

# OUTREACH 2015



BUILDING PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CSD 11 - ISSUE II

## From Gauteng to San Sebastian

### 2nd National Regional Government Conference

An important discussion at this year CSD is the role of stakeholders in delivering the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation and in particular the role of local and regional government. One of the outcomes from the Johannesburg Earth Summit was the setting up of a new global network this time for Regional Government. The first meeting of the network happened in Gauteng during the Summit and agreed the Gauteng Declaration the second meeting of the Network happened in San Sebastian in the Basque Region from the 27th to 31st of March. The Conference was opened by Derek Osborn Vice Chair of Stakeholder Forum who have been acting as the interim secretariat for the network reading a message from the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan:

*“Let me first thank you for your commitment and your efforts to carry forward the global agenda of sustainable development at the regional level. While national governments have the primary responsibility for defining and promoting strategies, it is most often at the local and regional levels that specific policies and measures are implemented to address concrete sustainability issues. Indeed, solutions to many of today’s problems imply changes very close to home -- in our communities, on our streets, in our individual lifestyles and choices. As representatives of regional authorities, you are well placed to raise awareness and encourage such alterations in both attitude and behavior. I look forward to the contributions you will make, and assure you that the United Nations will do its part to build a safer, more just, more equitable world.”*

The Basque President Jose Ibarretxe Lehendakari delivered a powerful speech explaining how important sustainable development is to the Basque Government. Also speaking at the Conference were high level representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Habitat Programme. Both UN Agencies are keen to support the development of the new Network. In his message of support for the Conference UNEP Executive Director Dr Töpfer said:

*“This Conference represents a unique opportunity to promote the role of regional government worldwide in the pursuit of sustainable development. The new regional government network for sustainable development and the Gauteng Declaration fill an*

*important gap, and we are glad to be associated with it. Regional Governments must ensure the relay between national targets and local action.”*

Dr. Töpfer’s colleague at UN Habitat, Mrs Anna Tabajuka, added in her message:

*“It is with great satisfaction for me to take part in this important conference on behalf of UN HABITAT and the United Nations and share your debates and discussions on the challenges of sustainable regional development worldwide, in context of globalisation of the economy, of ideas and knowledge and culture, and on the role of regional and sub national government in the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. We consider the strengthening of good local -city and regional governance as a key element in building national capacity for sustainable development.”*

The Conference focused on a number of key areas, including: Sustainable Development Strategies.

There were a number of good presentations by IIED, South Africa and a number of Regional Governments on what has already been done on sustainable development strategies for national and regional government. The Conference identified a number of key elements for how Regional Government should produce sustainable development strategies which will be drawn into a guidance note for regional governments to use as a starting point. This included that all regional government sustainable development strategies should include the following principles:

- Integration
- Coordination and balance
- Broad participation
- Regional Ownership
- Priorities and outcomes
- Linkages to budget and investment processes
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation

The conference also identified that there were a set of individual components for a good sustainable development strategy these included:

- Good governance
- Education
- Communicating the concept of a strategy, the vision etc
- Addressing sustainable consumption patterns in a global context
- Economic and Social regeneration
- Diagnostic tools and analysis
- Indicators and Targets

- Mainstreaming
- Decision making tools
- Subsidiary
- Mythology and codes of conduct for applying the strategy at national and local levels

The other issue addressed by the conference was on bi-lateral cooperation and it is hoped shortly to agree some new bilateral cooperation agreements. Also held at the same time was the first meeting of the Academic Network for Regional Government which will offer academic underpinning to the regional government network.

The Conference has also agreed to hold the third Meeting of the network in Western Australia in September 2003 and the fourth in

Wales in Spring 2004.

The two Co-Chairs of the Conference were Sabin Intxaurreaga Basque Minister of Planning and Environment and Mary Metcalf MEC Gauteng Provisional Government.

There will be two side events on local and regional government. The first is The Role of Local Governance on Wednesday in Conference Room B at 6.15 this is hosted by Local Government International Bureau with UNED-UK support.

