CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix I

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Appendix II

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

DAY 1

08:30 – 09:00	Registration (Alex, EMG)
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome Remarks (Stephen Law, EMG)
09:10 – 09:45	Introductions, Expectations and Objectives
09:45 – 10:00	Danish 92 Group Rio +10 Project, Background and Objectives (Misha Wolsgaard-Iversen, MS)
10:00 – 10:20	*TEA*
10:20 – 11:45	Post WSSD Evaluation Reports (92 Group Project Patners)
11:45 – 12:30	Post WSSD Evaluation Reports (Key Networks in Southern Africa)
12:30 – 13:30	*LUNCH*
13:30 – 14:30	Post WSSD Evaluation Reports (cont)
14:30 – 16:15	SWOT Analysis of Civil Society Networks in Southern Africa (Group Work)
16:15 – 16:30	*TEA*
16:30 – 17:00	Report Back and Discussion

DAY 2

09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 1 Activities
09:15 – 10:00	Post WSSD Review: WSSD Outcomes Overview (Jessica Wilson)
10:00 – 10:15	*TEA*
10:15 – 10:35	WSSD Civil Society Secretariat
10:35 – 11:30	Key WSSD Outcomes for Sn Africa based on Plan Of Action, and Post WSSD Civil Society Priorities (Group Work)
11:30 –11:50	GENTA
11:50 – 13:00	Group Report Backs
13:00 – 14:00	*LUNCH*
14:00 – 16:00	Lobbying and Advocacy Training (Fred Kalibwani)
16:00 – 16:15	*TEA*
16:15 – 17:30	Lobbying and Advocacy Training **(Fred Kalibwani)**

DAY 3

09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 2
09:15 – 10:00	Input from NEPAD Secretariat
10:00 – 11:00	Plenary Discussion of:
	- Objectives of the Network
	- Conditions for Operations
	- Activities and Gaps
11:00 – 11:15	*TEA*
11:15 – 13:00	Proposal for Way Forward and Action Plans

13:00 – 14:00	*LUNCH*
14:00 – 15:15	Proposal for Way Forward and Action Plans
15:15 – 15:30	*TEA*
15:30 – 16:00	Plenary Report Back
16:00 – 16:15	Presentation on CS Event Around AU Summit in Maputo
16:15 – 16:30	Evaluation, Final Comments and Closure

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Appendix III

Participants Expectations

- identify main place of intervention & build synergies in the region	- gather information & share with each other
- identify way to build good Southern African network	- strong NGO network in region
- action planning network	- good discussions on where we are now (9 months post WSSD); results and way forward
- build stronger personal relationships	- way forward: how do we continue our efforts?
- plan of action	- clear ideas on next steps (as a group – regional network
- share Mozambique experiences & strengthen regional network	- share African Civil Society plans for AU meeting
- learn from experiences re dual goals of local mobilization & international intervention – can we apply it?	- mechanism to strengthen our network (& learn from other networks)
- learn from WSSD frustrations & identify areas of intervention (for regional NGOs)	- separate good from bad (in WSSD) & implement what is good
- <u>realistic</u> plan of action	- develop thematic (priority) issues
- see how country networks can integrate	- what did we fail to do at a national level; use understanding to catalyze actions at a regional level
- who can lead & be partners on identified issues?	- meet people
- how has Civil Society performed at WSSD?	- go from words to action
- insight into regional networks	- strengthen alliances & partnerships
- make a commitment to each other (small but achievable)	- no grand plans!
- get clear directions re objectives of workshop	- plans for Civil Society
- build on what was said at WSSD	- implementable plan of WSSD outcomes

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Appendix IV

Mozambique Post WSSD Summary Report (Norberto and Alzira)

The central item in this presentation was a table containing a Log Frame evaluation presented by Norberto.

Mozambique is 2500km long, and consists of 10 provinces. The capital is in the South. This posed certain organizational challenges. 10 Provincial Networks were formed with a Provincial Focal Point each. These link to a National Network which is coordinated by ABIODES, the National Focal Point. Norberto Mahalambe was appointed process facilitator. It was left to the provinces how exactly they wanted to organize themselves.

The Project was guided by a Logical Framework based on project objectives, expected results, important activities, sharing of responsibility, success indicators and the deadlines for implementation.

Through this process Civil Society gained in profile and Government invited one representative to sit in the meetings of the National Council for Sustainable Development. In due course Government was asked for 3 seats and they were granted.

After the World Summit, a Post WSSD Evaluation Seminar was held in Beira in December 2000.

Lessons learnt:
- Civil Society has no experience in policy and proposal development – government has that experience
- they had planned to take 30 delegates to WSSD, in the end 73 delegates went, which was too many. Some of the delegates lacked capacity for discussions on the international level, lacked lobbying skills or did not understand concepts like 'globalization'; there also was a language barrier
- plans need to be sound to convince donors, transparency is essential

Post WSSD Plan of Action Proposal for Five Years

I. Post World Summit on Sustainable Development Acções Pós-Cimeira (WSSD)

With view to defining post-summit guidelines, the Mozambican Civil Society – in various regional seminars held in 2002 and other discussion meetings – has agreed on prioritising the following:

1. To hold a national meeting for the launch of the post-summit activity plan;
2. To summarise and operationalise Agenda 21 in accordance with the Mozambican reality, making it as simple and accessible as possible, including translating it into the most spoken languages in the country;
3. To produce and publish materials for disseminating the results of the WSSD and the summarised Agenda 21 as well as its dissemination through direct contacts with local populations, community radios, brochures, leaflets and an Internet site and through other means of communication;
4. Develop training activities on *lobbying and advocacy* for sustainable development at every level of civil society (CS);
5. Expand *lobbying and advocacy* of key issues on sustainable development with the government, multilateral organisations and bilateral cooperation partners:

   - Taking into practice actions related to commitments and agreements reached at the WSSD in Johannesburg, such as: water and sanitation, health, energy, biodiversity, agriculture and cross-cutting issues (finance, trade, technology transfer);
   - Free basic education, up to grade 7;
   - Enhance basic and primary health care and insidious diseases (malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, etc.);

- Act against the abuse of pesticides;
- Undertaking actions which require allocation of subsidies to agriculture;
- Undertaking actions towards the cancellation of foreign debt and towards the correct use of the resulting funds;
- Promotion of survival strategies (e.g. Community Tourism, wealth generation, food security, self employment, etc.);
- Act against child abuse (traffic, violence, child labour, etc.);
- Promotion of sustainable use of natural resources;
- Delay the introduction and use of Genetically Modified Organs (GMOs);
- African Union Summit (UA) to be held in 2003;
- Undertake actions related to NEPAD;
- Promotion of debates on key issues related to sustainable development and motivation for the development of policies, strategies and interventions on priority areas (e.g. Local Economic Development, Price Disturbance versus Subsidies to Agriculture in the North, Readiness for Natural Disastersetc.);

6. Conduct Regional Seminars:
   - Dissemination of the key aspects discussed in the Summit;
   - Assessing the opportunities for the CS immient from the WSSD results;
   - Built the capacity of provincial focal points (PFP) for data collection with the aim of compiling the CS Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development at provincial level;
   - Evaluate implementation (4th year);
7. Hold Provincial Seminars where the PFPs shall disseminate the information at provincial levels:
   - Dissemination of the key aspects discussed in the Summit;
   - Assessing the opportunities for the CS immient from the WSSD results;
   - Built the capacity of provincial focal points (PFP) for data collection with the aim of compiling the CS Implementation Plan for the Sustainable Development at provincial level;
   - Evaluate implementation (4th year);
8. Develop the Civil Society National Implementation Plan proposed for the next 10 years;
9. Hold National Seminars:
   - Approval of a National, Long-Term Implementation Plan (1st year);
   - Evaluate the implementation (4th year);
10. Identify and disseminate information on the opportunities and role of Mozambican Civil Society in the implementation process;
11. Execute the Civil Society's Implementation Plan;
12. Monitor the implementation of CS (Short-term and Long-term Plans);
13. Motivate partners (International and National NGOs) to implement the provisions of Agenda 21 and the Implementation Plan of CS in partnership with national NGOs, local communities, private sector;
14. Support the communities in planning activities for the implemention of Agenda 21 provisions and Implementation Plan of the Civil Society;
15. Improve the performance of focal points and of the national network:
    - Design action plans and the budget;
    - Identify partners for the implementation of coordinating activities;
    - Strengthen them through the institutionalisation of CS organisations Fora, so that they may establish themselves as a pressure and implementation group of the post-summit recommendations and of other activities of the Civil Society;
16. Monitoring implementation by the Government;
17. Ensuring that Civil Society organisations take part in discussion fora and bodies with the Government;
18. Implement activities under the priority issues for the sustainable development of the country;
19. Set up a database on the involvement of CS and other agents in the Implementation Plan.

II. Cronograma de Actividades para 5 anos

Four monthly / Periods Activities	1st Year			2nd Year			3rd Year			4th Year			5th Year		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
1*	¦														
2	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
3	¦	¦													
4	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
5	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
6**			¦								¦				
7				¦								¦			
8				¦	¦										
9						¦				¦					
10							¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
11							¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
12	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
13	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
14	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
15	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
16	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
17	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
18	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
19	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦								

¦ _ Implementation of activities

* _ Activities to be conducted in December 2002

** _ Provincial focal points shall conduct provincial seminars covering districts after the national seminar (1st four months of 2003) to start publishing the results of the summit and other skills acquired at the national seminar.

Questions and Discussion:

Norbert was asked whether he didn't paint too rosy a picture of the cooperation in Mozambique and also – why yet another network?

He said that pre-WSSD there were two big networks in Mozambique: LINK and TEIA. LINK is open whereas TEIA is only for local Mozambican organizations. Besides these there are a number of smaller, exclusive networks, for instance church networks. WSSD brought rival organizations together.

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Appendix V

Namibia Post WSSD Report (Margareth and Norman)

a.) **To evaluate output of the Networks based on the project objectives this will include identifying lessons, experiences, and accomplishments of the project for each of the national networks and the Subregional focal point.**

Purpose of the network's existence?
The network was established for Namibia's preparations to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). It fell under the umbrella of the Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (MET) and involved NGOs, Farmers, Unions, and the Private Sector, MET was the leading organisation of the preparations and DRFN the secretariat for WSSD preparations.

How is your network organized and how does it function? *(Communication, decision-making, linking with other networks at national, regional and international level, lobbying, campaign and advocacy, funding etc.)*
The network consisted of a committee represented by government officials, NGO members, farmers, unionists, and other interested groups mainly in the capital (Windhoek). Information is shared through email, decisions are taken in a consultative manner (using e-mail, telephone and smaller and larger meetings). The national network established for WSSD preparations linked with other national networks through the individual members and their organisations. Linkages at regional level were primarily through the sub-regional network using e-mail and the internet. International linkages took the same form. Lobbying, campaigning and advocacy was undertaken by individual members and their organisations on behalf of the national network, after discussions and agreement amongst network members. Funding was secured by individual members for different activities, e.g. MET obtained funding from UNDP for the national review, DRFN secured funding from Ibis for NGO consultations and the secretariat.

As the summit drew near, the awareness campaign achieved some success many individuals and organisations only came on board at this very late stage.

How did you prepare and participate in the WSSD (objectives and what was achieved)?
Objectives for WSSD preparation were established at a first national workshop. These included:

Namibian development and environmental NGOs put efforts together and worked collaboratively with grass roots level through their existing projects. The focus was on changing perspectives, on raising awareness and capacity building for environmental management and sustainable development. NGOs also cooperated with government to have a greater impact at the summit.

The NGOs in Namibia, through the secretariat, had a stand at Nasrec. Information was provided to participants that attended the summit on our priority issues for WSSD. We also took part in discussions at the summit, we were part of the African Steering Committee discussions, attended and made contributions at the HBF and Ford Foundation forums. NGOs were represented on the Namibian official delegation that gave us an opportunity to lobby at the official negotiations.

NGO-government relations have been strengthened through the WSSD preparations and we continue to work closely on sustainable development projects in Namibia.

How did the network perform in accordance to the Rio+10 objectives? What were the main lessons, experiences gained?

The network performed in accordance with rio+10 objectives. The national review was undertaken by local consultants under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. It was made available to other ministries, NGOs and interested parties. It was summarised and widely disseminated within the country. A main lesson learned, based on this and similar documents, is that any document of this sort should be further promoted, not just through the printed word but particularly on radio which is the main form of communication in Namibia.

