

OUTREACH



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TUESDAY 1ST

GLOBAL WASH FORUM: DAKAR ROADMAP

Members of the African Ministers Conference on Water (AMCOW), including Hon. Mr. Mamadou Lamine Ba, Minister of Prevention, Sanitation and Public Hygiene of Senegal and Hon. Ms. Maria Mutagamba, Minister of State for Water, of Uganda, joined other leaders Monday to share the outcomes of the Global WASH Forum "Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for all—solutions and actions; local and national" and the "Roadmap to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals" with CSD-13. The WASH partnership, a collaboration of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) was launched in 2002 and the First Global WASH Forum met in Dakar, Senegal 29 November to 3 December 2004.



the twenty-three point Roadmap was highlighted as a valuable for governments to follow in MDG implementation.

The Dakar Statement

The 500 participants meeting in Dakar at the Forum, encouraged by the resolve of the international community at the WSSD to implement practical actions to achieve the MDGs on water, sanitation, and human settlements and by the decision of the CSD to focus on these issues as a priority produced the Dakar Statement. In this, they confirmed their unswerving commitment to water, sanitation and hygiene as human rights and as vital components of sustainable human development. Additionally, they stated a belief that the global MDG targets for water and sanitation are achievable, through special efforts on sanitation and in Africa and reaffirmed the need to create genuine political will at the national and local levels to translate rhetoric into action. The participants also asserted that the MDGs must form the basis both for national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper processes and WASH roadmaps and for international support through aid, trade reform and cancellation of the unpayable debts of the world's poorest countries and endorsed the celebration of a Sanitation and Hygiene Week from March 15 through March 21 as an action oriented programme, leading into the World Water Day.

Given the focus of CSD-13 on recommendations and action,

(Continued on page 2)

Road Map for achieving the MDGs on sanitation and Water Signpost

1. Are we willing to rise to the challenge?
2. Do we have champions to drive the process?
3. Is there a national MDG-based sanitation and water roadmap?
4. Are we successfully integrating water, sanitation and hygiene with e.g. other health programmes, education, agriculture, environment, etc to ensure we achieve all MDGs and contribute to sustainable development?
5. Is there good sector coordination?
6. Is good hygiene an integral part of water sanitation and settlement programme?
7. Do hygiene and sanitation have defined institutional homes at appropriate levels with dedicated staff and separate budgets?
8. Do we actively target the poorest rural people and is this reflected in plans for meeting the MDGs?
9. Do we actively target the poorest urban people and is access to services for dense informal settlements reflected in plans for meeting the MDGs?
10. Are we monitoring and reporting use of reliable services, rather than just access to infrastructure?

Good starting points

1. The essential question. If answer is no stop here
2. Find influential people – get them on board – develop opportunities to speak out and take action
3. Make MDG-based Roadmaps at local and national levels. Make country owned processes founded on consultation with stakeholders
4. Place water and sanitation at the centre of development. show how water and sanitation contribute to other MDGs and poverty eradication
5. Make sure every one is working together Agree on roles, responsibilities and accountabilities
6. Make the link between hygiene behaviors and water and sanitation by promoting good household and communal practices
7. Identify and define the focal point for sanitation and hygiene at national and regional levels
8. Target the poorest - Map un-served poorest population
9. Target the poorest - Map the un-served poor and co-ordinate with urban planning and establish appropriate building codes
10. Measures ends not means – Improve national and sub national capacity to monitor.

CSD-13: MAJOR GROUPS INPUT

Trade Unions

Contributor:: Lucien Royer, ICFTU/TUAC

Trade unions, in delivering their statement to the CSD Monday, pointed out that the world of work is the starting point for engaging their members and all workers to become involved in implementing water, sanitation and human settlement goals. Access to water and sanitation remains a fundamental human right and their provision must be guaranteed through essential public services.

At work, workers are involved with their employers – on a daily basis – in joint production-consumption activities related to CSD-13 themes; activities that seriously impact on the environment and also shape the attitudes and behavior patterns of workers, at the domestic and community levels. The trade union movement is structured to help implement changes where they are most needed – from the world's workplaces, in community decision making, across industrial sectors and political boundaries, and to connect these to international target setting and CSD objectives.

