

OUTREACH 2005



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TUESDAY 27TH

VISION

Future Wave

“Over the bleached bone of numerous civilisations are written the pathetic words. Too Late!”

Martin Luther King

John Elkington of Sustainability made a very interesting presentation at the UNEP Industry consultation in October last year, which I have developed a little, to try and put a little perspective into where we are and what might be the challenge ahead for us.

This diagram on the following page shows the upturns and downturns or waves and down waves for the past thirty to forty years:

The first wave John argues is the Limits to Growth wave. This is highlighted by Rachel Carsons Silent Spring (1962) which exposed the hazards of DDT, and questioned humanity's faith in technological progress setting the stage for the environmental movement. Another significant milestone was the Limits to Growth Report from the Club of Rome (1972) itself which shocked the general public as it was authored by reputable scientists, business people and politicians from around the world. The wave peaked around the 1972 Stockholm Human Environment Conference shortly followed by a recession triggered by the 1973 Oil Crisis.

The second wave John calls the Green Consumer wave. I think he is right about the growing understanding of the damage being done to the environment by the way we consume. I think of it more as the regulation wave. From 1972 to 1992 something like over 200 international regulations and agreements were made between governments on environment issues. Perhaps the struggle over ozone depletion and the Montreal Protocol highlights this best and the cluster of regulation developed around Rio. Rio birthed not two but ultimately six legally based Conventions. This second wave peaked around the 1992 Earth Summit. Again it was followed by a recession in part triggered by the fall of Eastern Europe. We are still waiting for the promises made in Rio to be achieved as far as financial commitments something like \$125 billion a year promised in Rio a

doubling of the Aid flows of that year. Many of the problems of today would be well on their way to being dealt with if that had been delivered.

The third wave John calls the Globalisation and Governance wave. Seattle, bad corporate activity, highlights this as does the development of the World Social Forum in response. This peaked around Johannesburg and was followed by a recession in part triggered by the incoming Bush administration economic policies, the impacts of 9/11 and a feeling in the world of a greater insecurity..

Before moving on to the fourth wave I would just underline that after each wave that wave's principal focus isn't lost as the next wave comes along but is actioned and we might argue how effectively at times. I haven't made a comment on the Governance side of the third wave I have been an advocate of the stakeholder approach over the past ten years. Rio recognised the governments alone couldn't deliver sustainable development and for the first time in a UN document recognised in the nine chapters roles and responsibilities for stakeholder groups. Rio+5 gave us the Multi-stakeholder Dialogues helping governments make better informed decisions and 2002 was

about Multi-stakeholder partnerships - that stakeholders working together have a role in implementing the global agreements. This analysis though does not go far enough Stakeholder Democracy is in essence a political approach to counterbalance economic liberalism with forms of transparency, accountability and democracy.