The national review document points out a number of instances where targets were set, by individual projects, and outcomes reached. Many plans were put into action during the past 10 years. Preparations and participation in Johannesburg did not result in a major shift of direction but in some instances it did result in sharpening up or reviewing existing targets. A second main lesson learned is that small, focused actions are far more effective at grass roots that attempting to implement 'sustainable development' without attention to peoples' interests and needs.

What were the major constraints in your WSSD involvement and how did you plan to deal with them?

The main constraints were first limited time, the fully integrated preparations for WSSD started very late and secondly limited human resources. Namibian NGO participants and government representatives were all expected to have undertaken preparations for WSSD in addition to their ongoing activities for which they are funded. Not one Namibian NGO has core funding to support non-project activities and government capacity is limited.

Information sharing was also a constraint, trying to outsource information to regions on a national level was difficult because of the financial and human resources constraints. Therefore reaching enough people at grass-roots level to raise awareness was difficult and poor. This could have been improved by making stronger linkages with NGOs that work with communities on a daily basis and thus provide information to them this way. Support from knowledgeable resource people was inadequate, again because of time and financial constraints.

Cooperation within the network (especially amongst NGOs) was weaker than was expected. The secretariat experienced a lack of interest during the preparations, the partners did not realise the benefits and opportunities that were related to this summit. Cooperation within the network will be necessary for any future activities.

Financial constraints in the awareness campaign budget line were limiting in such a way that an effective awareness campaign could not have been implemented. The awareness campaign could had a better impact in terms of understanding the concept of sustainable development in rural as well as urban areas in Namibia.

Another weakness or constraint in the process was that there was a misconception that the summit was of an environmental nature only and therefore some NGOs involved in Economics and Social issues were not totally involved or not interested. This was one of the hindrances that could have been cleared with a proper awareness campaign.

What were the opportunities and threats to the functioning of the network?

Opportunities are there to create more public awareness on important issues to people and to lobby government. People in Namibia know the word "sustainable development" but no one really understands that a lot of what they do daily is a contribution to sustainable development.

Threats to the network continue to be limited interest amongst NGOs who have their own sustainable development agendas and the limited personnel and funding they have to carry out their core activities.

What proposals do you have to maintain or improve the functioning of the network?

At the first post-summit meeting, it was agreed that NGOs and government should make great use of existing projects that are focusing on themes addressing sustainable development. In this way, NGOs could continue information sharing and awareness creation especially in the rural areas, instead of starting new sustainable development projects.

In Namibia there is not enough involvement of the Private Sector outside of mining. More information should be provided on how they can contribute to sustainable development also provide them with network information so they can become involved in developing the country sustainably.

Funding would have to be available to continue most of the above-mentioned activities.

b.)   To learn from experiences of other subregional networks and identify points of engagement. The following would be the guiding questions:

What was the purpose of the network's existence?

The purpose/tasks of the SADC Core Group were of a monitoring nature to the WSSD process. The group was to work closely with the WSSD secretariat (South Africa) to ensure that the SADC region was adequately prepared for the summit.

How is your network organised and how does it function?

The SADC core group consisted of the following people: Vivian Mazunga (Botswana), Akilananda (Pynee) Chellapermal (Mauritius), Amade Suca (Mozambique), Anna Matros (Namibia), Desire Matirekwe (Zimbabwe). These members were not representative of their countries, but served the entire SADC region.

The terms of reference for the SADC core group included:

- The core group may not always be able to attend sub regional or international meetings, but they must ensure that persons attending these meetings on behalf of SADC were qualified
- Is responsible for information dissemination, whereas the Secretariat is responsible for the necessary infrastructure
- The relationship with the Secretariat is a two way relationship in terms of being accountable, coordinating, liaising and supporting
- Fundraising: complimenting the Secretariat
- Explore and define own partners – partnerships
- Engage with the process of the International Steering Committee
- Convening meetings
- A decision-making body
- Ensure communication, feeding back to broader SADC group
- Engage with ISG process
- Briefing and preparation of SADC delegates

Namibia was the focal point for the Core Group and Mauritius the alternate Focal point. Decisions were taken with consultations. The core group was a facilitation body for all the other SADC countries to facilitate their participation at the world summit under the SADC NGO umbrella.

How did you prepare and participate in the WSSD and what were your achievements and/or failures?

The group had a huge task on their shoulders, the objective was:

The SADC Core Group has in consultation with focal points in SADC countries developed a common (political) vision and set values to guide the NGO work related to the WSSD (in contributing to sustainable development and promote a people's agenda)

This they did through sharing analyses, experiences, policy positions and flow of information regarding the summit. They assured the necessary preparation and follow -up of the following events: Second Civil Society conference, Second Pan African civil society conference, Prep Comm IV and the Summit itself.

They were able to co-ordinate the lobbying effort toward regional SADC institutions as well as to co-ordinate common positions for national NGO networks influencing national governments prior to and during the summit.

Right now there are still negotiations to find common grounds with all the other SADC countries on how to continue the work of the SADC Core Group.

The core group was part of the African Steering Committee and made their contributions at their meetings, they had a stand at Nasrec with information from all the SADC countries displaying materials on sustainable development (from all the SADC countries).

A shortcoming was that core group members had to visit their allocated countries to make sure they were well prepared for the summit. What was realised after the summit was that the countries that were part of the core group performed much better than other countries that were not in terms of preparations made for the summit.

What were the lessons and experiences gained?
The structure of the group was a constraint. Every member in the core group had to deal with 3 – 4 countries, which added a lot of strain to the members because they also had their own countries preparations to take care off.

There were financial constraints, in terms of the restricted budget lines, money for communication costs etc. The different country organisations had to make their provision for the additional overheads incurred by their organisations because of their involvement in the Core Group. This although shows a great deal of commitment from their side.

Focal points from other SADC countries had to rely on their own financial acquisitions for their preparations. Some of the FP's were doing this kind of thing for the first time and needed guidance from the core group but that was not possible due to limited finances, other than by e-mail when direct questions were formulated. The core group was not the National Focal Point's full-time job and therefore their commitment was not totally towards the core group.

What WSSD outcomes are you engaged with?
The Core Group at this moment needs further funding for its future existence. They had a meeting in Johannesburg during the Summit to discuss the future of the group and a meeting is still planned to be held with all the focal points in SADC. It is planned that through concensus an agreement must be reached on how to continue the project.

Therefore, at this moment the Core Group is not involved/engaged in implementing any of the WSSD outcomes.

c.)   Identify key issues for Southern Africa from the WSSD outcomes and define points of engagement

The key issues for Namibia that were presented at the world summit include:
- Poverty Eradication
- Unemployment
- Education
- Health
- Capacity-Building
- Natural Resource Management (especially Land Management and Water)

The key issues of Southern Africa as presented by the SADC Core Group in Johannesburg
- Poverty Eradication
- HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera, tuberculosis
- Gender
- Environmental Degradation
- Peace, Security and Justice
- New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) – how civil society can get involved in the implementation of NEPAD.

However, the issues – as expressed above are interrelated and should be addressed holistically. Namibia, as is its approach to all MEAs, choses to view WSSD as a framework to support national and regional efforts but not as an obligation to be met at all costs. As a result, at the post-summit meeting attended by government and NGOs in Namibia it was advocated that all national and regional projects and programmes integrate the objectives and outcomes of WSSD and Nepad into ongoing and planned projects. Networking, via the core group or via other existing networks focused around the UN environmental conventions, is expected to continue by e-mail and other mechanisms as need is identified.

d.)   To establish a networking strategy for Southern African Civil Society networks
From experience gained during WSSD preparations, and other networking in the SADC region over the past decade, networking is succesful only when a topic of mutual concern and interest is involved and when the networking mechanisms are easy to use and not time consuming and expensive. Because of information overload combined with poor communication infrastructure and limited man-power, many civil society organisations are barely able to keep up with their own e-mail communications and are reluctant to take on networking for its own sake. Downloading time and expense from the Internet also hinders effective networking. One approach used in Namibia has been funding an organisation to specifically enhance communication throughout the SADC region. Identification of a specific focal organisation and funding to support the networking are essential components for an ongoing networking strategy. Sharing case studies should be a part of the networking strategy.

e.)   Develop a plan of action for phase II of the project

Components of a plan of action for phase II of the project could include the following:
- identification of a focal organisation;
- adequate funding for the focal organisation to hire at least one full-time network manager;
- use e-mail as the primary communication mechanism;
- support for the identification of relevant information to be shared;

- support for evaluation of and commentary on identified information, e.g. the environmental component of Nepad;
- use of the network by other interest groups, e.g. those involved in the UNCCD, CBD and FCCC;
- Support the gathering of hands-on, detailed case studies to avoid statements such as "Our NGO worked for sustainable development during the past year";
- With appropriate management, sub-sections of the network would evolve, e.g. focused on biomass energy conservation, somehow linked to the overall network;
- Information and addresses for other relevant networks should be part of the information shared;
- Appropriate use of a list-server or other mechanism to avoid 30 replies to one message such as "what a great idea" or "congratulations from Namibia, keep up the good work";
- A focus on synthesis and interpretation, not just undigested information;
- Information with sources for basic information, e.g. where a complete copy of the Nepad document can be found on the web.

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Appendix VI

South Africa Post WSSD Report (Ace Khabane, EJNF)

INTRODUCTION:

the Environmental Justice Networking Forum (EJNF) is aware of the format in which this report is expected to be presented. However, we are hoping that everyone will understand reasons that EJNF will give for its deviation from the format.

Some of the guiding questions are unfortunately not very much relevant to the network's performance at the summit because its work was not based on the Danish Rio+10.

In the running up to the World Summit on sustainable Development (WSSD), EJNF with other social movements pulled out of the preparatory process of the Civil Society Indaba (CSI) which was responsible for the coordination of civil society in the Global People's Forum (GPF). Our reason for withdrawal, was evidence of government interference for fear of possible embarrassment by NGOs and social movements who are critical and vocal of it implementing neo-liberal policies. Because of the manner in which the participation of civil society in the Sandton Summit was structured, we as social movements, were convinced that the participation and influence of civil society will be very minimal if any. Therefore, EJNF and other social movements initiated the Social Movement Indaba (SMI) who mobilized extensively to expose WSSD for what it really is and raise awareness of civil society organizations at the grassroots level.

(a) Purpose of our Network's existence:

EJNF is seeking to mobilize people's environmental concerns and facilitate their articulation within provincial, national, regional and international processes. The network also seeks to provide an efficient communication, coordinating an networking system whereby civil society can contribute to and enable participatory decision-making and democratic environmental governance. It also support workers and marginalized groupings in their efforts to reverse environmental injustices. In so doing, EJNF situates environment in relation to socio-economic justice issues.

(b)The organization of the Network

EJNF is a shared resource that is driven by its participating organizations from the ground i.e. from local to provincial to national, with the Congress as the highest decision-making body, on the political front. Administratively, EJNF has provincial coordinators and administration staff who are led by the National Director (See Annexure A&B)

Because of the nature of our network, communication is always open and two way between constitutional structures and participating organizations and between EJNF and other stakeholders in our field of operation. Decision-making is always consultative and influenced by Pos on the ground (bottom-up approach), hence that is why we have democratic structures in provinces (Provincial Executive Committees), the National Executive Committee and the National Congress. At the moment, we are unfortunately still foreign donor dependent even though we are busy developing a sustainability plan that will enable us to continue operating beyond our current project funding. Thus we'll be looking at alternative sources of resources both within the network and externally.

(c) EJNF preparations and participation in WSSD:

Preparations at EJNF happened at two levels, that is:

> ### *Internally*
> **Conducted provincial workshops culminating in a national workshop to develop positions driven by Pos. Positions were developed around <u>energy, mining</u>, waste management and <u>food security</u>.**

EJNF brought together a delegation of 130 activists from participating organizations from the nine provinces of South Africa.

this included other marginalized groupings like, the First Nation People who were left out of the process when the Civil Society Indaba collapsed.

This delegation was then taken through a workshop on lobbying and advocacy, to prepare them for lobbying for EJNF positions that were developed during a national workshop and shared with other stakeholders during the environmental justice week.

Externally

EJNF's participation in the SMI's coordination committee with the responsibility of mobilizing and lobbying social movements out of the Global People's Forum into the SMI and influence the social movements to include the environmental justice on their agenda.

