



Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future

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Derek Osborn, Chair. Felix Dodds, Executive Director. Charles Nouhan, Deputy Director.



Implementation Conference: Stakeholder Action for Our Common Future

to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 24-26 August
at the IUCN Environment Centre and the Indaba Hotel
www.earthsummit2002.org/ic

Interim Project Report, 02 August 2002

Overview

This report summarises the individual Action Plans (partnership initiatives) that are being developed through to finalisation at the Implementation Conference (IC), and provides a draft conference programme.

Within the areas of freshwater, energy, food security, and health, we have been consulting a wide range of stakeholders since autumn 2001, in order to identify opportunities for collaboration that contribute to the implementation of sustainable development agreements.

The criteria for pursuing an Action Plan are pragmatic: does it have a "champion" and enough support from different stakeholder groups to be further developed; does it have the potential to become "real" within a very short period of time; and is there funding strategy in place or enough support so that an event at the IC would create considerable interest by donors to get involved, where necessary. However, the list is not yet finalised and changes are bound to happen within the next few weeks.

The Action Plans roughly fall into five categories: capacity building; operational / development projects; networking & knowledge building; research & policy; and public awareness campaigns. We will be continuing to develop the Action Plans in consultation with the stakeholders, with the "champions" taking the lead, designing the events at the IC for each working group, working on funding strategies, and identifying participants for each Action Plan, based on the suggestions from Issue Advisory Group members. That means that we will be mostly working with sub-groups for each Action Plan.

Linkages to existing sustainable development agreements and WSSD outcomes are being spelled out for each Action Plan. We will submit most of the Action Plans as type 2 partnership initiatives to the WSSD Secretariat by August 12, 2002.

We are seeking further engagement from stakeholders, agencies and governments in the partnership initiatives and are open to additional suggestions.

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Conference Programme

(as of 19 August 2002)

The IC will feature plenary sessions at the opening (Saturday 24, morning) and the closing (Monday 26, afternoon), and plenary evening events. The majority of the time, however, will be spent in the working groups of partners who will finalise their partnership arrangements. In many cases, those agreements will have been developed in much detail before the IC itself. The estimated number of participants is 400-500.

Implementation Conference : Day 1 / **Saturday 24th August**

0800	Registration and Enrolment Participants arrive at The Indaba Hotel and are directed to the Gotla Foyer for Registration and Enrolment.
0900	Registration and Enrolment Ends Participants move into Plenary Room (Gotla)
0920	All Participants seated in Gotla
0930	Conference Opening Plenary ~ Gotla Room Opening Comments Derek Osborn, Co-Chair Stakeholder Forum
0935	Introductions Nigel Gibbs, IC Facilitation Co-ordinator Music by Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz *
1000	Background, Purpose and Desired Outcome Minu Hemmati, Robert Whitfield, IC Coordinators
1020	Table Discussions ~ Collaboration ! Participants
1030	Global Context Derek Osborn ~ Introduction
	Brief Comments by: Representative of WSSD Secretariat (TBC) Ministerial Speaker / Ghana (TBC) John F Turner, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, USA <i>Music by Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz</i>
1055	Process ~ Working Style Nigel Gibbs, Paul Whiffen (Conference Office Co-ordinator)
1100	<i>Break</i> (Water Group travel to the IUCN Environment Centre)
1130	Issue Group Sessions Health, Food Security, Energy at the Indaba Hotel Freshwater at IUCN
1300	Lunch
1400	Action Plan Sessions (see 4 respective Issue Programmes)

1500 to 1700	<i>Refreshments available at the Collaboration Cafés</i>
1730	End of Day 1 Sessions (1700 for Freshwater Group at IUCN : Return to Indaba Hotel)
1800	Sundowner Participants gather in the Main Marquee for a refreshing drink.
1900	Drum Café For all participants in the Injabulo Room
1945	Braai in Gotla Room (South African Barbeque)
2100 to 2230	Transport <i>Shuttle Buses to JOWSCO hub available</i>

Implementation Conference : Day 2 / Sunday 25th August

	(Freshwater Issue Participants go directly to IUCN)
0800	Networking Collaboration Cafés open, i.e at Indaba Hotel and IUCN
0900	Issue / Action Plan Sessions (see Issue Programmes) Health, Food, Energy at Indaba Water at IUCN
1000 to 1130	<i>Refreshments available at the Collaboration Cafés</i>
1230	Lunch
1330	Issue / Action Plan Sessions (see 4 respective Issue Programmes)
1430 to 1700	<i>Refreshment available at the Collaboration Café (in satellite 'Collaboration Café' at IUCN)</i>
1730	End of Day 2 Sessions (1700 for Water Group at IUCN : Return to Indaba Hotel)
1800	Sundowner Participants gather in Gotla Lobby
1900	Dinner For all participants in the Gotla Room With presentations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Global Village Energy Partnership ▪ A new international Award Scheme "Examples of Excellence"
2100 to 2230	Transport <i>Shuttle Buses to Jowsco hub available</i>