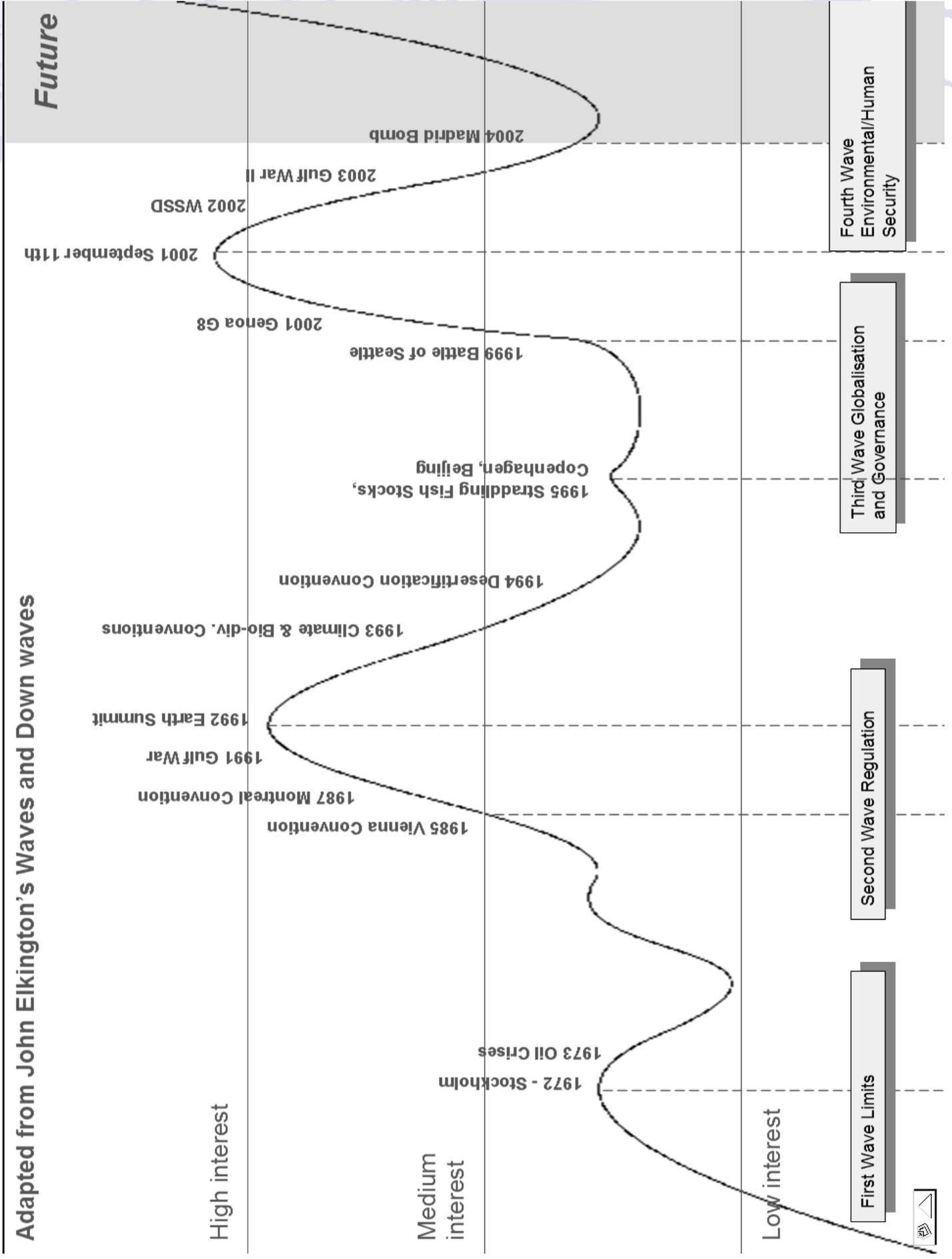
Dick Morris a former advisor to President Clinton argues in his book 'The New Prince' that we are moving from Madisonian Democracy (representative) to Jeffersonian Democracy (participatory). Although he is, I believe, right in the direction he doesn't adequately address where we are. This stage of Stakeholder Democracy can really enrich local, national and international governance processes. It is too early to see how successful it might be but what I would say for the international institutions is it isn't just an add on. Governments are clearly in the lead as they have a mandate from the people but in this complicated world we now live in stakeholders can strengthen this. It was President Clinton who called

(Continued on page 3)



Different kind of wave

Adapted from John Elkington's Waves and Down waves



government 'the great facilitator' and if Rio was about anything it was about recognising that sustainable development needs everyone to help to ensure we can address the challenges.

The fourth wave I am calling the environmental/human security wave. In 2001 Maurice Strong argued that Johannesburg should be about this area of work and perhaps in retrospect he was right.

This is of course a relevant conversation for us today because water is one of the issues that would be at the forefront of such a discussion. As are population growth, degraded ecosystems, forced migration, resource depletion, global health issues such as pandemic diseases as well as governance, human rights, globalisation and the challenges to our cultures.

As we have said in Outreach, 2005 offers a chance for some of the key agendas to come together.

In the early part of 2005 we have the proposed conclusion of the Doha Development Round of WTO in the mid point of 2005 the report of the Secretary General on Reform of Peace and Security in September we have the MDG+5 Review possible Summit and then a GA debate on a possible UN Environmental Organization triggered by the French Government initiative this last September.

2005 offers a chance to engage creatively in addressing the new wave – if that is what it is – or again to be "Too Late."

"Today our concern must be the future. For the world is changing. The old era is ending. The old ways will not do."