There were different objectives and demands at the internal and the external levels of EJNF's involvement in the WSSD.

Internally EJNF's objectives were:

- To ensure satisfactory participation of participating organizations
- To expose our participating organization to the highest level of international lobby and advocacy process, out of which they can be empowered
- To influence governments of the world to include EJNF positions into the outcomes of the WSSD
- To establish partnerships and networks for solidarity on common issues
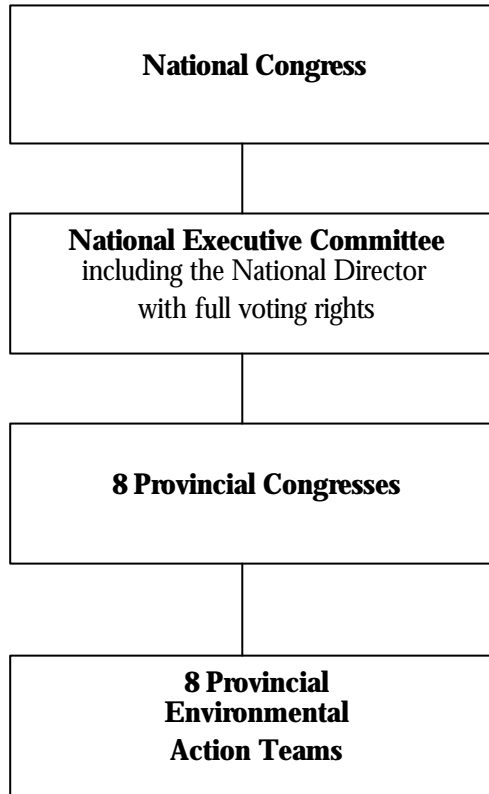- To strengthen the voice of the social movements

EJNF's main objective, like any other CSO, was to influence the direction of the WSSD – however this did not happen.

(d) How the Network performed in accordance to Danish Rio+10 objectives:

Because I have already mentioned that EJNF's participation was not influenced by the objectives of this particular project, it was very difficult to give an account in relation to the Danish Rio+10 objectives. However, a report of the network's performance as it related to other social movements is attached as Annexure I.

Annex A – EJNF POLITICAL ORGANOGRAM

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│          National Congress          │
│                                     │
│                                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                   │
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   National Executive Committee      │
│    including the National Director  │
│      with full voting rights        │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                   │
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       8 Provincial Congresses       │
│                                     │
│                                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                   │
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│            8 Provincial             │
│           Environmental             │
│            Action Teams             │
│                                     │
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Appendix VII

Zimbabwe Post WSSD Report (Fanny Mutepfa: ZERO)

1.0 WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE NETWORKS EXISTENCE

The Zimbabwe Civil Society Network on SD was formed against a backdrop of: fragmented participation of NGOs in SD processes at national and international levels; inadequate consultation of civil society by government in negotiation processes; inability of Civil society to effectively lobby government for change and implementation of agreed strategies; lack of strategic analysis of Agenda 21 and related conventions and the uncoordinated efforts of civil society in SD work.

The purpose of establishing the network was to provide a mechanism for uniting civil society's expectations, visions and aspirations with regard to SD in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 24-4 September 2002). The network was also expected to provide the channel for engaging government.

1.1 The specific objectives for the network's existence
1. To develop a Plan of Action that will guide civil society's contribution to the national report to be tabled at Rio+10;
2. To Identify and agree on the critical issues to be examined as part of the national assessment on implementation of Agenda 21;
3. To undertake national reviews and assessments with the help of the proposed Framework for National Assessment prepared by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) Secretariat; and
4. To Raise awareness and mobilise stakeholders at the national and local levels.

2.0 HOW IS THE NETWORK ORGANISED AND HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?
An inaugural meeting of the Network was held on 2 April 2001 attended by 38 participants from a wide spectrum of Zimbabwe's civil society. A critical outcome of the meeting was that ZERO was given the mandate to co-ordinate Zimbabwe's civil society in terms of preparations for the WSSD. A National Preparatory Committee under the co-ordination of ZERO was also selected. Please refer to the workshop report for a detailed report and names of workshop participants.

In its capacity as the National Focal Point (NFP) for Zimbabwe's civil society, ZERO convened a meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the 11th of May 2001. The objectives of the meeting were to:
▪ Define and agree on the Terms of Reference of the Committee;
▪ Discuss and prioritise critical issues in the environment and socio-economic sectors that would be the subject of the national assessments;
▪ To draw a plan of action; and
▪ Identify key institutions and experts whose expertise could be drawn upon to conduct the national assessments on progress made by Zimbabwe in implementing Agenda 21, the United Nations' blueprint for sustainable development.

Broad Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Steering Committee/Working Group were proposed as follows:

1. The Working Group shall attempt to address objectives 1 and 2 and also to stimulate dialogue around sustainable development issues,

2. To undertake national reviews and assessments with the help of the proposed Framework for National Assessment prepared by the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) Secretariat, and
3. Raise awareness and mobilise stakeholders at the national and local levels.
4. Explore possible linkages with other stakeholder at national and regional levels,
5. Look into requirements for representation and accreditation for WSSD and prepare for civil society to participate actively, effectively. In other, words, they should put in place a strategy for civil society input into WSSD,
6. Facilitate documentation of best practice,
7. To facilitate and convene briefing and consultative meetings, and
8. To co-opt members where necessary.

2.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Delegates unanimously appointed ZERO Regional Environment Organisation as the 'Driver' of the Working Group. The following were the proposed other members of the Working Group:

Table 1: Institutional Arrangements for the Network

Name of Organisation	Sector Classification
Africa 2000	Development
Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS)	Academia and research
Commercial Farmers Union (CFU)	Agriculture/farmers
Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU)	Agriculture/farmers
Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)	Industry and Commerce
Edit Trust	Community Based Organisation - CBO
Environment Forum of Zimbabwe (EFZ)	Industry and environment
Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)	Technical & Development
Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)	ELF/Environment
Wildlife Society	Environment
WEDS	Water & Energy
Women and Land Lobby Group (WLLG)	Women and land
Zimbabwe Women's Bureau (ZWB)	Women and CBO
Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU)	Labour
Zimbabwe Foundation for All Youth in Action (ZiFAYA)	Youth
Zimtrust	CBO

3.0 HOW DID THE NETWORK PREPARE AND PARTICIPATE IN WSSD?

Table 2 below indicates the pre and post WSSD activities that the Network agreed to undertake in preparation for WSSD and post WSSD. These activities are discussed in detail in the subsequent section.

Table 2: Summary of Pre and Post WSSD Activities

Output	Activity
Functional NGO network in Zimbabwe on preparing for the Rio+10 Summit	Inaugural civil society stakeholders' meeting to initiate civil society preparations in the Rio+10 process held on 2 April 2001 Preparatory Committee meeting (11 May 2001); Key institutions'/experts' meetings (29 August and 31 October 2001, 22 February 2002).
A national report containing an assessment of the commitments, enforcements and follow-up accomplished by Zimbabwe since Rio 1992	Undertook case study assessments of projects linked to promoting sustainable development. Assessments to focused on: a) Sustainable agriculture, food safety and food security - CCD, resource tenure and ownership, community-based natural resource management b) Biodiversity and forestry - CBD and CITES c) Development and poverty reduction including freshwater management - Ramsar Convention; poverty reduction with a gender focus; linking environment and development; the Global Environment Facility (GEF) d) Climate and energy; "brown" issues - UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol, pollution, cleaner production e) Institutional reforms, good governance and civil society participation - community empowerment, planning and implementation.
National policy proposals (platforms) formulated by NGOs and popular organisations regarding sustainable development, based upon wide consultation and responding to the environmental and social situation in the country concerned	Mid-term project monitoring and review meetings; Key experts/institutions meeting to review draft national assessments results; National workshop to present and discuss National Report and position paper(s); Adoption and approval of National Report and position paper(s); – 31 July 2002, 1 and 2 August 2002; Synthesis of national assessments into Zimbabwe National Report Publication and dissemination of National report and civil society position paper(s).
Agreed lobbying and public awareness campaigns in addition to dialogue with and lobbying of national government and other influential players concerning the Rio+10 Summit.	Public awareness sessions and lobbying and advocacy to influence policy: radio programmes, leaflets and newsletters; A banner developed for use as consultative meetings Civil Society meeting to respond to Chairman's paper (27 March 2002) and position developed and sent to the government delegate attending the Prep Com II Media briefing workshop (19 July 2002)

	This was followed buy extensive coverage
	Participation in the WSSD – 31 August to 12 September 2002; Writing and publication on the outcomes of the WSSD (work in progress);
	Report-back workshop on the WSSD and launch of publication – planned for May 2003
	Post-WSSD advocacy and lobbying activities – Report back meeting Meikles; Wild Geese:
NGOs have started a process to increase their capacity to conduct advocacy and lobbying including ways of widening their networking and/or alliances with other organisations, and, in general, boosting their legitimacy, popular foundation and transparency in order to influence the development agenda.	Workshops for policy makers; publication of policy briefs; radio and television programmes; Public awareness raising activities: public discussions and debates; presentations of policy proposals in schools and colleges; newspaper articles.
	Training needs assessment of stakeholders in advocacy and lobbying; Training workshop on advocacy and lobbying related to sustainable development policies in Zimbabwe (18 - 22 June 2001).

3.1 Theme based Case Study Assessments of Project that promote Sustainable development
A report containing assessments of Zimbabwean case studies promoting sustainable development/implementing Agenda 21 was produced and distributed to members of the national network and other stakeholders including the Government. The case studies contributed towards drawing up of the national civil society position paper that was also widely distributed in Zimbabwe and also at the WSSD.

3.2 Assessment of Implementation of Agenda 21
It was not possible to assess national implementation of Agenda 21 given the constraints on time and financial resources. Rather, in consultation with Government, this task was assigned to the Government although the case studies and position paper produced by civil society were used as resource materials for the Zimbabwe country report. ZERO was however involved in providing guidance to the consultants on which organisations to contact.

3.3 Organising National Policy Proposals/ Platforms Around WSSD issues
National policy proposals (platforms) were advanced in the civil society position paper formulated by NGOs and popular organisations regarding sustainable development. The policy proposals were based on wide consultation and responded to the environmental and social situation in Zimbabwe as outlined by the five prioritised thematic areas mentioned earlier. Produced before the Summit, the national position paper was presented to and discussed with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism policy makers. A national stakeholder meeting was organised just before WSSD to further unravel the policy issues in the context of the five themes.

3.4 Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination

Public awareness campaigns were undertaken during the period leading to the summit. ZERO was in partnership with Government in terms of raising awareness about the WSSD. Radio and television programmes were also used to reach the public. ZERO simplified agenda 21, the Convention on Biodiversity. The Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought and the Climate Change for dissemination to the public. Dissemination was through other meetings and gatherings. Posters and fliers focusing on sustainable development were produced and widely distributed nationally and regionally. The posters depict the sustainable development agenda and concerns of Zimbabwe's civil society. The posters were very popular as indicated by the overwhelming response from the public. A banner was also produced to showcase the concept of SD.

A national workshop whose participants were mainly grassroots people was held on 1 July 2002 where the sustainable development concept in general and the WSSD in particular were discussed in vernacular language so that the participants could easily understand and participate effectively in discussions. After the workshop, participants expressed a better appreciation of sustainable development. ZERO and Zimbabwe Women's Bureau (ZWB), another non-governmental organisation in Harare jointly organised the workshop.

Awareness raising to grassroots communities was organised through the Community Organisations Regional Network (CORN). Accordingly a regional meeting of CORN was held from 4-6 July 2002 in Durban South Africa. CBO representatives from, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe attended this meeting. The objective of the meeting was to consolidate the network's strategy and programmes and redefine sustainable development perspectives. The workshops had the following outputs:

- *Development of sound knowledge, on sustainable development issues in the region;*
- *Some understanding on the common issues on sustainable development and to develop a position for the network for presentation at WSSD summit; and*
- *A consolidated CORN regional network and formalised structure with ZERO being the secretariat.*

On 19 July 2002, ZERO organised a media briefing workshop meant to sensitise media personnel on the WSSD. This was considered as critical realising the important role the media plays in disseminating information to the public. The workshop was well attended with media personnel coming from public and private media houses.

3.5 Advocacy and Lobby

Training of selected network members was conducted though direct technical support from Ms Zimbabwe. This training was meant to equip network members with lobby skills given the anticipated lobbying that would be involved in the lead-time to WSSD.

