WORKSHOP REPORT

Promoting Sustainable Development
In Southern Africa:
Post WSSD Sub-regional Civil society Workshop

Devonshire Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa

2nd – 4th April 2003

Organized by Danish 92 Group Rio +10 Project Partners in Southern Africa,

Hosted by Environmental Monitoring Group

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Acronyms

ABIODES   Organic Agriculture, Biodiversity and SD Association, Mozambique

ADP   Agricultural Development Program

ASC   African Steering Committee

ATN   African Trade Network

AUS   African Unit Summit (in Mozambique)

CBO   Community Based Organisation

CCD   Convention to Combat Desertification

CISANET   Civil society Agricultural Network

CONGOMA   Coalition of NGOs in Malawi

DCN   Debt Cancellation Network

DRFN   Desert Research Foundation of Namibia

EJNF   Environmental Justice Network Forum

EMG   Environmental Monitoring Group

FDI   Foreign Direct Investment

F&NN   Food & Nutrition Network

FONGZA   Forum of NGOs of Zambezia, Mozambique

GENTA   Gender & Trade Network in Africa

GPF   Global Peoples' Forum (at Nasrec)

IBIS   Danish NGO, member of the Danish 92 Group / Rio+10 Project

LEADSA   Leadership for Environment and Development in Southern Africa

LINK   an NGO Forum in Mozambique

MDG   Millennium Development Goals

MEAs   Multilateral Environment Agreements

MS   Danish NGO, member of the Danish 92 Group / Rio+10 Project

NANGOF   Namibia NGO forum

NEPAD   New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO   Non Governmental Organisation

ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANGOCO	South African NGOs Coalition
SWOT	Strengths Weakness Opportunities and Threats
SAPN	Southern African Poverty Network
SARPN	Southern African Research Poverty Network
SATSG	South African Trade Strategy Group
SMI	Social Movements Indaba
WN	Water Network
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	Danish NGO, member of the Danish 92 Group / Rio+10 Project
ZERO	a regional environment organization in Zimbabwe

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Executive Summary

Southern Africa hosted the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) from 26 August –4th September 2002. Over 27000 civil society delegates attended the WSSD but with very little impact on the outcomes. Despite existence of the SADC core group, the SADC civil society was remarkably invisible, their participation was passive, and the activities were uncoordinated. The poor performance is attributed to the absence of shared vision, lack of capacity, resources, and clear strategy for communication and coordination of activities amongst themselves and with other stakeholders including governments. This is compounded with lack of lobbying, advocacy and negotiation skills and more importantly disparities in understanding sustainable development concept.

The WSSD was one of the learning processes; therefore, lessons and experiences need to be captured because they are valuable for future engagements in local and international processes of importance to sustainable development in Southern Africa. It is against this background that Environmental Monitoring Group (EMG) co-organised with Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 Project partners, and hosted a Southern Africa Sub regional Post WSSD civil society workshop under Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 project sponsorship from 2nd –4th April 2003 at Devonshire Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa. About 30 participants attended the workshop. These came from the Danish 92 group project partners and some Key networks in Southern Africa. Donor organizations participating in the workshop included the Danish 92 Group, HBS, and UNDP. Efforts to get the NEPAD secretariat proved futile despite getting confirmation for their participation. The SADC Secretariat, SADC Core Group, and the Southern Africa Research Poverty Network (SARPN), were invited but not able to attend because of other commitments.

The theme of the workshop was " **Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Africa**". The objectives were to evaluate the impact of the Rio + 10 project partners in facilitating participation of the civil society in the WSSD and develop a strategic plan for pursuing the WSSD outcomes. This was based on the SWOT analysis, lessons and experienced acquired during the WSSD process and the experiences and challenges facing civil society networking in Southern Africa.

One of the tangible results from WSSD is a piece of paper (Plan of Action) that has to be translated into action. However, there were some intangibles results such as networking, information sharing, potential partnerships, and awareness that need to be transformed into tangibles. The WSSD provided an opportunity for civil society to self- reflect on how civil society is constructed, how the issues are articulated and the internal and external politics and also the battle lines within the sustainable development debate. The challenge for civil society is to

develop alternative development plans that would reflect equity, justice, democracy, and sufficiency.

SWOT analysis results from the national and Regional networks were discussed with emphasis on the structural organizations, governance, decision-making systems, information sharing, networking, political and economical dynamics within the countries and the region. The results showed that the Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 Project catalyzed civil society coordination and brought integration of sustainable development issues in the participating countries. It also created space for civil society interaction and provided an insight on negotiations and lobbying at an international level. The weaknesses confirmed the disparities in understanding and the lack of shared vision and common ground in working together towards promoting sustainable development.

Experiences and lessons acquired in participating the WSSD process were shared. It was observed that issue and member based networks are more coordinated and perform better in many respects however; they find it difficult to mobilize support from the non-members when it is needed. An integrated cross-sectoral network is therefore inevitable. It was learnt that civil society tends to agree on content issues rather than on structural or political issues and that networks that emerge out of need are more sustainable than those that emerge out of availability of money or donor influence. Apparently, the civil society has problems with forward planning as a result they are easily influenced by donor interests.