The Second is Regional Governments Unite for Sustainable Development on Tuesday the 6<sup>th</sup> of May in Conference Room 6 at 6.15 speakers will include Nitin Desai and Ministers of Environment from Catalonia and the Basque Country as well as officials from West Java, Flanders and Wales.

More information will be placed on the website: [www.nrg4sd.net](http://www.nrg4sd.net)

## MONDAY SESSION REPORTS

### A Decade of Implementation?

Monday 28<sup>th</sup> Official High level Session – Opening, Adoption of Agenda and Introductory Statements – “Visions for the Future CSD (modalities and work programme). 10 am – 1pm

The eleventh session of the CSD opened with a buzz of expectation and intrepidation about how the next two weeks of the CSD will unfold. The ministerial session broadly focused on the mandate for CSD enhancement based upon the proposals from the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPI) and the UN Secretary General’s (SG’s) report on the follow up to Johannesburg and future of the CSD. Minister Valli Moosa (CSD Chair), Nitin Desai (UN Under Secretary General) and Klaus Topfer (Executive Director for UNEP) set the tone for the session. Valli Moosa noted the current challenges facing many multilateral processes and called on everyone attending to recommit to global good governance as an essential factor for making progress in sustainable development. Desai, in his last sitting as Under Secretary General, also sought to remind participants that at the heart of sustainable development lay the call for effective integration of policy and implementation processes. In a dig to some governments who would prefer the CSD to focus principally on partnerships, Desai emphasised the importance of Sustainable Development as a political process since, he argued, the future concerns of people – future producers and consumers – rely on being represented through the political setting. Furthermore, he noted that integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environment - cut across technical, political and implementation arenas. In a slightly different tone Topfer pointed out that the acid test for Johannesburg will be the degree to which governments and other groups can put into action the WSSD commitments.

Many of the ministers attending were from environmental departments, however they seemed willing to challenge themselves and each other with calls for significant changes in the CSD process. Indeed the Italian environment minister noted the lack of

other ministers in attendance and called for improved government integration and representation in future sessions. There were a number of areas of broad consensus between ministers – many reiterating points that had been made at Johannesburg. Whilst other areas appeared to be less clear and may emerge over the next few days to be the most challenging topics for reaching agreement.

*Implementation* - Almost all ministers – initiated by statements from Morocco (on behalf of G77 and China) and Greece (for the EU countries) – said that the work of the CSD must support concrete achievements and real implementation on the ground. They broadly agreed that implementation should be the overarching objective of the CSD – that the failure of the last ten years to produce results could not be repeated – this should become the “Decade of Implementation”.

*Monitoring and review* - Many ministers reiterated that Agenda 21, as well as the JPI, should be the basis for monitoring and review of implementation. They also said that the CSD’s mandate should be extended to act as a focal point for reviewing partnerships. Further that both governments and stakeholders need to be held to account in supporting further implementation processes. Lithuania said that short term (2005), medium (2010) and long term (2020) targets should be met through aligned programmes and monitoring processes.

*Issues selection* - Although careful to refer to other sectoral topics, both Desai and Topfer indicated clear UN support for adopting a focus on Energy and Water issues in the first CSD cycle. Several, but not all, ministers including G77, Norway, and Australia, referred to water as a good topic from which to start the first CSD cycle. Many requested that issues should be selected according to the “value-added” of taking them to the CSD. Water and energy were again repeated in this regard because they currently lack a “home” in the UN for coordination of implementation and policy coherence. G77 stated that the eradication of poverty is the greatest challenge facing the world and should be addressed in every cycle. Sustainable Production and Consumption is also a popular cross-cutting issue e.g. for G77, Norway, and France. G77 also called for a special focus on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Quite a few countries indicated that they liked Option 3 of the Secretary General’s report in terms of the issue selection process – allowing for both some flexibility

and some predictability over the CSD cycles. The degree to which countries will get bogged down in haggling over the specific issues that will get addressed in the CSD cycles is unclear from this first session but may be a real topic of contention over the coming two weeks.

