

OUTREACH 2005



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THURSDAY 22ND

PEACE, SECURITY & THE MDG's

Interview with David Hannay, Secretary General's Panel on Peace & Security

The last three issues of Outreach have explored the importance of 2005 to multi-lateralism. A key building block to that process is the UN Secretary General's Panel on Peace & Security, which will report that year. Outreach invites Panellist Lord David Hanney, former Permanent Representative for the UK to the UN, to share his views on the importance of the Panel's work as well as its contribution to the 2005 agenda.



Same look, different job

O2005: *In his address to the General Assembly concerning the Panel on Peace & Security, UN Sec Gen, Kofi Annan, set out a complex and integrated agenda of challenges. What will be the Panel's primary objective?*

DH: Kofi Annan sounded a note of alarm in his September 2003 address to the General Assembly. Since the cold war the UN's has muddled through on peace and security to the extent that failures have started to outnumber successes. This can't go on. We need to make choices to make the UN a more effective organisation on these issues. The remit of the panel will therefore be to analyse the threats of the 21st century and make policy recommendations on how the UN can effectively confront these threats. This will include threats both old and new, including Weapons of Mass Destruction, Terrorism and even HIV/AIDS, environmental degradation and extremes of poverty. Essentially, the Panel scope includes all problems that undermine peace and stability.

O2005: *Why is the Panel important?*

DH: During the cold war the UN was often marginalised, which those working for it accepted unhappily. Since the cold war, however, those constraints have dropped away. As a result of this change of events,

more is now expected of the UN which brings with it more opportunities and, so far, more disappointments.

Nobody had thought carefully about what role the UN should play in this new century and what backing it would need. If we are to cease muddling along, these questions need answers. That is why the Panel is important.

O2005: *Events over the past 18 months have led some to suggest that there is a crisis in multi-lateralism. How can the panel contribute to resolving this situation?*

DH: It is correct to say that there have been some very serious setbacks to collective action and response. Often there is dispute or deadlock on how to organise a collective approach, and how to make collective responses more effective than unilateral action. To overcome this we need to achieve a set of shared objectives, and then apply them pragmatically. The tension between unilateralism and collectivism is not

ideological; we are dealing with politics, and we need to be practical. We need to be able to show that what works best is a collective UN response, based on a shared agenda, and that this provides a more effective response than a unilateral approach.

O2005: *Sir Brian Urquhart once argued for a permanent army made up of the Security Council's P5. Do you think this would be a viable and constructive idea at this time?*

DH: What Sir Brian has suggested is a rapid reaction force, not just of the P5, able to go in when needed. The idea of a P5 force dates back to San-Francisco in 1945, and has largely been overtaken by events. This wouldn't be viable or acceptable now. A Secretary General's rapid reaction force would be wonderful, but is not, I fear, practical. No state would give the Secretary General final say on the deployment of their troops. There is notably more mileage in utilising the rapid reaction capabilities of the EU or NATO.

O2005: *The Panel will be looking at the institutional arrangements of the UN system in relation to Peace and Security, including those dealing with Economic & Social issues. As two of the pillars of*

(Continued on page 2)

Sustainable Development – how do they relate to the Panel's work?

DH: Institutional aspects of the UN are important and must be looked at carefully. The work of the panel is to make policy recommendations, and not just driven by New York based anoraks. Any policy changes will need effective institutions.

O2005: *The Sec. Gen. highlighted the link between the Panel's work and the Millennium Declaration to which governments committed to in 2000. In 2005 there will be a review of the implementation of the Declaration's Millennium Development Goals, as well as the publication of the Panel's report. How will both these agenda's be combined?*

DH: I think these agendas will naturally converge; and 2005 will be an important year. There will be a newly elected US President. I don't anticipate incoherence between the Panel and the MDG's, indeed Kofi Annan asked the panel to work within the framework of the Millennium Declaration.

O2005: *Also in 2005 the WTO is supposed to be completing its current Doha Trade Round. What links can the Panel make between Peace & Security and other processes outside the UN system?*

DH: It is important that the Doha round is concluded, but this is unlikely to occur in 2004. Therefore it would be a good thing if WTO members put their backs into concluding the round by the end of 2005.

It is not the Panel's job to take decisions on WTO affairs, but it can say that an important component of the international system is to provide prosperity. The need for this trade round to deliver tangible benefits, especially to developing countries, is likely to be referred to in the Panel's work.