Implementation Conference : Day 3 / Monday 26th August

	(Water Issue Participants go direct to IUCN)
0800	Networking Collaboration Cafés open, i.e at Indaba and IUCN
0900	Issue / Action Plan Sessions (see 4 respective Issue Programmes) Health, Food, Energy at Indaba Hotel Freshwater at IUCN
1000 to 1200	<i>Refreshment available at the Collaboration Café (in satellite 'Collaboration Café' at IUCN)</i>
1300	(Freshwater Group transfer to Indaba Hotel) Lunch
(1400)	(Press Conference)
1500	Conference Closing Plenary ~ Gotla Room Introduction - Derek Osborn, Co-Chair Stakeholder Forum
1505	Music, Speakers, Outcomes Nigel Gibbs, Minu Hemmati, Robert Whitfield
1510	<i>Music by Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz</i>
1515	Prof Kader Asmal, Minister for Education, South Africa
1525	Energy Outcomes : Irene Gerlach, Stakeholder Forum
1540	Ambassador Dan Nielsen, EU Presidency
1550	Freshwater Outcomes : Jasmin Enayati, Stakeholder Forum
1605	Action Plan Walkabout – All
1640	Music, Speakers, Outcomes <i>Music by Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz</i>
1645	Achim Steiner, Executive Director, IUCN – The World Conservation Union
1655	Food Security Outcomes : Claire Rhodes, Stakeholder Forum
1710	Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director, UNEP (tbc) Mr Juoni Backman, Minister for Environment, Finland (tbc)
1720	Health Outcomes : Gordon Baker, Stakeholder Forum
1735	Next Steps, Thanks, Celebration, Final Flourish Derek Osborn, Nigel Gibbs, Minu Hemmati, Robert Whitfield <i>Music by Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz</i>
1800	Conference End

* Sharon Abreu & Michael Hurwicz are charter members World Harmony Network for Sustainable Development. We thank them for playing at the Implementation Conference and lifting our spirits!

Freshwater

Issue Coordinator: Jasmin Enayati, jenayati@earthsummit2002.org

Action Plan 1: Good governance

Develop a **multi-stakeholder review of water supply strategies**, which include different utilities (public, private, and their combinations) and their capacities to provide equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation.

Possible event at the IC: To get a clear, shared understanding of the most important questions that need to be asked in the review, based on the needs, interests and views of the different stakeholder groups. Solicit precise input from stakeholder groups on relevant criteria through a number of presentations (e.g., efficiency, reliability, affordability, participation/good governance, ownership, adequate consideration of cultural context, beneficiaries, risk reduction strategies, equal responsibilities and benefits distribution between women and men, including distribution of work, paid opportunities and capacity building, etc). Let the group decide if there is space for a global review process. Develop work programme of the review; include: what variables to look at; which data to use; how to obtain data, etc.

Possible Partners, including their interest / possible contribution to a review: Gender & Water Alliance, International Water Association, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, World Bank, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives, UN Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Youth Water Action Team, UNESCO, Commonwealth Women's Network.

Contributions from stakeholders:

- Gender & Water Alliance: annual facts and figures report 2002 (on policies and institutions)
- UN system wide World Water Report: contribution of data and research overview
- Business: identify interest of business community; look at experience of different kinds of partnerships; contribution of data
- Water utilities: build on International Water Association's series of "Independent statements on good practice / basic principles of well-run utilities", drawing on the experience of its members, many of whom have the task of delivering new water sector policies on the ground. In particular, during the recent IWA World Water Congress in Melbourne, the Utility Leaders Forum worked on framework statements for institutional structure and water service delivery.
- ICLEI: contribution of data and strategies that are being applied in different cities; interested in disseminating information
- Governments (e.g. Switzerland, Canada): contribution of information on different supply strategy models and data on experiences
- Scientists: contribution of data (case studies, research reviews)
- Commonwealth Women's Network: interested in regulatory frameworks / role of consumers in regulation; build on 6-years regional work related to model of state ownership and private management in which stakeholders have a voice
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: aspects relevant to review could be included in national questionnaires (via country focal points)
- WaterAid / ODI ongoing: activities on water and sanitation aspects of PRSPs, incl. Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda and Kenya. High-level conference in May 2002 to present these findings (end of Phase I of research project)
- Local communities: contribution of citizens views and experiences, eg in national and regional hearings