*Two year cycle* – A number of ministers indicated their support for the SG's proposed two-year cycle. Differences emerged however in terms of the number of cycles to be agreed at this time. G77 countries, such as India, called for a total of six (two-year) cycles – with the final cycle acting as a review year – ending in 2015. Whilst EU members supported agreement of just three cycles – to allow review of how the CSD was progressing before agreeing the next set of cycles. In line with the SG's report, Indonesia wanted the discussions from the policy year to be based on the outcomes of the first Implementation/review year. Matching others, who raised some concerns about the feasibility of fitting the Programme of Work into the two-year cycle, the Austrian minister pointed out that the bureau might be over-burdened by the proposed cycle.

*Number of topics* - Ministers seemed to generally agree that the CSD should focus down on a limited number of issues. However there were some differences regarding the precise number. Canada and Australia, like the US, are keen that the CSD should only address one issue very thoroughly, allowing more time rather than overburdening CSD cycles. They also would like the CSD to adopt a "prism approach" looking at the interlinkages of the broad theme to a range of sectoral and cross-cutting issues. However, the majority of other countries seemed to back up the Secretary General's proposed two-three broad sectoral topics.

*National and regional processes* – The need to strengthen national, regional and subregional processes – particularly regional commissions – was identified by a number of ministers. However, concerns were raised by some developing countries about the practicality of additional meetings. France and Mauritius were the only two countries that clearly referred to the importance of the local level and local activities contributing to sustainable development although a few others did talk about the need for a bottom-up process. Some ministers, e.g. France and Netherlands, emphasised that particular responsibility for implementation lay with national governments, including the production of National Strategies for Sustainable Development.

*Participation and partnerships* – Many ministers agreed that the CSD should act as a focal point for facilitation of partnerships and that partners should be mutually accountable. Stakeholders were frequently referred to as key actors in ensuring effective implementation. Several governments appeared to favour a flexible and open approach to Multi-stakeholder involvement throughout the CSD, including establishing fast-track accreditation procedures for major groups that attended the Summit. However Russia was notable in citing its concern that the increasing use of engaging civil society should not be allowed to erode intergovernmental bodies. Also Korea was one of the few governments that indicated that they wanted partnerships to be framed within the Bali Guiding Principles.

*Means of Implementation* - The need for mechanisms and resources to support implementation, including capacity building activities and technology transfer, were raised several times, especially by G77 countries. The issues of financing and provision of Official Development Assistance was also reiterated by some

countries, including Norway and Italy.

*Other institutions* – Ministers were generally agreed that the CSD should help enable system-wide coherence to the follow-up of WSSD alongside the Millennium Summit, Monterrey (Financing for Development) and Doha (WTO Development round). Overlapping agendas should be avoided through greater coordination between agencies and commissions, as well as other UN conferences and processes (G77). Considerable support was presented for the CSD to help re-shape existing institutions towards meeting the goals of Johannesburg, including the further involvement of the World Trade Organisation and Bretton Woods Institutions.

## Interactive Ministerial: Poverty Eradication and Unsustainable Production & Consumption

The energies of the morning session were carried forward into the High-level Interactive Ministerial segment in the afternoon of day one. Ministers and representatives of the major groups were invited to make brief interventions on the topic of changing patterns of unsustainable production and consumption and poverty eradication. There were no surprises in the positions of countries, but what was refreshing was the discipline of speakers in the length of their elaborations, and the ad-hoc nature of at-least some of the interventions. Gone are the days it seems where we are subjected to ten minutes of pre-prepared rhetoric. We can but live in hope.

Despite the issue of aligning poverty eradication with the changing of un-sustainable patterns of production having been well discussed within the World Summit on Sustainable Development process (WSSD), deliberations on the role of the CSD in this achievement appear to be in their infancy. This was reflected in the interventions of the floor.

In keeping with the favoured issues for address within the CSD elaborated on in the morning session, the topics of water and energy were raised for more detailed consideration in reference to poverty eradication. Nitin Desai usefully pointed out the urgent need for action if the Millennium Development Goals, which incidentally the target for is only 3400 days away, are to be honoured. Yet we are still faced with the global challenge of ensuring 1,000,000 new people are provided with access to fresh water and raised out of poverty, 200,0000 new people are provided with access to sanitation and 400,000 new people are provide with access to safe energy, on every one of those days between now and the 2015 target.