Within public services and public utilities, the workplace action of workers – along with employers and their trade unions – can make a huge difference in improving the management of water and delivery of services. As well, in all workplaces throughout the world, workers must become involved with employers in improving the efficiency of water utilization and in helping reduce the consumption of water and eliminate the wastes and pollution generated in production. Through training and education, workplaces can become a springboard of action for policy implementation at the community and national levels. .

Trade unions are committed to engaging their members in such a process but are unable to do it alone. Help and resources are needed, and the CSD-13 must signal its policy support for enabling such engagement in a number of ways. The General Secretary's focus on Employment promotion for human settlements is good first step and this must be applied as the basis of water and sanitation frameworks also.

Recognizing the need for decent jobs is a policy imperative because the willingness of workers to become involved in positive change will depend on concerns about their livelihood security and the freedom they feel to act as equal partners in decision-making. Having a decent job means workers do not have to worry about livelihood issues, thus freeing up their creative forces to promote

change in their workplaces, and then in their communities. Having a decent job also means that people can afford to pay for water, sanitation and for services within their own urban settlement, be they for housing, transportation or indeed for basic food and social requirements.

Decent work is the most direct way of addressing poverty and social equity issues and this must be highlighted by CSD-13, as must the need for the ILO to become involved in helping countries attain the Millennium objectives through employment promotion.

Strong, properly functioning local authorities are in a key position as providers and suppliers of water and sanitation, through broad multi-stakeholder involvement at the local level, within the context of integrated water plans. Indeed, the commercialization and privatization of water or sanitation services cannot become knee-jerk options. Support must be given to strengthening the ability of local authorities to manage these vital services, and to beef up their efficiency and functioning as public utilities. Identifying financial and investment mechanisms for essential public services through investment policies of IFI's and other institutions must become a matter of priority.

National governments are currently side-stepping their responsibilities. They must assume their roles for the specific provision of vital public services for water, sanitation and other areas. Policy support to engage workers and trade unions in actions at the workplace level, world-wide must be made clear by CSD-13. Decent employment policies and public infrastructure investments are prerequisites to make this happen. And finally, the promotion of local authority management, capacity and oversight of vital services and functions as public service providers cannot be undermined, but must be fostered. Labour management cooperation for improving public services offers serious, yet unrealized potential.

Science & Technology

Contributor: Gisbert Glaser, PhD, Science Advisor, Science for Sustainable Development, International Council for Science

In delivering its statement to the CSD Monday, the Scientific and Technological Community affirmed its commitment to contributing towards a better harnessing of science and technology, in order to resolve acute problems of freshwater, sanitation and human settlements. In this regard, they are also committed to making necessary changes in the conduct of science and technology, and to developing strong partnerships with other stakeholders in sustainable development.

Based on the CSD-12 results, the Scientific and Technological Community, covering the natural, social, engineering and health science domains, has identified the following four priorities for action, which they hope will figure in the policy outcomes of CSD-13 next April:

1. Strengthening capacity to monitor freshwater and to develop integrated indicator sets;

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2. Building enhanced national and regional S&T capacities, with particular attention to developing countries;

3. Improving scientific knowledge and transfer of knowledge and clean technologies;

Making scientists, engineers, educators and decision-makers better partners in addressing sustainable development issues related to water, sanitation and human settlements.

While the S&T community will contribute its part in fostering implementation in these priority areas, its action alone is insufficient. National governments and relevant international organizations need to give stronger support to S&T, as it is targeted on these priority areas. Additionally, full support and strong partnerships with other stakeholders, including farmers, business and industry, and all other Major Groups are needed.

In some areas such as monitoring freshwater resource, global capacity, including in many developed countries, has declined during the last two decades. Countries should review and strengthen significantly water-related national data collection and monitoring networks, including those that provide real-time data for flood and drought forecasting. These national monitoring systems must be interlinked at the global level, as part of the Global Earth Observation System of systems, recently agreed upon at the Ministerial Meeting.



Major problems related to water, sanitation and human settlements will not be resolved without the involvement of specialists in the natural, social, engineering and health sciences domains, and of relevant research and development institutions. However, the North – South divide in S&T is still widening. In many developing countries, efforts to enhance national S&T capacity remain woefully inadequate. Concerned national governments should understand that S&T investments related to freshwater, sanitation and human settlements are among the highest yielding investments a nation can make to achieve the MDGs. Developed countries must be ready to explicitly integrate S&T capacity building in their international assistance programmes, and to enhance knowledge sharing and transfer of clean technologies.

