



**Advocacy Training Module**  
**for**  
**Women in Agriculture and Rural Development**

**Building on WOCAN's experience from the**  
**UN Commission on Sustainable Development 16<sup>th</sup> and 17th Sessions**  
**Agenda on Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Desertification and Africa**

**Prepared by WOCAN**

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## Foreword

Agriculture is back on the international agenda. After almost a decade of neglect for agricultural investments by multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors, there is now a renewed interest and commitment to investing in small holder farmers. The 2008 World Development Report: Agriculture for Development highlights the vital role of agriculture in sustainable development and its importance in achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. In the advent of the food crisis in mid-2008, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations convened a High Level Summit on the Food Crisis and Climate Change and estimated that 75 million more people were thrown below the hunger threshold due to soaring food prices, bringing the total number of undernourished people to 923 million in 2007 and close to one billion in 2008, the highest number ever reported.

The majority of poor people in developing countries, at least 70 to 80 per cent, live in rural areas where women are also the majority of food producers and processors. The agriculture sector has been predominantly influenced by economists and a cadre of technical experts. They have been criticized as being “narrow” or “specific” in their sector approach, most often neglecting the social dimensions such as those related to gender issues. Distinctions made between “hard” issues dealing with technical issues and “soft” issues dealing with human and social dimensions have often led to isolation and fragmented approach, hence with limited inter-sectoral collaboration. The traditional domination by men in organizations engaged in agriculture sector has often failed to recognize and respond to the different roles of men and women in policies and programmes. Low numbers and levels of female senior staff have also led to low budgets for women-related activities and unbalanced decision making within the agencies. Such scenarios are perpetuated at all levels from global to rural communities where activities are undertaken.

Professional women in agriculture are often lacking skills that would allow them to sensitize others and develop collaborative activities that effectively assist rural women. In part, this is due to too few women championing these causes and participating in policy making processes at the national levels (and up to regional and global levels). As such, participation in policy dialogue and advocacy activities remain in the hands of those few – often who are capital-based - leading to the “same actors syndrome”.

In a paper commissioned by the Center for Women’s Global Leadership (CWGL) and the Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) entitled “Gender Equality Architecture and the UN Reform” submitted to the UN Secretary-General’s High Level Panel on System-wide Coherence in July 2006, gaps and problems have been identified stating that “*Ten years after Beijing and 30 years after the first world conference on women in Mexico City, gender equality has a growing number – but still too few – advocates in the corridors of power at international, national or local levels where critical decisions are made...*”

There is a dire need to bring these women leaders who are directly working with rural women in inter-governmental advocacy spaces. More so, there is even a greater need to bring women in agriculture – in particular rural women farmer leaders - into policy reform processes and advocacy spaces that are of direct concern to them. When the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) announced that the themes for the implementation cycle 2008-2009 for the first time in ten years, focusing on agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification and Africa, WOCAN seized the opportunity to take over

from WEDO the role of international organizing partner for the Women Major Group, together with the GRATIS Foundation of Ghana and African Women Leaders in Africa (AWLAE).<sup>1</sup>

WOCAN is a fairly new organization founded in 2004 with a mission of building women's leadership of women in agriculture and natural resource management for organizational transformation to achieve gender equality, advocating for greater benefits and decision-making power for rural women, and sharing of knowledge on best practices on organizational change benefiting women. WOCAN supports the roles and leadership of women farmers, environmental managers, professionals and decision-makers. WOCAN does not aim to position itself as an advocacy organization but moreso as a "facilitator" in bridging the work that its members do at the local levels with the macro level policy making arena . With its expertise in agriculture, and membership base of over 700 women in 83 countries working within agriculture and rural institutions (including IFAD, FAO, CGIAR) WOCAN is filling a void in the global gender equality policy arena that is dominated by socio-economic, health and environment women's groups. WOCAN has also been serving as the Women Major Group Focal Point for FAO SARD Initiative, Adelboden Group/SARD Mountain and the UN Forum on Forest. Most recently, WOCAN has been selected as one of the Contact Group members for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that is currently debating the global governance of food and agriculture sector.

The presence of WOCAN at these global policy spaces can be best described as 'strategic' and also as an 'opportunity' but only as long as WOCAN build its strength primarily from its own members who are working in-countries. As such, this Advocacy Training Module for Women in Agriculture aims to support WOCAN staff, members and partners that are participating in WOCAN's advocacy efforts in future global, regional and national policy dialogue spaces. The skills imparted in this Training Module are also applicable in inter-governmental decision-making processes. It is intended to be an iterative document whereby it can be updated and reformatted based on further comments and hands-on experience in the use of the Training Module.

The preparation of this Training Module builds from several consultation processes and training sessions conducted by WOCAN including: the preparation of the Integrated Learning Tool for Rural Women and Girls based on the Socio Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) and the Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development (PNTD), in collaboration with the FAO in 2007; the Skills Training session on Advocacy, Negotiation and Participation, organised by WOCAN during the African Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) of CSD held in Addis Ababa in October 2007; Women Major Strategy Session Side Event held during the Asia RIM held in Jakarta in November 2007; the Side Event on Investing in Agriculture: For Who? What? and Where? - organised by WOCAN, IFAD and Heifer International during the European RIM held in Geneva in January 2008; and Gender Advocacy in Agriculture and Rural Development Training Session at the Learning Centre during the CSD 16 in New York in May 2008 . Please see detailed reports in WOCAN website: [www.wocan.org](http://www.wocan.org) or UN CSD website: [www.un.org/desa](http://www.un.org/desa).

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<sup>1</sup> For further information about the UN Commission on Sustainable Development CSD 16 and 17, please refer to website: [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res\\_docucsd\\_17ipm.shtml](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docucsd_17ipm.shtml)

## Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Draft Module was inspired from the Skills Training Session on Advocacy, Negotiation and Participation organised by WOCAN during the African Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) of CSD held in Addis Ababa in October 2007. WOCAN members from Heifer International, Constance Neely, Jane Akob, and Arthur Getz ( were all part of the team that conducted the the Training Session. We were pleased with the collaborative spirit by the participants from WOCAN members, government representatives and international organizations who have expressed the need for further sharing of experiences for effective advocacy efforts, particularly in building the capacity of those who are not well versed in intergovernmental processes.

Subsequently, WOCAN organised similar training and strategy sessions in other regional processes of the CSD in Asia (November 2007, Bangkok), Europe (January 2009, Geneva) and during CSD-16 itself (May 2008). WOCAN would like to acknowledge the contribution of all those participants and partners of WOCAN during these processes leading to CSD and during the CSD 16 and 17. There are hundreds of them we met during the CSD and it will be difficult to mention all of their names. WOCAN members and partners who have been part of the team include: Molly Anderson (USA), Maria Franscisca de Belo Assis (Timor Leste) Dave Andrews (USA), Meena Bigli (India), Elenita Dano (Philippines), Tadale Debele (Ethiopia), Eva Friedlander (United States), Maria Hartl (Italy), Marsha Ishii-Eiteman (United States), Charity Kabutha (Kenya), Linda Elswick (United States), Kanchan Lama (Nepal), Annina Lubbock (Italy/IFAD), Julie Mace (Chile), Sabina Mensah (Ghana), Joan Mencher (United States), Cheryl Morden (United States/IFAD), Beatrice Ntube (Cameroon), Linda Nghatsane (South Africa), Esther Penunia (Philippines), Daphne Roxas (Philippines), Rebecca Rutt (Italy), Lesha Witmer (The Netherlands), Shiney Varghese (United States) and Xenia Von-Lilien (United States/IFAD). The research assistance and support of Rebecca Rutt and Julie Mace have been very valuable in finalizing this Module.

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## Introduction to the Module

### ***Why this Training Module?***

Advocacy is recognized not only as an activity for policy change but also a long-term process of organizing collectively, awareness-raising, influencing change and empowerment with an aim of creating a just and equitable society.

This Training Module seeks to de-mystify the complexity of inter-governmental processes and spaces for advocacy efforts by illustrating concrete strategies and steps that have been brought to use in a collective effort such as that of the Women Major Group at the UN CSD.

Over the years, particularly since the UN summits of the 1990s starting from Rio in 1992, there has been an upsurge of civil society participation in inter-governmental summits, conferences, high level panels and events. Learning from the experiences of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that is known to have more than 700 environmental conventions, charters, agreements, protocols and treaties in force, from global to regional to bi-laterally applicable agreements, the UNEP's Division of Environmental Law and Conventions developed an important Manual entitled "Negotiating and Implementing MEAs: A Manual for NGOs". The Manual provides a good basis and hands-on guidance to all stages of MEA negotiation.<sup>2</sup> We referred to this Manual while preparing this Training Module and distilled some of the strategies that we found applicable in the field of agriculture sector. We also conducted a literature search of similar published hands-on manual that are specifically used by women's groups in advocating for gender equality. While we found many training manuals particularly those already employed for national level advocacy work, we did not find one that caters to women in agriculture participating in inter-governmental processes. Hence, this Training Module was developed with an aim that it will help women in agriculture sector develop their skills in participating in such inter-governmental processes. Now that agriculture is back in the international radar screen, it will be important for women in agriculture sector (and also men who are advocating on behalf of women in agriculture) to learn from past experiences and develop new skills to influence change for gender equality.