Advocacy and lobbying activities were aimed mainly at policy makers in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and its partners so that they could consider and take on board civil society positions and policy proposals on promoting sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

On 17 September 2002 ZERO organised a half-day meeting which is one in a series which ZERO intends to organise as part of post-Summit project activities. Thirty participants from civil society organizations attended the meeting. The main objective of this meeting was to bring civil society together in order to reflect on experiences meant for Zimbabwe, project what we can undertake, support which can be generated, lessons learnt, opportunities and threats brought by the

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to the Zimbabwean society. The meeting also deliberated on the possible strategies, which civil society can use to engage government in sustainable development.

Regardless of the hive of lobby and advocacy activities during preparation to WSSD, there is still a need to undertake more advocacy and lobbying activities in the aftermath of WSSD. This is particularly important as there is need to ensure that what was agreed on at the Summit is actually implemented. A major criticism with international forums is that after the conferences no follow-up is done and there is only a rejuvenation when there is a review about to take place, e.g. "Rio+10". Through advocacy and lobbying, pressure needs to be maintained on policy makers so that they do not "rest on their laurels".

The acceptance of ZERO as the focal point for Zimbabwe is a recognition of the organisation's capacity to undertake advocacy and lobbying activities on behalf of civil society in the country. Partnerships have also been created nationally and regionally with other like-minded institutions including donors. Other donors besides MS funded the attendance by the national co-ordinator at the fourth Preparatory Committee meeting of the WSSD held in Bali, Indonesia (27 May to 7 June 2002) and also the WSSD itself (24 August to 6 September 2002).

4.0 WHAT WERE YOUR ACHIEVEMENT AND FAILURES IN PARTICIPATING AT WSSD

A ZERO representative could only be accredited to the official event on the fourth day when the summit had already begun and hence only joined the lobby work much later. However the Civil Society paper was disseminated to all the official delegated from Zimbabwe with a plea to accept the Civil society sentiments

There was little achievements at the summit due to the following reasons:

- Confusion on the registration process which saw most NGO only registering for Global Peoples Forum and not the official segment at Sandton
- The high registration fees and costs of attending the summit limited the number of network members that could attend
- The lack of access to Sandton during the early days of the Summit caused disarray in the network members and it was difficult to reconvene
- The public transportation system the different placement of NGOs in terms of accommodation made collaboration and lobby difficult by NGO made their lobby work very difficult
- Another weakness was that although there was a common regional position drafted by civil society in the SADC region, not all SADC countries participated in the drafting of this position. A common regional position drafted by all SADC countries would have made advocacy and lobbying work at the WSSD easier.

5.0 WHAT WERE THE LESSONS LEARNT AND EXPERIENCE GAINED IN WSSD PROCESS?

1. To effectively and meaningfully participate in discussions, participants need to be well-versed with issues under discussion. Thorough research of background information is therefore of utmost importance;
2. The Summit reinforced the national co-ordinator's view that it is necessary to involve all stakeholders even those from grassroots level when preparing for conferences where the views and opinion of all stakeholders are required. However, this is not always possible if there are budgetary constraints;

3. The three pillars of sustainable development, namely environment, social and economic development should all be considered at par i.e. no sector should be dominant over another as sustainable development requires a holistic approach;
4. It is important to have an advocacy and lobbying strategy well in advance of major conferences; and
5. There is need to allocate specific tasks to each member of the delegation. This is important since a number of important meetings take place at the same time and it is not possible for one person to attend simultaneous meetings.

6.0 WHAT WSSD OUTCOMES ARE YOU PURSUING OR PLAN TO PURSUE?

A brainstorming session of expert was organised to determine the priority areas for Civil Society. The following are the actions that have been identified

♦ Convening of a National Civil Society Feedback and Action Planning Workshop-in May 2003
♦ Forming a Policy Think Tank group to advance SD
♦ Forming a Civil Society Institutional Framework for implementing the Civil society Plan of Action on SD
♦ Publishing the publication on SD in Zimbabwe's Environmental Outlook: Past, Present, and future
♦ Organising dialogue session with government using the consolidated publication(work in progress)
♦ Organising community dialogues and action planning workshops at Provincial level.

Questions and Discussion:

ZERO does include industry and business – why? Isn't that a source of tension? And aren't you snubbed by some NGOs because of this?

The economic sector is important, there was no tension. Anyway, they came to the first few meetings and then stopped attending.

Which of the three pillars was overemphasized at WSSD?

Economic issues like globalization and trade were in the limelight; environment was underexposed.

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Appendix VIII

Subregional Report (Annie Chimphango EMG)

Preamble:
Networking is one of the current buzzwords in many sectors. It reflects some kind of relationship that exists among the network partners. There is always a reason for networking and that defines the different practices of networking. Networking, simple as it may sound, has some formidable challenges. The following gives some of the challenges and lessons learnt through coordinating a Danish 92 Group Rio +10 project in Southern Africa. The main emphasis of this project was to build and strengthen civil society networks in developing countries in order to increase their capacity to influence decision-making and policy formulation systems on issues of sustainable development. The project centered on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

Lessons:
a)   ***The importance of defining grounds for Networking***: There are various networks that exist in the region. However, their performance and sustainability depends on the grounds laid for their existence. Networking should have an agenda otherwise there will be no deliverables. More importantly mode and basis of networking should be clearly defined. Using the case of the Danish 92 Group Rio +10 Project, the networking was based on

   i.   **WSSD process**: The WSSD was so broad and complex. Our performance in this process was very dismal because we lacked focus. We participated in the WSSD without any clear agenda to achieve. This was compounded with our different levels of understanding of sustainable development issues and our lack of capacity to engage at international level. Although a substantial number of civil society delegates from Southern Africa participated in the WSSD, their presence was not felt.

   ii.   **Common Donor:** The networking partners under the Danish 92 group project are networking because they have a common donor which in my opinion is not a good enough reason for networking and does not give the networks any sustainability.

   iii.   **Internet technology:** The Internet technology is still a new technology for many in southern Africa. There capacity and financial resources to sustain the technology are not adequate. Unfortunately, the project made an assumption that Internet will facilitate discussion, debates, and exchange of information and experiences, at national, regional and international levels, which never happened to the expected levels.

b)   ***The importance of building strategic alliances and strong intelligence system***: I have always wondered why Green Peace is such an influential network. I learnt that they have strategic alliances, which make it easier for them to mobilise support when it is needed. In addition, they have an advanced intelligence system, which keeps them informed of the issues well in advance as a result there are able to make informed lobbying, advocacy or campaigns. At the WSSD, the Danish 92 project partners had a privilege of having some informants within the official process. This enabled us to get the proceedings of the negotiations well in advance and produce statements in response to the different positions of the issues under negotiation. However, as Southern African civil society, issues were being discussed behind our backs because we do not have such a thing as strategic alliance or intelligence system. A point of reference could be Nepad which found its way in the WSSD without our position /consent.

c) ***Redefinition of Donor/Recipient Relationship****:* The support for our networking came with some technical backup from the donors. The donors did not just dump the funds and wait for financial reports. They have been quite involved in the process, which made it easier to report on the performance of the project. At each and every step both parties were very aware of the things that are working and not working. This forms the basis for shifting our relationship from donor/ recipient to partners in sustainable development. Unfortunately our partnership did not produce the results to the expected levels because the WSSD process was a rush process in many respects, so as you are trying to rectify something, the process is advancing at a faster rate. We found ourselves always behind the schedules.

d) ***Disparities in understanding sustainable development****:* The networking has revealed huge disparities among the network partners in terms of understanding sustainable development issues. There is a big dividing line between the green and brown issues. Depending on which camp you are in, determines your definition for sustainable development. As a result we end up having limited debates and discussions on the subject and sometimes we have contradicting messages for our advocacy.

e) ***Strategic lobbying and advocacy:*** International events like the WSSD are so bureaucratic. Participation can prove to be the most daunting and frustrating exercise. More often you find the civil society are not given enough space to make a contribution. Much of their contribution or influence would therefore come through strategic lobbying, campaign and advocacy. Targeting, government officials and other influential people in decision making is vital in these circumstances.

Challenges and Weaknesses:

a) ***Lack of capacity to engage at international level:*** There is always a rush for the civil society in the region to engage at international level when we do not have capacity and sometimes interest to engage at local level. This is a big weakness because if we are to make any influence we should start engaging with our governments.

b) ***Lack of local analysis of the issues:*** One of the reasons for lack of capacity to engage at local level may be because of lack of local analysis of the issue. We rely so much on analysis from our northern partners, which in some cases does not reflect our perspectives.

c) ***Uncoordinated and competing civil society networks:*** The civil society in the region is suffering from a leadership vacuum. During the summit a SADC core group was established which was hoped to provide the expected leadership leading towards to the WSSD and beyond. Unfortunately this did not happen. There are many factors attributing to this effect, which are beyond this discussion. The lack of coordination has resulted in a lot of duplication of resources and created unnecessary competition over *resources*, which keep on diminishing.

d) ***Lack of capacity for lobbying and advocacy:*** lack of skills and expertise compounded with lack of local analysis compromises our ability to lobby. For instance, it took 10 years for most of the network partners to consider assessing the status of implementation of agenda 21. For some they did not even know what an animal was Agenda 21.

e) ***Technological, financial, time, and human resource constraints:*** Basing networking on Internet is quite challenging because of the special expertise and skills needed and also the additional financial requirements to pay for the services, which are very expensive. As a compromise, substandard manpower is utilised just to get the networking going. In case of the Danish 92 group project in southern Africa, part time staffs, which have other full time jobs, coordinate the networking. This creates a lot of problems in getting feedback. I am the only full time person which means the 100 % networking that I do at subregional level translates into only 10 or 20 % at national level hence the forward and backward linkages are not effective and do not balance. It is quite difficult to know the status of the project unless I make a phone call (despite it is also hard to get hold of people) or I make physical visits to the sites (this is also limited due to financial constraints).

f)   ***Lack of concrete basis for networking and lack of legitimacy and mandate:*** the lack of focus, and agenda for networking is one of the biggest weaknesses that we have. The networks seem to be operating in a vacuum with very loose linkages with what is happening in the region as a result there is lack of legitimacy both at national and regional level. There are always questions around representation, inclusions and exclusions and where to get mandate for operation. Much of the failure to influence decision or policy processes is because of lack of recognition by our governments. Our campaigns are sometimes considered as some noise coming from a bunch of disorganised groups.

Recommendations:
a)   ***We need to define grounds for our networking /working together:*** Should we work together because a common interest on an issue or should we network because we have a common donor. These are some of the critical questions that we need to ask ourselves. Whatever basis we put for our networking will determine the levels of our energies put into the networking. We also need to identify different roles to be played by the partners. It is important that the roles are complementary and not competing.
b)   ***We should consider playing a leadership role, which is missing in the Sub region:*** The Vacuum in the leadership of the civil society in the region gives as an opportunity to play a leadership role. However, this can be possible if we make a critical assessment of our capacity to take up such a challenging role. If we are not able to take up such a role we should look at alternative ways of filling up the gap.
c)   ***Identifying capacity building needs:*** It is time to be honest with ourselves. Our SWOT analysis reveals our weaknesses and challenges in communication, lobbying and advocacy, fundraising and networking. This should be our starting point to improve our performance. Already the workshop has a lobbying and advocacy training component in response to that particular need.

Localisation of sustainable development issues: Sustainable development is surrounded with a lot of myths, which have come about because we have lacked definition of sustainable development in our local context. Localisation of the issue requires local assessments and analysis and interpretation in the local context. This will deepen our understanding of the issues and might be one way in bridging the gap in the understanding of the concept of sustainable development. This may not be achieved if we continue relying on foreign analyses and interpretations, which give foreign perspectives rather than local perspective resulting in ineffective intervention measures.