Much of the discussions in relation to these issues focused on the need for good governance at all levels, policy coherence, global cooperation and collaboration and for due consideration to be given to the need for a healthy environment. As the United Kingdom noted; poverty eradication cannot be built on a bankrupt environment, a range of issues need to be addressed to ensure sustainable development is achieved.

In reference to changing patterns of unsustainable production and consumption, although there was general agreement on the importance of this over-arching theme, there was a certain

reluctance from some member states to comment on the implementation of the 10 year plan of work programmes to address the issue, despite being offered additional time to do so.

On the role of the CSD in this process, it is widely accepted that there now needs to be a shift towards implementation, and for productive discussions on the means of implementation, including finance and capacity building. The role of the CSD as a coordinatory body for international agencies, organisations and governments is broadly endorsed, with the recommendation for

the strengthening of this mandate. Further to this, it is suggested that the CSD should adopt a remit to monitor, not necessarily implementation, but the political will to implement.

If the energies of the first day, and the innovative approaches suggested are any indication of the political will to make the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSD a success, we should be able to look forward to an exciting an innovative new work programme, and structure for the CSD.

*Georgina Ayre – Stakeholder Forum*

# AWARD SCHEME

## Award Scheme for Partnerships

During the Johannesburg Summit preparatory process, Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future, UNEP DTIE and the German Federal Ministry of Environment started to develop an international Award Scheme, aiming to promote and support partnerships for sustainable development. The initiative was accepted by the WSSD Secretariat as a Type II initiative. It was presented in Johannesburg, where IUCN - The World Conservation Union, joint the effort as a partner. The German Federal Ministry has continued to support the development of the initiative of the currently three main partners Stakeholder Forum, IUCN, and UNEP. We have benefited from consultations with a broad range of stakeholders and governments, including at a workshop recently held in Gland, Switzerland.

The initiative is driven by the belief that it is important to support multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives for sustainable development. They are one key mechanism in the follow-up of the Johannesburg Summit. The Award Scheme aims to:

- promote & support partnerships that contribute to achieving international agreements: the goals contained in the Millennium Declaration; the targets set in Johannesburg; the WEHAB issues.
- provide incentives for investments in developing countries that contribute to sustainable development in an integrated manner, combining economic, social and environmental benefits, and that advance collaboration among stakeholders.
- jump-start networking and knowledge building among all stakeholders working on sustainable development partnerships, promoting innovative good practice.
- raise awareness of how partnerships for sustainable development can and do translate words into action.

The Award Scheme will help to identify concrete, innovative ideas and good practices and promote their replication. The winners will receive services that help them succeed. The initiative will help to build networks and knowledge on partnerships for sustainable development. These will be made available freely to everybody.

It will be looking for:

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships that advance the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic.

- Success stories and thoroughly developed proposals that have the potential for replication.
- Initiatives that display entrepreneurship in its broadest sense, by business and/or others, and are driven by the local actors.
- Initiatives that demonstrate the business case for sustainable development and engage in innovative ways of doing business.

The Award will be given to partnership initiatives that involve a minimum of three partner organisations from different stakeholder groups that have been working together for at least six months.

The Award Scheme intends to provide services for partnerships, such as:

- helping to develop business plans to enable sponsors and fund providers to appropriately judge the merits of proposals
- providing links with professional facilitators in the country/region
- helping build networks of initiatives similar in theme, scope, approach
- helping build knowledge, including through local level exchange programmes and links with researchers
- providing information about possible financing sources
- providing advice on workable governance structures and other design features
- helping initiatives feed their experiences into policy making

An international, multi-stakeholder Jury will assess submissions and nominations, based on criteria developed by an independent Scientific & Technical Committee. The selection process will be transparent. Until winners are identified, all submissions will be kept confidential.

Watch out for two events this week:

- Presentation & Discussion, Tuesday 29th April, 4.30-5.10pm, Conference Room B
- Joint side event of the WBCSD/IUCN initiative for a Global Coalition on Sustainable Investments and the Centre for the Advancement of Sustainable Development Partnerships: Thursday, 1 May, 6.15-7.45, Room TBA.

The Award Scheme Secretariat will be hosted by Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future (Email: [info@earthsummit2002.org](mailto:info@earthsummit2002.org)). The website will shortly be available at [www.kesho.org](http://www.kesho.org)

## Partnerships Follow-up to Johannesburg

Partnerships for sustainable development bring together organisations from different stakeholder groups in order to deliver specific actions for implementation. They are a key outcome of the WSSD. The Summit process has brought a movement to the fore – a stakeholder-driven, political movement for sustainable development.

‘Partnerships are (...) not a substitute for government responsibilities and commitments to action’ (SG Report to CSD11, Para 10). Partnerships are but *one part of the effort* of implementing sustainable development. In informal discussions among governments and stakeholders alike, the Summit preparatory process developed the Bali Guiding Principles that reflect the informal consensus at the time about what partnerships should generally look like. They have been used by DESA when looking at submissions of “Type II Initiatives”.

The promotion of partnerships for sustainable development is being both welcomed and criticised. Among others, the following risks and opportunities have been discussed:

**Risks** - Supporting the partnership approach can undermine the multi-lateral process of consensus building as it offers an easier way out of difficult negotiations. UN processes are meant to further consensus-building among Member States and other participants. They and should not divert from that fundamental purpose.

The partnership approach emphasises the contributions of non-governmental stakeholders, and, in many cases, the contributions of the private sector. Some actors believe that promoting partnerships allows to decrease governmental responsibilities. It has also given rise to concerns about undue influence of private corporations at the UN.

The question remains if partnerships are actually effective and efficient. This can only be assessed through effective monitoring over time that CSD has to put in place.

If we consider partnerships as “one piece of the necessary action”, then promoting them needs to be *added* to the number of efforts for implementation. It is a common misperception that *power* (in its original sense of the *capability to take action*) is a finite resource. Action can be expanded, and the amount of power going into the right actions can be multiplied, given the necessary political will.

Many actors have repeatedly pointed out that governments and agencies will best demonstrate their commitment to the implementation of the JPoI and the MDGs not by re-channelling resources to partnerships but by making available additional resources for partnership efforts.

Potential partners without adequate resources will inevitably find it difficult to initiate partnerships that reflect their needs and concerns.

While the Bali Guiding Principles emphasise the need for equity between partners, the lack of appropriate tools to deal with power gaps leaves many partnerships at risk to be run inequitably and

failing to benefit from the full contributions of all partners.

Emerging evidence from many partnerships shows that many of the newly initiated partnerships need support to make them work - not only financial resources but also advice on developing business plans and governance structures, dealing with power gaps, or finding additional partners.

**Opportunities** - Partnerships can deliver improved strategies for implementation because they, ideally, bring together a wider range of knowledge, perspectives and capabilities. They also initiate the interaction of a diverse group of people, which is conducive to human creativity.

Partnerships can tackle problems that cannot be effectively addressed otherwise or where an individual body cannot act alone at all. Take the example of awareness raising on sustainable consumption: If a campaign was run by a government, a private sector association and a network of NGOs, it could be far more effective than a campaign run by any of the actors alone.

Integrating partnerships in the WSSD follow-up offers an opportunity for groups of actors to publicly announce ambitions that go beyond the international agreements. This can also be used to gradually increase the level of international commitments, if leading bodies demonstrably succeed in achieving the targets they have set themselves.

The summit process and its call for Type II outcomes has by now generated a pool of over 400 partnerships, involving two or more partners each. This means that a large number of organisations and individuals have responded to the call for partnerships, and put effort into developing them. For the WSSD follow-up process, this represents a significant resource of committed actors.

Partnerships are mechanisms that create opportunities for participation at all levels. As such, they have a potential for empowerment that can attract all stakeholders and citizens. By the very nature of partnerships, such participation is active and creative, and it can harness resources that are otherwise not accessible.

Implementing sustainable development is a complex undertaking, requiring contributions from all. People learn from documents, from individual experiences, and from working with others. Partnerships provide an interactive learning environment. If CSD can effectively gather the experiences gained by partnerships, then we have access to a body of knowledge that might turn out to be crucial for successful implementation.

Partnerships need to develop equal footing among partners to actually work, in every case – among governments, agencies, and stakeholders who need to learn to interact in a different way. Thus, partnerships can breed a culture of consultation and consensus-building without coercion, mutual accountability, and unity in diversity. If they culminate in successful, joint delivery of a practical task, they can be a useful mechanism for overcoming prejudice.

Finally, if an effective knowledge building system can be put in place that integrates partnerships and the official review and policy making processes, then a cycle of policy improvement, based on real experiences, can be effected.

# MAJOR GROUP COMMENT

## Gender & WSSD Implementation

Women experience everyday life differently than men. Traditional gender roles corner women into juggling multiple responsibilities in the home, at the workplace and in the community. As a result women have a unique knowledge of natural resource management and a critical influence on the living conditions and livelihoods of families, communities and society at large. But persistent gender inequalities worldwide have resulted in the exclusion of women from sustainable development policies, decision making and implementation.

The centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment to poverty eradication, environmental sustainability, and social development has been affirmed in the agreements of the major conferences of the past decade.

A broad range of studies by institutions such as the World Bank and UNDP have shown gender to be a critical determinant of sustainable development. Yet despite recognition of women's critical role in sustainable development, the report of the Secretary General on the Follow-up to Johannesburg and the Future Role of the CSD makes only one reference to gender.

Following are a series frameworks and strategies by which the CSD can advance the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

### 1. Proposed provisions for the future of work of the CSD.

Gender balance and participation:

- Require women's equal participation and gender balance at all levels of CSD decision making;
- Promote and support the full participation of women and women's organisations at the national level, through development cooperation.

Institutional Mechanisms and Capacity Building:

- Establish a Gender Focal Point within the CSD by 2004;
- Establish a working group on Gender and Sustainable Development;
- Strengthen cooperation on gender between the CSD and other UN Agencies working on sustainable development;
- Promote gender as a central approach to implementation on the MDG's.

Monitoring and Reporting:

- Conduct a gender analysis to inform policy choices;
- Commission a gender audit of the work of the CSD, the implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI by 2005;
- Facilitate the development of national and local gender budget

initiatives to assess the differential impact of specific policies;

- Support capacity building for women's organisation.

Gender-specific data and indicators:

- Encourages the collection and use of sex-desegregated data in the implementation of Agenda 21 & JPOI.

### 2. Participation of Civil Society.

Sustainable development is not possible without the full participation of civil society. There are several principals for meaningful engagement of civil society in the WSSD follow-up process:

- The purpose of the dialogue should be clearly articulated and related to the outcome;
- Civil society must be integrated into all ongoing processes;
- Reporting should include references to civil society;
- Issue task groups should be considered for more in-depth consideration;
- Provisions should be put in place to enable wide and streamlined NGO accreditation.

### 3. Selection of CSD Issues.

Including:

- Strengthening peace and human rights;
- Advancing people centred globalisation that promotes sustainable development;
- Ensuring access and control of resources by communities;
- Promotion of environmental security and health;
- Establishing Governance for Sustainable Development.

The following principals should be integrated into the CSD:

- Promote peace as a prerequisite for sustainable development;
- Integrate the 3 pillars of sustainable development in every issue;
- Promote poverty eradication and prevent new poverty and impoverishment;
- Add a human rights dimension to sustainable development;
- Prevent unsustainable production and consumption practices;
- Focus attention on the social dimension of sustainable development and global environmental change;
- Approach should be transparent accountable and ensure active participation and involvement of civil society groups.

*For more information contact: Rebecca Pearl,*

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# SIDE EVENTS

## Ten Year Framework on Sustainable Consumption & Production

### Reporting Back

Negligible impacts have been made on slowing the overall rates of resource consumption and waste generation. Despite an on-going array of local, national, regional and international level initiatives focused on changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, both these practices are now, overall, less sustainable than ten years ago. Highlighting the need for concerted action at a global level, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (para 15) specifically calls for 'the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production....' .

The forthcoming International Expert meeting in Morocco represents a key aspect of a series of on-going regional and international discussions focused developing this framework and reviewing extant activities of key organisations on sustainable consumption and production. The objective of the proposed framework is to enhance co-ordination between existing programmes at all levels and to establish priorities for international collaboration to promote the development, dissemination, transfer and use of more sustainable technologies, creating leverage through both specific technology policies and through other policies, incentives and consumer behaviour that create demand for such technologies.

Whilst presentations at the side event primarily focused upon the proposed process for developing the framework, working groups during the International Expert Meeting will focus on priorities and needs within four clusters:

1. Urban management and transportation, including waste management and construction
2. General policy measures and analytical tools that address both consumption and production
3. Tools for changing consumer behaviour
4. Tools for changing production patterns

The success of realising the integrated approach proposed by the framework depends upon both clarity and collaboration. Clarity in order to ensure the framework is structured to appropriately reflect and build upon the current priorities of on-going national and regional initiatives, capitalise upon potential synergies wherever possible and identify areas where needs currently remain un-addressed. Collaboration to foster multi-stakeholder action on life-cycle analysis, product and service improvement, awareness raising, the development of consumer information tools and cleaner production programmes and the identification of capacity building needs.

## Regional Implementation Fora: Developing the African approach

### Coming Up

A Regional Implementation Forum will need to embrace many different aspects and avenues of sustainable development implementation. It will need to include the contributions of governments, intergovernmental bodies at all levels, agencies, and all other stakeholders, be it in individual initiatives and programmes or in the form of partnerships between different players. This event will provide a space for governments, agencies and stakeholders to share their perspectives on how the different avenues of implementation could be brought together at the Regional Implementation Fora and how these Fora could effectively be used to increase implementation.

In addition to the regional UN structure (UNECA, UNDP, UNEP, and others) the African region is fortunate to have highly relevant institutions and programmes, in particular the African Union and NEPAD. The event will include the discussion of some of the complementary processes that are being enacted in Africa to support the region's response to the implementation challenge. An example is Implementation Conference Africa, which is intended to be the main vehicle of integrating multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation in the regional implementation process. The Side Event will be of particular relevance to Governments and stakeholders from Africa but also has relevance for all those interested in Regional Implementation Fora elsewhere. The event will take the form of six contributions from different perspectives, aimed at stimulating a lively debate.

Tuesday April 29<sup>th</sup> 1.15pm – 2.45pm, Room 4

#### Speakers

- Prof Kasim Kasanga, Minister of Environment and Science, Ghana
- Dr Minu Hemmati, Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future
- Dr Josue Dione, Director for Sustainable Development, UNECA\*
- Chief Tanyi Clarkson, Minister of Environment and Forestry, Cameroon
- Nic Opperman, International Federation of Agricultural Producers
- Fatou Ndoye, NESDA

# DIARY DATES

## CHAIR

David Hales & Gwen Malangwu

## HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

Henrique Cavalcanti, Jaun Mayr, Bedrich Moldan, Mustafa Toulba, Simon Upton

## STAFF

Felix Dodds *Executive Director*; Rosalie Gardiner *Head of Policy & Research*; Toby Middleton *Head of Communications*; Georgina Ayre *UNED UK Co-ordinator*; Minu Hemmati *Consultant*; Robert Whitfield *MSP Programme Co-ordinator*; Rebecca Abrahams *Kiev 2003 Adviser*; Beth Hiblin *International Administrator*; Hamid Houshidar *Finance Officer*; Aretha Moore *Personal Coordinator to the Director*; Trevor Rees *Kiev 2003 Project Co-ordinator*; Gordon Baker *Project Co-ordinator*; Michael Burke *Project Co-ordinator*; Prabha Choubina *Connections*; Irene Gerlach *Project Co-ordinator*; Claire Rhodes *Project Co-ordinator*

## INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

Action Canada for Population and Development *Zonny Woods*; ANPED *Pieter van der Gaag*; Arab Network for Environment & Development *Emad Adly*; Baha'i International Community *Peter Adriance*; CIVICUS *Kumi Naidoo*; Centre for Science & Environment *Sunita Narain*; Centro de Estudios Ambientales *Maria Onestini*; Commonwealth Women's Network *Hazel Brown*; Consumer Research Action & Information Centre *Rajat Chaudhuri*; Development Alternatives *Ashok Khosla*; Formerly Dutch Government *Herman Verheij*; Eco Accord *Victoria Elias*; Environment and Development Action (Maghreb) *Magdi Ibrahim*; Environment Liaison Centre International *Barbara Gemmill*; Huairou Commission *Jan Peterson*; European Rio+10 Coalition *Raymond van Ermen*; Friends of the Earth Scotland *Kevin Dunion* International Chamber of Commerce *Jack Whelan*; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions *Lucien Royer*; International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives *Konrad Otto-Zimmerman*; International Council for Social Welfare *Nigel Tarling*; International Institute for Environment and Development *Nigel Cross*; International Institute for Sustainable Development *Kimo Langston* *James Goree VI*; International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture *Linda Elswick*; IUCN *Scott Hajost*; International Union of Local Authorities *Jeremy Smith*; Leadership for Environment & Development *Julia Marton-Lefèvre*; Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the EU *Daphne Davies*; Justice & Sustainability Associates *Mencer Donahue Edwards*; Participatory Research in Asia *Rajesh Tandon*; Peace Child International *David Woolcombe*; Poptel Worldwide *Malcolm Corbett*; Stockholm Environment Institute *Johannah Bernstein*; South Africa Foundation *Neil van Heerden*; Stakeholder Forum *Derek Osborn*; Stakeholder Forum *Margaret Brusasco Mackenzie*; UNA UK/WFUNA *Malcolm Harper*; UN Environment Programme *Klaus Töpfer*; Women's Environment and Development Organisation *June Zeitlin*; World Business Council for Sustainable Development *Claude Fussler*; World Information Transfer *Claudia Strauss*; World Resources Institute *Jonathan Lash*; WWF International *Gordon*

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| <b>Tuesday 29 April<br/>8.30 - 10.00</b> | Informal Ministerial meeting. Conference Room 6   |
| <b>10.00 - 11.30</b>                     | Ministerial Statements on Visions for the Future CSD. Conference Room 4   |
| <b>10.00 - 10.40</b>                     | Successful Partnerships for Sustainable Development: My Community, Our Earth. Conference Room B                             |
| <b>10.45 - 11.25</b>                     | International Youth Dialogue on Sustainable Development. Conference Room B  |
| <b>11.30 - 12.10</b>                     | WSSD Workplace Assessments. Conference Room B   |
| <b>11.30 - 1.00</b>                      | Regional Implementation Forums - Initial steps taken in the ECE and ECLAC regions to implement JPoI. Conference Room TBA    |
| <b>1.15 - 2.45</b>                       | Regional Implementation Fora: Developing the African Approach. Conference Room 4  |
| <b>1.15 - 2.45</b>                       | Strengthening Scientific Input at all levels of Sustainable Development Policy Making and Implementation. Conference Room 6 |
| <b>1.15 - 2.45</b>                       | Annual Release of Green Indicators. Conference Room B   |
| <b>3.00 - 6.00</b>                       | Interactive Ministerial Roundtable: Priority Actions and Commitments to Implement WSSD Outcomes. Conference Room 1          |
| <b>3.00 - 4.30</b>                       | Local Level Partnerships for Sustainable Development. Dag Hammarskjold Library  |
| <b>3.00 - 3.40</b>                       | Safe Water System Partnership. Conference Room B  |
| <b>3.45 - 4.25</b>                       | Land Alliances for National Development Partnerships. Conference Room B   |
| <b>4.30 - 5.10</b>                       | International Award Scheme for Sustainable Development. Conference Room B   |
| <b>6.15 - 7.45</b>                       | Indigenous Peoples Proposals for the Way Forward After Johannesburg. Conference Room B                                      |
| <b>6.15 - 7.45</b>                       | Johannesburg Implementation in Practice: Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development. Conference Room 4                    |

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