The science is clear; there exists a looming world water crisis. Also, the world of tomorrow will be even more urbanised, with a high percentage of people living in megacities in developing countries. Will we end up facing interrelated water and food shortages, as well as tens of millions of more slum dwellers, or will we be able to set the path for

a sustainable future, through strong partnerships of all stakeholders concerned, and based upon the best possible harnessing of S&T?

Stockholm Water Week

Contributor: Johan Kuylenstiera, Project Director at SIWI

The 2004 World Water week organized by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) presented its outcomes to the CSD on Monday.

The week was in its fourteenth session and had over 1400 participants from 100 countries, representing scientists, governments NGOs, private sector and international organizations. Nearly 40% came from developing countries.

The theme for the week was “Drainage Basin management: regional approaches for Food and Urban Security,” linking water issues with food production and rural and urban development.

There were two sets of conclusions from the event:

1. A selection of conclusions and recommendations from the seminar focusing on the CSD process organised jointly with the Norwegian Ministry of Environment

2. A selected number of key conclusions from the World Water week as a whole

During the week there were more than 20 seminars and ten workshops, side events, plenary sessions, debates and exhibitions.

One of the key outcomes was that water and sanitation are key to sustainable development. Decision makers need to be convinced that investment in the water and sanitation sector and sound water resources management represents an engine for economic growth, linked

as



they are to wider macro economic aspects. It is, in the end, an issue of a country's capacity to eradicate poverty and sustain development. Investments therefore need to be increasingly discussed as economic opportunities rather than costs.

STOCKHOLM CONT'D

(Continued from page 3)

Also, with the world's urban population expected to reach five billion in 2030 a 66% increase compared with 2000, water supply and sanitation and related resources management challenges in urban areas must be tackled – now. In particular the fundamental role of water services for livelihood of women and girls must be a focus. Water and sustainable sanitation planning need to be better integrated into physical urban planning processes. Strategies for the decentralisation of political and economic decision making needs to be promoted, as it provides opportunities for institutional change, increased democratisation, transparency, participation and a greater voice for civil society. Land and water rights for illegal settlements, critical to encourage communities to invest in facilities must be addressed with the support of the international community and there needs to be clear commitments to formalise property rights. Women need to be empowered especially regarding issues of land and water tenure.

Feeding the world's growing population, and finding the water to grow the food, is a sizable challenge. Between the late 1990s and 2020 world cereal demand will increase by 40% - through a growing population but also changes in consumption patterns. The strain on water and

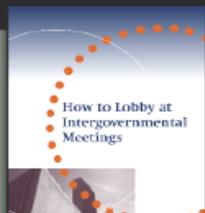
land resources will be considerable and food security issues need further attention within a water context. Strategies should not only address irrigated agriculture, but also the too neglects rain-fed agriculture, still the dominant provider for food. Water use efficiency can increase, and available technologies and strategies to do so need to be implemented. National strategies for food and nutritional security, linked to IWRM, WEP and PRSP and to the basin level, are critical. They need to include time-bound sector targets for improved water use efficiency and considerations of aspects such as environmental flow. Important is also to address the opportunities and consequences for trade in food, and the impact on water resources, which need further consideration also within a CSD setting.

Additionally, both conceptually and in its implementation, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) needs greater integration with land and ecosystems



management, and vice versa. CSD need to make sure that water issues (including sanitation) is duly addressed also at future CSD sessions, dealing with agri-

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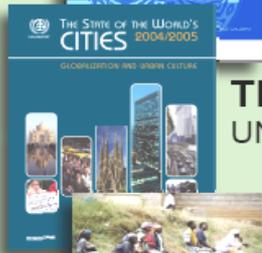
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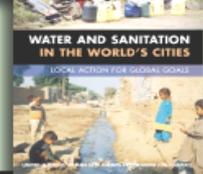
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OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL UN Water-briefing

LAUNCH:

UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)

The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) aims to see Education for Sustainable Development implemented in thousands of local situations on the ground, involving the integration of the principles of Sustainable Development into a multitude of different learning situations.