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Appendix IX

Summaries of Presentations from some Key Networks in Southern Africa

a)   CISANET: Aggrey Mfune (Malawi)

<u>Introduction to CISANET</u>
- Founded in November 2001 – as a major of two initiatives
  a) NGO Food Security Network – technical food security information sharing
  b) CS Budget Watch – advocacy on Government budget management, similar to IDASA activities in South Africa
- CISANET broadened objectives to include:
  Advocacy, Research, Monitoring, Networking & Coordination (in liaison with FAO/MASIP), and Information management (collection & dissemination)

<u>What is CISANET?</u>
- Who: is a group of SCOs in agriculture sector
  Farmer organizations, NGOs (international & local), Private sector organizations, Interested individuals,
- Doing What: promoting sustainable livelihoods for rural poor
- How: by influencing policy, practice and activities of Government, donors and SC through advocacy, networking, monitoring & research
- Founded under central theme of volunteerism

<u>CISANET Structure</u>
- Secretatiat – manned by Coordinator &AA, Steering Committee – elected at General Assembly in 2001, from 7 local & international organizations, and individuals – 'broad based'
- Further development initiatives in the structure (23rd January workshop recommendations
  - 3 regional desks (coordination-wise)
  - Information specialist to be recruited
  - Development of thematic groups – grouping organizations according to technical competencies
  - Development of district-level coordination mechanism

<u>Food Crisis of Malawi</u>
Key underlying causes of famine
- Low soil fertility and low use of chemical fertilizers
- HIV/AIDS effects on farm labour dynamics
- Magnitude of food gap overestimated (crop production estimate blotted)
- SGR sold off completely – no food for relief
- Transport bottlenecks for food imports – 'delays'
- High food prices by private traders (buying food from SGR)
- IMF influence to sell part of SGR/Govt. mistake in selling all SGR food
- Donor Delay to support food imports / aid due to governance issues on SGR mismanagement
- Low purchasing power to buy food by communities – 'selling of assets'

<u>CISANET's Role in Crisis Management</u>

Linking CSOs with Joint Donor / CS / Govt Task Force

- Improvement of information systems
- Review of management of SGR
- Development of Food Security Policy
- Humanitarian response

What has been done so far by sub-committees

- Reviewed food related policy documents & suggested changes
- Authorizition for WFP & NGOs to be official relief aid distributors for both Govt & donor aid inflows
- On-going policy management meetings
- Joint effort for the first time in dealing with crisis by Govt / CS / donors – 'harmonization of efforts/synergies'

<u>CISANET & WSSD</u>

WSSD Failure in Participation

- Why CISANET failed to participate in WSSD
  - Poor notification on the Summit and its objectives
  - Busy schedules of most food security organizations in food crisis issues
  - Poor notification on part of Government on national position
  - Lack of resources to facilitate travel to Summit

<u>Lessons Learnt on WSSD Process</u>

- Lessons learnt though not participated
  - Better coordination in preparation for summits (those with information vs those without to find position)
  - Concentration: get focused to get maximum impact/benefit from the participation
  - Need to have awareness campaigns/information sharing on key workshop agreements
  - Constant monitoring and evaluation on agreements reached by governments at Summit, strong post-summit M&E and good follow-up mechanisms
  - Need to have grass-roots participation in the fora as a value-adding sentiment i.e. 'beneficiary perspective'

<u>WSSD Outcomes Pursued</u>

Key issues that have been and/or are being addressed:

- a) Participation in SC campaign against privatization on state-run grain marketing board – 'market access for small holder farmers'
- b) Involvement in policy issues – CS umbrella body in the fora
  - Food Security policy development
  - Improvement of national agriculture information systems
  - Part of the national Trade & Poverty Program (TPP), whose purpose it is to enhance capacity in appropriate Malawian institutions to formulate, negotiate and implement trade reform strategies that are inclusive and pro-poor. CISANET is in Steering Committee of TPP
- c) Participation in governance – CISANET is involved in PRSP budget monitoring on outputs from MoAI allocated budgets. Linking with National Parliament
- d) Addressing cross-cutting issues such as:
  - HIV/AIDS

- Biodiversity conservation / environment – soil & water conservation, wetlands management
- Gender
  - e) Promotion of farmer organizations & marketing
  - f) Strategies to address food security (crop & livestock)
  - g) Addressing issues on GMOs – participated in international GM workshop by Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)

<u>What will CISANET Gain from Workshop</u>
- Regional networking & information sharing
- Get a view of how networks have done their assessments (post WSSD evaluation)
- How they are following up with their governments & programs
- What were the actual WSSD agreements
- Learn how networks organized themselves to participate in WSSD (financing issues, mobilization etc)
- What plans other networks have for next Summit
- Engage in way forward agreement with partners for WSSD

<u>Questions and Discussion:</u>
Do you have a link with MASAF? (A social protection program)
> *MASAF is more of a government organization, they use public resources for their programs. We invite them but have so far not had success.*

What is the relationship between CISANET and CONGOMA (Umbrella organization for all NGOs in Malawi)
> *CISANET is one of the networks in CONGOMA.*

Food Security is very important, you have a good local network – do you expect to exchange your expertise with other African countries?
> *We focus on our immediate neighbours, the SADC area.*

****

b) LEAD SA – Mitulo Silengo, PhD (Zambia)

LEAD Director: Sosten Chiotha, PhD (*PowerPoint slide show):*

<u>What is LEAD?</u>

Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) established in 1991 is a global network of people and organizations committed to sustainable development.

<u>The LEAD Family</u>

LEAD is represented by National and Regional offices in 14 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Zambia, UK and USA.

The coordinating office LEAD International is based at Imperial College of Science and Medicine in London.

<u>LEAD Activities</u>
- The LEAD 18-month training program on leadership and sustainable development
- A suite of leadership skills: team-building, system thinking, negotiation and conflict resolution, cross-cultural communication, among others

<u>LEAD Events at Summit</u>
- Participation at the Prepcom meetings in New York and Bali
- Organized WSSD side events:
  - Panel Discussions:

- Working the corridors: making the UN System work for you
- Leadership for a changing world
- Bridging science with local concerns
- A one-day LEAD training course for delegates: 'System Thinking and Sustainable Development'
- LEAD International launched 8 CD-ROM Learning Resources
- LEAD China launched a book written by LEAD China Fellows: 'Practice of Sustainable Development in China
- LEAD India launched a book: 'Rio, Johannesburg and Beyond: India's Progress in Sustainable Development'

Objectives

- To harness the 'critical mass' created by LEAD to have an input in WSSD
- To raise visibility of LEAD and its contribution to sustainable development among the Summit's delegates

Achievements

- LEAD's presence at the Summit through members in so many diverse groups – mirrored its complex multi-sectoral nature
- Showcasing LEAD activities
- Result: exchanges / networks / partnerships
- Requests for LEAD type training

Lessons Learnt

- The Summit provided great optimism that transition to sustainable development had finally begun
- In reality very little was accomplished to implement proposed plans on a global scale
- The inability to come up with solutions to solve practical human-caused problems

WSSD Outcomes

- A portfolio of joint research activities with LEAD Fellows and Imperial College on priority themes that emerged at the Johannesburg Summit

Contact Details: www.lead.org, http://sa.lead.org, e-mail rpd@lead.com.zm

Director: Sosten Chiotha, PhD

Questions and Discussion:

Please talk about the people-side of your organization

LEAD is a network of professionals in their own fields. Membership is open to individuals and organizations who have gone through the program. We have produced a critical mass of intellectuals. Annie is one of the beneficiaries of our program.

Resource mobilization, both financial and intellectual, is a constant concern. Another challenge is how to get new partnerships that are practical and beneficial to communities.

How does one access your training?

Our training programs are of varying length, they range from three days, one week up to 18 months (modules spread over this period, not on-going). We also have e-mail conferences and have brought out training CD-ROMs. Visit our website for details.

Two delegates asked when and how LEAD will make a practical difference on the ground, how it will jump the gap between training and application.

LEAD has been funded by the Rockefeller Foundation for 11 years. This funding is now coming to an end and it is our great concern to do something practical with our 1500 trainees, something that will be useful to communities.

c)   GENTA: Mohao Pheko (South Africa)

"I am very glad that EMG has organized this workshop. Your network needs to talk about Trade and include Trade globally and regionally.

GENTA is a world-wide network that deals with issues of Trade from a gender perspective.

We have four program areas:

- Economic literacy: we are engaged in de-mystifying the technical language
- Research, agriculture and intellectual property rights (involved with locally produced AIDS drugs)
- Policy dialog: bringing together policy makers and Civil Society
- Advocacy: various campaigns in the country and we also run part of a global campaign

The WSSD process is very critical and of great relevance to the work of Civil Societies. Reflect on what happened: the central agenda was taken over by the WTO; it was taken over by the trade agenda to further pry open African markets. As a result of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) 1994, water, electricity, postal services, waste management, railways etc … every basic service is now tradeable at the negotiation table. GATS is not presented for what it is – it is privatization by stealth. We can see it already in the water sector. Water has been termed 'blue gold', it means big profit for companies. Our constitution states that people have a right to water, we expect the State to provide it. We are told that if the water sector gets privatized water will be delivered more efficiently and professionally – very nice words. But what it means is that people have to pay and cannot afford that basic commodity anymore. People are stripped of their human rights. The public services that generations have worked to build are being taken over by private companies for their profit. The buzzword is de-regulation: when someone can't pay, there is no negotiation to help, there is no-one to listen. The fact is that the market has more right over public services than the people.

Big problems can be seen already elsewhere, where this process is further along. The sovereignty of the State to provide for people is taken away. WTO is not concerned for the welfare of people, they are after profit. The State moves away from providing – it can be seen in the school system. Years ago there were no school fees. Now companies are moving in, for instance Microsoft might give computers to a school, and slowly public schools are turning into private schools with companies getting a cut from the fees. It can be seen in USA, UK and Mauritius where private schools are being taken over by corporates.

Local government is the biggest concern: it should provide services but has become toothless; everything is decided on national government level. Their powers are taken away through GATS. Government is seeing itself as a regulator rather than a provider

We believe that basic services are Rights – what are elections about? We are losing control. It is time to reclaim public service for public good. It is not a commodity!

In Uganda Italian companies have acquired rights to large portions of the lake, the traditional local fishermen have to get permission from them to fish in their own lake!

We need to find a way to at least limit the power of the WTO, to force them to consider our human rights. We need to do more impact studies. The consequences of the new situation are far-reaching. The economic and trade policies impact on home life. One study has shown that when gold miners lose their jobs it leads to an increase in domestic violence. Wherever water gets cut off there is an immediate rise in cholera."

Questions and Discussion:

Please comment on the impact of WSSD on human rights.

Recently, on a visit to KwaZulu/Natal, I saw the trickler system: a blocker in the water pipe that allows only a trickle to come out of the tap. It is a device for reducing people's water usage.

War against GATS – how do you want to do that?

Major multi-national corporates are very interested in our public services. People are invited to sales talk without making it clear that there'll be user fees. We need to de-mystify the GATS campaign. We need to investigate our governments re collusion – there's got to be a kick-back for them. We demand transparency. Without information we are powerless.

What is the composition of the WTO and the position of African governments?

In the 1940's it was GAT, General Agreement on Trade. In the 1990's the WTO was established. GAT is not a binding organization, but WTO is contractual and got ratified in parliament by 144 member states. Japan, USA, Canada and the EU (18 countries) hold the power. They are called the Quads.

The IMF and the World Bank are working together. They soften our countries with loans. Many African countries do not see the threat. The WTO works with all means at their disposal. During a group discussion African delegates might be called out to a private meeting one by one and pressurized to comply. In one case, the US president phoned the president of a certain delegate's country and complained about his non-compliance. That delegate got dismissed and replaced.

Africa has limited representation. At a big event like Seattle there were only 200 African delegates out of which some were corporates. There are many events going on at the same time and too few delegates to cope. Also, Africa doesn't speak with One voice.

We have the UN who acknowledges human rights and the WTO on the other hand. There are countries who belong to both – how do they reconcile? I see a major conflict between the two. Finally, what can we do about the situation? In Germany American products are boycotted.

Yes, the UN acknowledges the Bill of Rights.

The final documents of WSSD come out of a collusion between governments and the private sector. Hope and expectations are in moneyed organizations. Civil Society has no money. Our only power is information / facts. Seattle was a war – the might of Civil Society! We'll do the same in Mexico. It's about networking, about having passion

What is the scope of GENTA in Africa?

The geographic scope is limited. Africa is divided into three:

-	*Southern Africa*	*Harare*
-	*East Africa*	*Tanzania*
-	*West Africa*	*Senegal*
		Ghana (English speaking)

We are a resource organization, we do capacity building.

d)   WSSD Secretariat: Soli Madikane: South Africa

"The WSSD Secretariat was started in 2001. I will speak about my personal experience. My role was to coordinate the international process. I linked up and attended debates all over, I talked about the arrangements, venues etc, a jack of all trades. It was a heavy job, difficult but interesting.