John F Kennedy

Felix Dodds, Stakeholder Forum

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS

Trade Unions Point to Poverty as the Most Obvious Feature of Urban Slums

As discussions at the 12th Annual Session of the CSD enter the second week, trade unions are taking a strong stand on the growing problem of urban slums, with their related issues of poor sanitation, overcrowding, lack of services and disease. Their message is that the pressing problems associated with unsustainable and intolerable forms of human settlement cannot be tackled without tackling the root causes of poverty.

Much of today's growth in slums, they point out, is a product of urban migration, especially in the developing world, where destitute people are leaving traditional rural lives, and carrying their struggle for survival into the cities. All studies suggest that an this trend will continue, with these 'economic refugees' finding homes in substandard dwellings.

Nothing illustrates more clearly the basic problem created by a

form of development which ignores the human dimension, say the trade unions. Some of the most terrible and complex of all social problems are located in the slums, and solutions which attempt to address them without addressing poverty can only end in failure.

With this in mind, trade unions are asking CSD member countries to turn their attention to the creation and regulation of decent employment as a core response to poverty, and slums. For the majority of the world's people, employment and other work-related income provide the major means for accessing essential goods and services, and taking part in the economic and social life of society – one of which is decent housing.

In this regard, trade unionists are concerned with an overwhelming fixation amongst CSD members on market-based solutions to problems of human settlement. These proposals may be fine in their own right; however, the market and the private sector should not be looked to exclusively to solve the terrible social problems of today. At the same time, governments appear to be retreating from provision of services associated with water, sanitation and human settlements, based on the presumption that market-based approaches can supply the solution to all of humanity's problems.

This is a mistake, say trade unions, and they have more than enough research and knowledge to back up their contention. Good jobs are most likely to be created in a context with a well-developed social and physical infrastructure, provided within a strong, well-financed public sector.

Market-based solutions have one fatal flaw as the answer to poverty – they depend on a return on investment. While this is may be a realistic expectation in some cases, it is not viable where it concerns the poorest of the world's people, such as those who live in slums.

The solution, say the trade unions, lies in a healthy public/private mix, resting on a base of public sector provision of services. Governments and the public sector must take responsibility for vital human services – they have no choice.

Winston Gereluk, Public Services International/ICFTU, Worker & Trade Union Major Group Delegation to CSD-12.

SIDE EVENT

Raising Issues: Population, Environment and Sustainable Development: ICPD at 10

The Partnership event at 10am in Conference Room 6 on April 27th has a multi-disciplinary panel of speakers – whose job it is to throw up the issues, and stimulate discussion – not deliver four lectures!

First to speak will be Francois Farah of UNFPA. He is the new head of the Population and Development branch of UNFPA here in

New York. Recently returned from India, where he was the UNFPA representative, he has a background in social demography. He was born in the Lebanon. His experience has been in Pakistan and Afghanistan, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea and Uganda – and in many other parts of the world. His specialisms include reproductive health, gender, fertility, migration and refugees.

He will be followed by Marta Benavides from the International Institute for Co-operation between Peoples, based in El Salvador. Marta has been on the UN scene for a good number of years and is highly respected by many. She is a biologist, theologian, permaculturist and educator. Currently she is involved in promoting social transformation in the context of education for a culture of peace and education for all. She is particularly concerned with problems associated with water and sanitation due to desertification in El Salvador.

Daisy Owomugasho comes next: she is a lecturer at the Makere Institute of Economics in Uganda. Her interests include policy and planning, particularly as they affect poverty and gender. She has more than 12 years of experience in teaching, research, consultancy and advocacy. Her studies have taken her to Canada for her Masters, as well as, of course, Makere University in Kampala. One particular specialisation is participatory appraisal techniques, especially in rural communities.

Toby Aykroyd will be the final ‘issue promoter’: Toby is on the steering committee of the Population and Sustainability Network (PSN) – the organisers with UNFPA of this event. Toby has a background in macroeconomics, development geography and development economics. His particular focus is on the social and economic affects of unsustainable population increase – the plan is to set up a research project on this issue, under the umbrella of the PSN.

The event will be facilitated by Catherine Budgett-Meakin, who is the co-ordinator of the PSN. With a current list of 18 members, the Network aims to bring the population debate out of the shadows to which it has been banished in recent years. Her background in secondary school teaching, and development and communications (with the Intermediate Technology Development Group from 1983-1998, and freelance consultancies since 1998) gives her suitable experience for her facilitating role in this Partnership event.