### ***Who is this Training Module for?***

This Training Module is intended for use by:

- WOCAN staff, members and partners that are participating in WOCAN's advocacy efforts particularly at the global and regional inter-governmental processes; WOCAN partner organizations engaged in some form of advocacy activities; and
- Other organizations wishing to integrate advocacy activities within their own work programme.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unep.org/dec/docs/MEAs%20Final.pdf>

## ***How to use this Training Module?***

This Training Module can be used in different ways:

- Organizing training sessions prior to participation in inter-governmental processes and events;
- As a self-learning tool for participation in inter-governmental decision-making processes;
- As a model to tailor strategies that suit a particular local context or needs of an advocacy initiator.

## ***Who is the Target Audience or Users of this Training Module?***

The primary target audience or users for this Training Module are non-governmental and civil society organizations who are not part of the decision-making processes and who are participating to influence decisions and negotiations within inter-governmental processes.

It can also be used as a means of analysis on processes used by women collectively to ‘break the walls’ of those structures and who have the power to make decisions within the confines of intergovernmental spaces.

## ***Developing a set of Guiding Principles***

It is important to note that in any given inter-governmental meetings, there will be a wide range of backgrounds and positions of different organizations. The role of WOCAN as organizing partner for CSD 16 and 17 was not to develop a common position among those who joined the Women Major Group but to facilitate range of proposals and priority issues put forward by different organization for each of the agenda items, leading to policy change for gender equality.

First, it is important to establish some ground rules and a common understanding among those who wish to join the efforts of the Women Major Group. The following Guiding Principles offers some starting points. The Major Group Women:

- recognizes the importance role of women farmers in agriculture sector;
- recognizes the importance of advocating for poor rural women and girls;
- understands that knowledge and experience from the local level s must have an impact on policy change;
- promotes the integration of agriculture and environment–related sectors with social, economic, political and cultural dimensions affecting actors and stakeholders;
- enables stakeholders to engage together, network and define a common goal;
- shares values of women’s participation, gender equality, ownership, trust and respect;



## Module 1

### ***Why get involved in intergovernmental decision-making processes?***

#### ***The Case Study of the Women Major Group at CSD-16 and 17***

*This module briefly introduces the processes and outcomes achieved by the Women Major Group from CSD-16, including during the CSD regional implementation meetings in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America regions. Understanding the building blocks during the preparatory processes will be important.*

#### **Why get involved at CSD?**

Many veterans of high level negotiations claim that CSD is the only space where civil society can negotiate and interact directly with governments and Ministers.<sup>3</sup> CSD is the most advanced and participatory process for civil society in the UN system that allows interaction between civil society and governments. The process of self-selection of multi-stakeholder steering group composed of organizing partners from network organizations representing the nine major groups namely: women, youth, farmers, indigenous peoples, NGOs, trade unions, local authorities, science and technology and the private sector. The review and evaluation by civil society representatives themselves who have participated in the CSD and other MEA processes revealed very positive feedback particularly with its secretariat continuously experimenting through different ways and means to engage multiple stakeholders.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, there are also some who have criticized the CSD processes, particularly the nature of the major groupings that result in overlap especially with the major group of NGOs, as well as the inclusion of the private sector.<sup>5</sup> The fact that agriculture has not been in the agenda of CSD since 2000, and that there are not that many similar spaces in other UN agencies including in Rome-based food and agriculture agencies, women's organizations such as WOCAN deemed it important to engage at CSD.

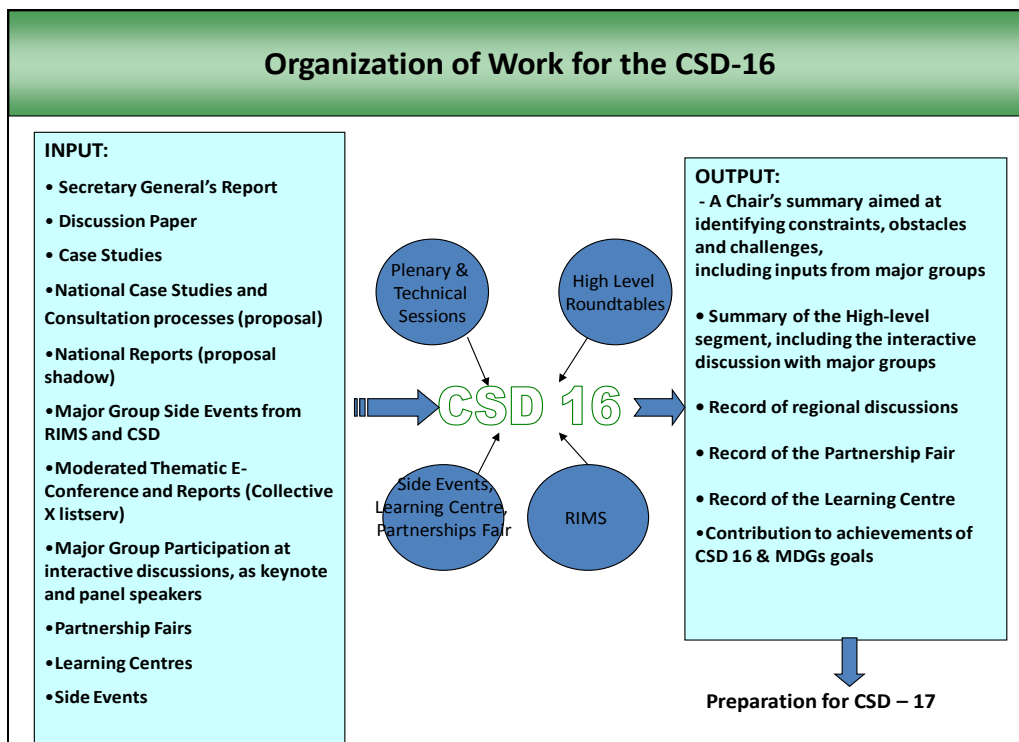
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<sup>3</sup> For a complete article on Preparing for CSD by Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED Policy Adviser, go to ANPED website: [www.anped.org](http://www.anped.org)

<sup>4</sup> De la Rosa, J., Chapter 5, in *Whose World Is It Anyway?* Edited by Foster, J and Anand, A., 1999

<sup>5</sup> McKeon, Norah Mc Keon, Nora, *The United Nations and Civil Society: Legitimizing Global Governance - Whose Voice?*, 2009

## Processes in preparation for CSD 16



### 1. Discussion Paper

The preparation for the CSD 16 entailed submission of a Discussion Paper to the CSD Secretariat from each of the nine Major Groups. The organizing partners facilitated the preparation of the major groups' Discussion Paper, a paper which is not intended to propose policy options but to provide a review and assessment of lessons learned and provision of case studies. All Discussion Papers from the nine major groups have been posted in the UN CSD website and served as one of the official background documents at the CSD 16.

The preparation of the Women Major Group Discussion Paper on Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought and Desertification summarises the inputs received by the Women Major Group organizing partners from two consultation processes organised by WOCAN during the Africa and the Asia Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) held in Addis Ababa and in Jakarta. The consultation processes provided common priority issues in these two regions to be addressed by the Women Major Group in this Discussion Paper relevant to policies, programmes and practices in agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification. Additionally, a two-week electronic consultation process was conducted with major women's networks and several listserv announcements including from Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), African Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment (AWLAE) and GRATIS Foundation (Ghana). In addition to the inputs received from these electronic consultations, a desk review and research of relevant published documents was also conducted and integrated into the final document.

The concerns and issues of the Women Major Group in ensuring gender mainstreaming and addressing the specific needs of women, particularly rural women, cuts across all themes and clusters of the CSD agenda. Hence, the final paper submitted to CSD Secretariat focussed on the important role and contribution of women, progress that have been made to protect women's rights, roles and their contributions, obstacles and constraints that women face in support to the advancement of the implementation, lessons learned, priority issues and new opportunities. The paper, however, was not able to fully address the gender-differentiated impact of current trends in agriculture, rural development and land sectors, as well as by the drought and desertification, on rural women. The lack of gender-disaggregated data and published documentation of successful initiatives by women in agriculture and rural development sectors have been a major limitation in the preparation of the paper. Finally, there were very limited inputs received from the Near East and Latin America and the Caribbean region due to limited translation budget.