The United Nations Decade for Sustainable Development will be officially launched at the UN HQ in New York on the afternoon of the 1st of March 200, by UNESCO Director General Koichiro Matsuura. The launch of the Decade event will be preceded in the middle of the afternoon by a round table of experts on the major challenges and objectives for the implementation of the Decade.

The event will be in Conference Room 6 the expert panel discussion will start at 15.30 and finishing at 1700. The Panel will be identifying key issues in the implementation of DESD such as:

Gauging expectations from the Decade ; issues, challenges and opportunities;

Generating support and sustaining commitments to the Decade including mobilisation of financial resources;

Linking ESD into development frameworks (PRSPs, EFA plans, MDGs)

Identifying the roles/engagement of Governments, NGOs, INGOs, civil society including the private sector

Monitoring and assessment

The Event will be moderated by Prof Steven Rockefeller with as panellists:

- ✦ Dr Pamela Puntney CSD Education caucus
- ✦ Gunter Pauli, Entrepreneur
- ✦ Bill Mansfield, former Deputy Executive Director of UNEP (to be confirmed)

Ambassador Adamantios Vassilakis Permanent Delegate of Greece to the UN

Official International Launch of the Decade will start at 1730pm speaking will be:

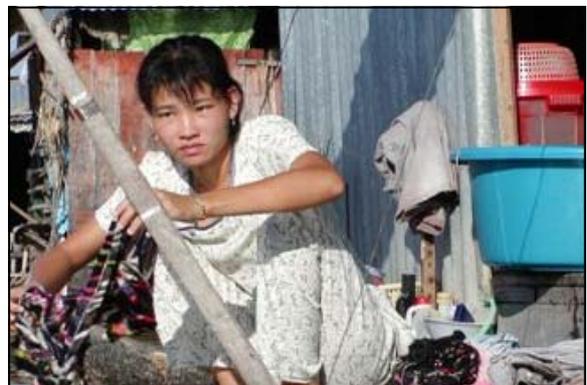
- ✦ Mr Koichiro Matsuura UNESCO Director General
- ✦ Dr Akito Arima, representative of Government of Japan for DESD affairs
- ✦ Mrs Nane Annan, lawyer, artist and wife of the UN Secretary General
- ✦ Mr Bill Mansfield, former deputy Executive Director of UNEP (to be confirmed)

Prof Steven Rockefeller, Chairman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund

The official launch will be followed by a cocktail party in the Visitors lobby at the UN Secretariat.

At a side event Monday, UN – Water in response to a question of coordination among UN agencies, said that a mapping exercise will be done to identify gaps in the system and how they can be bridged. It has been a criticism of UN agencies that their efforts are not coordinated and as a result there are gaps and overlaps in these functions and scope of activities. UN Water also said that within the terms of reference of UN Water, Head of various agencies and technical managers will regularly meet to discuss the strategic direction of their department which will enable them to understand the gaps and overlaps better and thus address them.

It was urged by participants that the process has to be taken from intergovernmental meetings level to local level – getting the mechanisms closer to the ground is important. In response UN-Water informed that the next UN Water meeting will not take place in the UN building but in a Regional Headquarters to link to a Regional process.



Taking Account: Fight Against HIV

Grassroots Women's Contributions

As millions of dollars flow into Africa to fight the AIDS pandemic, the contributions and efforts of grassroots women are rarely acknowledged or funded. Yet they are the primary responders to AIDS. A panel Tuesday afternoon from 1:00 to 3:00 in the Hank Shannon Room and will provide grassroots women leaders and caregivers from Africa an opportunity to discuss women-led home-based care, orphan support, advocacy for widows and awareness campaigns. They will also discuss how those activities can best be supported by national policies and by the international community.

The panel is to include:

- GROOTS Kenya: Esther Mwaura-Muira and Anne Wanjiru
- Rwanda Women's Network: Mary Balikungeri and Peninah Abatoni
- International Women's Communication Center (Nigeria): Limota Giroso-Giwa
- UCOBAC (Uganda): Solome Mukisa
- Zimbabwe Widows and Orphans Trust: Susan Zwinoira

Facilitator: Stephanie Urdang

Local Authorities

Local government is there sphere of government closer to the people; it is at the local level that the provision of most basic service is ensured, including water, sanitation and the development of human settlements.