Govern me sustainably

stakeholders, practitioners and experts. The session aimed to build on the broad global acceptance that good local governance is a prerequisite for sustainable urbanization, and that the relationships between the local government, the private sector and the civil society can greatly enhance or obstruct sustainable development initiatives.

The three-hour session was attended by about 50 participants representing local and national governments, civil society organizations, international NGOs, development practitioners and academia. The presentations focused on the tools developed by the Governance Campaign to help promote inclusiveness and good urban governance across the globe, especially those related to the Urban Governance Index, Transparency and Participatory Budgeting.

The discussion on the **Urban Governance Index** centered around two key themes. The first related to the issue of process versus outcome indicators, and the need to use the Index as a complementary tool to other indicator systems. The second set of issues raised dealt with specific indicators, their significance, allocation of weights etc. Indicators that generated lively debates included those related to resource mobilization, proximity of elected leaders to urban populations, and effectiveness of implementation of various sectoral policies.

The presentation on **Transparency in Local Governance** led to discussions on the tools, the case studies as well as the potential strategic entry points for initiating transparency programmes. The importance of Ethics and an Ethical ambience was widely discussed, as well as issues of conflict of interest and institutional reform. Participants shared examples from their own contexts – for instance, from India, South Africa and Ireland.

The **Participatory Budgeting (PB)** presentation was received with keen interest by the participants. There were a number of questions on the PB cycle and the details of steps involved. An important issue raised was on the ultimate accountability in the PB process, and whether it rests with the stakeholder representatives or the municipal body. Participants also wanted to know how to avoid disappointments of those stakeholders whose views and priorities were not fully addressed by the PB process. Finally, it was emphasized that PB should enhance and not attempt to replace representative democracy.

In general, most participants wanted to learn more about how to develop/ initiate governance improvement programmes, especially in those cities and countries where decentralization processes are

LEARNING CENTRE

Urban Governance Tools to Support Sustainable Urbanization

The learning event on “**Urban Governance Tools to Support Sustainable Urbanization**” was organized by UN-HABITAT’s Global campaign on Urban Governance, with the objective of disseminating and sharing the wide range of urban governance tools developed under the umbrella of the Campaign, with urban

not well-entrenched. Participants also expressed a keen interest in different kinds and levels of follow-up to the learning session, especially:

- adaptation of tools to local context;
- scaling up of training and capacity-building efforts; and,
- operationalization of tools through governance support programmes and activities of national as well as other international agencies.

largest ongoing improvement of municipal infrastructure in the world. The University of Harvard trains some of these municipal officials. In the field, Local communities ask for what they want and the National Government provides the money to communities through local authorities.

The Fortolesa Experience.

In this Municipality in Brazil, one *favela* springs up every month. Through “Tiny, tiny projects”, not big ones, they draw development in directions where you can bring resources to bear on the problem. Universities provided some technical assistance. The Partnership was broad. Decentralization led to the expansion of the partnership between the Municipality and local NGOs & CBOs. Municipalities have the Power, can cut across sectorally and institutionalize their programs of work. By allowing people to participate in the management it brought about **social inclusion** instead of social exclusion of the previously excluded population. Low income groups, homeless people and people living in dangerous places could register themselves with the Municipality and allocation was made by the organization itself as to who got homes.

Participatory budgeting : Through votes all quantitative decisions are made and people participate meaningfully. In certain situations a GIS map showed high and low income group area , vertically integrated into an index.

Porto Alegre was also cited as an example of this type of Participatory management.

In the city of **Ahmedabad, India**, it was decided to **service** 2000 slum dwellers rather than **remove** them. With female led associations, funds were raised from the private sector (local textile mills in particular). SEWA (the Self Employed Women’s Association) a follow up to the Mahilla Trust started to upgrade slums. Houses were pulled back to make room for drainage and water and toilets were provided in houses. People’s income increased since they were able to work more from home rather than spending time looking for water and places to sit and work, eg machine looms instead of traditional handlooms became possible because of cement floors.

Professor Serageldin’s presentation left participants in a hopeful state of mind in the context of improvement in the lives of slum dwellers on a wider, perhaps global scale.

Reported by UN-HABITAT.