Action Plan 2: Capacity-building: Water Wise campaigns

There is a growing understanding that the 'social' aspects of water services are as important as the technical, financial & legal aspects. Many technically orientated projects have failed due to the lack of appropriate 'social' interventions. The changing mindset in this regard needs to be backed up with commitment to providing adequate resources (financial and human) to a relevant range of action programmes and research for ongoing improvements in this arena.

The aim of this Action Plan is to build capacity for improved community relations, social marketing and education programmes and to maximize the synergy of all stakeholders working together to achieve this aim, It is recognized that we have to move from token activities to constructive and deeper engagement with customers and recipients of services, and to move from mere awareness-raising activities to comprehensive, positive behaviour change programmes.

The objective of this Action Plan is to develop and implement a 1-3 year pilot education and behaviour change campaign in the Gauteng province in South Africa addressing the value of water and its sustainable use. A comprehensive group of stakeholders are to be included for the most inclusive and effective long term results and return on investment.

Participants at the Implementation Conference will include a full range of international and South African potential stakeholders.

Action Plan 3: Local Government Freshwater Capacity Building in the Asia Pacific

The mission of the partnership initiative shall be to strengthen and build capacity in freshwater resources management in the Asia Pacific region. The following specific objectives have been set for the period of this partnership:

1. To increase water quality in local municipalities and their catchments
2. To increase the efficiency and sustainability of water resources management
3. To share practical local government experiences in improved freshwater resources management

This program shall use the practical experiences gained by a core of local governments to assist their peers to achieve the following milestones:

1. Inventory and forecast direct and indirect impacts on water resources.
2. Establish targets for water quality and water quantity.
3. Develop and obtain approval for a Local Water Action Plan.
4. Implement policies and measures.
5. Monitor and report results.

At the IC we are aiming to bring together Local Authorities representatives from Australia, which have started this process with LA representatives from the Asian pacific region where this process has not started yet.

The aim is to involve NGOs and women's organisation for community based assessments in order to develop the Local Water Action Plans; as well as water professionals, and business and industry to be involved in developing targets and indicators. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders have to be identified at each level ('milestones').

Champion: Bowdin King, ICLEI

Possible Partners: WBCSD, International Water Association, Women's grassroots organisations, CBOs, Local Governments, UNEP - IETC

Action Plan 4: Water and Health

Water borne disease eradication in the Limpopo basin (South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana) through advocacy. Focus on eradication of diarrhoea (population 9 million, 20.000 deaths per year) in the Limpopo basin via participative communication strategies and gender empowerment.

IC event: establish a pilot design and group commitment to implement the pilots

Possible Partners: Group for Environmental Monitoring (GEM< SA), NAWISA (Network for Advocacy on water issues in Southern Africa), ADDCAG (Anti-diarrhoeal diseases co-advocacy group with WHO and IUCN as observers), SADC (Southern African development community), RandWater, Ondeo Suez, SSP / GROOTS.

Quentin Espey, Group for Environmental Monitoring, is championing this idea. The aim is to target catchment management structures at each level that will form task teams at these various levels to work out solutions for water-borne diseases.

This action plan is likely to be combined with involvement of a larger group of stakeholders on **hygiene improvement**, aiming to share understanding of past, present and future programmes and ensure common perspective towards effective behaviour change / improved hygiene.

A number of possible joint actions have been identified at meetings with high level representatives from WHO, UNICEF, USAID, and NGOs, and subsequent telephone conferences and bilateral communications with governments and stakeholder representatives.

Potential areas for action include: building a knowledge management network for hygiene related campaigns, possibly with a focus on behaviour change, and an initial focus on Africa; involvement of grassroots organisations in policy development and budget planning; involvement of NGOs and grassroots groups in the hygiene campaigns at national levels; supporting the WHO's initiatives; connecting the health and the environment community.

Action Plan 5: Gender Mainstreaming

Development and Implementation of New, Improved and Tailored Methodologies, Tools and Materials for Training and Capacity Building on Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM.

The aim of this partnership is to build capacity of GWA members and their partners for mainstreaming gender in IWRM. New methods, tools and materials for gender mainstreaming shall be introduced, adjusted and tailor made for specific use of other stakeholders - e.g. local governments, private sector, trade unions, industry etc. for mainstreaming gender.