Local authorities express their desire to see proposals for action put forward at the CSD 13 to strength the implementation of the commitments made at the Johannesburg Summit. Despite the proposals put forward on behalf of local authorities at the csd-12 in 2004, enormous challenge still remains to be met. Local authorities have identified and submitted to the secretary general the following priorities for action in the area of water sanitation and human settlement.

1. Consolidating the link between the local and national spheres. National plans for the reduction of poverty and for sustainable development should take local priorities into account to a greater degree in order to guarantee a coherent approach; local governments should participate in national planning strategies in order that an integrated approach for the governance of water resources can be developed. National strategies need to foster dialogue and cooperation between urban and rural areas and encourage greater regional coherence.

2. Strengthening local governments implementation of capacity building programmes for local decisions makers and local government staff, namely through the support of local government associations and cooperation between cities in addition to national governments and do-

RIO GRINDS—the light-hearted side of sustainable development

Accreditation Process—Two Hours of Inefficiency Can the UN not do better? A Call for Best Practices in Knowledge Management

For a system used to welcoming large numbers of delegates, and working to find solutions, this morning's accreditation process was hardly a good indication of a system working well. With a ratio of one security individual to check the identifications of hundreds of delegates standing in line for up to two hours, surely a more efficient system can be established. What about streamlining the lines into one, so that upon inspection, the delegates move straight to the photos in the same line, rather than having to go back outside for another hour of waiting. Additionally, identifying the various lines or breaking them up into media, NGOs and others. With years of experience, a best practice must be available upon which the system can improve. Is this a call for increased security resources?

Should you wish to express your views, please contact Head of Office of Central Support Services, Assistant Secretary General Andre Toh. Tel: 963-6145, Fax: 963.4217 or Chief of Security and Safety, Mr. Michael McCann. Tel: 963.7526, Fax: 963.6850

nor support.

3. Decentralizing regulatory powers and resources financial technical and management. More financial autonomy at local level and respect for the principle of sustainability in order to establish closer relationships between service providers and recipients, improve the mobilization of local resources and better direct them towards the reduction of poverty.

4. Improving access to funding for services provision at the local level. New mechanisms – involving national and local governments, international financial institutions and development cooperation agencies should be provided in order to support investment, according to the recommendations put forward by the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure. Groupings of local associations at the regional level could also facilitate access to funding.



5. Recognizing the primary importance of good local governance for water and human settlement: This should be based on respect for fundamental rights particularly access to water in sufficient quantities and housing for all, taking into account of gender and other inequalities as well as respect for sustainable consumption and production thanks to collaboration between all stakeholders. This also involves the strengthening of competencies with a participatory approach. The implementation of local Agenda 21 programmes is an excellent example of the success of the participatory process. New partnership measures have likewise been developed between governments and grass root organizations, for example the localizing the MDGs and Capacity 2015' initiatives. Such initiatives need significant support at the national and international levels to ensure their effective application on the ground.

6. With regards to human settlements more specifically, tenure must be guaranteed to the inhabitants of informal settlements in order to provide them with piped water and sewage systems.

7. Encourage international cooperation among local governments

Local government appeal to member states for greater involvement and support to local governments in order to accelerate the implementation of the commitments made at the Johannesburg and Rio summits, as well as to achieve the millennium Development Goals.

GLOBAL DEMOCRACY 05

Global democracy is emerging as the key multidimensional challenge of our time. While the 20th century witnessed the triumph of democracy as an idea, the fundamental challenge of the 21st century is to overcome the crisis of democracy in terms of process, policy, and practice.



The Global Democracy 2005 conference (G05) is a proactive tool. Civil Society practitioners in dialogue with participants from different backgrounds will come together and put forward visions of global democracy.

Jointly, they will identify the strategies needed to implement these visions. These visions and strategies will help create more democratic governance in the world.

G05 is not an isolated or centralized event. It provides a space for envisioning a more just world and strategizing on how to initiate a process towards global democracy.

In order to make the Global Governance 2005 conference as useful as possible, the conference's outputs will be a set of both general and specific visions and strategies, inspired by the lessons of successful or less successful Civil Society experiences and some concrete alternatives/initiatives presented by Civil Society in other forums and processes.

G05; An Open Dialogue Cutting Across Sectors

G05 is a unique occasion that allows diverse actors and groups, who do not normally come together, to share their knowledge and understanding of global democratic governance.