A strategic plan for a way forward in engaging with the WSSD outcomes was developed and possible means of creating linkages to the various activities and processes were identified. The participants resolved to establish a **"Civil society forum for promoting sustainable development in Southern Africa".** The objective is to facilitate quality cross-sectoral and cross-thematic dialogue and strategic influence on policies and decisions related to sustainable development in the SADC region and beyond. Participation is open to all legitimate networks and organizations that will share a set of principles and values governing the forum such as equity and human rights, promoting sustainable livelihoods, environmental, social and economic justice. The initiative is likely to improve coordination of activities and promote active participation and influence of civil society engagements in national, regional and international activities towards promoting sustainable development and also increase visibility and recognition of civil society in Southern Africa and subsequently promote strong partnerships amongst civil society organizations and with governments, international community, and other stakeholders including donors. An interim facilitating team was identified with EMG as a coordinating organization. A concept paper is to be developed to motivate interested parties to join the forum. Process of concretizing the forum will be finalized at a civil society parallel meeting to African Union Heads of state Summit from 27th June −2nd July 2003 in Mozambique. The

AU summit has been identified as one of the window of opportunities to lobby for support for the proposed forum from other stakeholders.

The Danish 92 Group, HBS and UNDP have shown some interest to continue supporting civil society activities in Southern Africa however, they are calling for more coordination of the activities. There will be continued discussions with potential donor and other stakeholders.

The workshop included a training exercise in lobbying and advocacy that provided useful basics for lobbying and advocacy. The training focused on approaches and procedures in order to have effective campaigning, lobbying and advocacy strategies.

The workshop concluded with expressions of gratitude and satisfaction on how the workshop was organized and facilitated.

1.0   Background and Introduction:

Southern Africa hosted the World Summit on Sustainable Development from 26 August- 4 September in 2002. Many civil society delegates from southern Africa attended the event. It was one of the golden opportunities for the civil society in the region to engage at an international level. Currently, many countries in southern Africa are on the spotlight because of the worst socio-economic and environmental crises the region is experiencing. Incomes have fallen, debts have increased, large populations are food insecure and environment continues to degrade. It was with great hope that the hosting of the WSSD in Southern Africa would bring some solutions to these hardships. Various analyses of the WSSD outcomes show that poor countries like those dominating Southern Africa had very little gain in the whole process. The WSSD outcomes proved to have undermined some fundamental principles of Agenda 21 from the Rio Process, which laid some grounds for attaining sustainable development for the poor. On the other hand, the business community seems to have had a lot to celebrate on through partnerships, potential investments, and the promising prospects of Nepad.

Overall, there were over 27000 members of the civil society that attended the WSSD in various forms. Most of these were registered for the Global People's Forum at Nasrec, which ran parallel to the official UN event in Sandton, Johannesburg. The Danish 92 group Rio +10 project supported some civil society networks from four countries of the SADC region, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe in their preparation for the WSSD (Tanzania was also supported but under the East African Region). However, there was very little support for the actual participation in the WSSD. Most of the civil society delegates from the networks went to the summit under the support from other sources such as the EU and Ford foundation.

The civil society's presence at the WSSD made very little impact on the WSSD outcomes in Sandton. Most of the delegates were confined to Nasrec. Civil society delegates from Southern Africa were remarkably invisible at both places. Despite the existence of a SADC core group that was mandated to steer the SADC civil society process, the SADC civil society participation was very passive and their activities were uncoordinated. The poor performance is attributed to lack of capacity, resources, and clear strategy for communication and coordination of their activities amongst themselves and with their governments. This is compounded with lack of lobbying, advocacy and negotiation skills. More importantly, there is a huge gap in understanding of the issues surrounding sustainable development debates. International debates on the subject are characterized with jargons and politics too difficult to comprehend.

The civil society's participation might have had very little influence on the WSSD outcomes; however, the experiences and lessons learnt through the process

cannot be written off. These are valuable for future engagement in local and international processes of importance to sustainable development in Southern Africa and would also enhance improvements in civil society engagements in national and regional matters of importance to sustainable development.

What is missing and how to fill the gaps are critical questions in search for a solution to have a vibrant, proactive, and vigilant civil society network that would promote sustainable development in Southern Africa effectively. It is against this background that a Southern Africa sub regional civil society post WSSD workshop for the Danish 92 project partners was proposed to capture the lessons, and experiences acquired and also put to record the achievements and failures. The WSSD is believed to have been a learning process and an eye opener to the UN processes. Many of the civil society were participating the UN process for the first time.

The workshop aimed at laying foundation for developing a strategic plan for a way forward in engaging with the WSSD outcomes and find ways and means of creating linkages to the activities and processes of other SADC civil society networks and bodies. The outcomes of the workshop are to inform the possibility of getting support from the Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 project in its proposed Phase II and also motivate other donors to support the activities of the civil society in the region The workshop was also meant to pave way for a more coordinated and influential SADC civil society in promoting sustainable development in the region.

2.0   Objectives

 The purpose of the workshop was to evaluate the impact of the Rio + 10 project partners in facilitating participation of civil Society in the WSSD and develop a strategic plan for pursuing the WSSD outcomes. The workshop specifically looked at:

a) SWOT analysis of the national and regional networks which was based among other things, on their structural organization, governance and decision making system, information sharing, networking, political and economic dynamics within the countries and the region.
b) Experiences and lessons of the national and subregional networks in participating the WSSD
c) Key issues for Southern Africa that emerged from the WSSD Outcomes
d) Establishing strategies and improving skills in networking, lobbying and advocacy, and negotiation
e) Developing a plan of action for pursuing the WSSD outcomes

3.0   Participation

About 30 participants attended the workshop. The participants came from the Danish 92 group project participating countries (Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe), and some key networks in Southern Africa and these are: PELUM (Zimbabwe), GENTA (South Africa), LEADSA (Zambia), CISANET (Malawi), and WSSD Secretariat (South Africa). Some donor organizations, which included the Danish 92 Group, Ibis, HBS, and UNDP, also participated in the workshop. There were some efforts to get the NEPAD secretariat but proved futile despite getting confirmation for their participation. Apparently, no apology was sent. The workshop also invited the SADC secretariat, the SADC core group and the Southern Africa Research Poverty Network (SARPN), which unfortunately were not able to attend because of other commitments. A list of participants is attached in Appendix I.

4.0   Activities and Approach

The Director of EMG, Stephen Law, inaugurated the workshop with some welcome remarks. Misha Wolsgaaard-Iversen of MS Denmark followed with a brief overview of the Danish 92 group project. Each individual participant presented the reasons for attending and expectations from the workshop. Individual national and Subregional networks presented results of SWOT analyses of their respective networks, which were conducted prior to coming to the workshop. The SWOT analyses results were then discussed in plenary. Some of the key networks, particularly GENTA, PELUM, and the WSSD Secreatriat did not conduct the SWOT analyses according to the guidelines that were set for the exercise, instead, they made presentation on the issues they are working on, challenges they are facing, and the strategies they are using to continue pursuing their issues. SARPN, which was not represented at the workshop, conducted a workshop of similar kind just a few days after. The purpose of the workshop was to present findings of a SWOT analysis, which was conducted by a designated design team in order to improve the network's performance in the subregion. The subregional coordinator for the Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 project in Southern Africa had a privilege to attend the workshop. Some of the lessons learnt will be shared in this report. SWOT analysis for the civil society's general performance in the subregion was done in small groups and was discussed in plenary.

There was a presentation on the "Key WSSD Outcomes" by Jessica Wilson, which set the tone for the workshop. The presentation was followed by a group exercise where participants were asked to examine the WSSD outcomes and suggest the way forward. Some specific guiding questions were discussed as follows:

   a) *is there need for a regional network focusing on sustainable development?*
   b) *what should this network do?*

c) *What processes and networks are already dealing with the issues and how does the new set up engage with them?*
d) *What gaps exists and how can we address them?*

Responses to the questions provided a framework for creating a way forward in term of structural organization, attaching an identity to the suggested structure, identifying gaps and issues to be pursued and developing an action plan with time frames.

The workshop included a training exercise on lobbying and advocacy, which was provided by Mr. Fred Kalibwani from PELUM regional office based in Zimbabwe. This was a long-standing need for most of the participants and it came out strongly as one of the weak areas for the civil society in the region. Contrary to the expectations, the training was more theoretical than practical but this was done on purpose as many of the participants lacked the basics for lobbying and advocacy. The training was done in a participatory manner and was quite interactive. Some materials were distributed among the participants as take away notes. Some case studies, most of them from PELUM's experiences as a regional network for small farmers and its active participation in the WSSD were used.

In concluding the workshop, some opportunities were identified where the proposed structure would play an important role in motivating other civil society organizations and networks to be part of it. One of the challenging exercises was to link the outcomes of the workshop with what prospective donors are interested to support and with what is happening at an African level. Unfortunately, at this stage some of the participants and the donors had already left for other commitments. Therefore, leaving the Danish 92 as the only donor organisation. Misha presented on the Danish 92 group plans. It was noted that some of the donor organisations such as the HBS and UNDP have shown interest in some of the proposed activities and are looking for more collaboration. The discussions on links with donors were not conclusive and the task was left to the coordinating team to continue the discussion. (*Programme of events is attached in Appendix II)*

5.0   Proceedings of the Discussions

5.1   Background, Introductions and Welcome Remarks
In welcoming the participants, Stephen Law, Director of Environmental Monitoring Group, which is the Subregional focal point for the Danish 92 Rio +10 project in Southern Africa, reminded the participants that the WSSD was just an event, which came and is gone. However, its legacy needs to be pursued further. The WSSD left a piece of paper (Plan of Action), which if no action is taken will remain a piece of paper. In addition, people made a lot of contacts and gathered lots of information, which can be utilized to enhance the sustainable development agenda in the region. The challenges for the civil society are to integrate their

activities horizontally and vertically, i.e. to link and network nationally, regionally, and globally and also to capture and turn the intangible WSSD outcomes into tangibles.

Based on the expectations from the participants (Appendix III), there was a general feeling that the workshop is going to build stronger relationships among the civil society networks in the region in order to integrate and improve coordination of activities in information sharing, campaign, lobbying, advocacy, and capacity building. The workshop was an opportunity to learn from one another's experience and strategize on how together we can pursue the WSSD outcomes.

5.2   Background and Objectives of the Danish 92 group Rio +10 Project
Danish 92 Group is a lobby organization consisting of 19 very diverse NGOs. It is quite a challenge in such a group to find a common ground for operation however the group has managed to identify key priority areas to work on based on a set of principles. The Group 92 does not have high profile in Denmark but has some political influence. Three members of the Group 92, WWF Denmark, MS and IBIS, implemented the project. There are field offices in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. In Africa the region is subdivided into three, East, Southern, and Western Africa. In Southern Africa the field offices are in Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The project emerged from the Rio +8 conference that took place in 2000 in Copenhagen where over 70 NGOs attended; half of them were from the South. The NGOs from the North pledged support for the Civil Society WSSD process. A project document was created. The basic idea was to increase influence of the Southern NGOs in the WSSD and other international events. The project was therefore aimed at strengthening the Civil Society in the south in preparation for the WSSD. The group managed to raise some funds about (2million U$ Dollars. The funds were not enough. Despite the financial constraints the impact of the project has been well recognized and has raised some interest among other donors. The GP92 has been criticized of keeping the project a secret however this is just a misconception. There is a limit to which the project would have spread based on the resources available.

The Group 92 encountered many challenges, conflicts and problems for the two year period of operation on the Rio + 10 project. It is well acknowledged that the project created is unique. As a way forward the Group 92 Rio +10 project will concentrate on other processes since the WSSD is now history. The challenges for the network remain on :
* *How to make the work of the network visible internationally*
* *One of the outcomes of the WSSD process has been creation of space for the civil society in regional and international discussions. How to take advantage of the space*
* *How to continue the initiative that has been started by the process*

- *How to improve South-South co-operation: Latin America, Africa, and Asia while we are improving local links*
- *What do we have in common and what priority interventions need to be targeted*
- *What are the Group's expectations from the donor community*

It is perceived that the project partners will drive the project and the Group 92 will seek ways of supporting the various initiatives with continued hope that other donors will come on board.

5.3   SWOT Analysis For Civil Society in Southern Africa

SWOT analysis results from the Danish 92 Group Rio + 10 project partners showed some formidable strengths and opportunities the project has created. The project catalysed civil society coordination and integration of sustainable development issues at national level. It also created space for the project partners to interact with international networks. More importantly, it provided an insight on lobbying, advocacy, campaign and negotiation in an international arena. However, the SWOT analysis revealed some fundamental weaknesses. It was observed that the project partners had very little knowledge of each other. Unfortunately, the project did very little to facilitate this. The main reason is because the project's communication and sharing of information was based on Internet (email and website). There were very little personal contacts and face-to-face discussions or debates on issues, which would have facilitated knowing each other and allowed establishing common ground for developing common positions or joint proposals on various issues. Internet technology remains a new, expensive, and alien technology in many parts of the region.

The project also overlooked the diversity among the project partners in terms of their priorities and level of understanding and knowledge on the concept of sustainable development. The project partners were drawn together based on the WSSD, which was just too broad, and also because they had a common donor, as a result there was lack of focus and clear agenda for working together. Another major weakness was lack of recognition. The network did not create any identity of its own in the region as a result there was lack of legitimacy and mandate. This created some tensions with WSSD secretariat and the SADC core group that were seen as legitimate bodies to facilitate the civil society processes in the SADC region. Apparently, there were high expectations from the Danish 92 group for more coordination and political influence, which did not match with the resources, the time available and the political environment. One area of major concern was the strong push for the participating organisations to engage at international level when they were just beginning to build capacity on how to engage at national and subregional levels. This created a lot of pressure on the coordinating organisations. Details of the SWOT analyses from the National networks and Report from the Subregional coordinator are attached as Appendices IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII).

The five networks from Southern Africa present at the Workshop (LEADSA, PELUM, GENTA, CISANET and WSSD Secretariat) shared their experiences and challenges as regional networks. Apparently CISANET is more of a national network but working on agriculture and food security, which are issues of importance to Southern Africa. The presentations provided useful comparisons and lessons. It was observed that **issue** and/ or **member based networks** are more coordinated and perform better. However, these networks find it more difficult to mobilise support from other networks when it is needed despite sharing the same concerns. For instance, networks on water and energy might be sharing the same concern around privatization and yet it is very difficult to mobilize the water network to support the energy campaigns **(*this is given as an example to illustrate the point*). An integrated cross- sectoral network** is inevitable in these circumstances to bridge up the gap. It was also learnt that **civil society is united on content issues rather than on structural and political issues.** This was the experience of the WSSD civil society secretariat, which robbed civil society of political space in the WSSD process. It spent 90 % of its time on an organisation structure (which never worked) rather than on substantive issues. The civil society remained divided and polarised. It is also noted that networks that emerge because there is money are not sustainable as compared to those that emerge out of need because once the money is finished the networks lack direction. There is always a problem of forward planning as a result civil society activities are easily influenced by donor interests. Summaries and discussions on the presentations are attached as Appendix IX (a-d).

SWOT analysis of civil society in Southern Africa in general, also provided some useful lessons and challenges with regards to the concept of sustainable development and its relation to globalisation. It is well acknowledged that there is a split among the civil society in understanding the concept of sustainable development and globalization. The disparities are reflected in the approaches and interventions to concerns and issues around the two concepts. It is therefore a big challenge to find a common ground or a shared vision for working together or building alliances.

The following gives a summary of the SWOT analysis for civil society networking in Southern Africa:

5.3.1 Strengths:

- *Most of the countries in southern Africa are experiencing similar socio-economic hardships and are threatened by similar environmental problems.* This provides a legitimate reason to find common ground for working together for purposes of building alliances to fight for common causes and develop joint positions and proposals for interventions.
- *There is diversity in knowledge and experiences among the civil society in the region*, which provides great potential for meaningful integration of the issues,

which would deepen and widen understanding of sustainable development issues and also provide complementary rather than competing efforts to promoting sustainable development.

- *There is high spirit of volunteerism*, which provides a strong back up particularly in terms of human resources and also allows networking that is motivated based on good intentions and not just for money.

5.3.2 Weaknesses:

- *Lack of identity, mandate, and legitimacy were some of the outstanding weaknesses identified.* These make it difficult to market the civil society activities for purposes of fundraising and are a matter of concern when there is need to have political influence. Most of the networks are not recognised by influential institutions and individuals, as a result their impact is jeopardised. The lack of legal status raises a lot of questions around representation and mandate. It is observed that most of the networks operating at regional level have no mandate from the civil society in the region and even those operating at national level have no mandates from the wider communities, which include groups like CBOs, farmers, women, trade unions and youth . Some of the networks are operating in just a few countries of the region and have names implying coverage for the whole region. This is currently the case with the Danish 92 project, which is operating in four countries of the region. It is also an issue for the SARPN whose coverage is also not very clear as to whether it is SADC, Southern Africa or just some selected countries in Southern Africa

- *The civil society in the region is disintegrated with their activities uncoordinated* as a result when they have an opportunity to work together; they have not just different but conflicting agendas to pursue. They also find it difficult to define roles and responsibilities. This is attributed to the leadership vacuum that exists. It was learnt that a SADC core group was established during the WSSD to play a leadership role among the civil society in the region. Unfortunately the group got disintegrated and never provided the expected leadership. At national level, it was observed that each of the countries has an umbrella body, for instance, SANGOCO for South Africa, CONGOMA for Malawi and NANGOF for Namibia. However most of these bodies are politically influenced as such they do not serve the interest of the civil society but of the government. They also exclude other groups that form part of the civil society such as CBOs, and farmers.

- *The civil society lacks a shared vision.* This has a lot to do with their origin and the purpose for their existence. There is a lot of mistrusts and unnecessary competition for resources. In this regard, most of the civil society organisations are reluctant to collaborate. For this reason, most of the civil society organisations operate in a closed system, and are quite known for lack of transparency and accountability

- *Most of the civil society organisation lack long term planning and most of the planning is done on adhoc basis* more especially when there are some potential sources of money.

- *There is also lack of capacity in communication, lobbying, advocacy, and negotiation.* The civil society finds it difficult to engage in debates and discussions at international level. This has also a lot more to do with lack of local analysis and interpretation of the issues and also lack of skills and expertise. Many people shun away from discussing issues where they lack competency. The lack of capacity to engage is compounded with inadequate financial and human resources. Most of the organizations are highly dependent on donor funding, which in most cases come with some strings attached. Some civil society organisations have found themselves pursuing donor's agendas at the expense of their own and the needs of the region. Furthermore, their respective governments provide them with very little support and in some cases if they do, the recipient organisations are viewed as sale outs. The situation allows the Northern NGOs to occupy more space and dominate the civil society debates in international arena
- *There is lack of institutional memory.* Some of the interactions are at individual level as opposed to institutional level. This affects continuity in the event when the particular individual ceases to be part of the institution.
- *Most of the civil society organizations* are not up to speed with the technological advances in communication and are not in the tradition of networking.

5.3.3 Opportunities
- Many of the countries in Southern Africa have recently gone through a *democratization process*, which provides some space for the civil society to participate in decision-making and policy formulation processes at different levels. The civil society should take advantage of this legitimate space to promote sustainable development agendas that are pro poor.
- Southern Africa is currently on the *spotlight* because of hosting the WSSD, the peace deals in DRC, the political situation in Zimbabwe, and the starvation and the health problems such as HIV/AIDS. This provides the civil society with an opportunity to make a name through their interventions, which can easily be captured, at international level. The situation also provides an opportunity to mobilise support at international level in promoting sustainable development. It is observed that there is a strong global social movement, which necessitates regional movements to be integrated in it.
- There seem to be a *shift of donors' interest* from supporting individual organisations to supporting trans -boundary networks and issues such as water, land, food security, and trade.
- *Regional economic integration and the introduction of NEPAD* provides immediate opportunities to influence sustainable development agendas for the region. Most of the governments have come to realise the useful role that the civil society can play as reliable sources of information, which can shape up policies and decisions rather than viewing them as anti government bodies. There is therefore great need for civil society voice in government processes.

- The *WSSD legacy raised a lot of awareness and consciousness on sustainable development, issues*. There is therefore a lot of willingness among the civil society to build solidarity in promoting sustainable development issues.
- There is some *advancement in communication technology*, which despite some challenges facilitates communication among network members.

5.3.4 Threats
- There is a rise in *competition* for limited resources. This creates a lot of unnecessary duplication of efforts
- The democratisation process has brought in some *instability* in the political arena because of the frequent changes in political environments particularly when there is change of governments.
- *Unpredictable interests of the donors*, which render some of the efforts unsustainable.

At the end of the SWOT analysis the participants were faced with the following challenges:
- How to make horizontal and vertical networking work?
- How to capitalise on the WSSD echo for instance in getting messages and positions across
- How to engage with regional governance processes
- How to link with global social movements to the benefit of the region
- How to operate with changing political environments
- How to survive internal political tensions
- How to deal with undue donor pressure
- How to match with the influence of the Northern NGOs
- How to develop a common vision and common objectives
- How to better share and use existing capacity and resources

5.4 WSSD Outcomes Overview and Priority Issues for Civil Society in Southern Africa

The presentation highlighted the key areas where the civil society should put their energies on. It set an atmosphere, allowed the civil society to have a self-reflection of their participation in the WSSD and also to raise awareness of the dynamics and tendencies of some characters during international events such as the WSSD. The discussion was in the post Rio context where rapid globalisation has, exacerbates ecological and economic crisis and also the WTO regime that is threatening global democracy and sustainable development (there is a battle between sustainable development and corporate led globalisation), and the increasing growth of international civil society and social justice movements. It was noted that the intentions of the WSSD were to agree on action plan to implement the agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs). This is a continuation of the Road from Stockholm and Rio. The other purpose was to re-commit to sustainable development and demonstrate best practice sustainable

development projects. The outcomes of the WSSD and how they relate to Agenda 21 are summarized Appendix X

Apart from the action plan, which the civil society had very little influence, most of the outcomes of value to the civil society were on:
- Raising awareness and interest, which was reflected in the WSSD echo.
- Self-reflection on how the civil society is constructed, how they issues are articulated, internal and external relations. It also raised the debate on being part of the civil society because you are funded to do so or because you have passion for sustainable development and also the capacity and capability to engage at different levels.
- Identifying the gaps (fault lines and key battles) in implementation of agenda 21. Particularly looking at the social and economic dimensions. For instance tackling of poverty which is embedded in the MDGs and yet the WSSD did not address the production and consumption patterns. The issues of conservation and management of resources for development in relation to the MEAs, which are in conflict with some of the WTO policies.
- The issue of participation and access to information the level of which goes together with access to financial resources, knowledge and expertise. The political space provided to the civil society
- The means of implementation, which was greatly influenced by, trade agendas. There is a shift from ODA to FDIs. There was no acknowledgement of the ecological debt.
- Chapter 8 of the Johannesburg plan of implementation which addresses sustainable development for Africa and is based NEPAD

Challenges For the SADC civil society include:
- Halting and reversing the corporate globalization, which will require challenging the WTO and FTAs. There is need to document and expose the local experiences of abuse and marginalisation and demand corporate accountability
- Strengthening and promoting alternatives to local economic development plans, which would reflect equity, justice, democracy and sufficiency
- Building a vibrant civil society to confront USA and Trans National companies' military power. This can be done through forums or movements such as World Social Forum.
- Debate, challenge and develop alternative to NEPAD. It is noted that NEPAD is a vehicle for Africa to achieve the MDGs. It should be recognised that some of the MDGs sound attractive to support, however some of them, for instance in water, would be achieved through privatisation, which is problematic because the aim is not of helping the poor but to make profits.

6.0   Way Forward and Plan of Action

6.1 Way forward

The participants felt that the WSSD Outcomes necessitate the civil society in Southern Africa to work together and build solidarity on many of the issues raised. Initially there was a general feeling of avoiding formulation of a new structure because it is recognised there are already so many civil society structures in the region, which do not translate into any better performance. The useful thing to do is to strengthen and support those structures. After vigorous deliberations on the issue, a general consensus was reached to formulate a regional forum that would focus on sustainable development issues in Southern Africa. It was noted that most of the available structures are issue based without cross-links and those that are multi-sectoral are malfunction. The new structure was given a working name: "**Civil Society Forum For Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Africa**" There were conditions for setting up the forum as follows:

- A network that recognizes various issue based networks
- It should be an overarching structure that would resuscitate the SADC NGO council (this was highly contested and there was no consensus)
- It should be a Multi-Sectoral network that would go along with the economic blocs in the context of NEPAD, for instance a SADC network
- It should have clearly defined criteria and principles for participation
- The structure need to be defined with respect to representation and coordination
- There should be terms of reference for the facilitators

"**The Objective of the forum is to facilitate quality cross –sectoral and cross-thematic dialogue and strategic influence on policies and decisions related to sustainable development in the SADC region and beyond**."

The discussion on the new structure continued with some group work with particular emphasis on institutional framework, gaps and activities to fill and pursue. The institutional framework was discussed based on:

a) *creation of identity*
b) *membership*
c) *required tools and resources*

There was a common understanding that the structure will be loose and will operate on shared values and principles as follows:

a) *equity and human rights*
b) *promoting sustainable livelihoods*
c) *promoting social, environmental and economic justice*
d) *Commitment to shared values and solidarity*

Participation is open to networks and organisations that share these values and principles. The Forum will have a central coordinating point with national and

thematic focal points in the region. Environmental Monitoring Group was chosen as the interim coordinating organization up until another meeting is held probably during the AU summit in Mozambique. EMG was given the following terms of reference:

a) *collecting and disseminating information on important events*
b) *Build database on organizations working on Sustainable development issues in Southern Africa*
c) *Mobilize other networks in the region to join the forum*
d) *Produce calendar of events for specific issues*
e) *Allocate tasks*
f) *Support coordinating organizations at national level*

The Forum will be open to all SADC members and will link with the African processes through the African Steering Committee provided it is still functional. An attempt was made to identify some of the existing networks and processes that the forum could link to. The following are some of them. FARNPAN (a SADC related organization), SARPN (Working on Research and information dissemination. The network is also involved in facilitating discussions and debates on various issues related to poverty), NAWISA (Working on water), PELUM, (Small Farmers), CORN, ZERO, LEADSA, SADC Trade and Debt network, AFRODAD, SADC NRM, GENTA, SAPSN (dealing with debt relief issues) and NESDA (African coordination). The participants did not have full details of the specific activities and processes for most of these networks. It was therefore suggested that there should be a thorough inventory of these networks and their profiles. It was noted that most of the networks have weak institutional profiles.

After some discussion, gaps and activities which the proposed forum would play an important role were identified and are summarized as follows:

- *Strategic thinking and planning*
- *Gathering information based on facts and research*
- *Better Coordination*
- *Create formal links with SADC civil society initiatives and networks*
- *Audit of what already exists*
- *Capacity building in generating quality technical information, lobbying and advocacy*
- *Lack of critical mass*
- *Supporting and reinforcing existing networks*
- *Weak institutional profiles*
- *Lack of vibrancy*
- *Box mentality*
- *Facilitation Role*

6.2 Plan of Action

At the end of the discussion the following were the points of action

a) *Developing and marketing the concept of a Civil Society forum for promoting sustainable development in Southern Africa.*
b) *Consolidating the institutional framework*
c) *Prioritization of key issues for Southern Africa*
d) *An inventory what already exists and best practices*

The specific activities to fill in the identified gaps and time frames are outlined in Tables 1-3.

Table 1   Process for concretizing Civil Society Forum for Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Africa

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY		TIME FR	RESP
Concept Paper, to be used as basis for discussion in all the various organizations	-	Write up / develop concept paper	1 month	EMG: Annie, Jessica; Margareth, Norberto, Fred, Fanny
	-	Out for comments to broader group	15 Apr	Whole group
	-	Final document	30 Apr	
National Process	-	National buy-in process	15 May	All FP's
	-	Report on buy-in process	30 May	All FP's
Visioning W'shop on taking forward SD in Africa	-	Invites	05 May	Norberto (Mozambique)
	-	Confirmations	15 May	
	-	Registrations	15 May	
	-	Agenda	10 May	

Table 2:   Consolidating Key Priority Areas for the Forum

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY		TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Strategic Thinking & Planning	-	Identify key issues	ST: AU Summit July 03 – opportunity for discussing strategy and issues	Moz – NFP* EMG – RFP*
	-	Prioritize key issues		
	-	Design methodology / plan of action		
	-	Organize a dialog forum and plan towards particular events (website		

		dialog)	
	-	LT: before end 2003 – 3 yr plan of action agreed upon	
African Commission – Calendar of Events	-		
Technical Info & Research	- Identify these needs from the audit	Ongoing (dep on audit)	Whole Network
Formal links with SADC & CSO initiatives & NWs	- Identify existing structures for formal linkage (e.g. UNEP / Nairobi) - Contacts within SADC Secretariat** - NEPAD Secretariat**	Short Term	
Role of facilitators on linkages with other networks	- From audit identify potential linkages - calendar of events	Check with audit	
Improve institutional profile of existing networks	- From audit identify better ways of linking the networks - Profiling on SD initiatives and activities – look for networks on the Net	Check with audit	Focal points & volunteer organizations

Table 3: General Activities

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
Info on Who does What & Where	- Survey (Human Science Research Council)	Immediately	Regional / national focal pnts*
Sharing & Learning Report (Assessment Report)	Assessment of transformation: - dissemination of survey info - meetings (national & regional) - dissemination of Assmt Report	3 months	Regional / national focal points*
Information of Best Practices	Documentation and packaging Best Practices	6 months	Regional Focal Point (NFP's added later)

7.0 Linking with Potential Donors

There were three representatives from the donor community, Danish 92 group (who funded the workshop), HBS, and UNDP. Some efforts were made to invite Ford Foundation but failed. The idea of inviting the donors was to find possibilities of partnerships. Unfortunately, at the time when the discussions were conducted, thus the last day of the workshop, two of the donor representatives (UNDP and HBS) were absent leaving the Danish 92 alone. It might be seen as a mistake to have left such a crucial discussion to the last minute but it was strategically scheduled in order to avoid donor influence on the plan of action. This was based on the principle of " *not planning because there is money but plan out of need and look for the money later"*. Not all participants were happy about the set up.

The absence of HBS and UNDP was not because of lack of interest but had other commitments that coincided with the workshop. The two donors have shown interest to engage with the proposed forum. However the forum needs to be specific on the areas to be supported.

The Danish 92 presented a paper entitled **"Possibility of Phase II: Guidelines for the formulation of a second stage"** (Appendix XI). It was noted that through out the discussion of the workshop there was very little mention of money and yet most of the proposed activities will require money. The challenge is on how to get the money. There was a mention of fundraising responsibility for the coordinating organization, which was refuted on legal grounds, i.e. the coordinating organization has no mandate to fundraise for the forum. The issue was left pending for further discussions.

The presentation from Misha on behalf of the Danish 92 group Rio + 10 Project provided an insight of the status of the Danish 92 group project. It was indicated that there are possibilities of taking the Rio + 10 project into phase II. However the mode of operation may change. It is the desire of the Danish 92 to ensure that a second phase should emerge out of need and that it should have support from the Civil Society. It should also be based on the lessons and experience gained from the first phase. The review exercise is underway in some of the subregions.

The management team, IBIS and MS conducted a workshop in order to clarify the basis for a second phase. It was noted that the Danish 92 has been running international campaigns on trade, environment, sustainable development, poverty, water and energy. The dilemma is that such campaigns cannot be limited to on one region but it feels too much to work with so many countries. One of the biggest challenges is on funding. The project has relied so much on DANIDA. A phase II will require support from more than one donor. So far UNDP, HBS and World Bank have shown some interest however there is no guarantee of the funds yet.

A proposed time frame was presented of the activities that have to be undertaken in preparation for the Phase II as shown in Table 4. Phase II is expected to start at the beginning of January 2004.

Table 4: Proposed Time Frame

National draft proposals to be submitted to IBIS, MS, WWF, other focal points & Network Secretariat in Copenhagen	19 May 2003
Regional / sub-regional proposals to be submitted	10 Jun 2003
An Overall Project document drawn up by the Secretariat in Copenhagen to be submitted to all parties	30 Jun 2003
Hearing process, discussion	Jul / Aug 2003
Comments to be sent to Secretariat in Copenhagen	18 Aug 2003
Project Document to be finalized	05 Sep 2003

8.0   Lobbying and Advocacy Training

The workshop was combined with a lobbying and advocacy training in order to respond to the capacity needs in this field. The training was more theoretical than expected but it provided useful basics to those people that have no skills and knowledge in the field. The emphasis for the training was on the different steps and procedures that have to be taken in order to have an effective lobbying and advocacy strategy for the region. The following issues were highlighted:

   a) *developing a clear agenda,*
   b) *getting the right skills, experiences and knowledge*
   c) *identification and utilization of window of opportunities.*

It was mentioned that although Lobbying and advocacy is a crucial role that the civil society play, the exercise is done with poor planning and budgeting and without any monitoring and evaluation.

The training started with a visualizing exercise, which reflected on accepting no limits, having a fighting spirit all the time, and the urgent need for change (Appendix XIII). The exercise was in the context of the WSSD and the experiences the civil society had for instance the lack of access to Sandton. A lot of reference was made to how PELUM managed to get small farmers to the WSSD and got a plat form during the official event to speak to a group of influential people despite all the hurdles they faced.

There was also a discussion on the different approaches to campaigning, lobbying, and advocacy and the relationship of these. Four approaches were identified which are applicable to different situations. These are:

   a) *Public interest approach*
   b) *Citizen Action approach*
   c) *Transformational approach*

d) A combination of the above

The participants had no opportunity to have practical exercises during the training based on the issues identified in the workshop. However the participants went through various steps in developing a Campaign, Advocacy and Lobbying Strategy (CAL). This looked at four basic categories as follows:

a) Entryist
b) Complementary
c) Non-Compliance
d) Confrontational

The participants were able to relate to some of these steps based on the work that they are doing or are planning to do.
(Content of the training is attached as Appendix XIVa and b)

9.0   Window of Opportunity: 2nd AU Summit in Mozambique

The 2nd AU summit is scheduled for 2nd-12th July, 2003. The civil society in Mozambique are planning to host an African civil society meeting prior to the AU summit, from 27th June-2nd July, 2003. Details of the plans to host the meeting are attached as (Appendix XV). The Civil society in Mozambique is mobilizing civil society in Africa to support the event. Some of the issues to be discussed will be the role of the civil society in Nepad and AU.

The participants noted this as a window of opportunity to market the concept of forming the civil society forum for promoting sustainable development in Africa. Apparently the agenda for the meeting has not been set.

10.0   Conclusion
The workshop ended at a happy note. Participants were satisfied with the way the workshop was organized and facilitated and also the energies that were put into the various discussions.   There was a reflection on the expectations of the participants against the proceeding of the workshop. Most of the exceptions were met except for those that were beyond the workshop's scope. (Appendix XVI shows the extent to which the expectations were met) It was recognized that the workshop was a beginning of the processes to strengthening the political influence of the civil society in the region. The participants expressed gratitude to the Danish 92 for sponsoring the workshop and were hopeful that such support will not end there. The participants were also thankful to EMG and other organizers for the workshop. The participants were asked to fill in an evaluation form. The results confirmed the satisfaction from the participants on the organization of the workshop. However there was dissatisfaction with the food from the hotel that created some stomach problems in some participants. Otherwise people were happy with the venue

The workshop was wrapped with people expressing their impression of the workshop in one word. The following were some of the words: Constructive, Innovative, Integrating, Productive, Taxing, Informative, Awesome, Draining.

**the end

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
- 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?	- 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 I	II	III	2nd Year I	II	III	3rd Year I	II	III	4th Year I	II	III	5th Year I	II	III
1*	¦														
2	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦	¦
3	¦	¦													
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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.
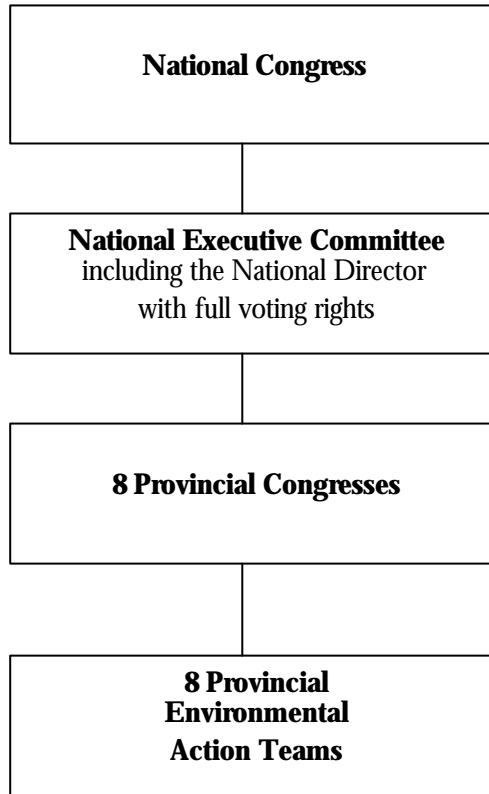
Internally EJNF's objectives were:

- 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)

Introduction to CISANET

- 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)

What is CISANET?

- 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

CISANET Structure

- 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

Food Crisis of Malawi

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.*

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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 snap-shot)

"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 unwelcome
- 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 development)
  - 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:

Image 1 – The Mental Fight

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".

Image 2 – A New Global Deal

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."

Image 3 – Why Change and Why Now?

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 are not forces of nature. 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".

<u>A Combination of all three Approaches</u>

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 …

<u>A Basic Conceptual Framework for Advocacy</u>

- 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."

<u>Identifying Issues for Policy Action</u>

- 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

<u>Defining the Issue</u>

- 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	±
-	<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?	🗑 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	**?**