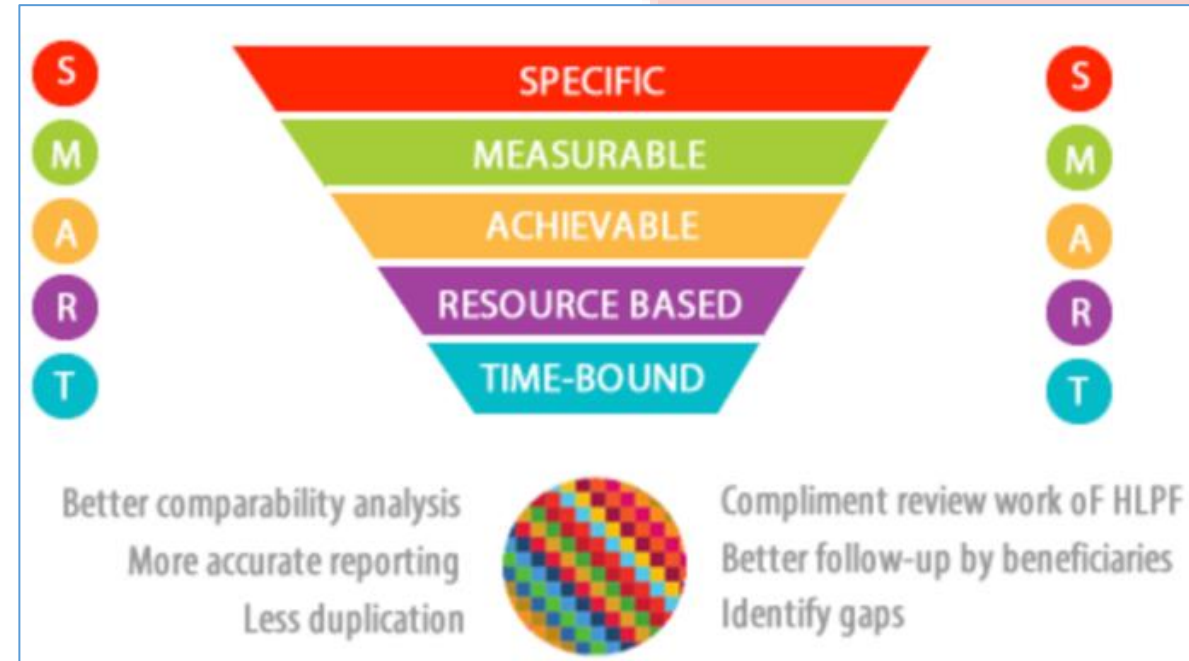
Examples of Successful Partnerships

- **<u>The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI):</u>** Built on the experience of the children's Vaccine Initiative launched by UNICEF in 1990, has been successful but for some criticism that it can push for one approach too much.

- **<u>The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI):</u>** Polio incidents have reduced by 99%.

- **<u>Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP):</u>** REEEP considered to help in achieving the change in renewable energy. SA proposed target for of 5% of total primary energy use with renewable energy resources by 2010. By 2009 IEA estimate 13.1% now up to 19%.

Examples of Successful Partnerships

- **<u>Every Woman Every Child:</u>**
  - This is a global movement launched by the Secretary-General to save and improve the lives of 16 million women and children within five years.   To date, more than 400 partners from a range of stakeholder groups, including over 70 governments, have made specific commitments to advance women's and children's health under this initiative. Each commitment maker is required to report annually on progress related to the implementation of their commitment.
  - All commitments advancing goals outlines in the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health are encouraged, in particular those which are long-term (e.g. over several years), are sustainable (e.g., public-private partnerships with sustainable business models) and innovative (e.g. innovative policies, new low cost technologies, innovative partnerships, innovative business models). Most importantly, commitments must have measureable impact.

Some issues: 1. Types of Partnerships

1. **MSPs for sharing knowledge:** this would be exchanging knowledge between various stakeholders and disseminating knowledge to help to deliver the goals and targets (e.g. GWP- Global Water Partnership);

2. **MSPs for providing services to deliver the goals and targets** (e.g. GAVI– the Vaccine Alliance);

3. **MSPs for setting standards this would establishing standards and norms** in areas where there are currently no (or no adequate) regulatory mechanisms to advance the delivery of the goals and targets (e.g. AWS - The CEO Alliance for Water Stewardship)

The Water Stewardship Journey
A typical progression from beginning to mature corporate water stewardship practice

OPERATIONS
1. Provide WASH services
2. Measure & monitor performance
3. Drive efficiency & reduce pollution