The concept we designed was the best concept. Each country is different, has a different situation and culture. To host WSSD was an African dream, not only a South African dream. The question was: do we have enough time for all the consultations? Consultations were also clouded by issues of legitimacy and money.

Our politics aren't any different to international politics. On the international level there is of course the struggle between North and South, but there are also personal struggles.

Our concept was a unique concept, it was to meet various expectations and set a new trend. We needed to organize, open space, get funds. 28 of the 30 commissions were discussed at WSSD, we achieved 80% of all we wanted to achieve.

Civil Society by definition is different from Government. We were too open, we didn't think of mandates and legitimacy. We thought everyone was of One mind. There were leadership dynamics – it is the survival of the fittest.

We woke up too late. At the first Prepcom in April 2001 we realized: this is huge! We had 18 months until the Summit and within that time we achieved miracles.

We expected Civil Society to use Nasrec as a platform and then make an impact on Sandton. Sandton was difficult to access but it isn't necessary to sit in Sandton; we sold Nasrec as a venue at Prepcom, we knew how it would be in Sandton.

The process really started in New York and Bali – WSSD was the final ceremonial event.

At the next Summit we should all be together, but there are practical problems to accommodate so many people in one place. We need to find a way to unify Civil Society positions.

During the two years preceding WSSD, we spent 90% of our time on organizational and structural issues, whilst in a way the Summit was going on already. We had to persist, understand everybody. We needed to believe WSSD *would* happen in South Africa even though we didn't know it yet.

The Secretariat wanted to test new ways of organizing. It required guts, a model for anyone in the world. I organized the International Steering Group.

Donors weren't interested in Civil Society, they have their own agenda.

To sum up:
- We need linkages, networks, alliances; funding; need to develop common positions, solidarity
- Best practices and partnerships – do we have these amongst ourselves? We must learn about others
- Common objectives, perspectives – need to demonstrate these for implementation
- Policy intervention at all levels: donors will respond to that
- Form working relationships with the North
- Play a role in local A21: "action happens locally"

Questions and Discussion:

How did Nasrec make an impact on Sandton? There was no access for many NGOs; many people hadn't been to New York or Bali – there was frustration in Nasrec.

We facilitated informal strategic intervention meetings, some people from Sandton attended these meetings because they wanted to understand the issues of Civil Society. The programs in the two venues were not coordinated. This enabled some government negotiators to present to the North what they had heard in Nasrec the day before. There was a certain dialog, a certain feed-back.

We failed in one thing: 30 commissions was too much, there should have been five! There were 56 parallel meetings per day, there was not enough open space for discussion.

In your presentation you dwelt on the past. How do you see your role in the future?

The Secretariat needs to develop a new face. Is there a need for such a structure? Yes! We have built many bridges and we are now going into the implementation phase. The bullet points listed above have to be carried forward. We need to concentrate on issues now.

The Secretariat is a Section 21 company. To close it down requires a complicated and lengthy process.

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Overview and Discussion of WSSD Outcomes: Jessica Wilson (EMG, South Africa)
(This was a PowerPoint slide presentation).

<u>What Came Out of WSSD?</u>
Jessica referred everyone to the book <u>The World Comes to One Country</u> by Victor Munnik and Jessica Wilson, which had been distributed yesterday morning.

<u>Post-Rio Context</u>
- Rapid globalization exacerbates ecological / economic crisis
- WTO threatens global democracy and sustainable development
- Growth of international Civil Society / Social Justice Movement
- Battle between sustainable development and corporate-led globalization (WSSD is a snapshot)
"The World Trade Organization is outside the 'more' democratic UN."

<u>Intentions of the WSSD</u>
- Agree on action plan to implement A21 and Millennium Declaration Goals (with targets, timeframes, resource commitments, institutions)
- Continue the road from Stockholm and Rio (or Monterrey and Doha, avoiding Seattle?)
- Re-commit to sustainable development (or re-define?)
- Demonstrate 'best practice' sustainable development projects (and shift to partnerships)
"The South African government was very scared to have 'another Seattle' and therefore took steps to avoid such a situation at all costs."

<u>Civil Society Outcomes</u>
- Raised awareness and interest in sustainable development; brought together diverse CSOs (WSSD echo)
- Self-reflection of civil society
  - how are we constructed; represent issues; internal relations & hierarchy; funded vs volunteers; engage or not, etc
- Inside (Sandton)
  - Mainly North; limited impact; defensive victories
- Outside (Nasrec, Shareworld, Shaft 17 etc)
  - GPF: almost 30 commissions, 'action' plan' corporate accountability; economic justice; summit stimela; demonstrations; fishers forum; bio-piracy; marches etc
- South African experience is instructive and reflects broader international tendencies & dynamics

<u>Agenda 21</u>
- Part 1: social and economic dimensions
  - tackling poverty: embed MDGs, sanitation target, poverty eradication fund
  - don't address production & consumption patterns, economic growth
- Part 2: conservation and management of resources for development
  - recognise MEAs
  - re-affirm precautionary principle (but don't link to trade)
  - new elements on chemicals, biodiversity, marine ecosystems, fish stocks, desertification
- Part 3: participation and information

- insiders determined by complex array of factors (access to money, info, knowledge; capacity & priority; political space at national level; belief in effectiveness)
        - Africa's presence weak
        - challenging demonstrations unw elcome
    - Part 4: means of implementation
        - trade, finance, institutions, partnerships (GREAT BATTLES!!)
    "There were no agreements on implementation because of economic considerations."

Key Battles Reflect A21 Fault Lines
- WTO vs UN (trade vs sustainable develo pment)
    - trade, environment, development relations
    - multilateral trade agreements vs MEAs
      multi-lateral trade agreements don't allow people to be informed whether GMO or not. The WTO decides.
    - markets open, Northern subsidies remain
- Corporate accountability
    - USA tries to weaken already weak language
- Energy: renewables and access
- Participatory global democracy
    - Common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) retained but no commitments
    - balancing governments & Civil Society, N&S
- Finance
    - shift from ODA to FDI and trade
    - illegal and illegitimate debt not cancelled
    - no acknowledgement of ecological debt

Africa and Nepad
- Chapter 8 of JPOI addresses sustainable development for Africa
- Nepad is recognized despite its unsustainable nature, e.g. mining *para 56(g), energy para 56(j) (i)*
- CBDR ignored, e.g. climate change *para 56(k)*

Outcomes
- JPOI, political declaration and partnerships
    - Agenda 21 (4 sections)
    - Key battles reflect Agenda 21's fault lines
    - Africa & Nepad
- Shape, dynamic and effectiveness of Civil Society

"Inside Sandton were mostly Northern NGOs who were defensive. Outside were the Southern NGOs: lots of awareness of sustainable development was created, there were in-depth discussions; there was the Stimela Sustainable Development Awareness Train that ran from the Eastern Cape to Johannesburg.

The fact that WSSD took place in South Africa is very important."

Challenges for SADC Civil Society
- Halt and reverse corporate globalization
    - challenge WTO, FTAs; document and broadcast local experiences of abuse; demand corporate accountability
- Strengthen and promote alternatives
    - local economic development; equity, sufficiency, justice, democracy
- Build vibrant Civil Society as key power to confront USA-TNC-military power

- forum or movement?, internal relations (cf WSF)
- Debate, challenge, develop alternatives to Nepad

"How much is enough? We must learn not to over-consume like the USA.
We must move from an anti-Nepad stance to a more mellow stance."

Questions and Discussion:
Was an audit done on the social and economic fallout?
> *I am not aware of any studies having been done, but JOWSCO are doing that.*

How do the WSSD outcomes impact on other conventions, especially Human Rights and socio-economic conventions – is there an analysis?
> *I don't know.*

Before Rio 92 Civil Society knew exactly what they wanted from governments – sustainable development. But are we still as clear on exactly what we want?
> *Development and environment are not linked until there is a change in consumption. There's got to be a sharing of power and resources. The new demand is to reverse globalization.*

How should Civil Society relate to NEPAD?
> *We must read it and understand it. It is a scary document and Civil Society has been silent on it. At the AU parallel meeting NEPAD should be discussed and different viewpoints presented.*

What is your assessment of the Millennium Development Goals for this region?
The Millennium Development Goals are great as rallying points. However, these goals will be reached mostly through the private sector and that is problematic, e.g. water supplied by a private company – it becomes unaffordable to the poor. The question is: what is the motif? To help the poor or to make money?

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Appendix XI

Possibility Of Phase II : Misha Wolsgaard-Iversen (MS-Danish 92, Denmark)

Guidelines for the formulation of a second stage
- Formulation process and basic rules of the game (from Buenos Aires)

1) Against the background of the vision, the mission's conclusions and the objectives set out in Buenos Aires, the Danish 92 Group will seek support for the proposal within the three Danish organisations involved, and ensure that it coincides with the objectives set out by civil-society groups in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

2) Each national platform will discuss the ideas from the regional workshop in order to uncover the degree of agreement, possible amendments, concrete ideas, or other proposals.

3) Against the background of the objectives laid down in the regional workshop, the regional and subregional focal points will propose a project profile linked to the follow-up to international commitments (the Millennium Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation will be the connecting thread). It must be a proposal consisting of advocacy, analytic work and position papers, mobilisation, dissemination and media work, campaigning, lobbying etc.

4) The proposals should cover three years starting in January 2004.

5) The proposals should be agreed and approved by the network/platform, to whose work it must refer. Under no circumstances should the author be a single organisation, and it must encompass the work of the national/subregional platform instead of the work of the focal point organization. It should suggest an effort aimed at widening the national platform, in particular through the participation of existing networks, seeking mechanisms of joint decision-making (for example by means of a "coordinating committee" or similar entities). Moreover, the national focal point is to be elected by (and accountable to) the national platform.

6) The national platform/networks should submit, no later than **19 May 2003**, a preliminary proposal/outline to the nearest Ibis/MS field office (WWF in South East Asia), to the other focal points in the region and to the Network Secretariat in Copenhagen. This will be followed by dialogue on the proposal for further improvements.

7) In the follow-up to the Johannesburg Summit, the proposal should clearly encompass the linkages between the national, subregional and international level, including how to collaborate with other actors in the subregion. A second phase cannot only be limited to the national level.

8) In parallel with the formulation efforts in individual countries, work will go ahead to draw up a regional/subregional proposal with all countries platforms involved. Attempts will be made to present a preliminary proposal/outline to this effect by **10 June 2003** that count on the support from all involved national platforms/subregional networks. A dialogue will take place on the proposal presented in order to enable the platform to improve its project.

9) The Secretariat in Copenhagen will present, no later than **30 June 2003**, an Overall Project Document (draft), which will be submitted to wide consultations among all national platforms, regional networks and the offices of Ibis, MS and WWF. Meetings will be held in the various countries to discuss this overall proposal (with the participation of Danish 92 Group field offices). The comments from these events will subsequently be sent to the Copenhagen Secretariat in writing by **18 August 03.**

10) The Secretariat in Copenhagen, Ibis, MS and WWF will finalise the Project Document not later than **5 September 2003**. It will be submitted to Danida and other donor agencies.

11) In parallel, the national and subregional focal points/platforms are expected to present their project proposals to embassies, international NGOs and others for possible co-financing.

12) In the period September to November 2003, each focal point/platform will continue improving their specific national or subregional project proposal (including detailed Project Implementation Plan). At the end, the specific project proposals will need the approval by the offices of Ibis, MS and WWF as well as the Network Secretariat in Copenhagen (as annex to the 2nd phase contract).

13) Hopefully...... approval by Danida and other donor agencies.

14) The project is expected to start up in approx. **January 2004.**

Discussed at the March workshop in Buenos Aires

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Appendix XII

Visualising Exercise (Fred Kalibwani: PELUM)

Image 1

The Mental Fight

We must not think ourselves victims, disadvantaged and held back – because of race, colour, creed, education, class, gender, religion, height or age.

The world is not made of labels. The world, from now on, will be made through the mind. Through great dreaming, great loving and mastery application. Those who transcend their apparent limitations are greater than those who apparently have little to transcend.

Our handicaps can be the seed of our glories. We should not deny them. We should embrace them – embrace our marginalization, our invisibility, our powerlessness. Embrace our handicaps and use them and go beyond them, for they could well be the key to some of the most powerful energies that we have been given.

Accept no limitations to our human potential. We have the power of solar systems in our minds. Our rage is powerful. Our love is mighty. Our desire to survive is awesome.