WOCAN, however, felt that the document presented to the CSD Secretariat did not represent the depth of issues and concerns of women for each of the broad and complex issues of CSD themes. It should be noted that the document was prepared with very limited time and human resources by the organizing partners. As such, national and sub-regional consultation processes and country-level case studies preparation were proposed by the organizing partners in Africa and Asia to give a much more in-depth review and analysis on the issues raised in the paper. Unfortunately, again due to a lack of resources, national or sub-regional consultations could not be held, resulting in a very limited submission and analysis. This was complemented with the inclusion of already published case studies in the analysis of the Discussion Paper. The organizing partners therefore requested the readers to view the document as a first step and background in the review, evaluation and analysis of the implementation of the relevant commitments of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 relevant to the CSD agenda. A copy of the Women Major Group Discussion Paper can be found at the UN CSD website:

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/review.htm>

## **2. Participation in the Regional Implementation Meetings in Asia, Africa, Europe and North America**

WOCAN initiated women's active engagement in the regional implementation meetings which were the regional preparatory meetings for CSD 16. In the Africa Region, during the Africa Committee on Sustainable Development (ACSD-5)/Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for CSD-16 on 22-25 October 2007 held in Addis Ababa, WOCAN organised the Women Major Group Side Event and the Skills Building Training Session on Advocacy, Negotiation and Participation, attended by the co-organisers of the Women Major Group and members of WOCAN, and surprisingly by some government delegates who also expressed interest in learning advocacy skills. WOCAN also facilitated the daily meetings of the Women's Caucus and inputs of the Women Major Group during the intergovernmental negotiations and debates.

### *Outcomes achieved:*

- Social cohesion developed among organizing partners and partners of the Women Major Group.
- Inputs by the Women Major Group during the intergovernmental negotiations were successfully integrated in the final outcome document.
- Active participation of about 50 participants including WOCAN members from Cameroon, Kenya and Ethiopia in the negotiations.

- New and potential partners were engaged in the work of Women Major Group – from those who attended the events and met informally during the RIM, including engagement of the Chair of the RIM from Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources & National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) (Kenya), UNHABITAT and Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

In the Asia and the Pacific Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM ) for the CSD, held in Jakarta, 26-27 November 2007, WOCAN organised two side events in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission of the Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and UN CSD Secretariat: one lunch time side event on the Women Major Group Strategy at CSD 16 was organised by WOCAN advocacy coordinator together with WOCAN Nepal coordinator, and members from India and Timor Leste.

The second side event was organised together with Third World Network and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs/CSD Secretariat; this was well attended by almost all of the attending government representatives and major groups/CSOs at the RIM (about 80-100 participants). The dynamic debate and discussion jointly facilitated by the WOCAN advocacy coordinator and Third World Network CSD Coordinator proved to be an innovative and unprecedented format for the RIM.

*Outcomes achieved:*

- The inputs by the Women Major Group during the intergovernmental negotiations were successfully integrated in the final outcome document.
- Active participation by WOCAN members (India, Nepal and Timor Leste) in the negotiations. The WOCAN member from India delivered a statement at the Plenary.

In the European and North America Regional Meeting /UN Economic Commission on Europe (ECE) RIM for CSD held in Geneva 28-29 January 2008, WOCAN organised jointly with IFAD and Heifer International a Side Event on “Investing in Agriculture: for Whom? What? And Where?”

*Outcomes achieved:*

- Women Major Group represented by WOCAN Chair from Ethiopia addressed the Plenary Session on Africa.
- Advocacy input to the process was reflected in the final outcome of the RIM.
- Proposal to establish a Network of Women Ministers and Leaders (composed of deputy ministers, women scientists and professionals in agriculture as well as women leaders and champions from civil society) was endorsed by the Meeting Chair and included in the Final Report Outcome document of the meeting.

<b>Lessons Learned from the regional processes leading to CSD 16</b>
➤ Advance planning for consultation process, at least three months prior to the deadline, including fundraising for consultation process and participation in regional meetings
➤ Engaging at the regional processes should always be part of the process of engaging in global process
➤ Organizing side events and training sessions have proven to be valuable for visibility and

important contribution to participants

- Having face-to-face meetings with the CSD Bureau Chair and members of CSD 16 ahead of time helps in the influencing role all throughout the process

## **The CSD 16 (5-16 May 2008, New York)**

The Chair of the CSD 16 was Mr. Francis Nhema from Zimbabwe. The CSD 16 was considered a review session that would examine the progress made and barriers and obstacles faced addressing the cluster of agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification and Africa. The role of CSD in the inter-linked challenges faced by the agriculture sector particularly during the CSD-16 was seen as an important contribution at the height of the global food crisis when CSD 16 was happening. All the outcomes from the regional meetings served as inputs to the CSD-16.

The following are the activities by the Women Major Group and side events organized by WOCAN:

1. Daily Women's Caucus was facilitated by Women Major Group partners throughout the two weeks. These meetings provided the platform to keep each other informed on the developments of the negotiations and proposals of the Women Major Group, to appoint spokespersons, debate positions, invite government delegates for briefings, etc.
2. Learning Center Event – skills required by Women Major Group members and strategies were discussed in this event.
3. WOCAN with IFAD and Heifer International launched the Network of Women Ministers of Agriculture and Leaders in a side event attended by over 80 people, including many high level government delegates and women farmer leaders.
4. WOCAN held a Side Event on WOCAN Approach to Gender Mainstreaming.

### *Outcomes achieved:*

- 13 interventions from the floor by the Women Major Group during the Plenary and Multi-stakeholder Dialogue
- Women Major Group consulted positions related to women farmers, women's leadership, and women's land rights were reflected in the final outcome of the Chair.
- WOCAN's delegation included two women farmer leaders (from South Africa and the Philippines) who spoke on behalf of women farmers.
- WOCAN assessed the advocacy needs of the Women Major Group partners and trained partners during the Learning Center Workshop.
- Successful high level participation of the Launching Event of the Network.
- A new partnership initiative – the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders – was launched.

### **Lessons Learned from CSD 16**

1. Share the responsibility of facilitating the daily women's caucus among different participants of the Women Major Group ahead of time;
2. A new initiative was developed with new partners – the Network;
3. Aim for high profile side events, i.e., ensure to invite the Chair;
4. Skills-sharing among women serves as an important common space for a common platform;
5. Bringing women farmer leaders gave an impact to the message of women farmers;
6. Building trust among new partners takes time;
7. Advance preparations for invitations and visa requirements (linked to timing of funding).

### **Processes in preparation for CSD 17**

#### **1. Preparation of the Women Major Group Proposed Policy Recommendations and Priorities for Action for CSD 17**

The preparation of the Women Major Group Proposed Priority Policy Recommendations and Priority for Actions requested by the CSD Secretariat was facilitated by WOCAN in November 2008 through listserv and email discussions. Inputs were received from those who participated at CSD 16 and from more than 20 organizations. All submissions from the nine major groups were posted on the CSD website and served as one of the official background documents for the preparatory meetings and at the CSD 17 itself.

#### **2. Participation at the Inter-sessional preparatory meetings in Bangkok (January 2009) and in Windhoek (February 2009)**

The Women Major Group was represented by WOCAN member from South Africa representing women farmers.

#### **3. Inter-governmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD 17 (23-27 February 2009, New York)**

The IPM was the last preparatory meeting held prior to the final policy session of CSD 17. IPM is an important meeting because it is the starting point of the negotiation among governments until CSD 17 (only two months later).

The following are the activities by the Women Major Group and side events organized by WOCAN:

1. WOCAN was invited as a panelist in the Rural Development Plenary Session
2. WOCAN organised a Side Event for the Network of Women Ministers of Agriculture and Leaders.
3. Joint Side Event with other partners on IASSTD.

4. All nine major groups were provided a seat with a microphone and one seat behind at the first row of the gallery in the conference room all throughout the week. Several entry points have been given to the major groups in almost all of the sessions during the week. There was no Daily Women's Caucus organised during the week because of little participation from Women Major Group partners.

*Outcomes achieved:*

- Interventions from the floor by the Women Major Group during the daily Plenaries and Interactive discussions;
- Good visibility to bring up the issue of the Women Major Group during the panelist presentation;
- Major inputs to the draft document for negotiation.

<b>Lessons Learned from CSD 17 preparatory processes and meetings</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The task involved in facilitating inputs and contributions to the final paper submission to CSD required substantial time from the organizing partners.</li> <li>➤ This final preparatory meeting has been one of the most important meeting to influence the negotiation prior to the final CSD 17 where there was limited participation from the women major group due to lack of funding;</li> <li>➤ Strategizing ahead of time with other partners (such as Heifer International and IPSA) in order to develop key messages and to link up with other major groups;</li> <li>➤ Organizing joint side events with other partners can prove to be effective particularly in developing other platforms such as the one from IASSTD.</li> </ul>

### **The CSD 17 (4-15 May 2009. New York)**

The Chair of CSD 17 Bureau was Ms Gerda Verburg of the Netherlands, the first woman Chair of CSD. The woman Chair was a good head start for the Women Major Group's work as it prepared for CSD-17.