Champion: Jennifer Francis, Gender & Water Alliance

Possible Partners: ICLEI, WaterAid, Trade Unions / Public Services International, Global Water Partnership, National Wildlife Federation, international agencies, governments, universities, research institutes, grassroots women's associations.

The working session at the Implementation Conference should finalise details and launch the partnership. We will have a plenary for a wider public to introduce the project and identify stakeholders' roles and responsibilities, and small working group sessions that shall identify interested parties who want to be part of the global, regional or country level coordinating team, identify institutions/organisations interested as clients for our courses and willing to send their staff for training etc.

Action Plan 6: Create a Global Rainwater Harvesting Collective

Establish a multi-stakeholder group with legal status, located preferably in the South. A Global Collective would identify countries, regions and locations where the RWH structures will have an immediate impact in the quality of life of the rural poor, locate partners with a proven record in implementing grass root drinking water projects and apply and receive funds from all sources who

believe that RWH is a viable cost effective alternative to providing access to drinking water in non-potable areas around the world.

The purpose of the event at the IC is to make stakeholders aware of rainwater harvesting and get the mandate of the stakeholders for a Global Collective. At a smaller meeting at the IC, the formal founding of the Collective shall be achieved.

The Action Plan is championed by Bunker Roy, Barefoot College, India.

Action Plan 7: Public-Public Partnerships

Public water operators currently deliver about 95% of water in the world. These operators need to be strengthened, in developing and developed countries. Public water systems should also be more responsive to issues of poverty, social inclusion, good governance and gender equity.

The aim is to create a broader space to strengthen public water systems through:

- Create the necessary conditions among the many actors in water to systematically move resources – financial, technical and political – to public sector water operators
- Establish a global network of public water systems and affiliated programs, reinforced by new policies from the IFIs and bilateral donor programmes, to increase the effectiveness of these critical suppliers of water
- Initiate a step-by-step process to create more support for public water operators; we are developing a detailed proposal in collaboration with PSI and others.

IC event: Bringing together businesses, union representatives, NGOs from Brazil, Germany and South Africa to learn from each other's experiences, draw out strengths and weaknesses of public water systems.

Organisations: Rio Grande del Sul, FMU Water Union, Consumer Association, Greens.

Champion: Public Services International

Possible Partners: Public water operators, business, NGOs and CBOs, Water supply customers, including populations not previously connected to public water services

Action Plan 8: Safe Water for All Public Water System (SWaFAS)

Determine the feasibility and competitiveness of the SWaFAS and if successful support its deployment. This is about the wide adoption of a low tech, low cost, local solution to water supply, particularly in areas of inadequate and discontinuous supply. The technology, which is freely available, uses cheap microbore pipe with simple flow control, which enables local water to be supplied safely and reliably. The idea is to use a number of pilot projects to demonstrate and report on the feasibility of the idea.

The IC will establish a pilot design and group commitment to implement the pilots.

Champion: David Triggs, Independent Consultant / SWaFAS designer

Partners: Ondeo Suez, Water Utilities (e.g. RandWater), SSP / GROOTS. CBOs, eg women's networks, should be involved to ensure equitable distribution.

Ondeo has several new contracts and are seeking a systematic approach, offering a variety of different solutions. They are therefore compiling a list of alternative solutions including SWaFAS in their "Catalogue de Services". They are currently carrying out surveys to determine the local community's responses in a number of cities around the world. They are using the services of Hydroconseil as consultants and so SWaFAS' success within Ondeo will depend on how receptive Hydroconseil are to the idea. These surveys are meant to be launched once they have sufficient social and economic data.

Energy

Issue Coordinator: Irene Gerlach, igerlach@earthsummit2002.org

Though the Action Plans outlined below are not yet finalized, it is anticipated that these will go ahead at the IC, in addition to the possibility one or two developing over the next two weeks.

After much consultation with a large number of stakeholders, governments and agencies, the different stakeholders were in general keen to pursue the idea of *Best Practice* and Replication of *Renewable Energy Programmes* as the main focus at the Implementation Conference. There was also a strong view from many stakeholders that focusing just on renewables was not realistic and that the IC should focus on providing energy services in the most sustainable way to meet the needs of the 2 billion without current access, and that energy needs to be seen as a service provider rather than a technology solution.