Our quest for freedom is noble and great. And just as astonishing is the knowledge that we are more or less the makers of the future.

We create what time will frame. And a beautiful dream, shaped and realized by a beautiful mind, is one of the greatest gifts we can make to our fellow beings.

(From Ben Okri's book 'The Mental Fight')

Image 2

A new global deal: A livelihood centered Approach – reinforcement of rights and opportunities

Despite all the technological advancement and progress we enjoy today – our world is still a world of difference. A small portion of mankind is enjoying unprecedented prosperity while the majority of the world is suffering unprecedented poverty and misery. It is this difference that poses the greatest challenge to sustainable development.

How can we shape development so that we too get to sit on the banqueting table? What perception of development will ensure sustainable livelihoods and communities? What development model will reverse the exclusion of the marginalized majority? How does this marginalized majority view the world? Is poverty the lack of money or the lack of power? How can we turn 'underdevelopment' into a blessing?

There is need for a 'new global deal' – a deal that seeks to forge a pact between the 'stronger and the weaker' for a common and more secure future. This implies a major restructuring of production and consumption patterns for the North and a change in the inequality of power within and between countries of the South. This, also, implies seeing the world not only from the viewpoint of the 'mighty and strong' – but also from the viewpoint of the 'feeble and weak'. Both the 'strong' and the 'weak' have a right to be.

There is need to re-think the conventional distinctions between the North and South – the real global divide runs through each society – between the 'rich and the poor'. The North – South divide, instead of separating nations, cuts through each society, albeit in different configurations. It separates the rich consumer class on the one side from the poor majority on the other.

In all our countries an invisible border separates the fast from the slow, the connected from the unconnected, the rich from the poor. There is a rich North as there is a rich South. It is, therefore, clear that the struggle for poverty reduction will not be decided in controversies between Southern and Northern governments – but in conflicts between the marginalized majority and the rich middle class – which includes our domestic governments, corporations and multi-lateral institutions.

Any attempt to eliminate poverty must, therefore, be one that looks at the poor themselves and recognizes them as actors who shape their lives even under conditions of hardship and destitution. In this view, poverty derives from a deficit of power rather than a lack of money. Far from being 'needy persons' awaiting provisions, the poor must be seen as citizens who are constrained by lack of rights, entitlements and political leverage. Any attempt, therefore, to mitigate poverty will have to be centered on a reinforcement of rights and opportunities – a livelihood centered approach. This is particularly true for women and smallholder farmers who are often legally marginalized.

We need to re-think the current western industrial style development model – where the 'winner takes it all' – including imagination. In this model 'dignity' has been identified with becoming 'modern', 'richness with materialism' and 'international equity' has been conceived as 'catching up/ with the 'developed countries'. The times of 'copycat' development are over – not because emulation of the North has not produced results – but because the results have left out the majority. There is no escape from the conclusion that the world's growing population cannot attain a Western standard of living by following conventional paths to development.

Probably, now as never before, there is an opportunity to transform 'underdevelopment' into a blessing. We can skip the resource-intensive styles of production and consumption so dear to the industrial world. We can choose a path that is both pro-environment and pro-poor. The small farmers' convergence was, indeed, the opportunity.

Image 3

Why Change and Why Now?

Firstly, the existing inequity in the world is simply indefensible. No civilized community should be willing to tolerate the current extremes of prosperity and poverty that have been generated by the current global and trade systems. And none of us should be willing to accept the abuse of power, injustice and indifference to suffering that sustains these systems.

Secondly, what is happening today is simply unsustainable. Large parts of the developing world are becoming enclaves of despair – increasingly marginalized and cut off from the rising global wealth. Shared prosperity cannot be built on such a foundation. Like the economic forces that drive globalization, the anger, the despair and the social tensions that accompany these vast inequalities in wealth and opportunity, will respect no borders. The instability they generate threatens us all. In today's globalized world, our lives are more inextricably linked than ever before – and so is our prosperity. As a global community we will either sink or swim together. No one and no country, however strong or wealthy, is an island.

Thirdly, change is possible. The current system of inequity is not a 'force of nature'. It is a system managed by rules and institutions that reflect political choices. These choices can prioritize the interests of the weak and vulnerable, or they can prioritize the interests of the wealthy and powerful. The rules of the game reflect the power of vested interests. Concerted public campaign and dialog can change this. Concerted public action can force the interests of the poor onto the national and international agendas and can achieve real gains for human development.

Ultimately there is a clear choice to be made. We can choose to allow unfair rules to continue to cause poverty and distress and face the consequences – or we can choose to change the rules. We can choose to allow globalization to continue working for a few, rather than the many – or we can forge a new model of 'inclusive globalization' based on shared values and principles of social justice. The choice is ours and the time to choose is now.

Appendix XIII

Lobbying and Advocacy Content for Training (Fred Kalibwani: (PELUM))
Why is there a need for this training? Lobbying and advocacy are often not properly budgeted and planned for, it happens at an ad hoc basis.

There was a discussions on the visualizing exercise as follows:

<u>Image 1 – The Mental Fight</u>

The central message is:

- embrace what is – race, colour, creed
- accept no limitations
- we create what Time will shape

The delegates picked up the following key-words:

confidence, will power, equality, dreaming dreams, power, overcoming adversity, free mind to do things, potential for making change, fighting spirit, love for yourself & compassion for others.

"There is something inside of us that no adversity can stop. This Image was used to bring 300 small farmers to WSSD. We almost failed but then decided not to give up. We created a farmer's caravan that traveled from Lusaka to Johannesburg, showing placards everywhere, creating awareness. The Zambian Minister of Agriculture launched our caravan and walked for a distance with us. We acquired a high profile and then the corporates wanted to put advertising on the bus!

Advocacy starts not with money".

<u>Image 2 – A New Global Deal</u>

Key words heard:

disparities, greediness, injustice, marginalization, equity, materialism, systematic poverty, unfairness, selfishness.

"You must have a philosophy that you believe in and know exactly what you want. The main philosophy in this image is: it is time to re-think the world as it currently is and get out of the rut. The fewest people at WSSD were Africans. An opportunity has passed us by, but the issues remain with us."

<u>Image 3 – Why Change and Why Now?</u>

Key words heard:

just do it, courage, dialog, solidarity, injustice, anger, unsustainable, enough is enough, choices, desperate, inclusive, globalization, immediacy, revolution, global localization.

"Even the UN is quite powerless, look at the war in Iraq – so: can *we*? Change *is* possible because the forces causing inequality <u>are not forces of nature</u>. This is a key message in this document.

The people in the US/UK are not more clever than us, but they are better than us because they are thinking ahead! They are thinking faster, spot windows of opportunity and go for it."

At WSSD Fred managed to address the UN on behalf of the small farmers. He was at the UN Plenary in Sandton from 8h00 – 13h00. He had prepared his way at the World Food Summit. There he succeeded to speak for five minutes and brought the message that farming is not just about earning a living, it is a way of life. 70% of the world's population are subsistence farmers.

<u>CAMPAIGN< LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY (power point presentation)</u>

<u>What is Advocacy?</u>

- Anyone who attempts to resolve a problem in a non-violent way through negotiation, persuasion, perseverance and by convincing the other party, is practicing advocacy
- Public support for, or recommendation of, a particular cause or policy
- Advising, recommending, support for, backing, arguing for, promotion of a particular cause
- An advocate is a person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy
- Advocacy is about raising consciousness about the concerns of a particular group
- What a lawyer does in a court of law is to advocate for the client's interests
- By persuasion the lawyer tries to convince the judge about the client's point of view
- This technique of solving conflict or a problem is know as advocacy.; it is no longer restricted to lawyers

"Advocacy is about creating change in a non-violent way. Applying violence is a step of no return. It should be considered only as a very last resort."

<u>What is Lobbying?</u>

- Lobbying can be described as an organized attempt by members of the public to influence politicians or public officials on an issue
- To lobby is to seek <u>to influence, try to persuade, bring pressure to near, urge, press, pressure, solicit, promote, drum up support for, pull strings for</u>
- Lobbying is one of the most common methods used to influence public policy
- This may be done through various methods such as meetings, phone calls and writing letters
- Most democracies recognize lobbying as a legitimate way for citizens to have their vice heard
- Lobbying is about putting across specific demands related to a specific policy measure or the adoption of a specific policy
- Lobbying is about influencing the decision makers to make the right choices
- Need achievable goals/demands

At the UN Plenary Fred called for a Farmer's Summit.

<u>What is Campaigning?</u>

- An organized course of action to achieve a particular goal – typically a political or social one
- Aimed at mass mobilization
- Designed to exert pressure on decision makers
- Need to be accompanied by quality lobbying
- Campaigning is about creating a desire as well as willingness to respond to an issue
- Campaigning is one way of doing advocacy

The Farmer's Caravan was a campaign; being waved off by the Minister of Agriculture gave it maximum impact.

Annie asked whether we could do some practical work on one of the issues hi-lighted during this workshop.

TEA

<u>Relationship between Advocacy, Lobbying and Campaigning</u>

- Lobbying and campaigning are the main avenues through which policy advocacy can be achieved
- Advocacy is about creating change. Campaigning is about creating public awareness that is aimed at stimulating a positive response from the power centers
- Lobbying is the process that ensures actual policy change and is an on-going process
- Successful advocacy must therefore have a strong lobby component; campaigns are often issue based
- Sufficient lobbying must accompany any campaign efforts – to avoid wasting resources

<u>The different Approaches to Advocacy</u>

- Different people's understanding of the purpose or goal of an advocacy intervention and the appropriate steps in the advocacy process depends on their conception power and political change
- Based on these conceptions three approaches tend to be used:
    - The 'Public Interest' approach
    - The 'Citizen's Action' approach
    - The 'Transformation' approach
    - A combination of all three

<u>The 'Public Interest' Approach</u>

- This is based on a pluralist notion of power. Power, it is argued, is gained by free competition between winners and losers, who have open and equal access to a political marketplace of resources. The assumption is that there are clearly defined issues and solutions
- According to this model, decisions are influenced in the following ways:
    - Voting
    - By equipping professional lobbyists to defend specific interests on clear issues
    - Advocates in this situation would focus on gathering specialist information to change the views of political representatives

<u>The 'Citizen Action' Approach</u>

- This approach to political change challenges the notion that the political arena is equal. According to this approach, there are barriers to participation in the political process. Money is vital for power.
- To gain access to decision-making, those without money need to be organized <u>around grievances</u>
- While disenfranchised people define and mobilize around their issues, they also need to acquire the resources that will grant them access to 'the system'
- This includes acquiring the necessary information, organizational skills and capacities that will allow them to confidently make their demands on the political or social system where decisions are made
- **Advocates in this situation would focus on organizing people around an issue and ensuring that they are equipped with the right information and skills**

The 'Transformational' Approach

- The transformational approach to power and powerlessness is built on the concept of hegemony (dominance)
- Social values, embodied and perpetuated by the media and the educational system, shape the consciousness about barriers to participation

- Rather than criticize the system, individuals blame themselves for their failure to succeed economically or for their social predicament. Oppression and passivity are therefore internalized to the extent that the powerless believe that their lack of access is due to their own inadequacy, <u>not a consequence of discrimination or exclusion</u>
- **Advocates in this situation need to change the way people think about the problem and their power to change the situation. This involves educating the people about how the system works and fostering organizational skills, thereby enabling people to press for solutions based on their understanding of the problem**

"This is the most critical approach for us. We are campaigning for seed security. Since the 1980's all seed comes from a sees company, it is a hybrid and already comes with fertilizer. It gives a high yield but it doesn't produce seed. Poor farmers can't afford to buy seed every year. The power is with the seed companies, if they wanted to they could sell seed that doesn't sprout! Traditional seed has disappeared".

A Combination of all three Approaches

In this situation advocates adopt the following tools and approaches:
- Lobbying and mobilizing communities around their concerns
- Strengthening the capacity and commitment of advocacy organizations to engage people in understanding and critically analyzing political processes
- Providing specialist information and data to decision makers to support what people are saying

"This approach is more expensive than the others and is difficult to do for a single organization. It is better done in a coalition of organizations who each have one of these strengths."

Once you have decided on the approach …

A Basic Conceptual Framework for Advocacy

- Stage 1 – identifying issues for policy action
- Stage 2 – developing solutions
- Stage 3 – building support
- Stage 4 – bringing issues, solutions and political will together for policy action
- Stage 5 – evaluating policy action

"Distinguish between Issue and Objective. It is important to do every stage in turn; often 'building support' is overlooked and that creates problems."

Identifying Issues for Policy Action

- Defining the Issue – agenda setting – not all issues can get on the action agenda
- Defining the Objective – a clear objective helps determine the appropriate strategy

Defining the Issue

- Ask why it is an issue – understand the context
- Look at whom it affects – who will benefit from the change and how?
- Ask which social actors are affected by the issue? Who are the other interest groups?
- Try to understand more about those affected by the issue – the targets of the advocacy campaign / program
- Focus counts; difficult as it is, it is always important to focus on one issue

"The issue in bringing the farmers was to increase 'small farmer visibility' so they can speak for themselves. They can now continue as the Farmers' Forum."

<u>Defining the Objective</u>
- What is it you want to change? Who will make the change? By how much and when?
- An advocacy objective aims to change the policies, programs, positions of governments, institutions or organizations

<u>Developing Solutions – Options/Alternatives</u>
- Decision makers become more amenable to persuasion when they are presented with options – alternatives for consideration
- Research and presentation of evidence – no campaign will succeed without detailed, compelling facts and figures

"Civil Society is very good at complaining and talking, not so good on doing research (homework); the greatest advantage of a network lies in its information interchange."

<u>Building Political Support</u>
- How can you build the support you need to make your objective a reality?
- Who needs to be convinced to take action?
- Who can help you to reach your objective?
- Building political will to act on the problem is centre piece of an advocacy campaign
- Strategic alliances, allies, coalitions, networks, power centers, primary and secondary audiences, key players

"Civil Society is often too shy to target Parliament."

<u>Bringing Issues, Options and Political Will Together for Policy Action</u>
- Referred to as the 'Window of Opportunity' – **when a problem is finally recognized, the possible options accepted and there is political will to act – all at the same time**
- An understanding of the decision making process and a solid advocacy strategy will increase the likelihood of creating windows of opportunity for action

<u>Discussion:</u>
- Why did Civil Society miss the window of opportunity at WSSD?
- It is not easy to even realize that a window has been missed!
- Civil Society often is not sharp enough. There won't be another Summit for 50 years. Most people came to attend, add it to their CV and do shopping.
- It is important to understand the external environment: some people recognize a window when they see one, others don't – it is an inborn talent.
- Certain information critical to our work is not easily available to us. Civil Society and Government are at loggerheads, no wonder they don't want to give information to Civil Society, but EMG has people within.
- Fred said that within PELUM they established PIN, the Policy Intelligence Network.
- We should see our failure at WSSD as a window of opportunity – let's work from here.

<u>Developing a CAL Strategy</u>
Four basic categories under which advocacy strategies fall
- The 'Entryist' strategy
- The 'Complementary' strategy
- The 'Non-Compliance' strategy
- The 'Confrontational' strategy

<u>The 'Entryist' Strategy</u>

- An attempt to influence from within
- This works well if you have someone who can listen within the powerful group and you have persuasive arguments, perhaps from research results, which will persuade the group to change position on the issue

<u>The 'Complementary' Strategy</u>

- Working within the logic of an idea held by the target group, but pushes it to new limits
- Essentially this aims to expose the logic of the idea and the differences between what is espoused and what is actually done

"Don't antagonize the system, push the existing policy to its limits until the 'bad logic' shows up. – This statement elicited an angry comment from one of the delegates: this is dangerous, it means living *with* the system! Fred replied: it means living *strategically*".

<u>The 'Non-Compliance' Strategy</u>

- This involves mobilization against oppressive laws or systems, and in every case an alternative is proposed
- Non-compliance needs to take the form of overt confrontation – widespread disregard of a law is still a powerful way of demonstrating the need to change it

<u>The 'Oppositional / Confrontational' Strategy</u>

- Takes the form of mass protest and struggle
- Once you have embarked on this kind of action, there seldom is a way back to the more traditional advocacy actions
- However, it is sometimes necessary to initiate action like this in order to focus attention on issues

"Before embarking on strategies check your skills very carefully."

The last stage of the process is Evaluation. Outputs must be measured, but not all of them are measurable. You know that you have distributed 100 brochures, but how do you know how many of them were read? The intangibles are very difficult to assess. In our case – the farmers danced. But what changes will occur we will only see in time to come.

<u>Misha</u> asked Fred: how about practical work?
She asked the delegates: do you feel you all now have the tools?
What to do now that WSSD is over? Any idea where to go from here?
Fred said that advocacy is going on in a small way on a daily basis. Gains don't always come in a dramatic way, they sometimes come in small increments. Maybe what happened or did not happen can be the foundation for a big change in the future.

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Appendix XIV

Mozambique hosts Civil Society Meeting During 2nd AU Heads of State Summit, July, 2003 (Helder, Malauene)

This was a PowerPoint Slide shown entitled…

Preparing Mozambique to Host the ACS Meeting on Occasion of the 2nd Summit of HE & G of the AU (HE = Heads of State, G = Governments)

Background of the Initiative
- Maintenance and consolidation of the national network of CSOs to the WSSD
- Commitment assumed by CSOs during WSSD that include:
  Following and contributin on the processes of:
    - Negotiation, including domestic, regional and international
    - Decision making
    - Policy making and implementation for the development
    - Post Summit plans and activities

Motivation
   Opportunity to/for:
- Spread the Mozambican cultural richness
- The Africans to implement the CS meeting in Mozambique (African identity and dignity)
- Increase the visibility of the African Civil Society
- Mozambican SD to be protagonist and motivate the launch of an African CS Forum to be included in the AU structure in alliance with other networks in Africa
- Lobbying and advocacy at continental level
- Gathering of African people (integration)
- A space to debate key issues for Africa's development
- Create precedent for inclusion of CS on the processes of AU decision making and consensus building
   HENCE, CS WANTS TO PARTICIPATE!

Objectives
- Be involved side by side with the Government and Private Sector in the decision making process so that Africa will be the big winner in the whole process
- Host other CSs and create an opportunity for interaction and searching for solutions to African problems
- Influence and feed the official process (HE & G)
- bring about independent debates and formulate people's consensus about their problems and development priorities
- Organize and promote concerts, cultural activities, marathons and exhibition of participating nations/countries, celebrating Africanity

Proposed Activities

Before

At the national level
- Bring together the concerns of Mozambican CS by organizing provincial and national pre debates

- To prepare the Summit and the ACW meeting (working group)

At the continental level
- Link with regional and continental CS networks to collect concerns about African problems to be taken for debate and to be addressed during the AU Summit of HE & G
- Mobilize the CSOs to make Maputo Summit a success

After the Summit
- Disseminate the results of the Summit of the HE & G and CS meetings at the national and continental level
- Follow up of commitments made during the meeting
- Contribute to the success of the Mozambican presidency in the AU
- **Consolidate the role of Africa's CS in the relevant structures**

What Summit the CSOs are expecting!
- Summit of HE & G of the AU (official meeting) – CS participating actively!
- Meeting of the ACSOs (parallel meeting) – regional and continental CSO networks feeding the official process with positions and concerns of African peoples
- Parallel Events
  Debates, exhibitions, sports, expressions, shows and cultural events, pre and post Summit excursions, etc

Some issues for reflection during the CSO's Meeting
- African countries are marginalized: what are the outlets / way outs?
- Trade issues (difficulties to access western markets and bargaining relations)
- High cost of finished products and low costs of raw material (terms of trade)
- Poverty, HIV/AIDS, epidemic diseases, external debt, human rights, environment, AU, NEPAD, Integration and African Unity
- Role and seat of the CS in the AU and in the implementation of development programs in Africa

Expected Legacy for Africa
Lasting impact of summit through:
- Sensitization, information and participation of Africans and awareness for future events
- Visibility of Africa's CSOs promoted
- Trust of the Africans on the Summit, AU structures and Mozambican presidency assured
- ACS interconnected through the ACS Forum (almost 1000 delegates expected from all over the continent) and the after summit activities

What we seek for
- A space in the official forum and accreditation center for CS delegates
- A mechanism to feed continuously the official forum with the peoples' positions
- Space for cultural programs
- Authorization for specific programs such as expressions, sports in public places, etc
- Hotels and lodgings
- CS delegates covered with all facilities (transport, first aid, guides, etc)
- Security in the areas of CSO events
- A seat in the Technical Council of the ICAU
- Permanent connection and information exchange with the ICAU

What we are requesting from CSOs
- Technical and resource assistance from Africa and other geographical areas
- Mobilization of countries and thematic networks
- Domestic preparation for forging continental positions
- Participatory and transparent processes for legitimacy
- Sharing of information about the existing networks, their contacts, thematic areas and concerns towards AU Summit
- Database of expertise for generating independent and quality information for adequate and effective lobbying during the Summit
- SADC CSOs to grasp the opportunity and make greater influence to the AU processes
- General contributions are welcome

Norberto clarified:

"The idea for a Civil Society meeting around the AU Summit was born in November 2002. It was to be part of post WSSD activities. We presented our initiative to the official organizers of the AU Summit and were given a space. We put a list of requests to the government. We decided that it wouldn't be wise to have our meeting at the same time as the Summit but rather one week before. This will enable Civil Society to work out their positions and take them to the heads of state during the Summit."

Discussion & Comments
- Why is 'governance' not listed under 'key issues'?
- With regard to trade issues – market access is not enough, you need to be more radical than that
- If possible, Civil Society should agree on one continental position
- Where does Civil Society stand on 'intellectual property'? Knowledge is treated differently traditionally and commercially
- If you want to be effective you can't present your position paper at the Summit; it has to be given to them well in advance so it can be studied
- Helder replied that this document will be sent to everyone by e-mail to invite comments
- The first three days of the Summit will be working groups. Try to have two or three Civil Society people there
- Use as many platforms as possible
- Contact the African Institute: this is a Human Rights NGO that will share their experience with you
- Will you take responsibility for people marching? You need to be very strategic if you don't want to spoil your good relationship with the government; incorporate it into your strategic planning, be cautious
- with regard to demonstrations, the trend is to march against dictators – you don't want to be seen in that light
- people will want to demonstrate – don't let them demonstrate under your name
- HIV/AIDS has devastated this part of Africa – make your concern an Issue
- Food security is very high on the agenda – something needs to be done in the next ten years if we want to avoid disaster

The Civil Society meeting will take place from 27th June – 2nd July 2003
The AU Summit will take place from 2nd July – 12th July 2003

Civil Society has not yet been given an Agenda.

Appendix XV

Evaluation of Expectations

The flipchart listing all the 'Expectations' was displayed again and discussed.

Expectations that had been fulfilled were ticked, however, there wasn't consensus on all of them. The assessment is incomplete because only 14 people out of the original group were still present at the workshop.

-	identify main place of intervention & build synergies in the region	🗑	-	gather information & share with each other	🗑
-	identify way to build good Southern African network	🗑	-	strong NGO network in region	🗑
-	action planning network	🗑	-	good discussions on where we are now (9 months post WSSD); results and way forward	🗑
-	build stronger personal relationships	🗑**?**	-	way forward: how do we continue our efforts?	🗑
-	plan of action	🗑	-	clear ideas on next steps (as a group – regional network	🗑
-	share Mozambique experiences & strengthen regional network	🗑	-	share African Civil Society plans for AU meeting	🗑
-	learn from experiences re dual goals of local mobilization & international intervention – can we apply it?	🗑	-	mechanism to strengthen our network (& learn from other networks)	🗑**?**
-	learn from WSSD frustrations & identify areas of intervention (for regional NGOs)	🗑	-	separate good from bad (in WSSD) & implement what is good	±
-	_realistic_ plan of action	±	-	develop thematic (priority) issues	🗑
-	see how country networks can integrate	🗑	-	what did we fail to do at a national level; use understanding to catalyze actions at a regional level	🗑
-	who can lead & be partners on identified issues?	🗑 EMG	-	meet people	🗑
-	how has Civil Society performed at WSSD?	🗑	-	go from words to action	🗑
-	insight into regional networks	🗑	-	strengthen alliances & partnerships	🗑
-	make a commitment to each other (small but achievable)	🗑	-	no grand plans!	🗑
-	get clear directions re objectives of workshop	🗑	-	plans for Civil Society	🗑
-	build on what was said at WSSD	🗑	-	implementable plan of WSSD outcomes	**?**