CONTEXT
1. Understand water stress
2. Assess your value chain

STRATEGY
1. Develop a company water plan
2. Set meaningful targets
3. Integrate water & climate strategies

ENGAGEMENT
1. Drive collective action
2. Facilitate robust public policy
3. Engage communities
4. Engage value chain actors

COMMUNICATION
Achieve meaningful dialogue with stakeholders

PACIFIC INSTITUTE

CEO Water Mandate

Some Issues 2: Due Diligence and Industry

- UN Global Compact: at present the UNGC has voluntary reporting
- Corporate Benchmarking on Human Rights
- World Benchmarking Alliance
- UNEP Due Diligence
- UN Secretary General Report

- Pepsi: 22%
- Starbucks: 25%
- Woolworth: 25%
- Shell: 37%
- Coca-Cola: 40%
- Gap: 44%

Not UNGC:

- Costco Wholesale: 4%

Stakeholders and the UNEP Programme of Work recommendations from a Stakeholder Forum review in 2010

- For implementation with partners to be relevant and have lasting impact, UNEP must prioritize and invest in internal knowledge management systems that allow for communication, lesson-learning and exchange of best practice among staff and between Divisions.

- This will enhance the coherence of working with partners across UNEP.

Working with Major Groups and Other Stakeholders for External Communication of UNEPs work

- Major Groups and Stakeholders (**stakeholders**) **are well-placed to communicate UNEP's valuable work** to wider audiences.

- Too often, UNEP produces high-quality and useful work but has not maximized this with **an integrated communications strategy** to ensure wider impact. Communications strategies should be drawn up and relevant partners identified **at the Programmatic Concept stage.**

- Emphasis should be placed on **tailoring messages to relevant** Stakeholders; **establishing partnerships with educational institutions** to access Children and Youth; utilizing the Stakeholder Engagement Handbook and **existing stakeholder accredited organizations** for disseminating information.

Forming Strategic Partnerships with Major Groups and Stakeholders

Strategic Partnerships should be established with Stakeholders at:

- **A Sub-Programmatic level**, which form the over-arching direction for projects and activities.

- This **will avoid the fragmentation** inherent in the establishment of hundreds of uncoordinated partnerships across UNEP, and **enhance UNEP's impact** through aligning partnerships to a clear vision.

- **Strategic implementing partners** should further contribute to **policy and governance** discussions based on their **experience and lessons learned**.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Enhancing Major Groups & Other Stakeholders Involvement in Project Preparation at the Country Level

- **Strategic Partners, and partners on a country level**, should be identified through **robust stakeholder mapping exercises that** consider the role of each of the Major Groups/Stakeholder.

- Whilst the relevance of Major Groups/Stakeholder will necessarily vary according to context, it is important **for coherence that a Major Groups 'framework' is mainstreamed into the development of strategic and country-level partnerships**.

- It should be noted that a vast majority of **UNEP staff interviewed in 2010 were either unfamiliar with the concept** of Major Groups, or unable to indicate which stakeholders are included under the Major Groups definition.

Developing Partnerships with a Diverse Range of Stakeholders

- If a stakeholder approach is to be mainstreamed into UNEP, it is important that there **is evidence of engagement of a range of stakeholders in implementation and a certain consistency** throughout UNEP in its approach.

- In 2010, whilst there exist examples of all 9 Major Groups being engaged across UNEP, the limited data available on partnerships, corroborated by observations by interviewees, suggests that Indigenous People, Farmers and Trade Unions are less represented across the board.

- The situation has much improved in recent years, especially in relation to Trade Unions and Farmers, although across-the-board representation still remains a challenge.

Making Engagement with Stakeholders more Relevant to Programmatic Implementation

- The process of engaging Major Groups and Stakeholders as partners **should be clearly focused on the strategic objectives of all UNEP Programme of Work** to avoid fragmentation.

- UNEP should **align its engagement with Major Groups and Stakeholders to correspond more closely to programme implementation** – currently there is too often a disconnect between those representatives of Major Groups and Stakeholders who contribute at a policy level, and those who act as implementing partners or who have technical expertise in the area.

- **Narrowing the gap between these two groups will ensure that policy better reflects lessons-learned**. Annual meetings with Strategic Partners and technical experts could go some way to ensure this happens.

The Role of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

- UNEP adds significant value where it **can play the role of convener of Multi-stakeholder Partnerships** to help deliver the UNEP PofW.

- Bringing a range of Major Groups and stakeholders 'around the table' **to discuss, exchange knowledge and develop initiatives is critical for the success of UNEP's Programme of Work**, as it raises awareness and disseminates information to a wider audience.