The following are the activities by the Women Major Group and side events organized by WOCAN:

1. Daily Women's Caucus was facilitated by Women Major Group partners throughout the two weeks. These meetings provided the platform to keep each other informed on the developments of the negotiations and proposals of the Women Major Group, to appoint spokespersons, debate positions, invite government delegates for briefings, etc.
2. During the CSD 17, WOCAN was invited in five joint side events together with the South African Government, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), The Netherlands Government and Women's Water Partnerships, International Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) and International Women's Anthropology Conference (IWAC):

*Outcomes achieved:*

- Interventions from the floor by the Women Major Group during the daily Plenaries and Interactive discussions;

- Women Major Group positions were integrated in the final outcome document including the role and importance of women farmers;
- Joint side events with governments, civil society and non-governmental organizations and inter-governmental organizations portrayed a model of strong collaboration among different partners and also can lead to future joint initiatives;

<b>Lessons Learned from CSD 17</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Lead time for preparations and funding of participants remains a problem.</li><li>➤ Organizing joint side events particularly with civil society, government partners and IGOs require lead time and clarification of roles and responsibilities.</li></ul>



## Module 2

### ***Preparing for your participation at global inter-governmental meeting***

*Preparation can make all the difference to accomplishing your goals when participating in global inter-governmental meetings. This section of the module will help you to organize yourself for a confident approach to the city and venue of the meeting as a representative of your civil society group and your region.*

#### **Preparing at the national level**

The national preparations for global inter-governmental processes should be based on agreed national and regional positions. These positions are prepared normally through the preparation of national reports submitted to the secretariat of the conference.

The period of national report preparation is an important strategic opportunity for civil society groups to provide input in the form of their opinions and knowledge. The opportunities to participate are extremely varied among countries, and early preparation is vital. If civil society organisations supply contributions in the national processes, it may be easier to advance these issues later at the international conference.

**Key:** *Always find out in advance the position of your government and prepare your reaction.*

#### **Remember:**

- Build your information base and knowledge from both scientific sources and on the ground experiences in order to give credibility to your inputs.
- Combine forces with other groups within civil society for cost effectiveness, to avoid duplication and to generate more attention and momentum.
- Coordinate among civil society groups at the national level in advance, even when opinions are not identical; harmonization will achieve better results for all.
- Build relationships with sub-national government actors, including regional and local authorities, which may provide valuable inputs to your preparatory process.

**Key:** *If your group has a difference of opinion that is not reflected in the national report, prepare an alternative report to reflect your views.*

Alternative reports typically focus on specific indicators or present a more general view of the current problems. It would be worthwhile to provide good case studies on what is happening on the ground with communities involved. The overall principle is that these ‘alternatives’ are independent of government structures, and by rebuffing official data or by providing auxiliary data, they challenge what is presented in official reports.

#### **Networking**

Networking allows civil society actors to share information, gain perspectives, improve credibility and leverage and pool resources. In situations where there is no assigned organizing partner by the Secretariat such as the role of WOCAN at CSD 16 and 17, coalesce with other women’s groups and identify who are the lead international and regional women’s NGOs already engaged in the process. It is most effective to join

up as a women major group and to organize among each other presenting each other's comparative advantage, thematic positions, etc.

## **Listserv**

Initiating and maintaining a Listserv (an email and internet based information sharing tool) that notifies members of current developments and facilitates knowledge sharing in the preparation should be explored with the Secretariat or among civil society. In the case of CSD 16 and 17, a CollectiveX listser was set up for the purpose of informing all those who wish to join the efforts of the Women Major Group. Please visit: . <http://csd-women.collectivex.com>

**Key:** *Listservs are a useful tool to stay in touch and up-to-date through regular email notifications.*

## **Registering at the international Inter-governmental Meeting**

WOCAN's ECOSOC status may welcome inclusion of representatives to its delegation members of WOCAN. As organizing partner for the CSD 16 & 17 Women Major Group, WOCAN welcomes national and local women's organizations as well as individuals to contact them for advice on participation and accreditation with WOCAN with event related to the UN ECOSOC in New York. You may visit WOCAN website for other future global events that WOCAN may be involved. Otherwise, it is better to contact the Secretariat of the conference to receive more information for direct participation.

### **Funding to attend**

If attendance to international meetings is desired yet financial constraints exist, it is imperative to search for outside funds well in advance. Potential sources to consider include:

- Your own government, particularly if you are on a delegation
- Developed country NGOs or other developed country partners
- Embassies and development aid agencies that are active in your country (eg. Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK, USA, etc.)
- Regional governments (e.g. Flanders and the Basque government support NGOs from Latin America)
- UN agencies and programmes such as FAO, UNDP, UNEP
- The UN Non Government Liason Service sometimes operate with the a network of NGOs for a travel funding scheme
- Fellow NGOs, by pooling resources to send a representative

## Module 3

### ***Influencing Policy and Decision-Makers: Strategies for Effective Participation and Outcomes***

#### **Networking**

Networking should take place before (as described in Module II) and during the global meeting itself.

**Key:** *While at the event, it is crucial to keep your unique objectives in mind when attempting to build a network within a short time frame.*

‘Caucus meetings’ are commonly organized to prepare for the coming day’s events. During CSD 16 & 17, WOCAN facilitated the platform for the Women Major Group and ensured the collective voice of the Women Major Group was heard.

**Key:** Remember that building relationships takes time, and many positions have been negotiated long in advance. NGOs are usually more approachable than governments, who typically work in ‘blocks’. Don’t be discouraged if immediate results are not achieved.

It is also useful to remember that it is easy to talk with ‘friends’, or likeminded persons and groups. Consider branching out and meet with people from the Missions and the Secretariat.

The practice of NGO networking has continued to be a central to NGO involvement in the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Issues Network (SDIN) operates as a ‘network of networks and issue caucuses, with involvement from 4,000 organizations in over 170 countries. It aims to improve communications and access to information on sustainable development issues.

#### **Managing ‘Blocks’**

At CSD, the many ‘blocks’ may seem confusing. It is important to know which countries (especially your own!) belong to what blocks, and to know which issues the blocks typically focus on.

Regional blocks are designated primarily by location (with the exception of the last), and include (see Annex 3 for a complete list of member countries):

- African States
- Asian States
- Eastern European States
- Latin American and Caribbean States
- Western European and others Groups (WEOG) - this has 30 members and represents Europe, Canada, the US and most of the other former Western allies

There are also Negotiating Blocks, which include:

- The European Union: It is very important to know the European Presidency team and who is leading on which subject. In the negotiations it will nearly always be the Presidency who is talking. The Europeans will start their preparation for a negotiation around six months in advance and it may be that certain countries act as a lead for certain issues - it is very useful to know who they are so you can talk to them early on. See Annex 3 for a complete list of member countries.
- The European Commission staff also plays a critical role, particularly if the Commission has competence in an area. Developing a good relationship with them and even visiting them in Brussels before the meeting is a very good idea. Often before or at the meetings, the Commission or Presidency will organize a briefing for NGOs.
- Group of 77 and (sometimes) China: The Group of 77 (G77) was established on June 15th 1964 by 77 developing countries; now there are 133. Within the G77 there are very important regional players in addition to China – these are India, Pakistan, Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Brazil, Venezuela, Iran and Saudi Arabia (see Annex 2 for a complete list of member countries). The Chair of the G77 rotates through the UN Regions of Africa, Asia, West Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The position is held for a year, but recently G77 has been developing its own Troika involving the previous chair, the present chair, and the next chair.
- AOSIS: Alliance of Small Island States (SIDS) consists of 43 members and observers and plays a critical role particularly in the climate change negotiations as they represent many of the most vulnerable states (see Annex 3 for a complete list of member countries).
- JUSCANZ: The non-EU industrialized countries meet as a group to discuss various issues. These are (J-US-C-A-NZ): Japan, the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand. It now includes Iceland, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland, and the Republic of South Korea may also attend the meetings. This block does not often work as formal negotiating group – more as an ad hoc group.
- Least Developed Countries (LDCs): The LDCs are defined as countries with: (1) low per capita income, (2) human resource weakness, and (3) economic vulnerability (see Annex 3 for a complete list of member countries).

## Being prepared

A practical checklist: What to bring with you on Day 1 (and every day)

- Laptop with wireless connection to the internet– and the right conversion plug to recharge;
- Memory stick;
- Mobile telephone– better to get one or just a SIM card in the country you come to as it will be cheaper to run;
- If you are in a main UN Centre (e.g. New York, Geneva, Nairobi or Rome) then take with you the telephone and addresses of the Missions of the key countries;
- Business cards– if you hire a mobile put the details on the back of the card, or also use your hotel number. People are more likely to telephone a local number;

- Photo booklet of key negotiators– check Earth Negotiations Bulletin website for photos– download and use to find delegates;
- Digital camera to take photos of key delegates;
- Timetable of the event– your meetings as well as the negotiations;
- Your publications;
- A summary document of your key points that you want governments to agree to (with copies for distribution).