Action Plan 1: Assessment of what best practice really means

This Action Plan will be assessing what Best Practice actually means and how you measure success in relation to the impacts that renewable energy projects and energy efficiency projects have on rural and peri-urban communities. This will be championed by a number of NGOs such as CUTS India, ENDA Senegal, ITDG and ENERGIA, with the contribution from various other stakeholder groups, such as small businesses, academics, farmers groups, local councils and inter-governmental organisations.

The purpose of this Action Plan is to come up with an agreed criteria for Best Practice. Therefore it is believed that the workshop itself will be an over-arching one, which will link into the other best practice workshops. The expected outcome of such a workshop would be that all the different stakeholders have a clearer understanding of what best practice should be and also to then begin a piece of extensive research cross-regional, using India and Africa, to look at community-based energy projects and assess them against the criteria. It is then hoped that projects deemed as successful will then be able to attract the funding and support to begin to either strengthen, broaden, upscale or replicate as appropriate.

Action Plan 2: Solar Best Practice Programs

The **MSIP Project** is based on the islands of Mindanao, Luzon and Visayas in the Philippines, which takes a holistic approach to poverty reduction through the use of Solar Energy. Its target is the rural villages of Mindanao, which consists of 7 provinces, 47 municipalities and approximately 400 Barangays (villages), which has impacted 500,000 people. The cost of the project was \$27 million, with the major stakeholders being the Department of the Interior and Local Government; AusAID and EFIC; BP Solar and the Filipino community.

The Project provides the following:

- Vaccine Refrigeration for Hospitals and Community Clinics
- Potable Water Supply for Municipal centres and RHU, District Hospitals and the Villages themselves
- Communal Lighting: Area Lighting for Markets, Fishermen's Wharf and Communal Areas and; Quality Lighting for Hospitals, Health Centres, Municipal Halls, Village Halls and Schools
- Community TV/Video
- Rural Communications

An important part of this project is the training component. The training facility is in Cebu and consists of 16 advanced teams in the field who have already been trained.

The Barefoot Solar Programme: This programme is based in India in Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal, funded by UNDP and the EU. It focuses on solar lighting, and has grassroots and people oriented approach. The focus is training the local villagers in installation and maintenance. This project has potential because the approach to promoting solar in villages is a community based, participatory one. The project has the potential to be improved to have a much wider economic and social impact if it was to include more than just solar lighting, and was also increased on a geographical scale.

Solar Cookers Programme: Trinidad & Tobago: Hazel Brown of the Women's NGO Network in Trinidad and Tobago is trying to raise awareness of the potential of solar energy. Their focus to date has been in relation to solar cookers and solar dryers. Hazel and the Group have done extensive practical research in solar cookers and solar cooking and have found the most efficient and effective cooker to be a South African model, which costs \$25. From the use of the solar cookers and solar dryers, spin off industries have been born, in terms of marketing their produce and also making the solar cookers themselves.

It is anticipated that there will be a wide representation of key stakeholders from the NGOs and Women Groups, including ENERGIA, ENDA Senegal, CUTS India, business, SMEs, Local Authorities, Trade Unions, Indigenous Groups, Farmers, and Intergovernmental Organisations. Additional potential partners for these Action Plans will be identified within the next two weeks.

Action Plan 3: Best Practice Micro-Hydro

This Action Plan is being championed by the NGO Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), **current best practice in relation to best practice Micro-hydro, using Kenya as the case study.**

ITDG are a well-respected NGO and have carried out a number of successful projects. Their projects involve full community consultation and participation, training and income generation. They receive funding from various sources, such as UNDP and DFID. ITDG work in various countries such as Sri Lanka, Peru and Kenya. They have chosen Kenya to be the example of best practice.

The purpose of this Action Plan is to promote the use of Micro and Pico-Hydro as a successful modern small scale-decentralised energy supply for mainly remote areas in developing countries.

Action Plan 4: Biomass Best Practice

Looking at case studies in Kenya, Namibia and others, in relation to biomass best practice using more energy efficient stoves and reducing indoor air pollution. One of the case study's is the Upesi Stoves Project in Kenya which was developed by the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, ITDG, and GTZ. The Upesi Stoves project involves mainly women's groups where the women have manufactured the stoves which has enabled the different communities to diversify their skills and to master a new technology. It has also created income generation and job creation through the commercialisation of this project. The project's main aim is improving the quality of life of poor households in rural West Kenya, reducing the dependence of biomass fuels and increasing their access to appropriate energy saving technology options. The stove is designed to burn wood, although it can also burn crop waste, such as maize stalks and cobs and animal dung. It also uses 40 percent less fuel than traditional open fires and produces 60 per cent less smoke.