Generating Ownership and providing Guidelines for Working with different Major Groups

- Partnerships with Major Groups and Stakeholders must as far as possible be of **equal value to both UNEP and the external partner.**

- UNEP should fully **utilize the Stakeholder Engagement Handbook and establish guidelines for working** in partnership with Major Groups and Stakeholders.

- This should be in **addition, existing and emerging guidelines on working with business** should be disseminated more widely.

Kader Asmal (2000), who chaired the World Commission on Dams…

"A parting warning: doing so [conducting an MSP] is never a neat, organized, tidy concerto.

More often, the process becomes a messy, loose-knit, exasperating, sprawling cacophony.

Like pluralist democracy, it is the absolute worst form of consensus-building except for all the others."

Q & A – 10 minutes

Module 2

UNGA Resolution 73/333, formerly known as Global Pact for the Environment

Global Pact for the Environment

- June 2017: Text for a the initiative for Global Pact for the Environment is written by more than 100 environmental law experts over 40 countries.

- May 2018: French President Macron presents the idea to the UN General Assembly

Global Pact for the Environment

- General Assembly accepts the idea and adopts Resolution 72/277.

- Establishment of ad hoc open-ended working group.

- Co-chairs: Mrs. Amal Mudallali (Lebanon) & Mr. Francesco Duarte Lopes (Portugal).

- 4 meetings (1 NY, 3 Nairobi).

- ECOSOC process.

Global Pact for the Environment

Delivered and presented to GA 2019:

- A technical and evidence-based report that identifies and assesses possible gaps in international environmental law and environment-related instruments with a view to strengthening their implementation; and

- Active NGO participation

UN General Assembly Resolution 73/333

On 30 August 2019, the General Assembly adopted resolution 73/333, entitled "Follow-up to the report of the ad hoc open-ended working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277."

The Assembly welcomed the work of the ad hoc open-ended working group and endorsed all its recommendations.

UN General Assembly Resolution 73/333

Members of the Bureaux of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) and of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) jointly agreed on a way forward regarding the follow-up on UN General Assembly resolution 73/333,

Co chairs of this process: Mrs. Saqlain Seydah (Pakistan) and Mr. Ado Lohmus (Estonia)

UNEA process

Future work for UNEA 5:

"Forward these recommendations to the United Nations Environment Assembly for its consideration, and to prepare, at its fifth session, in February 2021, a **political declaration for a United Nations high-level meeting**, subject to voluntary funding, in the context of the commemoration of the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, **with a view to strengthening the implementation of international environmental law and international environmental governance,** in line with paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development – Rio+20, entitled 'The Future We Want'

Q & A – 10 minutes

Module 3

Relevant other processes (e.g. human and environmental rights) and the United Nations organizations linked to them.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Link to Human Rights

ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

- In recent years, the recognition of the links between human rights and the environment has increased.
- The number and scope of international and domestic laws, judicial decisions, and academic studies on the relationship between human rights and the environment are growing rapidly.
- The human rights and the environment mandate, created in March 2012 and extended in 2018, examines the human rights obligations as they relate to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.
- Many States now incorporate a right to a healthy environment in their constitutions.
- MoU between UNEP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR).

Human Rights and Environment

- Office High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR): recognizes that a healthy environment is a human right

- Resolution 7/23 (HR & Climate)

- Special Rapporteurs HR and Environment, John Knox & David Boyd

- Policies to protect environmental defenders

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

- The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process that involves a periodic review of the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States, and is based on equal treatment for all countries.

- National NGOs and grassroots organizations are invited to submit their own reports.

UPR REVIEW PROCESS

- NATIONAL PROCESS OF FOLLOW-UP &
- MID-TERM REPORT
- IMPLEMENTATION
- PREPARATION OF PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTS
- UPR WORKING GROUP REVIEW & REPORT
- ADDENDUM
- HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ADOPTION & REPORT

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

Integrating violence on environmental rights is "new" and necessary, like:

- Landgrabbing
- Deforestation
- Pollution (air, water, soil...)
- Weak or no policies on healthcare, climate change, corporate accountability...

Examples: Netherlands, Paraguay, Tanzania (in progress)

John H Knox
@SREnvironment

Volg je nu

CSOs' #UPR report to #HRCouncil on environmental rights in Netherlands is first of kind - could pave way for others! wemos.nl/en/lack-of-foc...

Vertalen uit het Engels

11:53 - 7 nov. 2016

10 retweets 8 vind-ik-leuks

Thank you for listening to us

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