## How the days will progress - Sessions

It is important to understand that different types of sessions will take place within any one meeting – from formal plenaries to informal working groups. The level of NGO access will differ across these different types of meetings:

***Key:** Talk with your own government daily! It is very important to touch base with members of your government's delegation. This is to ensure either they are keeping on track with the stated position they have or if there is a chance to change their minds allow your input. As you are able to put pressure back home they are probably most willing to hear you, whatever block they are in.*

## Rules of procedure and NGO speaking slots

The Secretariat of the Conference usually provides the rules and procedures for speaking slots for civil society. At the CSD 16 & 17, Major Groups are assigned seats (one for the representative and one behind him/her) with a placard identifying the Major Group. The CSD Secretariat provide major groups with a briefing on possible entry points when to speak during the Plenary and Interactive Discussions. As such, the process is to put its placard up. The Chair or Vice Chair, upon their own discretion, will call the government or Major Group representative when their turn comes.

Note that opportunities for NGOs to speak are more limited than those of governments. Speaking slots for NGOs within meetings will vary from meeting to meeting – subject to a host of factors. Usually procedures are kept informal so that the Chair can give and take away depending on the mood of the meeting or the sensitivity of the subject.

## What NOT to do: A few tips to avoid negatively impacting your purpose at CSD and that of your NGO colleagues

- Do not approach a government representative when they are speaking
- Do not sit in a government seat unless you are on that government's delegation
- Do not interrupt the meeting
- Do not target a government in your intervention
- Do not wear inappropriate clothes
- Do not deviate from your message when you are speaking as a representative of the caucus

Influencing negotiations requires a real focus on government negotiators, who may be difficult to approach in formal sessions. Consider inviting delegates to coffee or approaching them at informal meetings, dinner and receptions. You may even wish to be an organizer of one such event.

**Key:** *When speaking in an informal setting to a key government delegate, remember: don't start immediately on text changes. First get to know them- most government delegates care as much about the issue as you do but are limited on what they can and cannot do by the government line!*

## **Organizing Side Events**

The side events provide an informal opportunity for a broader exchange of information, experience and diverse views, and are usually part of the official sessions of the inter-governmental meetings. Those interested to organise side events usually are given the opportunity during the lunch and evening breaks of sessions.

- Side event proposals should be directly related to the goals and objectives of the agenda to the meeting.
- WOCAN's experience in ensuring that as many organizations can be involved as possible, organised side events involving several organizing partners, as well as governments.
- The advantage of having an approved official side events is that it is posted on the web site of the Conference and included in daily schedule distributed to all participants.
- Publicizing a side event is an important element including the production of fliers, distribution of notices, or make announcements during other side events or plenary sessions.
- It is important to know the deadline for the submission of requests for side events, including the required equipment and services for the event including: sound, microphones, projectors and projection screens.
- Interpretation services are usually not be available for side events, however, considering such provision if there is a budget greatly helps in increasing attendance and effectiveness of the event.
- It is important to know ahead of time the configuration of the room for the event in order to see possibilities for re-arrangements of seats and tables in order to make the event more effective.
- Having a facilitated event guarantees more effective use of the time and attention of participants.
- If budget permits, as well as permission from the organizers required, serving food and beverage usually attracts more attendance.

## **Module 4**

### ***Media and Communications***

#### **The Internet**

The Internet offers many of the best ways to stay informed about the issues that interest you. As mentioned earlier, the Women Major Group during the CSD 16 & 17 uses the Collective X Listserv as well as email list distribution when communicating among each other.

There are rooms for improvement in the current communications strategy of the Women Major Group through the effective use of the Internet to network among each other but it requires some planning and effort. However, once systems are developed they are relatively easy to maintain.

Some options for knowledge sharing to consider:

- A website
- An email listerv
- On-line conferencing (Skype offers free internet based international calls and low cost calls to land lines in most countries)
- Members only workspaces
- Chat rooms

#### **The Media**

Communicating NGO messages through the world's major news organizations can be a critically effective tool in increasing public awareness and mobilizing action by governments to approve and implement policies. Journalists and NGOs often perform naturally complementary functions: one wants to broadcast new and interesting information, and the other has new and information it wants to have broadcasted. The challenge for NGOs is to reach out to those journalists in a way that both gains their attention and is substantively useful.

*Utilizing the Press: What to give them to advertise your position*

Background materials that can be distributed to journalists at, or outside of, a press conference range from a 1-page media brief to a multi-page, multi-color, multimedia press kit. Regardless of their size or complexity, certain basic requirements for press materials remain the same. There are several standard formats for gaining the media's attention. Make sure that your statement clearly and accurately (avoid elaboration!) identifies issues that are newsworthy, and presents them in a clear, focused way.

## **CSD related news bulletins during the event**

Not necessarily part of the Secretariat, the typically independent information sources you will come across during the meetings are vital as they provide a means to see how others are experiencing the meeting as the event unfolds. Look for the following, among possibly others:

- Often there will be an NGO or stakeholder publication that will come out daily.
- There will be a number of UN Agencies and Programmes at the meeting. They will be looking for text that will be supporting their work beyond the meeting. If there is a synergy then it is worth coordinating with them, as they will have easier access to people on an ongoing basis than you will.
- A number of organizations have observer status such as the Holy See, IUCN, The Red Crescent and Red Cross, the European Union, African Union, the PLO, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, the IUCN and the World Bank; these commonly build news item based on events.

***Key: Contribute your thoughts and opinions of the progress of the event and bring attention to your issues and group- contact the bulletin organizers and submit a news item of your own!***



## Annex 1

### References, Links and Resources

This section provides some of the most useful links and resources that exemplify successful advocacy practices at the local, national and global levels. They can provide case studies and examples of the positive outcomes that effective advocacy efforts can deliver. We recommended the following readings which are not exactly relevant to agriculture sector but may be useful in the reflection of those who may wish to design their own advocacy approaches in the agriculture sector.

- **Advocacy in action – A toolkit to support NGOs and CBOs** (01/06/2002), International HIV/AIDS Alliance (Secretariat), [http://www.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/adv0602\\_Advocacy\\_toolkit\\_eng.pdf](http://www.aidsalliance.org/graphics/secretariat/publications/adv0602_Advocacy_toolkit_eng.pdf)
- **International Institute for Environment and Development, Participatory Learning and Action** Special Issue : Advocacy and Citizen Participation, Issue 43 [http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/pla\\_notes/pla\\_backissues/43.html#pla04301](http://www.iied.org/NR/agbioliv/pla_notes/pla_backissues/43.html#pla04301)
- **PolicyLink: Advocating for Change**  
This toolkit gives a clear, in-depth breakdown of advocating for policy change (on the part of community organizations). <http://www.policylink.org/AdvocatingForChange/default.html>
- **PolicyLink: Advocating for Equitable Development**  
Although aimed at US-based organizations, this manual offers a widely applicable description of the advocacy process. <http://www.policylink.org/pdfs/AdvocatingForED.pdf>
- **PolicyLink: Your Guide to the E-Advocacy Revolution**  
[http://www.policylink.org/Projects/eAdvocacy/documents/final\\_report.pdf](http://www.policylink.org/Projects/eAdvocacy/documents/final_report.pdf)
- **The Democracy Center**  
The Democracy Owner's Manual: A Practical Guide to Changing the World

To preview the book: <http://www.democracyctr.org/publications/manual/index.htm>

The website contains excerpts from the manual, including the following:

Key Questions for Developing Advocacy Strategy:

<http://www.democracyctr.org/library/advocacy/strategy.htm>

<http://www.democracyctr.org/publications/manual/curricula/doc1.htm>

Key Questions for Media Advocacy:

<http://www.democracyctr.org/publications/manual/curricula/doc5.htm>

Lobbying: The Basics

<http://www.democracyctr.org/library/california/lobbying.htm>

- **CARE International's Advocacy Tools and Guidelines for Promoting Policy Change:**  
<http://www.care.org/getinvolved/advocacy/tools.asp?#english>

*Description:* Advocacy is a strategy to influence policy makers when they make laws and regulations, distribute resources, and make other decisions that affect peoples' lives. The principal aims of advocacy are to create policies, reform policies, and ensure policies are implemented. There are a variety of advocacy strategies, such as discussing problems directly with policy makers, delivering messages through the media, or strengthening the ability of local organizations to advocate. These Tools and Guidelines provide a step by step guide for planning advocacy initiatives, as well as advice for successful implementation.

- **Nonprofit Policy Advocacy: Part 2, How to Advocate Effectively**

This document contains checklists and other useful information for strengthening NGO voice for policy change.

[http://www.seattleu.edu/artsci/npl/modules/PolicyAdvocacy2/PA2\\_tab3.pdf](http://www.seattleu.edu/artsci/npl/modules/PolicyAdvocacy2/PA2_tab3.pdf)

- **World Movement for Democracy**

"What's Being Done On... Effective Networking?"

Focuses on how networks emerge, how they work, and under what conditions they are able to operate most effectively.