Building global democracy is an important challenge, one that can only be resolved through open dialogue and increased collaboration between citizens, Civil Society practitioners and activists, multilateral representatives, government officials (including local), parliamentarians, representatives from the business community and the labour sector, indigenous peoples, scholars, journalists etc.

The Context and Challenges: A Worrisome Democratic Deficit

We are living in the midst of a worldwide crisis in democracy. There is an increasing concentration of power amongst an elite few and with it a growing gap between the rich and the poor. The economy is being militarized. Legitimate public debate is either discouraged, personalized, sensationalized or trivialized, leading to a dangerous level of political polarization.

A growing number of youth, discouraged with seemingly rampant corruption and a growing elitism of the political class, are opting out of the formal political process altogether. The right-to-vote, once the most precious and bitterly fought for of all political gains, is being tossed aside as an irrelevant piece of window dressing, a means of conferring power on those who seek it, rather than public service.

The media, once the vital fourth estate, has largely been absorbed by the corporate community. The once sacred freedom of the press has become subservient to the bottom line and, by extension, accountable to the shareholders.

These are all issues of governance; governance at the local, national and global level. The rapid globalization of human-

kind has outstripped our ability to identify effective mechanisms of governance. Traditional governing structures, which were established to protect and enhance important forms of group-identity, such as nationality or religion, are now often at odds with the new demands of a global community.

How are citizens around the world responding to this crisis? How can the average person, in the face of such rapid change and concentrated power, reassert her or his claim to democratic control? One response is seen in the growing assertion by an international Civil Society to implement new forms of participatory democracy. This new activism however, is often misunderstood or distrusted.



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G05 will look closely at this phenomenon, perhaps the most important social movement of our time. The response to current crises such as Iraq, Darfur, AIDS, and the future of our environment is a sad reflection of weak or misguided governance. New ways for the community of nations to work together have to be reinvented. Debating a democratic future for multilateralism, the United Nations and other international institutions is more urgent than ever.

Civil Society Increasingly Taking Action activists, leading Civil Society Organizations and networks increasingly struggle to occupy participatory space within a new democratic order. They engage in advocacy calling for the democratization of key global institutions and for changing the global agenda.

Several promising Civil Society initiatives, and most notably the World Social Forum, have emerged in recent years to discuss alternative ways of building and "governing" the world in solidarity.

In certain contexts, international Civil Society's advocacy and social mobilization have contributed to democratizing the practices of states and international institutions.

Nonetheless, asymmetries in power relations require the development of effective democratic mechanisms for participation, accountability, representation, deliberation, and transparent decision-making among citizens, Civil Society Organizations, states, and global institutions.

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Information Transfer Claudia Strauss;
World Resources Institute Jonathan
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Intergovernmental Preparatory Meetings

10:00- 1:00 Parallel Sessions	Conf. Room 3	Water
	Conf. Room 4	Sanitation
3:00- 5:00 Parallel Sessions	Conf. Room 3	Water
	Conf. Room 4	Sanitation
5:00 - 6:00	Conf. Room 3	PLENARY <u>Human Settlements</u> : Panel Introduction and Interactive Discussion

Partnership Activities

10:00 -12:00	Conf. Room 5	"Partnerships in Practice" interactive discussion session: Are all partnerships created equal? - roles and responsibilities
10:30 - 1:30	Neck Area	Partnerships Information Desk - Shared River Basin Management
2:00 - 5:30	Neck Area	Partnerships Information Desk - WSSD Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS)

Side Events

1:15-2:45	Conf. Room 3	Consumption as a driver for food production-water and ecological implications Organized by the Government of Sweden
6:15-7:45	Conf. Room 5	Water for Food and Ecosystems Organized by the Government of The Netherlands
1:00-3:00	Hank Shannon Rm	Taking Account: Grassroots Women's Contributions to the Fight against HIV/AIDS
3:30-7:00	Conf. Room 6	International Launch: UN Decade of Education for Sustain- able Development

Caucus Meetings

9:00-10:00	Conf. Room C	Strategy Sessions
10:00-11:00	Conf. Room C	Education Caucus
11:00-12:00	Conf. Room C	Energy Caucus
5:00-8:00	Conf. Room C	Freshwater Caucus
6:30-8:30	Conf. Room C	Caucus Coordinators

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