O2005: *Given that these agenda's converge in 2005, and hoping for an integrated approach between each, where should the multi-lateral system be in January 2006 if progress is to be made?*

DH: I don't want to be prescriptive at this early stage. It is early days, but I would ask where the international community will be if no progress is made in 2005 and if the work of the Panel is overlooked or ignored? The Secretary General raised the stakes in his September speech by seeking improvements in the UN's work on peace and security. A lot is riding on this agenda. If it fails, public support for the UN will drop.

Ultimately, though, it is in the hands of the member states. The UN is not a disembodied organisation, but a joint collective venture with more than 190 shareholders. The duty to deliver results is on those shareholders. *Interview by T. Middleton*

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PRESS

CONFERENCE

Private Sector Participation in Water and Sanitation: Will Another Case Study Help?

Well according to the Global Water Scoping Process it is exactly what is required to help the sector move forward in the debate over private sector involvement in water and sanitation and on Tuesday 20th April 2004 they held a press conference to launch the final report of their six month multi-stakeholder process assessing the value of undertaking a global review of private sector participation in water and sanitation.

Following the Bonn Freshwater Conference in December 2001, six organisations formed a Working Group to produce this report and they were assisted by two moderators and supported by GTZ (German Technical Cooperation). The six organisations represent a range of stakeholders in water and sanitation and are as follows: ASSEMAE (Brazilian Association of Municipal Water and Sanitation Public Operators), Consumers International (International federation of consumer advocacy NGOs), Environmental Monitoring Group (South African NGO), Public Services International (international Labour federation), RWE Thames (Multinational water services corporation), and WaterAid (International development NGO).

Utilising a variety of methods including focus groups and email questionnaires, and one-to-one interviews the Working Group engaged with 316 individuals and organisations involved in the water sector in a variety of ways.

At the press conference it was reported that the Scoping Process reveals that over 90% of stakeholders involved in the study feel that the completion of a global multi-stakeholder review of private sector involvement in water and sanitation is either essential or desirable if we are to meet the MDGs. The panel argued that this issue is still dividing individuals and organisations, stalling delivery on the ground, and hindering the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and that a global multi-stakeholder review of the role of the private sector is therefore of fundamental importance.

Richard Ayelard of RWE Thames suggested that overwhelmingly the people struggling to provide services on the ground are those who really want to see this review take place, not necessarily the people who attend the big conferences. Deborah Moore, one of the Working Group moderators insisted that people want an independent review which can then be used as a basis for policy reforms and collective action. And David Boys of Public Services International was careful to point out that the review may not reach a definitive consensus but that it could still add real value to the international process.

The next step will be a Stakeholder Workshop which will take place in Berlin on the 23rd and 24th June 2004. The purpose of the Workshop is to discuss and reach decision on whether a review

should be undertaken and if so, how this should proceed.

For more details and copies of the Global Water Scoping Process Executive Summary and Full Report see:

www.wateraid.org

www.rwethameswater.com

www.gtz.de

www.emg.org.za

www.assemae.org.br

www.world-psi.org

www.consumersinternational.org

SIDE EVENT

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Sustainable Development - The Way Forward

The Irish EU Presidency to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development will host a side event today (22nd April) on national experiences of multi-stakeholder sustainable development partnerships in Ireland and UK.

The event will provide a forum for presentation and discussion on the work of multi-stakeholder partnerships, and show how these partnerships can collaborate in moving the sustainable development agenda forward.

What are the strengths and weaknesses of such partnerships? What are the most effective ways of facilitating stakeholder engagement to deliver meaningful outcomes ?

Presentations will be made by:

- Noel Casserly, General Secretary, *Comhar* – The National Sustainable Development Partnership (Ireland) and
- Felix Dodds, Executive Director, Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future (UK)

A summary output from the Irish Presidency conference on the “*Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development in EU 25*”, held in Kinsale, Co Cork, Ireland on 15-16 April, 2004 will be available at the event. The output from this conference is intended as a contribution to the planned review of EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) in 2004, and explored the linkages with national strategies, as well as highlighting best practice and innovative processes.

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for Sustainable Development - The Way Forward. Date: Thursday 22nd April. Time: 6.15 pm. Location: Conference Room 2.

PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES

Global H₂O Partnership Conference & Trade Fair

The major threat to the health, productivity and biodiversity of coastal and marine environments result from human activities on land. In many cases water in streams, rivers and groundwater reservoirs transport pathogens, nutrients and sediments, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants and litter large distances from the Hilltops to the Oceans.

Globally, sewage remains the largest sources of contamination, by volume, although industrial pollution and more diffuse sources such as pollution from certain agricultural practices, and increased sedimentation resulting from deforestation and mining operations, also pose a significant threat to the health and productivity of coastal and marine resources.

To support local, national and regional efforts to address water pollution during its journey from the hilltops to the oceans, UNEP and partners launched the Hilltops-2-Oceans (H₂O) partnership initiative in September 2002 as an official Type II partnership of the WSSD. The initiative builds upon the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities by providing an official WSSD avenue for non-governmental organisations, the private sector, and other international organisations to collaborate with Governments in furthering the sustainable development of oceans, coasts and islands.

Specific objectives of the initiative are to:

- Highlight links between freshwater, coastal and marine environments;
- Develop and implement realistic actions that address river, coastal and marine pollution;
- Build effective H₂O partnerships involving all stakeholders.

The conference plans to deliver the following outcomes and products:

- An enhanced body of knowledge and literature on Integrated Water Resource Management and Coastal Area Management and the use of Wastewater Emissions Targets;
- New Multi-stakeholder partnerships focusing on concrete activities affecting the lives of riparian and coastal communities, while improving the health of coastal and marine ecosystems;
- Multi-stakeholder input to realizing the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD Plan of Implementation, particularly in the areas of water, sanitation, coasts and oceans;
- A Ministerial Communiqué on managing water from the Hilltops to the Oceans Published proceedings outlining the latest developments in methods and practice for addressing the harmful effects of land-based activities on coastal and marine environments;
- A series of recommendations and a H₂O Programme of work for the international community, including the private sector

and civil society to accelerate National and Regional Programmes of Action to protect the marine environment from land-based activities, and to further develop and realise

Wastewater Emissions Targets.

For more information, contact: www.hilltop2oceans.org

RENEWABLE ENERGY

International Conference on Renewable Energy

Third meeting of the International Steering Committee

The International Conference for Renewable Energy, scheduled to take place in Bonn in early June, intends to adopt an international action plan in order to promote the worldwide use of renewable energies. Besides this action plan, the Conference will issue a political declaration in which the participating ministers explain their vision of a global energy turnaround, including the provision of access to modern energy for the two billion people who do not currently benefit from it.

In addition, policy recommendations will highlight viable methods for developing renewable energy. Eight weeks before the Bonn conference, these proposals have gained broad support from the International Steering Committee which convened for the last time this Friday at Reinhartshausen castle in Eltville near Frankfurt. The Committee unanimously believes that the implementation of conference results should be safeguarded by means of a follow-up process. The approximately 50 members of the International Steering Committee - representatives of governments and international and non-governmental organisations - therefore support the objectives of the German Federal Government.

Bangkok Statement on Renewable Energy

The participants from the countries of Asia-Pacific in the Regional Preparatory Conference of the International Conference for Renewable Energy, Bonn 2004, agreed on the Bangkok Statement: www.renewables2004.de/pdf/bangkok_statement.pdf

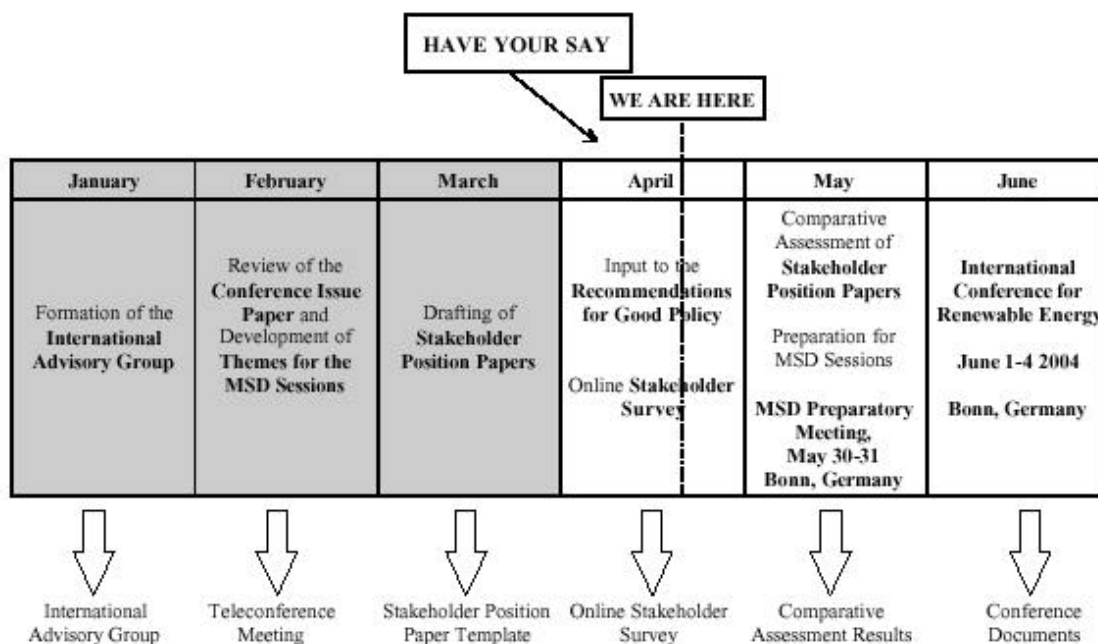
Continued Call for Actions

The conference conveners have issued a call for actions and commitments with information on the arrangements for contributing to the international action plan. Proposed actions and commitments should be significant in terms of their expected impact. Governments, international organisations and other stakeholders wishing to contribute to the international action plan may use the following document www.renewables2004.de/pdf/call-for-action.pdf

Survey now online

Stakeholder Forum are pleased to announce the launch of an online survey whose aim is to gather information and views on stakeholder activities in renewable energy and their aspirations for *renewables 2004*. We want to know what **you** think the key aims of the Conference should be and what you feel would be successful outcomes for the Conference. Is awareness of the conference as it should be in your region? If not, what should be done to raise it? We want to know what renewable energy projects you are involved in, what challenges you have encountered and if you have some great examples of innovation or good practice that we can share with others.

One of aims of the MSD is to put together potential partners so we also want to know if you have a project idea in need of partners. This snapshot of stakeholder views aims to provide rich qualitative and quantitative data that will be made available to all stakeholders. The online survey will go live on Wednesday 21 April at: <http://surveys.stakeholderforum.org/TakeSurvey.asp?SurveyID=102>



RIO GRINDS

The light-hearted side of Sustainable Development

Its not just Andrey Outreach is missing. In tribute to friends gone, but not forgotten, we bring you the...

...£77 All Stars Globe Trotters!



Gamaledin -
Defence



Drayton - Attack



Badenhorst -
Defence



Assadi - Attack



Hanif -
Playmaker

Coach Cavalcanti



The Great Andrey Treasure Hunt

Hidden in the following locations are 5 pictures of Andrey. Join in the hunt, the more pictures you collect, the better the prize:

- In the UN Soviet translation booth;
- Under the UNEP Chair in Conference Room 1;
- Behind one of the (no-)smoking signs in the Vienna Café;
- Stuck to a bottle of Smirnoff in the Delegates lounge;
- Stuck to the Chairman's Summary of CSD 12.

1st Prize: All 5 pictures - A bottle of Smirnoff and 200 Marlboro Reds.

2nd Prize: 4 pictures - Dinner with Andrey.

3rd Prize: 3 pictures -
Final text for CSD 13



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THURSDAY'S DIARY

10:00-11:30	Presentations: Water Partnerships (Partnership Fair)
10:00-1:00	CR 1: Continued Sanitation Discussion
10:00-1:00	CR 2: Human Settlements
10:00-1:00	Learning Centre 1: Water Management Environmental Education Network
10:00-1:00	Learning Centre 2: The Way Forward Towards Sustainable Wastewater Management in Coastal Cities
11:30-1:00	Interactive Discussion: Practical issues of communication and coordination within partnerships
1:15-2:45	CR 2: Demonstration of good practices as the Portfolio for Water Actions
1:15-2:45	CR 1: Ensuring Access to Water and Sanitation through Trade in Environmental Goods and Services
1:15-2:45	CR D: Sustainable Development law: Intersections, Issues and Instruments
1:15-2:45	CR 6: Addressing environmental aspects of the water agenda: activities of the United Nations system
3:00-6:00	CR 1: Thematic discussion on Human Settlements
3:00-6:00	CR 2: Sanitation
3:00-6:00	Partnership Fair: Presentations: Water and Sanitation Partnerships
3:00-6:00	Learning Centre: Science and Technology Decision Making
6:15-7:45	CR 6: National Strategies and Initiatives - An Analysis of Strategic Approaches to Sustainable Development
6:15-7:45	CR 2: Partnerships for Sustainable Development
6:15-7:45	CR 1: The US Government's "Water for the Poor Initiative: Progress in Partnership
6:00-8:00	UN Visitor's Lobby: Opening of the Exhibition "Focus on Nature" / "People - Forests – Development" and Launch of the 2nd Phase of the Equator Initiative

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STAKEHOLDER FORUM