<http://www.wmd.org/wbdo/wbdoEffNet.html>

- **UN organizational chart**

Contains useful links that can be applied to a training module, providing definitions and indicators for effective communication.

<http://www.unssc.org/web/programmes/ML/smn/SMS%20Competency%205/mindmaptest.asp>

- **"Recommendations for Effective Participation of Civil Society in the Information Age"**

<http://www.uneca.org/ADF99/worddocs/NGOreport-eng.doc>

- **Non-governmental Organizations and International Environmental Institutions: Questions of Design**, Michele M. Betsill, Prepared for Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Synthesis Conference, Bali, Indonesia, 6-9 December 2006.

[http://fiesta.bren.ucsb.edu/~idgec/papers/Michele\\_Betsill.doc](http://fiesta.bren.ucsb.edu/~idgec/papers/Michele_Betsill.doc)

- The Not-for-Profit Leadership Program has a web page for participants in these sessions that lists these and other resources with live links. See <http://www.mnpl.org/trainings/advocacy>.
- Alliance for Justice (training and publications on advocacy): [www.afj.org](http://www.afj.org)  
Charity Lobbying in the Public Interest, a project of Independent Sector (information on advocacy and links to other organizations): [www.independentsector.org/clpi](http://www.independentsector.org/clpi)
- OMB Watch (information on nonprofit policy issues, using the internet for advocacy, and links to other organizations): [www.ombwatch.org](http://www.ombwatch.org)

## Published books and sourcebooks

- **Putting Women at the Heart of Europe, International Practice Exchange** , Gender Works Newsletter Special Edition, Feb. 2009
- **Information and communication for natural resource management in agriculture, a training sourcebook**  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Prepared by the College of Development Communication, University of the Philippines, (2006)
- **Communication and Natural Resource Management**, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Prepared by the Communication Initiative in collaboration with the Communication for Development Group, (2003)
- **Investing in Change: Why Supporting Advocacy Makes Senses for Foundations** Atlantic Philanthropies, 2008
- **Mission Possible: A Gender and Media Advocacy Toolkit**, Association of Christian Communication (WACC) (2005)
- **Monitoring government policies: A toolkit for civil society organizations in Africa**, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), ChristianAID and Trocaire 2007

### **Other relevant publications relevant to international advocacy:**

- **The How to Lobby at Intergovernmental Meetings - Mine is a Cafe Latte**  
Felix Dodds and Michael Strauss, Earthscan, 2004

*Description:* This book is a unique guide on how to participate *and* be heard at intergovernmental meetings, whether as a stakeholder or a government official. It contains a wealth of essential reference material including tips for navigating the intergovernmental hot spots of New York and Geneva, lists of UN commissions, conferences and permanent missions, contact details of key international organizations, NGOs and stakeholder groups and useful web addresses. It is a useful guide for lobbying and gaining a better understanding of how the intergovernmental process works.

To order book: <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/index.php?id=lobby>

- **NGO Diplomacy: The Influence of Nongovernmental Organizations in International Environmental Negotiations**  
Edited by Michele M. Betsill and Elisabeth Corell, Foreword by Felix Dodds  
MIT Press, 2007

*Description:* This book presents an analytic framework for the systematic and comparative study of NGO diplomacy in international environmental negotiations. Chapters by experts on international environmental policy apply this framework to assess the effect of NGO diplomacy on specific negotiations on environmental and sustainability issues.

The proposed analytical framework offers researchers the tools with which to assess whether and how NGO diplomats affect negotiation processes, outcomes, or both, and through comparative analysis the book identifies factors that explain variation in NGO influence, including coordination of strategy, degree of access, institutional overlap, and alliances with key states. The empirical chapters use the framework to evaluate the degree of NGO influence on such negotiations as the first phase of the Kyoto Protocol negotiations on global climate change, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Link to table of contents and sample chapters:

<http://mitpress.mit.edu/catalog/item/default.asp?ttype=2&tid=11365&mode=toc>

- **Negotiating and Implementing Multilateral Environmental Agreements: A Manual for NGOs**  
UNEP, Stakeholder Forum, Earth Media, and CEDEA, UNEP, 2007

*Description:* The Manual provides for a step-by-step introduction and expert advice for representatives of NGOs and other stakeholders on how they can effectively engage in developing and implementing Multilateral Environment Agreements.

Available at: <http://www.unep.org/dec/docs/MEAs%20Final.pdf>

- **Transboundary Environmental Negotiation: New Approaches to Global Cooperation**  
Edited by Lawrence Susskind, William Moomaw, and Kevin Gallagher Jossey-Bass, 2002

*Description:* *Transboundary Environmental Negotiation* is an important collection of articles generated by faculty and graduate students at MIT, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and the Program on Negotiation at Harvard Law School. The contributors emphasize the ways in which global environmental treaty-making can be improved. They highlight new environmental problems that pose difficult global negotiation challenges and suggest new strategies for involving a range of nongovernmental actors in ways that can overcome the obstacles to transboundary environmentalism.

- **Agenda Setting, the UN, and NGOs: Gender Violence and Reproductive Rights**  
Jutta M. Joachim, Georgetown University Press, 2007

*Description:* Drawing from organizational theory and literature on social movements, the book discusses struggles among NGOs to define principles to guide new global agendas, the institutional context that favors some NGOs over others, and role of entrepreneurs and strategic alliances. It examines how various NGOs have successfully mobilized to pressure the UN to take on crucial initiatives affecting women's rights and women's welfare, and illustrates the conditions under which NGOs can shape the global agenda, frame issues successfully, and stimulate state action.

- **Environmental Policies and NGO Influence: Land Degradation and Sustainable Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa**, Alan Thomas, Routledge, 2000

*Description:* This volume examines important case studies such as NGO campaigns for sustainable water management in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Nigeria and opposition to the fencing of rangelands in Botswana. It examines why non-governmental organizations are able to exert influence on policies to conserve and use sustainable and renewable resources in sub-Saharan Africa.

- **Globalization and NGOs: Transforming Business, Government, and Society**  
Edited by Jonathan P. Doh and Hildy Teegen, Praeger Publishers, 2003

*Description:* Globalization has seismically shifted the relative balance of power between governments and corporations. The influence of NGOs--nongovernmental organizations -- on business, government, and society has increased dramatically in recent years, yet their role in the

process and outcome of the globalization debate calls for further examination. This is the first book to comprehensively examine NGOs as institutional players in the formulation of public policy and the implementation of corporate strategy. The delicate balance between governments and the private sector in managing globalization and influencing broader societal interests is also explored.

- **Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector**

Edited by Lester M. Salamon and Wojciech Sokolowski, Kumarian Press, 2004

*Description:* This is the first comprehensive overview of the scope, size, composition and financing of the nonprofit, or civil society, sector in the developing as well as the developed world. It challenges many conventional beliefs about the civil society sector. It shows, for example, that this sector engages a much larger labor force than ever before imagined, even in the developing world. It shows that gifts of time are far more important to the economic and social impact of this set of institutions than are contributions of money. It also underlines the critical role that government plays in the financing of nonprofit institutions.

This book will be a crucial source of information on the nonprofit sector, and essential reading for nonprofit and foundation leaders, international development agency officials, and public policy makers. It will also be a key reference tool for libraries. The data is presented in an easily accessible style, with numerous charts and tables.

## Annex 2

### Relevant processes and committees for CSO/NGO participation in Agriculture and Rural Development

For FAO policy on civil society cooperation, please see [FAO Policy and Strategy for Cooperation with Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations](http://www.fao.org/docrep/x2214e/x2214e00.HTM) available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x2214e/x2214e00.HTM>

For general information on FAO cooperation with civil society, please see [http://www.fao.org/tc/NGO/index\\_en.asp](http://www.fao.org/tc/NGO/index_en.asp)

#### Committee on World Food Security

[http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/wfsfinal\\_en.asp](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/wfsfinal_en.asp)

The **Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** serves as a forum in the United Nations System for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security, including food production and physical and economic access to food. Its functions are enumerated in Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization. Membership for CFS must be renewed each biennium. Members must apply formally for membership. For more information contact the Committee Secretary.

#### The Right to Food

Voluntary Guidelines to the right to food <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/009/y9825e/y9825e00.htm>

Right to Food: [http://www.fao.org/righttofood/index\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/index_en.htm)

Right to Food Guidelines: Information Papers and Case Studies:

[http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/RtFG\\_Eng\\_draft\\_03.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/RtFG_Eng_draft_03.pdf)

Intergovernmental Working Group (IGWG) Reports:

[http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/222958/AH530\\_en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/222958/AH530_en.pdf)

**The right to adequate food is a human right**, inherent in all people, "to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensures a physical and mental, individual and collective fulfilling and dignified life free of fear."

In 2004, after two years of discussion and negotiation in the working group, the FAO Council adopted by consensus the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. The Voluntary Guidelines are not legally binding but draw upon international law and provide guidance on the implementation of existing obligations and are intended for stakeholders working towards a better implementation of the right to food at national level.