The other case study is the Namibia Programme of Biomass Energy Conservation (ProBEC). This case study was commissioned by GTZ ProBEC, the regional programme for Biomass Energy Conservation in Southern Africa. The aims are to strengthen the integration of biomass energy conservation programme into national policies and to improve the quality of life by enabling the poor rural and urban communities to meet their own energy needs in the most socio-economic and environmental sustainable way. The gender integration biomass energy programmes in Southern Africa were developed also with the Southern African Gender and Energy Network (SAGEN), and ENERGIA.

The participants in this workshop will include such organisations, ENERGIA, ITDG, ENDA, WHO CUTS.

Action Plan 5: How Local Communities can benefit from oil & gas extraction in the Developing World, by using the Shetland Isles as a centre for best practice and using community-to-community exchanges.

A recent comparative study of petro-states has concluded that "natural resource endowment has not been positively correlated with economic development and social progress. Rather the contrary, international statistics show that countries rich in natural resources have had a performance which is markedly poorer than those countries that have possessed little natural resources." (Bergeson and Haughland, 2000).

Shetland appears to be a notable exception to this phenomenon in securing at a local level advantage for the entire community from social investment from oil revenues. The investment in social capital made possible in Shetland as a result of a locally brokered deal with oil companies, offers a potential model for direct support for community development. The Shetland model of a social investment fund is not a substitute for central government responsibilities for financing basic services, but is additional and complementary to this - allowing for the direct resourcing of community based organisations.

This concept is currently being developed for launch at the Implementation Conference. This will be a small working group of selected stakeholders.

Interested parties include the Unst Partnership (Shetland Isles), EarthRights, NGOs from Angola, Environmental Rights Action, Nigeria, and others.

Action Plan 6: The possible replication of the eco-village concept of development

This Action Plan will be championed through the International Institute of Sustainable Future and Global Ecovillage Network (GEN).

The purpose is to use the Eco-Yoff and GEN Senegal Programme of Action as a case study and look at how to strengthen the capacity of African ecovillages to promote sustainable livelihoods and reduce environmental degradation. Areas of focus will be:

- to strengthen the capacity and expand the Senegal Ecovillages Network (GEN Senegal);
- develop the activities and resources of the Eco-Yoff Living and Learning Centre;
- facilitate the development of GEN networks across the African region.

As this is a cross sectoral Action Plan, there will be a wide range of stakeholders who will be participating in this workshop, including IISF, GEN, GEF, the World Bank, the Ministry of Environment in Senegal, and other stakeholders.

Action Plan 7: Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP)

"The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) seeks to reduce poverty and enhance sustainable development through the accelerated provision of modern energy services to those unserved or underserved. GVEP will bring together developing and industrialized country governments, public and private organizations, multilateral institutions, and other key stakeholders to make electricity services and clean liquid and gaseous fuels more available to people living in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas as a means to support sustainable development in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner. GVEP provides a means to achieving the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration as well the goals of Agenda 21. This partnership initiative is expected to produce concrete delivery mechanisms to increase the number of people with access to affordable, reliable and clean energy services." (UNDP / World Bank / USAID, May 2002)

The IC team is supporting the development of the GVEP through facilitation, input in terms of GVEPs internal governance structure, its stakeholder involvement mechanisms, and outreach to providing stakeholders.

The GVEP partners will hold working sessions at the IC, further developing the global level of the partnership as well as initiating the processes in the pilot countries, which are being identified at the moment. A separate GVEP launch event with high publicity will be organised around the Summit, again with our support.

Partners include: World Bank; UNDP; Govts of the US, the Netherlands, UK, Germany, Sweden, South Africa, Brazil, Uganda, Philippines; ICLEI, and others.

Food Security

Issue Coordinator: Claire Rhodes, crhodes@earthsummit2002.org

Action Plan 1. Capacity Building for Sustainable Agriculture: the expansion of successful agricultural practice programmes:

a) Expansion of CropLife's AgLe@rn Initiative – a web-based educational tool.

Accelerate the global outreach of agLe@rn to developing countries in Africa and Latin America, enabling more agricultural professionals to capitalize upon the educational opportunities offered, ultimately leading to improved knowledge and information flows to resource poor farmers, through:

- Identifying additional partners;
- Broadening the initiative to include further training/subject modules to reach a broader audience;
- Link with existing ICT-based farmer support programmes.

Discussion is focusing on both the positive and negative aspects of the web-based educational programme and potential ways in which the initiative could be broadened, in terms of subject content and geographical outreach. The working sessions planned for the IC will gather a number of additional partners to expand content and dissemination of the AgLe@rn Initiative.