CASE STUDIES

Slum Upgrading Participating

UN-HABITAT and Habitat Partners for Habitat Watch in collaboration with the International Alliance of Women & the Society for Ecological Sensibility had a side event where **Dr Mona Serageldin**, Adjunct Professor of Urban Planning at Harvard University, and Associate Director, Center for Urban Development Studies, as well as Member of the MDG Task Force briefly presented a number of case studies at the UN-HABITAT office on Apr 23, '04, related to the Participatory Approach to slum upgrading. Professor Serageldin drove home the point that physical upgrading of slums alone would not make the program sustainable unless the aspect of Social Inclusion of the marginalized inhabitants.

“Improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 will still leave many millions more”.

“Focus attention on **Local Authorities** who have a pivotal role in dealing with slums and poverty alleviation”, she said



Some of the other important observations she made were:

Social Inclusion not only encompasses physical improvement in sanitation, potable water, etc but also deals with the elimination of the social stigma of slum dwellers.

All leading initiatives which have achieved results are multi sectoral.

More focus is needed on micro enterprises and micro credit.

Local action must have national support and must evolve from actor to partner. S. Africa has the

SIDE EVENT

Unheard Voices of Women at CSD 12

So much is said about listening to ‘southern voices’ but this side event really did enable some voices to be heard. A short video let women tell their own compelling stories about their homes and the conditions under which they struggle to thrive: we heard from women in Asia, Africa and Latin America – in straightforward

SIDE EVENT



seed initiative
supporting entrepreneurs for environment & development



business as unusual


http://seedinit.org

A partnership initiated by the German Ministry for the Environment
 Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Cocktail Reception
To launch the Call for Submissions of the Seed Awards

8.30pm, Tuesday 27th April 2004
Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN

871 UN Plaza
10017 New York

RSVP: reception@seedinit.org

language which brought home the reality of living without a regular water supply, and without proper sanitation. The figures of 1.4 billion living without water and 2.5 billion without access to sanitation suddenly had a human face.

And we also heard from four speakers who told the stories of women in Kenya, Tanzania, Jamaica and India. While we in the rich minority world know in theory about life without running water and lavatories, to hear how women, in particular, struggle was both moving and powerful.

With the populations of urban cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America exploding – from drift to towns, and because of

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inadequate reproductive health services and family planning, reaching MDG 7 (and other MDGs) is clearly a challenge. Poverty has become urbanised.

The distinguished panel from Iraq, India, Addis Ababa, Uganda and from two important organisations (the Global Water Partnership and Slum Upgrading) threw out challenges to us and to the UN.

We were exhorted to find the will to solve the problems, and the will to communicate with the ‘underserved’, and to find means to finance improvements. And also to summon up ANGER about the injustices that are the lot of women in so many places.

Unfortunately with such a quality panel, the short presentations from the four women and a film, there was scant opportunity for questions or discussion. One issue which might have been discussed is whether it is possible to consider women in the context of water, sanitation and human settlements without considering the provision of adequate reproductive health services. Once again, population issues were not in the frame.

Catherine Budgett-Meakin

Population and Sustainability Network

CDI DASHBOARD

Commitment to Development Index Trade Indicators

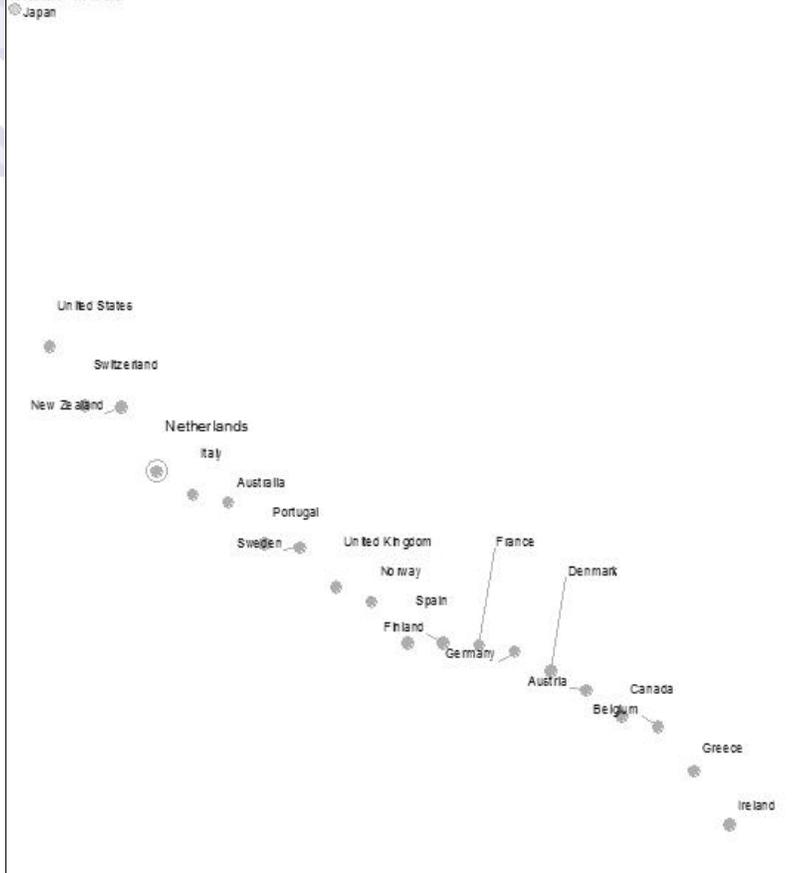
The CDI Dashboard is a tool to enable governments and stakeholders to understand critical issues that the 2005 agenda will address. The Dashboard works by creating an index of government performance and delivery against a defined set of criteria. Outreach will be running a different index each day, around issues critical to the 2005 agenda.

Index Criteria:

	Rank	Points	Country
• Manufactures from Developing Countries	1	780	Japan
• Manufactures tariffs	2	560	United States
• Apparel tariffs	3	522	Switzerland
• Apparel Quotas	4	521	New Zealand
• Agricultural tariffs	5	479	Netherlands
• Agricultural subsidies	6	464	Italy
• Fuel tariffs	7	459	Australia
• Imports from developing countries	8	432	Portugal
• Imports from low-income developing countries	9	430	Sweden
	10	404	United Kingdom
	12	---	---
	13	368	Spain
	14	368	Finland
	15	366	France
	16	362	Germany
	17	349	Denmark
	18	337	Austria
	19	320	Canada
	20	313	Belgium
	21	284	Greece
		250	Ireland

Data source: Centre for Global Development

Index Trade



Courtesy SGSDI – Consultative Group, IISD
www.iisd.org/cgsdi/dashboard.htm

RIO GRINDS

The light-hearted side of Sustainable Development



Disclaimer:

Uncle Andrey is a purely fictitious character. Any resemblance to persons living, dead or recently relocated to Geneva is entirely coincidental

Dear Andrey... The agony uncle of sustainable development!

Dear Andrey,

Have you seen Outreach Editor, Toby Middleton? I've been looking for him all day. Any clues?

Avid Reader

Uncle Andrey says,

I'm glad you asked me that. After a week of insubordination, Toby has been seconded to Siberia for a little re-education. Here's a photo for those of you missing him.



No more from *Dear Andrey* tomorrow...

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TUESDAY'S DIARY

Time	Event and Location
10:00-11:30	Partnership Fair: Partnership Presentations
10:00-1:00	CR1: Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements
10:00-1:00	Learning Centre: Water Supply, Sanitation and Health: Focus on Africa
11:30-1:00	Partnership Fair: Interactive Discussion: Practical Issues of funding for Partnerships
1:15-2:45	CR 6: Beyond Ideologies: Options in providing Water and Sanitation High Level Roundtable
1:15-2:45	CR D: Sustainable Water and Energy Technology For Change in Developing Countries: The potential of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)
1:15-2:45	CR 1: Global Commitment to the Right to Water: Debate on the elements required to make the human right to safe water and sanitation a reality
1:15-2:45	DHLA: Launch of the World Youth Report - The Global Situation of Young People
3:00-6:00	Partnership Fair: Presentations
3:00-6:00	Learning Centre: Gender and Sanitation
4:30-6:00	CR 1: Chair introduces Summary Part I: Delegates to make short factual comments only
6:15-7:45	CR 6: Lessons Learned from Local Leaders: Implementation of Long-Term Initiatives in a Short-Term Job
6:15-7:45	CR 2: Following-up the World Summit on Sustainable Development Commitments on Corporate Social Responsibility
6:15-7:45	CR D: Engaging people in Sustainability: Water Sanitation and Human Settlements

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STAKEHOLDER FORUM