**Role of civil society:** Civil society organizations have had a leading role in the development and promotion of the FAO Right to Food Initiative. Civil society organizations have played a crucial role in defining the

concept and in proposing means of implementation, as well as in advocating a code of conduct. There is a growing recognition of the importance of a participatory approach and the inclusion of civil society in designing and implementing programmes to facilitate or provide access to food and in monitoring the implementation of the right to food. Civil society can play a crucial role in putting pressure on all spheres of government, as well as assist vulnerable groups to empower themselves to claim their rights and improve their access to recourse mechanisms, including the courts. Community based organizations and NGOs are at times more successful than central or state administered programmes in reaching the poor and thus play significant roles in operationalizing the right to food in many countries. The Right to Food Guidelines: Information Papers and Case Studies contains several country studies that illustrate CSO involvement.

### **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)**

Project documents, policy and legal documents, papers and publications, methods and tools, and brochure available at <http://www.fao.org/sd/giahs/documents.asp>

GIAHS: <http://www.fao.org/sd/giahs/>

**Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems** are defined as "Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development".

The GIAHS project is implemented by UNDP and executed by FAO in close collaboration and partnership with selected member countries, international organisations, NGOs and representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples. Partners include UNESCO, WHC, ICCROM, CGIARs, IUCN, NGOs and other international institutions, universities, private sector and civil society organisations, as well as interested donors. An International Steering Committee (ISC) was formed as the umbrella policy body for the project. The committee include project partners, donors, NGOs, other UN Agencies, CGIAR centres, and other stakeholders, such as the governments of countries with selected priority systems and indigenous peoples' representatives.

**Role of civil society:** GIAHS partners at the international level include international indigenous people's networks and international NGOs and CSOs. Partners in the pilot countries (Algeria, Chile, China, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Tunisia) include farming communities, farmer unions, producer associations, national commissions, and national NGOs. For more information, please see <http://www.fao.org/sd/giahs/partners.asp>

### **Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

CGRFA: <http://www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/docs.htm>

P. Mooney, *Development Dialogue*

C. Fowler, P. Mooney, *Shattering*

S. Coupe, R. Lewins, *Negotiating the Seed Treaty*

UK Food Group website on the treaty and process:

<http://www.ukabc.org/iu2.htm>

**The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)** was originally established in 1983 with the objective to conserve plant genetic resources and to ensure the availability and the

sustainable use of these resources across the world, as well the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, for present and future generations. It also provides a forum for discussion regarding these issues. The Commission aims to reach international consensus on areas of global interest, through negotiations. At present 168 countries and the European Community are members of the CGRFA. Membership is open to all FAO Members and Associate Members, upon request.

The CGRFA facilitates and oversees cooperation between FAO and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, including, the Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

**Role of civil society:** Since the creation of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have contributed to the development of relevant policies regarding genetic resources. Their participation in the work of the Commission has been vital to the successful conception, preparation and finally the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture which entered into force on 29 June 2004.

CSOs are involved in the CGRFA meetings as very active observers, both sharing their views on the relevant topics through position papers that are routinely taken into account by Governments, and as participants in or resources for Member delegations. The range of expertise of civil society groups includes scientific, operational and advocacy issues, and also includes business and industry.

### **Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000**

Main Report (FRA 2005): <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/008/A0400E/A0400E00.pdf>

FRA 2005 Key Findings:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/data/fra2005/kf/common/GlobalForestA4-ENsmall.pdf>

Global Forest Resources Assessment: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/1191/en/>

**The Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA)** is FAO's mechanism for regularly monitoring and evaluation of the state of the world's forests at the national, regional and global levels. A report has been published by FAO every five to ten years, each focusing on a different topic and presented in different formats.

**Role of civil society:** Following the publication of a report that criticized FAO's results by the World Resources Institute (WRI) -- an International Non-Governmental Organization specializing in environment issues -- both organizations have worked together since 2000. The WRI was invited to present its concerns at the FAO Forestry Committee meeting and to share information on their approach to forest assessment. This led to the adoption of a Memorandum of Understanding, establishing the inclusion of WRI in the Global Forest Resource Assessment process.

### **Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**

Background on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries:

<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm#BAC>

The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries:

<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/v9878e/v9878e00.htm>



**The 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries** was concluded in the aftermath of the 1992 International Conference on Responsible Fishing and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). These conferences, respectively, adopted the Cancun Declaration and Agenda 21: Programme of Action for Sustainable Development. The concept of responsible fisheries and the possibility of elaborating guidelines or a code of practice for responsible fisheries that would take into account all the relevant technical, socio-economic and environmental factors was first raised by the 1991 Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) during its discussions about large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing.

**Role of civil society:** The Code recognizes the state of world fisheries and proposes action that would help achieve long-term sustainability. Moreover, and most important, while the Code recognizes that responsibility for policy decisions concerning sectoral change and adjustment rest firmly with governments, the effective implementation of the Code requires wide stakeholder participation and cooperation and the forging of partnerships with civil society that perhaps did not exist previously. The monitoring function of the Code is an on-going FAO activity and is achieved both through informal and formal mechanisms, although the most important means for monitoring is the information provided to FAO by its Members and civil society.

Extra-budgetary resources are supporting major projects in support of the implementation of the Code of Conduct, including (1) support to implementation of approaches for sustainable livelihood in fishing communities and (2) support to implementation of the Code at global, regional and national levels by national and local governments and civil society – FishCode: an Interregional Assistance Programme for external assistance aimed at supporting implementation of the Code.

### **SPFS: Special Programme for Food Security**

SPFS Publications:

<http://www.fao.org/spfs/about-spfs/publications-spfs.html>

SPFS Success stories: [http://www.fao.org/spfs/about-spfs/success-spfs.html?no\\_cache=1](http://www.fao.org/spfs/about-spfs/success-spfs.html?no_cache=1)

Special Programme for Food Security: <http://www.fao.org/spfs/>

**The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)** helps governments replicate successful food security practices on a national scale. The SPFS also encourages investment in rural infrastructure, off-farm income generation, urban agriculture and safety nets. The aim of the SPFS is to improve food security within poor households through National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS) and Regional Programmes for Food Security (RFSP). The countries that the SPFS assists are mostly Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDC). All programmes are developed by the governments that participate.

**Role of civil society:** Partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) is inherent in the SPFS approach. The SPFS offers opportunities to compare and learn from the experiences of both FAO and CSOs in the field. The SPFS also brings the constraints perceived by farmers at the local level, to the attention of policy-makers at higher levels. In some countries like Senegal, farmers' organizations have been involved from the earliest identification and planning phases, and CSOs are being subcontracted to implement specific activities.

## **Integrated Pest Management and IPM Global Facility**

Publications available at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/agpp/IPM/Default.htm>

and [http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/IPM/gipmf/en/02\\_resources/02a.htm](http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/IPM/gipmf/en/02_resources/02a.htm)

Global IPM Facility:

<http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPP/IPM/gipmf/index.htm>

**IPM and role of civil society:** FAO works extensively in Asia with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in implementing participatory integrated pest management (IPM). IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption of agro-ecosystems, thereby encouraging natural pest control mechanisms and keeping pesticides and other interventions to levels that are both environmentally and economically sustainable. IPM programmes in Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam closely involve CSOs. These cooperative initiatives have mutually strengthened local, national and regional IPM programmes in rice, vegetables, tea, fruit and other crops.

**The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Global Facility** is an on-going global programme aiming to promote the development of new IPM initiatives in support of sustainable agricultural production with involvement of local communities. It works with CSOs in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Near East in identifying new opportunities and providing technical and financial support for IPM implementation and policy reform. Globally, FAO cooperates with policy-oriented non-governmental organizations - those affiliated with the Pesticide Action Network - especially in the implementation of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. CSOs have been instrumental in national and international application of the Prior Informed Consent procedure, and activities concerning methyl bromide and persistent organic pollutants.

## **SARD Farming Systems Project and SARD Initiative**

SARD Initiative and Civil Society:

[ftp://ftp.fao.org/SD/SDA/SDAR/sard/sard\\_initiative\\_and\\_civilsociety.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/SD/SDA/SDAR/sard/sard_initiative_and_civilsociety.pdf)

Civil Society Contributions to the SARD Initiative:

<http://www.fao.org/sard/en/init/963/2952/index.html>

and

[ftp://ftp.fao.org/SD/SDA/SDAR/sard/English\\_contributions\\_in\\_PDF.pdf](ftp://ftp.fao.org/SD/SDA/SDAR/sard/English_contributions_in_PDF.pdf)

Additional SARD Documents available through <http://www.fao.org/sard/en/sard/762/2237/2240/index.html>

**The Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Initiative** is a multi-stakeholder umbrella framework designed to support the transition to people-centred sustainable agriculture and rural development and to strengthen participation in programme and policy development. The Initiative helps to achieve SARD by supporting pilot efforts and building the capacity of rural communities, disadvantaged groups and other stakeholders to improve access to resources (e.g. genetic, technological, land, water, markets and information), to promote good practices for SARD, and to foster fairer conditions of employment in agriculture. This initiative contributes to the implementation of Chapter 14 of Agenda 21 and to the

achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and offers all stakeholders an opportunity to participate in rural development to promote more equal benefit-sharing, reduce poverty, enhance livelihoods, and promote sustainable development.