Interested parties include governments (eg South Africa, Canada and Uganda), the International Organic Movement and IFAP.

b) Strengthening farmers organisations: capacity building towards the farmer level

Strengthen interface for bi-lateral information exchange between rural producers and extension services /agricultural professionals (depending on capacity of extant extension services) – to facilitate appropriate application of acquired knowledge:

- Further the development and implementation of support mechanisms to build the capacity of farmers' organisations, especially at the national and regional level
- Establish / support the development of regional exchange programmes to capitalise upon learning and awareness raising opportunities
- Address the potential for capacity building through information provision on, for example: business plan development; transparency in governance; organisational management

Discussions now focus on how the action plan could facilitate the strengthening of bi-lateral information exchange between rural producers and extension services /agricultural professionals (depending on capacity of extant extension services).

Potential partners include DfID, CARE International, CIAT and Oxfam.

c) Impact monitoring and evaluation research programme

The need to monitor and evaluate impact of the AgLe@rn programme and similar distance learning tools is also under discussion. We are exploring the most appropriate ways of conducting this and are developing an additional sub-action plan to initiate a research programme / consultation workshop on the most successful / appropriate methodologies for social impact assessment.

A research programme to determine the most appropriate methodologies for monitoring and evaluating is being discussed. This would particularly focus on monitoring / evaluating:

- The local level impact of training agricultural professionals / extension workers
- The impact of knowledge acquisition at a local level
- Capturing feedback on training methodologies

A workshop at the IC will gather interested parties to develop such a research programme.

Action Plan 2. Secure access to land – with especial focus on women’s access rights

The Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty has been pursuing a campaign on Access to Land, focusing on achieving the best possible agreements in the WSSD process. The Implementation Conference could add value to on-going initiatives in this area, and establish complementarity to the ongoing work, for example:

- Facilitate inter-group exchange of successful strategies, in collaboration with existing initiatives & experts;
- Evaluate existing regional-level policies on land in the light of ‘best practice’ recommendations within developing countries (specific regional foci to be determined);
- Develop compendium of ‘lessons learnt’ – taken from representatives of Latin America, African and Asia – identify commonalities / generic lessons.

Discussions are underway with the Popular Coalition, WEDO, ENDA, several governments, and others, including on developing the action plan’s focus on women’s rights.

Action Plan 3. Ecoagriculture

Raising the profile / awareness of the need for sustainable ecosystem management - through increased integration of biodiversity considerations within agricultural management systems:

- A multi-stakeholder coalition, comprising major investors (private companies, multi-lateral organisations, regional organisations, NGOs etc) mandated to raise profile of ‘Ecoagriculture’ and mobilise both resources and political will;
- An agreed initial work programme for the coalition;
- An agreement as to the formal nature of the coalition (to be adopted or to be subsequently developed).

We are collaborating with IUCN to further the formation of an ‘Ecoagriculture’ coalition, mandated to mobilise both political will and resources to raise the profile of ‘Ecoagriculture’ – strengthening consideration for biodiversity in agricultural management practices.

Other interested parties include Future Harvest, UNDP’s Equator Initiative, WWF, IFOAM and a number of other conservation-focused NGOs.

Action Plan 4. Strengthening partnerships between agricultural community and other stakeholders

Increase the extent to which agricultural research agendas appropriately address the needs of small-scale producers, particularly in developing countries, through:

- Facilitating linkages between the research community and farmers organisations;
- Establishing partnerships between researchers and farmers to develop appropriate agricultural technologies, particularly in relation to water use.

IFAP and CGIAR are collaborating to champion this action plan, based on the CGIAR dialogue on water and food. The International Council of Science is interested in getting researchers involved.

Action Plan 5. Fair and Ethical Trade / SME Development

The intended outcome of the SME Action Plan is a knowledge network or forum to support the formation and /or development of small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs). This venture will specifically encourage the creation of enterprises that could actively contribute to sustainable development, through income generation and the retention of that income within the local community. Ideally, this network will be a focal point to bring together representatives from the different

stakeholder groups required for such an undertaking, i.e. entrepreneurs, financiers, NGOs, local community representatives, local governments, etc.

Confirmed participants include: Small Business Project (South Africa); Business for Social Responsibility, US; Enterplan, UK; Oxfam, India; Sexto Sol Centre for Community Action, US; Micro Finance Centre for Central and Eastern Europe an the Newly Impendent States (MFC) / Imp-Act, Poland; programme for Rural Civic Awareness and development (PRUCAD), Zambia; Unilever; Strategy and Tactics, South Africa.

Health

Issue Coordinator: Gordon Baker, gbaker@earthsummit2002.org

Action Plan 1. AIDS in the Workplace

Combating AIDS requires a massive social response, and the workplace must take a leading role in harnessing effective communication and information to enable the major, continued behaviour change required to reverse the damage being done every day.

Purpose: To engage businesses and the workplace in preventing and managing AIDS using, for example, the ILO Code of Practice.

Desired outcome at IC: Agreement at to priorities and creation of partnerships and platform for sharing information between stakeholders and organisations and implementing effective workplace-based responses to HIV/AIDS.

Possible partners: ILO, UNAIDS, ICFTU, WHO, UNDP, Southern African companies (esp. mining, energy), grassroots groups.

Action Plan 2. North-South Research Partnerships

Novartis International AG has established a North-South partnership with the Singaporean Economic Development Board aimed at research and development of new drugs and vaccines for neglected diseases. The partnership uses a new business model, which the partners would like to share and explore its development.

Purpose: To review and learn from the development of the Novartis / Singapore EDB partnership and to discuss potential future applications of it and similar models.

Desired outcome at IC: Increased networking between stakeholders and governments. Concrete actions for participants to apply their knowledge on North-South partnerships based on a multi-stakeholder perspective of the present and future possibilities of partnerships.

Interested parties include: Novartis, other health companies (Pfizer, Novo Nordisk), Oxfam, Medics Sans Frontieres, governments of Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Brazil, South Africa, Canada, USA, NZ, Australia and Quebec (for francophone regions).

Action Plan 3. Malaria

Sub-Saharan African heads of state agreed to reduce taxes and tariffs on malaria resources (nets, pesticides, etc) but many have failed to implement this.

Purpose: To establish effective programme of action to remove taxes and tariffs, so as to ensure fair, low prices for the users of malaria prevention resources.

Desired outcome at IC: Agreed commitment and actions to abolish taxes in the 26 countries that have failed to do so; agree campaign & lobbying strategies.

Interested parties include: UNICEF, WHO, Roll Back Malaria, GEM, Massive Effort Advocacy Campaign, Huairou Commission, Malaria Foundation.

Action Plan 4. Migration of Health Professionals

The imbalance of development between North and South leads to a migration of health professionals northwards. This action plan is about addressing this shift, to ensure that all health systems are available to respond to domestic health needs.

Purpose: To create a framework for regulating the migration of health professionals.

Desired outcome at IC: Action plan for implementing the framework, perhaps through the creation of a taskforce, aiming to achieve broad international agreement for measurable, time-bound targets.

Interested parties include: WHO, Rockefeller Foundation, World Medical Association, International Organisation for Migration, International College of Nurses, Physicians for Social Responsibility governments (NZ, South Africa, Canada (+ Quebec), UK, Cuba), Commonwealth Secretariat.

Action Plan 5: Nutrition

Drawing on the WHO / FAO draft consultative paper on diet, nutrition and the prevention of chronic diseases (Feb 2002), we are discussing possible focus areas with various stakeholders (academics, NGOs, business). One idea would be to develop programmes aiming to implement the recommendations of the WHO / FAO, with a Southern African focus.

Action Plan 6. Media and Development

This is an action plan developing beyond the initial health focus.

Purpose: To explore ways of facilitating and extending local communication networks including community radio networks, to transfer information, empower local communities and effect behaviour change.

Media play an important role in informing, persuading and empowering people to change their behaviour. Groups that engage media in the context of development can help shape and frame the debate in the drive towards poverty eradication and sustainable development. The strengthening of existing media networks and highlighting of good practices is key to delivering effective messages. Community radio is regarded as very important and the role of community radio is key in this area.

Possible action areas will focus on strengthening linkages between civil society and broadcasters, eg:

- exploring ways to bridge the urban / rural telecommunication divide and enable rural stakeholders to utilize information and communication technologies for poverty eradication;
- exploring ways to facilitate and extend local communication networks, including community radio networks, radio listening clubs, etc;
- exchanging experiences and understanding the role and responsibilities of the media and other stakeholders in participating in effective / sustainable behaviour change.

Interested parties include: PCI - Kenya, AMARC - Zambia, GRET - France, Radio for Development – UK, CEMINA – Brazil, ProNature – Mexico, FEMNET – Kenya, TeleCommons Development Group – Kenya, Developing Countries Farm Radio Network – Canada, Africa Media online, PACT, and FAO.