**Role of civil society:** Since the launch of the SARD Initiative in Johannesburg by Major Groups and FAO in 2002, numerous new organizations such as policy advocacy and grassroots community groups at local and national level have expressed interest in implementation of SARD (Agenda 21) and participation in the SARD Initiative. Agenda 21 recognized the roles and responsibilities of nine major groups of civil society, which are Indigenous Peoples, Farmers, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Local Authorities, Scientific and Technological Community, Children and Youth, Women, NGOs. Participation in the SARD Initiative is open to any interested Civil Society Organizations agreeing to the spirit of the Initiative and willing to contribute to it.

### **FAO Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division (AGN) and Standing Committee on Nutrition**

SCN publications and country case studies:

<http://www.unsystem.org/SCN/Publications/html/countrycasestudies.html>

The FAO **Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division** aims to:

Create sustainable improvements in nutrition, especially among nutritionally vulnerable households and population groups; provide information, assessments and analysis to combat hunger and reduce all forms of malnutrition; assist countries in identifying people who are food insecure and vulnerable to nutritional problems; promote food safety and quality, and prevent food-borne diseases; focus on consumer protection and fair practices in food trade.

The mandate of the **Standing Committee on Nutrition** is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition in all of its forms in this generation. It will do this by refining the direction, increasing the scale and strengthening the coherence and impact of actions against malnutrition world wide, and raise awareness of nutrition problems and mobilize commitment to solve them at global, regional and national levels.

**Role of civil society:** From the outset, representatives of UN organizations and bilateral partners have participated actively in SCN activities as do nongovernmental organizations. For a listing of international nongovernmental organizations, please see <http://www.unsystem.org/SCN/Publications/html/linkssingo.html>

### **Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE)**

Resources, including tools, publications, audio/video, and photos:

<http://www.fao.org/emergencies/resources/tools.html>

List of emergency operations worldwide:

[http://www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-cinf.html?no\\_cache=1](http://www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-cinf.html?no_cache=1)

FAO and emergencies: <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/>

Relief and rehabilitation programmes are managed by FAO's Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division, and an emergency coordination unit is often established to manage the Organization's local

response. In its efforts to help countries prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to emergencies, FAO focuses on:

- strengthening capacity for disaster preparedness and ability to mitigate impact of emergencies affecting food security and productivity of rural populations
- forecasting and providing early warning of adverse conditions in the food and agricultural sectors, and of impending food security emergencies
- assessing needs and devising programmes which help transition from relief to reconstruction and development, and build on national and household resilience rather than external inputs
- improving analysis of underlying causes of a crisis, emphasizing collection and use of information to design evidence-based food security policies
- strengthening local capacities to cope with risks through agricultural practices, technologies and support services, to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience

**Role of civil society:** A multidisciplinary approach, with emergency operations specialists and technical experts, ensures FAO's expertise is used to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Emergency-related work in FAO builds on the skills, experience and competencies of a wide range of partners, including FAO technical divisions, governments, interagency groups, financing institutions, donors, and NGOs. FAO works with NGOs on needs assessment and management and monitoring of relief work.

#### **ICARRD International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development**

Lessons learned during ICARRD: <http://www.fao.org/participation/icarrd-lessons.html>

ICARRD Follow-up website: <http://www.icarrd.org/sito.html>

Participation of civil society and social movements at ICARRD:

- Go to <http://www.icarrd.org/sito.html>, click on "About the Conference," then "Participation"
- Go to <http://www.icarrd.org/sito.html>, click on "NGO/CSO Dialogue"

The **International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)** in Porto Alegre was organized jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of Brazil to explore new development opportunities to revitalize rural communities worldwide. During the four days of the conference (7-10 March 2006), participants from more than 100 countries reviewed different experiences of agrarian reform around the world, analyzing processes, impacts, mechanisms and participation schemes, and made proposals for future action.

**Role of civil society:** Civil Society Organizations and social movements participated all through the process of preparation of the Conference. They were involved in the review of case studies on agrarian reform around the world, the participated in national dialogue platforms and finally they played an essential role in the success of the ICARRD.

Some 450 NGO observers, members of official delegations, international experts and representatives from more than 130 farmer and civil society organizations intervened during the technical sessions, the panel discussions and the plenary sessions and discussed activities for future action.

Special Thematic Sessions provided a floor for the discussion of specific country or regional experiences and issues regarding specific stakeholder groups.

A parallel Civil Society Forum on "Land, Territory and Dignity" organized by the International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) -which gathered 800 participants from 120 different organizations- lead to the writing of a declaration which as presented to ICARRD. In fact, the Forum ended one day before the Conference to allow inclusion of the results in the Final ICARRD Declaration.

Civil society representatives also sat as observers during the Drafting Committee's negotiations on the Final Declaration.

### **Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP) and Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP)**

Africa Stockpiles Programme document library, including programme documents, country projects, and NGO case studies, available at:

<http://www.africastockpiles.net/docs/c69/>

Plant Production and Protection Division:

<http://www.fao.org/ag/agp/> Africa Stockpiles Programme:

In 2000 the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) and WWF proposed an initiative to address to the accumulation of obsolete pesticide stockpiles across the African continent, at the same time negotiations for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) were coming to a close. African countries were requesting assistance with their POPs pesticides, recognizing they pose serious threats to the health of both rural and urban populations, especially the poorest of the poor, and contribute to land and water degradation.

To undertake this initiative the **Africa Stockpiles Programme**, a multi-stakeholder partnership, was established bringing together skills and expertise of multi-national organizations, international non-governmental organizations, governments and industry.

**Role of civil society:** The Africa Stockpiles Programme is a multi-stakeholder initiative, a partnership comprising Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) specialized entities, international organizations and the private sector. The Implementation Committee of the ASP, also known as ASPIC, consists of: CropLife International (CLI); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); Pesticide Action Network (PAN); WWF and the World Bank. The roles of each of these Partners is specialised, sharing their knowledge and expertise in fields such as programme management, strategic analysis, inventory, safeguarding, capacity building, communications, and awareness raising. As the programme develops further, additional partners may be recruited and their respective roles established.

### **IFAD Farmers' Forum**

Useful documents: <http://www.ifad.org/farmer/pub/index.htm>

IFAD Farmers' Forum: <http://www.ifad.org/farmer/index.htm>

National and Regional Consultation – description and links to related documents:

<http://www.ifad.org/farmer/consultation.htm>

The **Farmers' Forum** is a bottom-up process of consultation and dialogue between small farmers' and rural producers' organizations, IFAD and governments, focused on rural development and poverty reduction. Fully aligned with IFAD's strategic objectives, the Forum is rooted in concrete partnership and collaboration at the country and regional levels. Engagement with rural organizations at the field level and dialogue at the

regional and international level are articulated as mutually reinforcing processes. Following consultations at the national and regional level, the Farmer's Forum meets every two years for a global consultation, in conjunction with the Governing Council of IFAD. The first such meeting was held in February 2006. The second global meeting of the Farmers' Forum took place on 11 and 12 February 2008 in conjunction with the Thirty-first session of IFAD's Governing Council. The Forum brought together about 80 farmers' leaders from around the world.

**Role of civil society:** At country level, consultations take place between the following parties:

- national apex farmers' and rural producers' organizations and local organizations active in IFAD-supported project areas
- managers and implementation partners of IFAD-supported projects
- representatives of grassroots organizations supported by these projects
- IFAD in-country staff
- representatives of ministries of agriculture or rural development

Following the principle of inclusiveness and pluralism, representatives of all national-level farmers' and rural organizations fulfilling the criteria established for the Farmers' Forum should be invited to participate in the country-level consultations.

At regional level, two to four national leaders consulted at country level should be invited to participate in the regional consultation, which will bring together leaders from as many countries of the region as possible.

## Annex 3

### *List of countries by Block*

#### **Regional blocks**

**African States' 53 members are:** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Asian States' 43 countries are:** Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, North, Korea, South, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Island, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates.

**Eastern European States 20 countries are:** Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, The Former Republic of Yugoslavia and Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine.

**Latin American and Caribbean 33 states are:** Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**WEOG Western European and others Groups 30 members are:** Europe, Canada, the US and most of the other former Western allies. It also now includes Israel. Countries are: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

#### **Negotiating blocks:**

**European Union members are:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Candidate Countries: Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey.

**G77's 135 members are:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

**Alliance of Small Island States 43 members and observers are:** Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Observers include American Samoa, the Netherlands Antilles and US Virgin Islands.

**Least Developed Countries are:** Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda