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Summaries of CSD registered partnerships for sustainable development -
CSD 16-17 implementation cycle

Submitted by:

The Division for Sustainable Development

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Introduction

The present background paper is submitted to the sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to complement the Secretary-General's Report on Partnerships for Sustainable Development (E/CN.17/2008/10). It offers brief summaries of 98 CSD-registered partnerships for sustainable development as of 1 April 2008 where Agriculture (42 partnerships), Desertification (12 partnerships), Drought (12 partnerships), Land (28 partnerships), Rural Development (28 partnerships) and Sustainable Development for Africa (50 partnerships) are the primary focus of their activities. The summaries included are based on the information contained in the CSD Secretariat Partnerships Database which has been voluntarily submitted by CSD registered partnerships. On-line addresses as well as web links to the CSD Secretariat Partnerships Database are provided for ease of reference to expanded information.

(1) Africalia

Africalia was created to set in motion the realization of the objectives laid out in Article 27 of the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement. Some of the objectives of this article are: the facilitating of intercultural dialogue among ACP countries; the preservation of these countries' cultural heritage; and the improvement of access for their cultural goods and services to European markets. Article 27 thus contends that culture can be an important lever of sustainable development in Africa. Deriving from this concept, the objectives of Africalia are:

- to draw attention to the cultural wealth and diversity of the African continent;
- to facilitate the realization of creative and cultural productions in Africa;

- to strengthen the ability of cultural operators to play a constructive role in African society; and
- to raise awareness in Belgium of the need for sustainable human development cooperation with Africa.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Education.

Partnership website: <http://www.africalia.be>
CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/17.html>

(2) African Energy Legacy Projects

A primary requirement to assist in the electrification of Africa is to complete the interconnectors between the various countries and their respective utilities, so that Africa has one interconnected transmission grid. The transmission interconnectors are predicated on the basis that, while some countries and/or regions have excess generation capacity, others are experiencing shortages, with serious consequences for their economic and social development. While it is technically possible for each country to develop sufficient energy resources to meet their needs in the medium to longer term, this approach ignores the economic and environmental efficiencies possible through regional co-operation. This is viewed as an important first step, as it allows undersupplied countries, or countries supplied primarily by hydro-electricity, who are subject to fluctuations in supply during drought cycles, to have immediate access to a pool of electricity when required, and to contribute to such a pool when water levels are high. This facilitates uninterrupted power supply throughout Africa. The initiative supports the diversification of electricity sources and socio-economic development. Apart from supporting NEPAD and adhering to best environmental practice, detailed design of the project will take into account synergies with existing

sustainable development initiatives, such as the Peace Parks initiative, eradication of land mines and improvement of local infrastructure. The partnership also aims to include improving capacity for regional and sub-continental electricity trading.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Energy for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.sadc.int>

<http://www.sapp.co.zw>

<http://www.nepad.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/11.html>

(3) African Process for the Development and Protection of the Marine and Coastal Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa

The African Process aims to identify areas, sites or living resources that are either suffering measurable degradation (i.e. hot-spots) or threatened with future degradation (sensitive areas), and to determine, through root-cause analysis, the leading causes of these impacts, taking into consideration scientific, technical and socio-economic factors. Some further objectives include:

- designing a programme of interventions, including demonstration projects and pre-investment studies, addressing problems of regional priority. Some projects are regional in scope, and focus on groups of countries united by geographic location or identified common problems. Site-specific projects of priority for the participating countries are also included; and
- strengthening existing regional institutions, in particular the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, and to establish synergies with relevant programmes and projects.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Oceans and seas.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/18.html>

(4) Alexandria Academy Association for Science: The High Institute for Tourism, Hotels and Computer

The Alexandria Academy Association For Science (AAAS) is a non-profit non-Governmental organization registered in Alexandria, Egypt, for educational and charitable purposes. AAAS is the owner of the High Institute for Tourism, Hotels, and Computer (HITHC), which was established with the objective of promoting education in community sustainable development. The Institute activities include: education, development of model training programs, applied research, seminars, workshops, academic programs, and university partnerships. Both AAAS and HITHC are concerned with activities that promote the following aspects:

- a) Individual and community social and economical development.
- b) Community Service
- c) Community self -determination
- d) Sustainable Tourism development.
- e) Effective natural sources management
- f) Poverty eradication
- g) Rural development through introducing and promoting countryside tourism.

Primary theme(s): Rural development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Marine resources; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Human settlements; Sustainable development for Africa; Education; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Tourism; Oceans and seas; Gender equality; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Poverty eradication.

Partnership website:

<http://www.tourismacademy.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2047.html>

(5) CGIAR Challenge Program: 'Water and Food'

With the overall goal of increasing the productivity of water for food and livelihoods, in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable, progress will be measured through the following four key dimensions:

1. Food security for all at household level.
2. Poverty alleviation, through increased sustainable livelihoods in rural and peri-urban areas.
3. Improved health, through better nutrition, lower agriculture-related pollution and reduced water-related diseases.
4. Environmental security through improved water quality as well as the maintenance of water related ecosystem services, including biodiversity.

The work of the Water and Food program will be carried out in five interrelated thematic work programmes: Crop Water Productivity Improvement; Multiple Use of Upper Catchments; Aquatic Ecosystems and Fisheries; Integrated Basin Water Management Systems; and The Global and National Food and Water System.

Primary theme(s): Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Water; Drought.

Partnership website:

<http://www.iwmi.org>

<http://www.waterforfood.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/31.html>

(6) CGIAR Challenge Program: Biofortified Crops for Improved Human Nutrition

The Biofortification Challenge Program seeks to bring the full potential of agricultural and nutrition science and research to bear on the persistent problem of micronutrient malnutrition by breeding staple food crops that are rich in micronutrients, a process referred to as "biofortification".

Micronutrient malnutrition, primarily the result of diets poor in bioavailable vitamins and minerals, affects more than half of the world's population, especially women and preschool children. The costs of these deficiencies in terms of lives lost, forgone economic growth, and poor quality of life are staggering. To reach the Millennium Development Goal's target of halving the proportion of undernourished people by 2015, new technologies and approaches are needed. The Program focuses on three micronutrients that are widely recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as limiting: iron, zinc, and vitamin A (beta-carotene). Full-time breeding programs are proposed for six staple foods for which feasibility studies have already been completed and which are consumed by the majority of the world's poor in Africa, Asia, and Latin America: rice, wheat, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, and common beans. Pre-breeding feasibility studies are proposed for eleven additional staples: bananas, barley, cowpeas, groundnuts, lentils, millet, pigeon peas, plantains, potatoes, sorghum, and yams.

Primary theme(s): Rural development; Agriculture.

Partnership website: <http://www.cgiar.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/32.html>

(7) CGIAR Partnership Challenge Program: 'Unlocking Genetic Diversity in Crops for the Resource-Poor'

The rate of increase in potential and realized productivity of keystone crops is leveling off, while rural and urban populations continue to grow. Chronic environmental stresses continue to limit productivity, while catastrophic events, such as floods, sustained drought, and fire, cause nearly total losses in crops, which in most countries are not buffered by food reserves. The development of state-of-the-art (bio)technologies has been primarily a private initiative, and owing to access and ownership issues, this technology may never be fully available to help those who need it most. This partnership aims to increase food security and improve livelihoods in developing countries by unlocking the genetic potential and enhancing the use of public genetic resources in plant breeding programs through the concerted generation, management, dissemination, and application of comparative biological knowledge. The genomics revolution is contributing unprecedented quantities of information about biological systems, while the information age is providing unprecedented abilities to store, access, and process data; together they offer the ability to uncover new biological phenomena at the gene level. New molecular-based as well as traditional approaches will be developed and used to identify plant materials with superior genetic characteristics, in particular drought tolerance, to allow plant breeders to easily transfer these genes to crops for resource-poor farmers, especially farmers in marginal agricultural environments, to alleviate chronic and acute deficiencies in food production and quality.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Rural development.

Partnership website: <http://www.cgiar.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/29.html>

(8) Capacity Building on the applications of ICT for the establishment of Environmental Information Systems for Sustainable Development in Africa - SISEI

Significant efforts are being made to manage natural resources and the environment, involving scientific and technical research, the implementation of appropriate programmes and projects in the field, and the harnessing of local know-how. The results, in the form of products, information and data, represent a unique scientific, technical and cultural heritage for sustainable development and the fight against poverty in Africa. This partnership aims at initiating a national and sub regional capacity building programme, on the applications of the new information and communication technologies for the establishment of environmental information management and monitoring systems in Africa. It aims at generating adequate conditions for the establishment of a coherent and efficient institutional framework, and the development and appropriation of technological tools for the accessing, exchange and circulation of useful information.

Primary theme(s): Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.sisei.net>

<http://www.nesda.kabissa.org>

<http://www.unesco.org/oss>

<http://www.eis-africa.org>

<http://www.cilssnet.org>

<http://www.gsdi.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/21.html>

(9) Capacity Development for Science and Mathematics Education in Africa

Being directly linked to the implementation of the No.2 MDG target (Achieving Universal Education), this initiative will contribute to the expansion and enhancement of science and mathematics education in Africa, through, for example, strengthening the capacity of teachers and the education system. To date, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) has implemented several Science and Mathematics Education Projects in Kenya, Ghana, South Africa and so forth.

Primary theme(s): Education; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website: <http://www.jica.go.jp/>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1.html>

- Marketing (increased public-private partnerships in the improvement of markets).
- Sustainable development strategies (capacities to implement at the local level).
- Land tenure and management of access to resources (especially legislation).
- National planning and budgeting (capacities to link central budgets to the needs and potentials of agricultural communities).
- Use of media (increased capacities for farmers to make decisions on the basis of knowledge about weather, markets etc., and knowledge of good practices from elsewhere).

Technology transfer will occur in the areas of agriculture (especially drought-resistance technologies); electronic networking; and access to print media, radio and television. Learning will be facilitated by the establishment of a knowledge network based on computer-based and existing means of knowledge transfer (meetings, workshops, literature, telephone, radio, television).

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Poverty eradication; Agriculture.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/33.html>

(10) Capacity development for improved agriculture and the management of natural resources in the drylands of the world

With the primary objective of reducing poverty in dryland areas by 50% over the life of the project, this partnership aims to strengthen capacity in the areas of:

- Institutions (strengthened central policy capacities and strengthened local government and community institutions).
- Enabling conditions (especially legislation).
- Agriculture (improved capacities to enter added value and high value agriculture).
- Land and water management (greater investment and increased efficiency).
- Participatory planning (communities contributing to district plans and benefiting from changes in national policy).
- Community awareness raising (capacities for communities to benefit from information).

(11) Centres of Excellence for Technological Innovation for Sustainability in Africa (CETISA)

The overall objective of the partnership is to bring together universities and governments from Africa and other countries, along with intergovernmental organisations, businesses and civil society groups to design and establish a network of Centres of Excellence for Technological Innovation for Sustainability in Africa (CETISA). The work done by the centres is expected to

include world-class sustainable development related scientific and technological research, collaborations with the private sector to bring technologies to market, and the development of integrated technological innovation strategies for meeting the needs of the poor. African stakeholders will lead the process of setting the specific objectives and identifying the priorities for the individual centres, with strong input and support from universities and other institutions with expertise in technological innovation from both Northern and Southern countries.

Primary theme(s): Education; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2.html>

(12) Children's Environmental Health Indicators

Child survival hinges on having the basic needs to support life; among these, a safe and healthy environment is fundamental. However, children everywhere are negatively affected by adverse environmental conditions. The goal of this multi-year initiative is to develop and use children's environmental health indicators to improve children's environmental health at global, regional, national and local levels. These indicators are similar to economic indicators and their development and reporting will help fill gaps between information on environment and information on health, putting into focus the special vulnerabilities of children. Ultimately, these indicators will help guide environment, health and development policy. As a result of the 2002-2007 efforts of the Global Initiative on Children's Environmental Health Indicators, the development and reporting of children's environmental health indicators has expanded worldwide from three countries in one region to more than twenty countries in five regions. In addition, five major international organizations are

now collecting data on children's environmental health indicators. The work to date has brought together, for the first time, information on a broad range of environmental risks and their impacts on children's health on a country-by-country basis.

Primary theme(s): Chemicals; Waste management; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Water; Health and sustainable development; Sanitation; Human settlements; Land.

Partnership website:

<http://www.who.int/ceh/indicators/en/>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/206.html>

(13) Community Development for Sustainable Water and Environmental Management in Coastal Populations of the Caribbean Sea (White Water to Blue Water)

Through capacity building, organizational strengthening, direct public participation, decentralized local governance, and small business development, this project aims to promote sustainable water and environmental management and human sustainable development. In order to jointly address the water and environmental management issues, find feasible solutions and suggest new environmentally sound economic activities, a participatory and bottom-up methodological framework is proposed. The application of participative strategies is expected to contribute to the strengthening of democracy and give a prominent role to achieving sustainable development, improving the quality of life of the population as a whole and especially the weaker strata, including the indigenous Emberá tribe and women, and empowering them as stakeholders of their own destiny.

Primary theme(s): Water; Education; Sanitation; Gender equality; Health and sustainable development; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of

economic and social development; Rural development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Agriculture.

Partnership website:

<http://www.cathalac.org>

<http://www.wv2bw.org/home>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1149.html>

(14) Competence Platform on Energy Crop and Agroforestry Systems for Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems - Africa (COMPETE)

COMPETE aims to stimulate bioenergy implementation in Africa by establishing a platform for policy dialogue and capacity building in the major multi- and bi-lateral funding organizations and key stakeholders throughout the bioenergy provision and supply chains. Biomass energy produced on a sustainable basis provides opportunities to contribute to the fight against poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy, and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystems worldwide, especially in Africa. Since its start in 2007, studies on current and improved land use are under way for several African countries focusing on the sustainable provision of bioenergy. In October 2007, a seminar took place in Sao Paulo and Riberao Preto (Brazil) which included practical information exchanges (field trips) mainly for participants from Africa. COMPETE is currently engaged in overview studies on national and regional policies and strategies for Sub-Saharan Africa in the field of energy crops, agroforestry systems and biofuels.

Primary theme(s): Forests; Desertification; Climate change; Agriculture; Land; Energy for sustainable development; Poverty eradication; Biodiversity; Sustainable development for Africa; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Rural development.

Partnership website: <http://www.compete-bioafrica.net/>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2207.html>

(15) Desert Rainwater Harvesting Initiative (An International partnership designed to provide fresh water to rural communities in drought affected regions in Rajasthan India)

The Rainwater Harvesting activities started as a small scale project to construct a basic rainwater reservoir and provide water delivery via tanker to a few drought affected communities near one of the lead partners "Education and Research Centre's" in the Jadan region of Rajasthan. With the drought extending into its fourth year, it was soon realized through discussion with villagers and from increasing requests for water solutions in communities throughout the wider Rajasthan region that this was an issue on a much larger scale in urgent need of attention. The Desert Rainwater Harvesting Initiative aims to provide a sustainable source of fresh water for rural communities through a number of innovative strategies designed to promote traditional rainwater harvesting technologies. Through the creation of culturally appropriate rainwater harvesting technologies for rural village communities throughout Rajasthan, the Desert Rainwater Harvesting Initiative will provide a global model for other semi-arid and drought affected regions of the world.

Primary theme(s): Education; Drought; Water.

Partnership website:

http://www.yogaindailylife.org.au/old/humanitariancaire/rainwater_one.htm

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/86.html>

(16) ECOAGRICULTURE: Promoting Science, Practice and Policy for Land Use Systems that Jointly Increase Food Production, Reduce Rural Poverty, and Conserve Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

In order to increase food production, reduce rural poverty and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, the ECOAGRICULTURE partnership aims to promote science, practice and policy for land use systems. This is to be done through catalyzing research and land-use innovation with farmers and conservationists; capacity building; education and public awareness; enabling policies; and resource mobilization. Some of the expected results include support for on-going ecoagriculture field projects or community based initiatives; identification and publication of communities managing successful ecoagriculture systems; promotion of ecoagriculture education, training and capacity building; and promotion of information dissemination and thus public awareness of the potentials of ecoagriculture.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Education.

Partnership website:

<http://www.ecoagriculture.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/34.html>

(17) ECOLEX - a global partnership for information on environmental law

Due to the high demand for information on environmental law, various Governing Council decisions of UNEP recognized the need to make this information available and accessible, a task included in the Montevideo Programme, adopted by UNEP/GC in 2001 and endorsed thereafter by UN/GA. Challenges include linguistic barriers and that information is fragmented and changing constantly as new laws are being drafted and entering into force. The objective of this ongoing initiative is to increase access to authoritative information

on environmental law by establishing a single gateway on the Internet (ECOLEX) and publishing a range of products on specific topics. The main beneficiaries are policy-makers in developing countries and countries in transition. Policy-makers drafting new legislation have a need to obtain information on the law (national and international) existing in relevant thematic areas in other countries. NGOs, academics and advocacy groups are also important beneficiaries. Business and industry also need information on environmental law in particular on legal mechanisms dealing with waste, pollution and EIA, etc.

Primary theme(s): Land; Biodiversity; Waste management; Oceans and seas; Climate change; Water; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Biotechnology; Marine resources; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Agriculture; Desertification; Forests.

Partnership website: <http://www.ecolex.org>
CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/217.html>

(18) ETIC (Euphrates-Tigris Initiative for Cooperation)

ETIC is a riparian initiative that aims to effectively facilitate cooperation for technical, social and economically sustainable development within the Euphrates-Tigris system and in the riparian countries through:

- providing opportunities for dialogue regarding the issues of the sustainable development in the E-T Region;
- developing project concepts that will be attractive to decision makers and implementers in E-T region;
- creating sub-networks by bringing together different private stakeholder groups including farmers, community-based

- organizations, NGOs, business and professional societies;
- providing a venue for public officials and professionals to address common problems;
 - implementing joint pilot projects that benefit all riparians;
 - increasing public awareness regarding the issues in the E-T Region; and
 - facilitating education and capacity building to insure sustainability for cooperation and development.

Primary theme(s): Poverty eradication; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Land; Energy for sustainable development; Agriculture; Water; Education; Sustainable development in a globalizing world.

Partnership website:

<http://www.euphratestigris.net>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1479.html>

(19) EVE-olution Foundation

This partnership aims to increase the number and profit of women entrepreneurs in developing nations through the help of retired executives from developed nations to coach them. In order to increase the number of women entrepreneurs in developing and emerging countries, some of the targets of the partnership are to:

- create a Master's program providing information on entrepreneurship;
- strengthen the "informal sector" to obtain legal recognition;
- encourage rural women to work independently (organic products, rural tourism, etc.);
- build a closer relationship among Women Entrepreneurs throughout the World.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Means of

Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Poverty eradication; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website: <http://www.eve-olution.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/826.html>

(20) Education for Rural People (ERP)

ERP seeks to build awareness of the importance of education for rural people as a crucial step to achieving the MDGs of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, gender equity and sustainable natural resources management. Since its launch in 2002, 307 partners have joined the initiative; five regional Education for Rural People workshops were held; national strategies for Education for Rural People were formulated in Kosovo and in South Africa; and a networking with France on education and training for rural people was created. ERP has successfully promoted the alliance among the education and the agriculture and rural development sectors opening the door for revisiting the links between education and rural development at the public policy-makers level and rethinking the constraints inherited from the traditional sectoral division of labour between ministries of education and agriculture.

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Poverty eradication; Education; Rural development; Agriculture.

Partnership website:

<http://www.fao.org/sd/erp>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1114.html>

(21) Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), The

The Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS) is a global partnership among thousands of scholars aimed at creating an integrated knowledge base in support of sustainable development efforts. It is a project in support of all other projects related to sustainable development irrespective at the level they have been carried out: local, governmental, regional or global. Being updated regularly, it sets out to be a living encyclopedia and it is designed to appeal to a wide spectrum of users such as university/college students; educators; professional practitioners and informed specialists; research personnel; and policy analysts, managers, and decision makers in the public and private sectors, including development officials and non-governmental organizations.

Primary theme(s): Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Rural development; Biotechnology; Climate change; Forests; Human settlements; Water; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Health and sustainable development; Transport; Waste management; Energy for sustainable development; Sanitation; Sustainable development for Africa; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Biodiversity; Land; Gender equality; Oceans and seas; Desertification; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Drought; Agriculture; Poverty eradication; Marine resources; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Education; Disaster management and vulnerability.

Partnership website: <http://www.eolss.net>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/76.html>

(22) Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America

The main objective of this partnership is to promote the use of renewable energy sources and clean technologies in Central America in a sustainable manner, and to make energy services more accessible to the poor, particularly to those in rural areas. Among the expected results of the partnership are: increased utilization of renewable energy in the national and local energy mix; introduction of new energy and environmental technologies; utilization of CDM potential; better energy sector management; and increased access to energy services.

Primary theme(s): Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Rural development; Poverty eradication; Energy for sustainable development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Climate change; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Partnership website:

<http://www.sgsica.org/energia>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/182.html>

(23) Energy integration in Western Africa

The regional integration of energy systems is a factor in sustainable development and in regional political stability. Several of the ECOWAS countries have shortfalls in their capacity for electricity production. This may be structural (a lack of investment) or due to conditions (the effects of drought on the water levels behind dams). Joined together in the West African Power Pool (WAPP), these countries are planning to reinforce the interconnections between their networks in order to optimize the use of their installed

capacities, eliminate emergency purchasing of thermal units, make the most out of their regional resources, and increase energy efficiency. This partnership between France and the ECOWAS Member States will make it possible for them to set up the EEEOA (West African Electrical Energy Exchange System) and to ultimately develop a regional electrical energy market called the West African Power Pool (WAPP). This institutional partnership is aimed at reinforcing the capacity of the Member States to establish national sustainable energy policies that are in line with their long-term interests.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Energy for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.diplomatie.fr>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/3.html>

(24) Establishment of an African Regional Centre for Infectious Diseases

The initiative intends to set up a global research and training programme, specifically directed to African scientists, in collaboration with the Institute for Infectious Diseases and Molecular Medicine (IDDM) at the University of Cape Town (South Africa). By the end of the project, the following achievements are expected:

- a feasibility study for the set-up of an African Training and Research Regional Centre for Infectious Diseases;
- elaboration, for the countries involved, of a strategic plan for the development of environmentally sustainable biotechnologies and their subsequent application to human health;
- discovery of at least one novel vaccine aimed at one of the diseases investigated, and the identification

of suitable industrial partners for its development;

- strengthening of research institutes located in the countries involved through long-term training programmes and research in collaboration with the ICGB laboratories;
- access, through the ICGB Biotechnology Transfer Unit, to technologies for the production of recombinant bio-pharmaceuticals and other generic drugs.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Biotechnology; Health and sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/294.html>

(25) Expanded OUZIT Project - Okavango Upper Zambezi International Tourism Spatial Development Initiative

The Expanded OUZIT Project is an integrated tourism development strategy aimed at establishing a comprehensive tourism and resource development zone in SADC. Expected results include:

- major investment in new and existing tourism infrastructure – with attendant collateral investment in transport, telecommunications, agriculture, and manufacturing;
- upliftment of rural poor through community based tourism development linked to expanding inward investment in tourism and related infrastructure;
- enhanced protection of the Zambezi and Okavango River and other regional catchment areas and associated wetland systems – as Eco-tourism as a land use strategy takes hold as a meaningful alternative to other less sustainable development options;

- strengthening of regional security arrangements as participating member states commit to rigorously monitor and defend the core natural resource assets, which underlie the region's Eco-tourism industry.

Primary theme(s): Tourism; Biodiversity; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/4.html>

(26) Farmer Relief Project

The Farmer Relief Project aims at helping the poorest farmers (and their families) in India gain economic security through sustainable practices and diversifying their means of support. More specifically, the project seeks to reduce the suicide rate among poor Indian farmers suffering from debt and crop failure in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka through providing scholarships for educating children, vocational training for women and helping the farmers make the transition to more sustainable practices.

Primary theme(s): Poverty eradication; Agriculture; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Chemicals; Education; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Gender equality.

Partnership website:

<http://www.amritapuri.org/social/farmer/farmer.php>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2301.html>

(27) GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea and Danube Basin

The Global Environment Facility Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea and Danube Basin is an initiative aimed at addressing the root causes of environmental degradation in this region and promote investments and

capacity building to return the Black Sea/Danube Basin environment to its 1960s condition. The GEF funded Partnership has been established with the cooperation of the World Bank, UNDP, UNEP and other multilateral and bilateral financiers and basin countries. The elements of the Partnership consist of two UNDP Regional Projects and the WB Investment Fund:

- The Danube Regional Project (DRB): Strengthening the Implementation Capacities for Nutrient Reduction and Transboundary Cooperation in the Danube River Basin
- The Black Sea Ecosystems Recovery Project (BSERP): Control of eutrophication, hazardous substances and related measures for rehabilitating the Black Sea ecosystem
- World Bank Investment Fund for Nutrient Reduction in the Black Sea/Danube Basin

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Marine resources; Water; Oceans and seas.

Partnership website:

<http://www.worldbank.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/941.html>

(28) Global Alliance for Building Sustainability (GABS)

The Global Alliance for Building Sustainability was formed to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development in the land, property, construction and development sectors. The focus of GABS' work is on building and strengthening partnerships between policy makers and practitioners to promote participation and learning amongst the many stakeholders

involved in these sectors. Some of the key objectives include:

- providing a platform and communications hub for GABS members;
- developing a set of tools and guidance material aimed at policy makers and practitioners to enhance working environments and partnership practices across the four sectors;
- developing a compendium of good practice examples of stakeholders working in partnership;
- establishing performance benchmarks relating partnership practices and sustainable development to performance indicators for business, environment, government and communities.

Primary theme(s): Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Land.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/51.html>

(29) Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

GBEP aims at providing a mechanism for partners to organize, coordinate and implement targeted international research, development, demonstration and commercial activities related to the production, delivery, conversion and use of biomass for energy, with a particular focus on developing countries. Its initial targets included raising awareness and facilitating information exchange on bioenergy; studies and projects in bioenergy and trade as well as bioenergy and sustainability; and methodologies for measuring GHG emission reductions from the use of bioenergy.

Primary theme(s): Energy for sustainable development; Agriculture.

Partnership website:

<http://www.globalbioenergy.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1831.html>

(30) Global Conservation Trust

The Global Conservation Trust is a public-private partnership with the goal of establishing an endowment fund that will provide a permanent source of funding for ex situ conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture around the world. The fund aims to award short-term grants for training, technical assistance and institution strengthening to projects and programmes of ex situ genetic resources collections that are progressing towards a verifiable plan to meet international criteria and standards of conservation, documentation and distribution, within a rational global system of ex situ conservation and exchange. The Trust also seeks to assure the availability of genetic material that underpins the global food supply to all researchers and scientists in perpetuity. The Trust will support strategic partnerships with NGOs and universities in building a rational global genebank system. Grants from the Capacity Building Fund would support the transfer of technologies for genetic resources conservation and information management.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Biodiversity.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/42.html>

(31) Global Information System and Land Surface Analysis, Monitoring, and Mapping for Sustainable Development to support Decision Making

As a contribution to consolidating the capacities of both institutional and private decision-makers to effectively and sustainably address their development

pursuits, this partnership aims to make geo-referenced data and projects on the environment and natural resources worldwide more accessible, with emphasis on developing countries. Global concerns about food security for the growing populations in developing countries, environmental degradation, and climate change or variation, and civil unrest have underscored the need for consistent and timely biophysical and socio-economic geo-information. In relation to this, the targets of this partnership include:

1. Establishing a user-community network for environmental, agricultural, forestry, natural resources, and socio-economic data monitoring and management for sustainable development;
2. Improving the access to and availability of reliable, standardized, and interoperable data and applicable information on global environmental, land cover and natural resource systems in a geo-referenced manner;
3. Facilitating the exchange of experience and training between data producers and users and nurture a network of peers that bridges developed and developing countries;
4. Building/consolidating capacity through technological transfer and on the job training, as well as the application and testing of the acquired know-how and established networking in actual planning and management pilot projects.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Land; Forests; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.esteri.it/>

<http://www.iao.florence.it>

<http://www.iucn.org>

<http://www.usaid.gov/>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/225.html>

(32) Global Mapping

Global Mapping is an international collaborative initiative through voluntary participation of national mapping organizations of the world, aiming to develop globally homogeneous geographic data sets at the ground resolution of 1km, and to establish concrete partnership among governments, NGOs, private sectors, data providers and users to share information and knowledge for sound decision-making. The primary objective of Global Mapping is to contribute to sustainable development through the provision of base framework geographic dataset, which is necessary to understand the current situation and changes of environment of the world.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Water; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Transport; Land; Desertification; Human settlements; Forests.

Partnership website: <http://www.iscgm.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/226.html>

(33) Global Water Partnership

The Global Water Partnership is a working partnership among all those involved in water management: government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organizations, multilateral development agencies and others committed to the Dublin-Rio principles. With a mission to "support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources", this comprehensive partnership actively identifies critical knowledge needs at global, regional and national levels, helps design programs for meeting these needs, and serves as a mechanism for alliance building and information exchange on integrated water resources management.

Primary theme(s): Water; Agriculture; Drought; Gender equality.

Partnership website:

<http://www.gwpforum.org/servlet/PSP>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1346.html>

(34) Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

As an overall goal, this project aims to identify and safeguard Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and their associated landscapes, agricultural biodiversity and knowledge systems through catalyzing and establishing a long-term programme to support such systems and enhance global, national and local benefits derived through their dynamic conservation, sustainable management and enhanced viability. Measures to achieve this goal include:

- Leveraging of global and national recognition of the importance of GIAHS and institutional support for their safeguard;
- Building of capacity of local farming communities and local and national institutions to conserve and manage GIAHS, generate income and add economic value to goods and services of such systems in a sustainable fashion; and
- Promotion of enabling policy, regulatory and incentive environments to support their conservation, evolutionary adaptation and viability.

Primary theme(s): Biodiversity; Rural development; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Water; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Agriculture; Land.

Partnership website:

<http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/giahs>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1153.html>

(35) Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP)

To lift the threat of imminent or medium term extinction faced by the four main kinds of great apes (bonobos, chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans), is the main objective of this partnership. Securing a constant and significant reduction in the rate of loss of great ape populations and their forest habitat by 2010, and securing the future of all wild species and subspecies by 2015, constitute the two main targets of the partnership. In relation to this, several milestones have been achieved which positions GRASP to strategically achieve the set targets: The first Intergovernmental meeting on great apes was successfully held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo from 5-9 September 2005. Key documents (a global strategy for the survival of great apes, a set of rules to govern the organization of the GRASP Partnership and a revised workplan) were endorsed at a ministerial segment of the meeting. The Kinshasa Declaration on great apes was also adopted with all signatories affirming their will to protect the great apes, a first in the history of great apes.

Primary theme(s): Biodiversity; Forests; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.unep.org/grasp/>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/43.html>

(36) Human Resource Development in Disaster Management

The overall goal of this partnership is to strengthen the institutional capacities in Mozambique in the field of Disaster Preparedness and Management. The country's weak economic infrastructure is aggravated by the frequent natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, droughts, bush fires, and various epidemics, etc., and Mozambique has to deal with complex emergency situations. The partnership aim is

to establish a capacity-building program for prevention and management of natural disasters to strengthen the institutional capacity of INGC (National Disaster Management Institute) and its cooperating authorities. Such capacity-strengthening include identifying the training needs of the different target groups and develop awareness-raising programs, knowledge transfer, and training skills for multipliers.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Disaster management and vulnerability.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/62.html>

(37) International Center for Sustainable Development

The Panama Center for Sustainable Development is proposed as a strategic solution to the need for an integrated knowledge management system that take into account ecosystems behavior, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, and the relationship between local, regional and global processes and actions. The initiative will develop around five major objectives:

1. Promote and conduct interdisciplinary and interinstitutional research programs and activities aimed at supporting plans, policies, and the overall decision-making processes of sustainable development.
2. Promote the exchange of experiences and the development of information systems necessary to spur sustainable development.
3. Develop scientific and technical capabilities through specific educational and training programs aimed at the formulation and implementation of sustainable development plans, policies and actions.
4. To provide a platform that integrates scientific, technological, institutional, legal, and other aspects required to support the decision making processes of sustainable development.

5. To contribute to the analysis of trends in the global network of production, dissemination and utilization of knowledge for sustainable development.

Primary theme(s): Marine resources; Education; Health and sustainable development; Land; Energy for sustainable development; Oceans and seas; Forests; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Rural development; Sanitation; Biodiversity; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Human settlements; Agriculture; Water; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Tourism; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Poverty eradication; Industrial development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.cdspanama.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/234.html>

(38) International Model Forest Network

The International Model Forest Network (IMFN) is a voluntary association of partners from around the world working toward the common goal of sustainable management of forest landscapes and natural resources. The IMFN is based on an innovative approach that combines the social, cultural and economic needs of local communities with the long-term sustainability of forest landscapes. The more than 40 model forests operating around the world make up the international network. Model forests are primarily about people, the communities they live in and the sustainable management of the landscapes and resources they rely on. They provide the geographic foundation upon which people of differing values can meet, build a partnership and define what sustainability means in their particular context. The International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) was established to

support the development of a global network of model forests that would:

- Foster an international exchange of ideas on the concept of sustainable forest management (SFM);
- Facilitate international cooperation in the application of SFM at the field level;
- Use these concepts and applications to support ongoing international discussions on the principles, criteria, and policies related to SFM.

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Land; Forests; Biodiversity.

Partnership website: <http://www.imfn.net>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1682.html>

(39) Johannesburg Climate Legacy, The

The Johannesburg Climate Legacy (JCL) set out to measure the CO² emissions of the Summit (from aircraft flights to electricity used at the event itself), and then offset them by investing in carbon-reducing, sustainable projects across South Africa, (e.g. solar power, energy efficiency initiatives, etc.). The JCL was a flagship project of the Greening the Summit process, managed by IUCN in South Africa. The target consisted of offsetting 500,000 tonnes of CO² emissions through the funding of approximately 15 climate mitigation projects that met the highest standards of sustainable development.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Climate change.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/15.html>

(40) Land Alliances for National Development (LAND)

The LAND Partnership is a global initiative seeking to strengthen country-level collaboration among state institutions, civil society, international agencies and other key stakeholders to increase the secure access of the rural poor to natural resources, especially land, and enable them to participate directly in policy-making and decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods. Since its launch in 2002, the partnership has been actively promoting LAND in the over 35 countries where it has programmes. Initial pilot countries included Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines and South Africa. Participation by stakeholders in developing a common vision and framework provides the central foundation for the partnership.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Rural development; Agriculture; Gender equality; Poverty eradication; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Land.

Partnership website:

<http://www.landcoalition.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/36.html>

(41) Livelihood enhancement, conservation of biological diversity and stability through systemic trans-boundary resource management in the Limpopo corridor

This partnership supports participation of communities living in areas adjacent to the Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park (GL-TFP) in the TFP establishment process. The TFP is being established by the Governments of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique as a first step in the process of developing a broader TFCA (Trans-frontier Conservation Area). Through institutional capacity building, and the involvement and livelihood enhancement of

local communities, the partnership focuses on poverty alleviation and the conservation of biological diversity and ecosystem functioning. Ecosystem management in selected rural areas mediating nodal ecosystemic and economic fluxes (e.g. wildlife and commercial corridors and buffer zones) holds the potential to make or break the GL TFP and, at the same time, to make or break the economic future of its own rural communities. With appropriate land use planning and development, the target areas can act as links between the components of the Transfrontier Park, can enhance their ecological and economic values and can provide an ecologically sound economic engine for the disadvantaged target areas.

Primary theme(s): Water; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Land; Sustainable development for Africa; Rural development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.iucn.org>

<http://www.cesvi.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/5.html>

(42) Local Capacities for Global Agendas

This partnership aims to develop local capacities and mechanisms for adapting and implementing global principles and norms of sustainable urbanization (including related MEAs, for example on climate change, air quality, water management and biodiversity). In addition, it aims to strengthen the capacities of local (and national) actors for contributing local experiences and expertise to the formulation of global principles and norms. Examples of targets include:

- Promoting cohesion and efficiency in international support to local and

national capacity building by strengthening collaboration between UN-HABITAT and UNEP and other international support programmes;

- Clarification of an appropriate 'balance' of global standardization and local differentiation.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Transport; Oceans and seas; Waste management; Water; Human settlements; Sustainable development for Africa; Poverty eradication; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Institutional framework for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.unhabitat.org>

<http://www.unep.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/109.html>

(43) Local Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)

This partnership seeks to strengthen the capacities of local authorities and their public, private and community partners to achieve more sustainable urban development, socially, economically and environmentally. By working on sustainable urbanization through more efficiently and equitably use of environmental resources and control of environmental hazards in urban development planning, the partnership also aims to reduce poverty. More specific targets include:

- Improved urban planning information through structured profiles and environmental management information systems, bringing together information and expertise from various urban stakeholders through a broad based participatory process;
- Strategic development planning framework for the city including sector-investment strategies and

- replication of local environmental improvement initiatives;
- Targeting the full range of urban actors including public, private and community sectors through the municipal EPM capacity building programmes;
 - Increase of employment through improved urban environmental services to help reduce poverty;
 - Replicating mechanism to up-scale at city level of successful environmental demonstration activities;
 - Reviewing modalities for participatory evaluation and monitoring of environmental and institutional improvement activities.

Primary theme(s): Sanitation; Water; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa; Poverty eradication; Waste management; Human settlements.

Partnership website:

<http://www.unhabitat.org>

<http://www.unep.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/106.html>

(44) Market access through meeting quality standards for food and agricultural products

The objective of this initiative is to improve market access of food and agricultural products from developing countries to the European market by enhancing cooperation in the field of quality standards related to health, the environment and veterinary and phytosanitary measures. This will contribute to increased global competitiveness of farmers, food processors, retailers and traders in developing countries. The cooperation will also improve understanding of both the need to effectively address both poverty in developing countries, as well as of consumer concerns related to food safety and the environment.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Sustainable development in a globalizing world.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/248.html>

(45) Marrakech Process Task Force on Cooperation with Africa

Focusing on the implementation of the African 10 Year Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa aims to:

- Strengthen existing organizational structures and establishing new ones when it is necessary to promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in all African countries (e.g. supporting the development of national action plans on SCP);
- Develop and support projects for implementing sustainable consumption and production methods such as:
 - Development of an eco-labeling mechanism for African products;
 - Support of the development of networks and knowledge based information tools in selected fields of action (e.g. waste management and recycling, biofuels, drinking water);
- Support the integration and mainstreaming of environmental education in African schools and universities;
- Promote sustainable procurement by governmental organizations through training courses and awareness-raising in cooperation with the Marrakech Task Force on sustainable public procurement.

Primary theme(s): Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

http://www.unep.org/roa/Projects_Programmes/10YFP/Activities/index.asp

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2271.html>

(46) Mechanism for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries

The main objectives of this initiative are the reduction of poverty by providing access to energy services, especially to rural populations, and the fight against climate change by controlling the growth of energy consumption and by increasing the share of energy from renewable resources in the energy mix of the developing countries. The initiative, characterized by the involvement of the private sector in all phases, falls within the scope of reinforcing technical and institutional cooperation efforts to facilitate the structuring of national energy policies and the setting-up of the necessary structures for the proper design and realization of projects. In particular, it aims:

- to develop renewable energy markets and energy efficiency through the better use of the existing financial mechanisms, public-private partnerships, and the encouragement of "ethical" savings;
- to coordinate the main financing steps for projects and programmes: identification and preparation of projects by ensuring consistency with activities supporting the reinforcement of capacities (and, in particular, urban/rural solidarity organizations in developing countries) and investment in the projects.

Primary theme(s): Poverty eradication; Climate change; Rural development; Energy for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.diplomatie.fr>

<http://www.sommetjohannesburg.org> and

<http://www.agora21.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/192.html>

(47) Mediaterrre - Global information system on sustainable development

This partnership aims to create an information and discussion platform for sustainable development that is accessible to the various groups concerned (States and public administrations, local governments and international bodies, associations, the economic sector, scientists and the academic community, and ordinary citizens) by facilitating exchanges and integration of the available data on a network of Internet sites distributed throughout the French-speaking world. It also seeks to develop the use of French regarding these topics for the sake of linguistic plurality at the international level, thereby helping to reinforce the capacities of French-speaking participants, especially in the organization of preliminary debates for major conferences. This platform is also an experimental ground for research and development into new tools and approaches that will be transferred to the partners.

Primary theme(s): Forests; Desertification; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Energy for sustainable development; Land; Sustainable development for Africa; Climate change; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Human settlements; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Water; Biodiversity; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Sustainable development of SIDS; Drought; Poverty eradication.

Partnership website:

<http://www.mediaterrre.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/216.html>

(48) Mediterranean Renewable Energy Program (MEDREP)

The two principal objectives of the program are:

- to provide modern energy services, particularly to rural populations;
- to contribute to the climate change mitigation by increasing the share of renewable energy technologies in the energy mix in the region.

In this perspective, the programme aims at developing a sustainable renewable energy market system in the greater Mediterranean Region, removing project, policy and trade barriers. With a view to linking capabilities and market between developed and developing countries throughout the Region and beyond, the program is built on three main sub-projects:

- tailoring of financial instruments and mechanisms to support projects;
- strengthening of policy frameworks and removing barriers to projects development;
- building a stronger private sector infrastructure, considering the positive role of 'Tradable Renewable Certificates' and 'Certified Emission Reductions'.

These sub-projects aim to strengthen existing networks while favouring the creation of new relations between stakeholders.

Primary theme(s): Climate change; Energy for sustainable development; Rural development; Poverty eradication.

Partnership website: <http://www.medrep.it>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/193.html>

(49) Methane to Markets

The Methane to Markets Partnership is an international initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The goal of the partnership is to reduce global methane

emissions in order to enhance economic growth, strengthen energy security, improve air quality, improve industrial safety, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Currently, the partnership focuses on four sources of methane emissions:

- Agriculture (animal waste management)
- Coal mines
- Landfills
- Oil and gas systems

Primary theme(s): Energy for sustainable development; Climate change; Sanitation; Waste management; Agriculture; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Mining.

Partnership website:

<http://www.methanetomarkets.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1551.html>

(50) Mineral Resources and Sustainable Development in Africa

Mineral resources are one of the essential components of the natural capital of numerous African countries, and one of the key components of their economies. The complex linkages existing between this economic sector and sustainable development still remain poorly understood and subject to numerous controversies. The sustainable development of this sector is a considerable stake, for the mineral producing countries as well as for the consumer countries. If the investments necessary to put these resources into production are to be made by the private sector, there is a need to reinforce the capacity of the sectoral institutions to better regulate and promote the sustainable development of the sector. The range of actions to be supported is wide, from training to infrastructure. The objective of this partnership is to strengthen the contribution of geological and mining activities to sustainable development. Two of the main targets include:

- an increased awareness of geopolitical issues like the relationship between conflict zones and the presence of mineral resources;
- recommendations for a better integration of mineral resources in the development policies, increased transparency and regional/international cooperation.

Primary theme(s): Mining; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/6.html>

(51) Modern biomass technology for rural energy needs

This partnership aims to put into place a specific technological and institutional model for meeting the needs for modern energy services in rural areas, using locally available renewable biomass resources, and through South-South technology cooperation. The following major components provide the basis for the partnership:

- institution of sustainable mechanisms for collection and processing of biomass for energy production, through:
 - specific energy plantations, applying sustainable forestry management techniques, or;
 - collection and processing of forestry/agricultural waste products (rice hulls, wood chips, etc.).

Primary theme(s): Energy for sustainable development; Rural development.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/194.html>

(52) My Community, Our Earth (MyCOE) - Geographic Learning for Sustainable Development

The general goal of MyCOE is to build geographically literate generations able to use this knowledge in their everyday lives to bring about true sustainable development. More specific objectives of this program are to:

- support individual projects at the middle school, high school and university levels to advance geographic learning and to help demonstrate various approaches to sustainable development;
- provide students with resources to learn about sustainable development issues and present them to international leaders;
- raise awareness of the importance of geography as an effective approach for sustainable development;
- consolidate the results of the various projects for presentation national and international conferences, website postings, and other public venues; and
- honor and highlight the efforts of students, student groups, mentors, and other participants through award and recognition programs.

In addition to its continual global programs, MyCOE has launched a series of regional initiatives. For example, in Central America, MyCOE partners are focusing attention on local capacity to use geographic technologies for biodiversity initiatives, by supporting interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral teams of university students and their mentors to learn geographic techniques for research applications around protected areas and threatened species. A workshop in Panama was held in early 2008 to train 25 participants from Colombia, Panama, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Guatemala.

Primary theme(s): Water; Forests; Oceans and seas; Marine resources; Agriculture; Transport; Land; Disaster management and

vulnerability; Tourism; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Biodiversity; Energy for sustainable development; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Human settlements; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Health and sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa; Climate change; Education; Institutional framework for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.geography.org/sustainable>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/74.html>

(53) NERICA (New Rice for Africa) Dissemination for Food Security in Africa

The NERICA partnership aims to develop appropriate NERICA varieties through crossing African rice species, resistant to disease and drought, and Asian rice species – high yield potential, in the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) with the assistance from Japan, UNDP and other organizations. Through further promotion of research, development and dissemination of NERICA, this partnership aims to help alleviate hunger in Africa. More specific targets include:

- Development of various kinds of NERICA varieties suitable for each local situation.
- Dissemination NERICA varieties.
- Increasing production of NERICA rice.
- Dissemination of NERICA varieties in West African Countries with a view to increase their rice production.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Agriculture.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/7.html>

(54) National Capacities for up scaling Local Agenda 21 Demonstrations

This partnership aims to develop institutional frameworks and national networks for sustained EPM (Environmental Planning and Management) support. More specific targets include:

- building well organized national networks of cities and institutions;
- strengthening national capacity development programmes used by governments, associations of local authorities and learning institutions to improve the skills and institutional arrangements needed for environmental planning and management;
- developing mechanisms in place for integrating lessons of experience from local practice and demonstrations activities into national sustainable urbanization and poverty alleviation policies, strategies and the associated legal framework by using national and regional anchoring institutions.

In achieving this, UN-HABITAT/UNEP support national and sub-regional institutions and partners through capacity development initiatives, and adaptation of EPM tools at local levels is ongoing in a number of countries.

Primary theme(s): Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa; Transport; Water; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Human settlements; Poverty eradication; Waste management.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/116.html>

(55) NetMark Plus: A Public-Private Partnership for Sustainable Malaria Prevention

Building on the partnership efforts at the WSSD, the United States expanded its existing NetMark Program, making it an

expansive and cutting edge model for achieving public health objectives through joint investment with the commercial sector. What was originally a 5 year, \$15.4 million program designed to create sustainable commercial markets for insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) in four countries, became an eight year, \$65.4 million program with a much broader goals. NetMark Plus is USAID's primary mechanism to support the Roll Back Malaria Partnership in achieving its goals of making high quality, and affordable ITNs available across the continent of Africa. Now looking to build commercial markets for ITNs in at least 10 countries, NetMark is expanding its partnerships, playing a critical role in defining best practices for delivering targeted subsidies, advocating a positive policy environment, creating integrated approaches through partnerships with NGOs that link commercial and subsidized product delivery, and helping to introduce state-of-the-art products (some of which will be manufactured in Africa). NetMark Plus expects to create fully sustainable markets for ITNs across sub-Saharan Africa that can provide a sustainable source of quality products for a large percentage of at-risk populations. It will also link these markets with targeted subsidies being provided through other donor-funded activities, helping both the public and commercial sectors to create a model for sustainable development through mutually beneficial collaboration and investment on a large scale. This will result in a reduction of malaria morbidity and mortality, a positive effect on the African economy, and reduction of the burden on the international community and ministries of health in procuring and distributing ITNs. The Program is being implemented in 6 sub-Saharan countries: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.

Primary theme(s): Health and sustainable development; Sustainable development for Africa; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Partnership website:

<http://www.netmarkafrica.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/213.html>

(56) Network of European Alimentary Culture (NEAC)

The Network of European Alimentary Culture (NEAC) aims at highlighting that a strong European identity is essential and complementary to a strong local/regional identity. A person who understands his/her own region is much better equipped to go out into Europe and to find his or her place as an active European citizen within the expanding European Union. All that based on the assumption that alimentary culture reflects a vivid image of society. Food seen, therefore, as an anthropological paradigm of society and analyzed from a variety of viewpoints constituting a repertoire which has as its objective to highlight the complexity of European food culture, acknowledging the present reality and value that it can assume. Activities being carried out in relation to this partnership include:

- Thematic Conferences – platforms for professionals all over Europe to meet with colleagues, share experiences, theory and good practice, and take part in the European dialogue on learning and professional competence.
- Contact seminars – arranged to enhance the creation of new projects primarily in the thematic area of European Citizenship through the Alimentary Culture.
- Youth Meetings (YM) – short theme camps organized to provide an opportunity for young people, aged 12 to 18, to explore important intercultural issues and promote European Citizenship.
- Study Visits for education specialists.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Agriculture; Education.

Partnership website: <http://www.neac.eat-online.net/>

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/845.html>

(57) Network of Spatial Decision Support Systems SDSS toward the sustainable use of plant diversity in the SADC Region

Building upon regional development potentials and institutional consensus of the SADC Secretariat and its member states, the capacity building and development contribution of the previous DGCS_SADC cooperation project (SECOSUD I) represents a solid foundation for the present partnership initiative. In order to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by private and public stakeholders while ensuring the durable social and economic development of rural areas situated in the SADC region affected by strong growing human pressure, the general aim of this partnership is to produce and establish a network of management oriented spatial decision support systems (SDSS). The SDSS will be addressed specifically to Sustainable Management of Biological Resources (SMBR) by promoting the conservation of native plants economically useful compatibly with the long-term equitable economic growth and enhancement of productive capacity in rural areas. The network seeks to comprise informatics tools with nodes located at selected Institutions that will:

- help understand the interactions between economically useful plants and the environment where they spontaneously grow and where they are cultivated;
- provide services to improve plant productivity without compromising the biological diversity of the region.

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Rural development; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/19.html>

(58) Niger Delta Fund Initiative

The aim of this initiative is to work with NGOs and ethical government officials to form and implement the Niger Delta Fund, similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund, which will be a transparent legal mechanism whereby oil royalties will be distributed directly to the people as dividend checks and/or made available as low interest revolving loan funds for sustainable development. Additionally, this project aims to assist in the development of a sustainable development plan for the Niger Delta, with an initial focus on the eco-restoration of the towns of Odi and Bayelsa State.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Land; Energy for sustainable development; Poverty eradication; Rural development.

Partnership website:
<http://earthrights.net/docs/africa.html>
CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/82.html>

(59) Nile Basin Initiative

Launched by the Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin States (sometimes referred to as Nile Council of Ministers), the initiative includes all Nile countries and seeks to sustainably develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, develop an efficient water management and promote regional peace and security. The arrangement comprises now of an institutional framework, an agreement on the sharing of the resources, a comprehensive

development programme of the Nile resources to the benefit of all and clear mechanisms on funding and partnership. A Strategic Action Program is now in place aimed at the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources.

Primary theme(s): Water; Biodiversity; Poverty eradication; Forests; Drought; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Energy for sustainable development; Agriculture; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Sustainable development for Africa; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Sustainable development in a globalizing world.

Partnership website:

<http://www.nilebasin.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1013.html>

(60) Northeastern Brazil Groundwater Project (PROASNE)

PROASNE aims to:

- transfer and adapt modern technologies that will improve the way the groundwater resources of the crystalline terrains of the semi-arid northeast of Brazil are developed and managed, which in turn will translate into more abundant and better quality water for the population;
- to enhance awareness in the population in regards to environmental protection and water conservation issues by providing appropriate education programs;
- improve the plight of women in the community through gender equity programs aimed at enhancing their role in the decision-making process regarding management of the water resources.

To date, the project has achieved significant successes in adapting and transferring to Brazilian partner institutions a new technology based on geophysics as a tool to rapidly map the occurrence of groundwater over large areas; in applying Canadian solar technology in groundwater management; in developing a national groundwater database accessible through the Internet; and, at the community level through its education and community development program which has become a model for the development of similar projects in other part of the world.

Primary theme(s): Water; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Drought.

Partnership website:

<http://proasne.net/indexen.html>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/847.html>

(61) Nutrition and Sustainable Development

This partnership aims to contribute to the implementation of recommendations developed in the joint WHO/FAO expert consultation on diet, nutrition and the prevention of chronic diseases (Geneva, Switzerland, 28 January - 1 February 2002). An unhealthy diet (and a sedentary lifestyle) effectively handicap people and contribute to premature deaths from cancer, cardiovascular disease (CVD) and obesity related illnesses (particularly Type 2 diabetes). The shift to diets high in saturated fats, sugar and refined foods (the 'nutrition transition') has contributed to worsening nutrition and significant growth of obesity in children and adults in developed and developing countries. The links between good health and economic improvement have been well documented. Good nutrition contributes to development of human capital, increased productivity, reduced poverty, etc. The delivery of nutritious food to every household, at all levels of income,

is an achievable aim. Expected results include:

- increased awareness of the links between diet, nutrition, health and sustainable development among citizens, relevant professional groups, and governments; and
- improvement of ongoing programmes on diet/nutrition and health.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Health and sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.earthsummit2002.org/ic>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/202.html>

(62) Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS)

Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS) is a not-for-profit partnership whose members come from government, the private sector and civil society. It aims to help improve access to safe water and sanitation for people in four African countries, using expertise from the UK water industry. By using the wide range of skills from these partners to provide advice and support to projects on the request of our partner countries, PAWS works to build capacity through knowledge transfer in the water and sanitation sector to help to provide a sustainable solution.

Primary theme(s): Sanitation; Water; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.partnersforwater.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/92.html>

(63) Partnership between the Belgian Government, Belgian Scientific Institutions, the CGIAR-centres and Southern partners in the promotion of agricultural research for development.

The main objectives of the agricultural research activities for development, in the frame of this partnership and of the CGIAR in general, are to contribute to food security and poverty eradication in developing countries through research partnerships, capacity building, and policy support, promoting sustainable agricultural development based on the environmentally sound management of natural resources. The Belgian partnership with the CGIAR includes an important part devoted to the education and training of young scientists of the South in highly specialized laboratories for agricultural research in Belgium and in other developed countries.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Drought; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Biotechnology; Desertification; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Water; Agriculture; Poverty eradication; Rural development; Biodiversity; Land; Forests.

Partnership website: <http://www.cgiar.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/38.html>

(64) Partnership for Water Education & Research (PoWER)

The mission of the Partnership for Water Education and Research (PoWER) is to combine the strengths of all partners and enhance the capacity of each partner in order to jointly:

- Deliver capable professionals in the water and environment sectors.
- Find innovative solutions for water and environmental challenges.
- Build up the capacity of institutions and communities with respect to

better management of water and environmental resources.

To date, some of the progress that has been made include: twelve pilot joint-courses in production for delivery through distance learning; three collaborative research projects initiated; training of more than 50 academic staff in the partnership in creative learning methods; more than 1,700 professionals from more than 40 countries connected through Video Conferencing based seminars in 2003; terms of Reference for the production of Best Practice case studies among alumni prepared and launched in Latin America and Africa.

Primary theme(s): Drought; Sanitation; Mountains; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Oceans and seas; Education; Waste management; Water; Sustainable development for Africa; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Marine resources; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Climate change; Human settlements; Land; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/73.html>

(65) PhytoTrade Africa

PhytoTrade Africa, the Southern African Natural Products Trade Association is a regional trade association, involving members from six countries in Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe). Its primary objective is to supplement the income of poor rural communities, particularly those living in marginal dryland areas, through the commercialization of a range of natural products, derived from sustainably managed, indigenous floristic resources. PhytoTrade operates as a conventional trade association with a substantial set of additional functions as a development institution. It is a regional

not-for-profit service provider, acting as a mechanism for community-based natural product producers and traders to generate business for themselves. It also provides an operational focus for development interventions on behalf of the sub-sector. PhytoTrade does not itself engage in trade or in financing the business of members, but facilitates the trade of members and other community-based operators in the natural products sector. Since the Johannesburg Summit, the partnership has approved over fifty members and partners in the region and held twenty regional meetings with member organizations; begun implementing a research and development strategy in the southern African region and in Europe; and set up and operationalized seven transnational Interest Groups of members, formed around specific products (e.g. the Baobab Oil Interest Group), in order to address issues of concern relating to particular products.

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Biodiversity; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.phytotradeafrica.com>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/9.html>

(66) Population and Sustainability Network

The Population and Sustainability Network is an advocacy group which aims to bring together development, environment and reproductive health NGOs, government departments, academics and others, to increase leverage on population issues. It aims to:

- highlight the negative impact of unsustainable population increase on economic development, poverty alleviation and the natural environment (with particular

- reference to MDG 7: Ensuring environmental sustainability);
- support others in the campaign for the provision of adequate reproductive healthcare facilities for the 200 million couples who would use them but are presently denied rights of access because of funding shortfalls or other reasons;
 - raise awareness of the need for a rights-based approach to reproductive healthcare;
 - ensure better opportunity for investment in healthcare and education, especially in respect of women's rights and the need for more effective programmes against HIV/AIDS;
 - promote better understanding of the problems caused by unsustainable consumption (particularly in the rich minority world), including pollution and pressure on finite resources; and
 - provide a constructive forum in which the issues outlined above can be addressed and to increase stakeholder participation in and ownership of the key issues.

Primary theme(s): Gender equality; Health and sustainable development; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Poverty eradication; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.stakeholderforum.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/902.html>

(67) Poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation in islands with high biodiversity value: sustainable development planning and management in the Galapagos (Ecuador) and Socotra (Yemen) archipelagos

This partnership aims to improve living standards among island residents while sustaining conservation of unique biodiversity. In achieving this, there is a need to foster the role of residents in setting planning agendas and participating fully in their islands' development. Low levels of awareness of the relationships linking the conservation of ecosystems, natural resources and biological diversity and the generation of concrete and sustainable development opportunities, is an issue to be addressed, at different levels, in both archipelagos. This extends to officials, community leaders as well as the local business community. There is also an urgent need to strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions and society to work in a systemic and cross-sectoral fashion to improve the overall management of the island's resources. Thus, two of the main objectives of this partnership are:

- to provide opportunities for horizontal know-how transfer among relevant professional staff from both archipelagos, and to promote the involvement of the islands' residents in planning processes together with their participation in the sustainable development of the islands;
- to contribute to the consolidation of relevant institutional capacities in the systemic planning and management of sustainable development, by promoting inter-linkage and information exchange between relevant institutions and administrations, as well as boosting their capacity to dialogue with local communities, NGOs and the general public.

Primary theme(s): Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Biodiversity; Sustainable development of SIDS; Tourism; Land; Marine resources; Oceans and seas.

Partnership website:

<http://www.esteri.it>

<http://www.undp.org>

<http://www.iucn.org>

<http://www.unep.org>

<http://www.socotraisland.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/44.html>

(68) Promoting Capacity building for Sustainable Agriculture

APRTC's web-based online eLearning programme agLe@rn uses information, communication and educational technologies to provide individuals working with small holder farmers with the updated knowledge and skills they need to be effective agents of change for sustainable agriculture. The value and feasibility of eLearning is proving itself and has a demonstrated potential to help bridge the knowledge and technology gaps that exist between what is known in centers of learning and what information and knowledge is needed among the millions of the developing world's rural population.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Chemicals; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Rural development; Health and sustainable development; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Agriculture; Land.

Partnership website:

http://www.gcpf.org/whats_new/SustainableAgriculture/index.htm

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/52.html>

(69) Promotion of Sustainable Development in the Lake Victoria Basin

This partnership aims to support most of the following areas of intervention, which are broadly in line with EAC (East African Community) Lake Victoria Development Programme:

- Sustainable urban development
- Rural Water, Sanitation and Health
- Land Use Management
- Water Resources Management
- Fisheries Development
- Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Development
- Improved Food Security
- Communications, Infrastructure (including energy) and IT
- Promotion of Investments in industry and other sectors, including tourism
- Entrepreneurship Development
- Higher Education and Research
- Democratic Governance
- Information and Media

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/8.html>

(70) Raising Smallholder Farmer Income in the Developing World: New Business Models for Sustainable Trading

The purpose of this partnership is to develop and implement new trading relationships that will reduce rural poverty and improve environmental quality by creating higher income market opportunities for small producers that also reward environmental stewardship. More specific objectives include:

1. To develop a set of business models that support sustainable smallholder and rural laborer inclusion in high-value, formal export and domestic markets in four distinct product clusters (dried beans, fresh vegetables, bananas, cocoa).
2. To apply these new business models (through value chain analysis and upgrading) in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. To expand these validated business models through existing and new supply chain partnerships that provide direct benefits to 158,000 smallholders and 301,000 laborers while using project results to influence existing standards.

Primary theme(s): Poverty eradication; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Rural development; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Biodiversity; Land; Agriculture; Forests.

Partnership website:

<http://www.rainforest-alliance.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/2303.html>

(71) SIDS Partnership: Implementation of New Technologies for Sustainable Development

The SIDS Partnership for Implementation of New Technologies for Sustainable Development, brings together United Nations Agencies with a focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), SIDS Governments, Non Governmental Agencies, and the Private Sector to seek funding for and the implementation of new, underutilized, but proven technologies for renewable energy production, restoration of coral reefs and fisheries habitat, restoration of soil fertility, aquaculture, and waste recycling for SIDS. The partnership focuses on critical, low cost, highly effective, but little known, new technologies that are applicable on small to large scales, and which have not been covered by other

venues at UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD).

Primary theme(s): Marine resources; Biodiversity; Rural development; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Energy for sustainable development; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Sustainable development of SIDS; Climate change; Oceans and seas; Poverty eradication.

Partnership website:

<http://www.sidspinst.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1894.html>

(72) SIRMA: Water economy in Irrigated Systems in North

The irrigated agriculture sector is the primary water consumer in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia). These countries have mobilized most of their resources and continued to improve management of demand to guarantee the environmental and socio-economic sustainability of the sector. National agricultural water economy strategies have been defined. In spite of the difficulties associated with the major technical, social and economic constraints involved, the aim is that these measures be implemented by local bodies (from the perimeter manager to the agricultural water user). Furthermore, the aim of the research project is to develop new management tools and procedures (via modeling) to try to balance water resources, the needs of plants and social and economic practices in the irrigated perimeters.

Primary theme(s): Water; Agriculture; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website:

<http://www.diplomatie.fr>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/25.html>

(73) Seawater Forest Initiative

By using the 40,000 kilometers of desert seacoast for a different kind of agriculture – that is based on seawater instead of fresh water – this initiative aims to foster wealth generation in terms of jobs and products, future food security, drought relief for ruminant feed and atmospheric carbon sequestration. These coasts have sufficient amounts of sunshine for photosynthesis, unlimited water from the sea, and human intelligence to provide products from honey from the forests to aquaculture sales for hard currency. To date, results of the initiative include:

- the building of a fully integrated seawater farm, including aquaculture (shrimp & tilapia), agriculture (100 ha salicornia farm) and mangrove forest employing as many as 400 in Massawa, Eritrea;
- initialized planting of salicornia fields and mangrove seedlings in Kino Bay, Sonora, Mexico.

Primary theme(s): Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Drought; Sustainable development for Africa; Marine resources; Water; Poverty eradication; Agriculture; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Desertification; Oceans and seas.

Partnership website:

<http://www.seawaterforests.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1024.html>

(74) Secure and Equitable Access to Land (SEAL)

SEAL is a South-South partnership of civil and academic organizations that recognizes the importance of intra-Southern co-

operation in promoting sustainable development. It aims to secure equitable access to land by, for example, facilitating the adoption and replication of Southern initiative projects on securing access to land for the promotion of poverty eradication and food security within Southern countries with similar climatic and socio-political conditions. More specific objectives include:

- strengthening civil society initiatives on land;
- strengthening community groups to form a cooperative society for food production and the diversification of land and agricultural resources;
- empowering girl-child and women's groups;
- encouraging best practices on land use issues, strengthening levels of mutual support and assistance through institutional training and exchange programs.

Primary theme(s): Land

Partnership website:

<http://www.earthsummit2002.org/ic>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/23.html>

(75) Social, Environmental, and Economic Challenges, Benefits, and Opportunities of Organic Agriculture, The

This partnership aims to provide capacity building and transfer of know-how to decision makers and other major groups in the Dominican Republic on principles and practices of organic agriculture to foster long term sustainable food production, health, revitalize rural development and conserve natural resources. It also seeks to share lessons learned and promote information exchange on cultivation methods, information on marketing, trade, development or improvement of an appropriate legislative framework, certification and other mechanisms to ensure

implementation and enforcement of organic agriculture at the local and country level.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/39.html>

(76) Southern Caucus of NGOs for Sustainable Development Five Multi Regional Partnership and Policy Centers

This partnership has five primary objectives:

1. Establishing five multi-regional centers to assist in recruitment, mobilization and development of human resources and strengthen Southern Major Group NGO Institutions on local, national and regional levels and increase their capacity to participate in and contribute to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation locally, nationally and regionally.
2. Seeking resources to implement National NGO Action Plans to Eradicate Poverty, complementary to Government Plans.
3. Reporting on the impact of reduction of poverty programs using UN CSD measurements and report on NGO Sustainable Development achievements and obstacles to participation in local, national and regional sustainable development.
4. Increase participation of Southern Major Group NGOs as observers and experts at Government Regional Meetings with feedback to local communities.
5. Replicate to NGOs in the countries served by the Centers best practices and expert programs developed by National and Regional NGO Major Groups that contribute to Sections IV to VIII of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Five NGO organizations have been identified to host and convene the Multi Regional Centers and these are located in Barbados, Panamá, South Africa, South Korea and the USA.

Primary theme(s): Climate change;

Sustainable development in a globalizing

world; Air pollution/Atmosphere; Disaster management and vulnerability; Rural development; Health and sustainable development; Oceans and seas; Poverty eradication; Biodiversity; Human settlements; Land; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Sustainable development for Africa; Desertification; Education; Sustainable development of SIDS; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Drought; Transport; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sanitation; Waste management; Water; Industrial development; Gender equality; Agriculture; Tourism; Marine resources; Forests.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1028.html>

(77) Strategic Partnership for Mobilizing Civil Society to Combat Land Degradation and Poverty in Southern Africa

The partners commit to prepare and implement, disseminate information about, and follow-up to, activities supporting the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, particularly to combat land degradation and drought and enhance poor rural communities in marginal and drought-prone areas with a capacity for resilience and improved livelihood. Since its inception, this partnership has enhanced availability of financial, technical and human resources for CCD implementation; increased capacity in the Southern African Development Community ("SADC") NGOs and community-based organizations to improve the participation of communities in decisions relevant to drought and land degradation; and facilitated production and dissemination of legislative guidelines to implement the UNCCD in the SADC countries, developed through a participatory research and consultation process.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Desertification; Land; Poverty eradication.

Partnership website:

<http://www.gm-unccd.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/10.html>

(78) Strengthening multi-stakeholder research partnerships for Irrigation and Efficient Water Management

Sustainable agriculture and rural development are essential to the implementation of an integrated approach to increasing food production and enhancing food security. Therefore it is vital to encourage and support programmes that enhance, in a sustainable manner, land productivity and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture. Thus, as an overall goal, this partnership aims to increase household food security in arid and semi-arid areas through:

- promoting the development of affordable and low-cost irrigation technologies to ensure the efficient water resource utilization in agriculture;
- ensuring low-cost irrigation technologies meet the needs of small-scale farmers, by developing research agendas through multi-stakeholder collaboration;
- strengthening farmer-to-farmer and farmer-to-researcher information exchange on appropriate, low cost irrigation technologies.

Primary theme(s): Water; Desertification; Agriculture.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/95.html>

(79) Sustainable African Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development (SAPPID)

This partnership focuses on the establishment of a Funding Commission (NFC), which is a body proposed to be aligned with both NEPAD and the Investment Advisory Council (IAC), an alliance of the United Nations Council on Trade and Development and the International Chamber of Commerce. The intention of the NFC is to create a facilitating body for the investment of funding by donor and development agencies into infrastructure projects in Africa. The Fund "sponsor" is Eskom, South Africa's national electricity utility. Eskom is currently the single largest supplier of electricity on the continent, supplying more than 50% of the electricity consumed on the continent. The aim of the Fund would be to harness and leverage financing from Eskom, together with funds made available by various international development and financing agencies, such as the South African Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), to maximize the benefits of new energy and electricity infrastructure projects undertaken in Africa, whilst minimizing the risks associated with such projects in Africa, to private investors. The intention of this initiative is to assist in the creation of economic sustainability, so that, while the focus is on energy, the intention is to seek integrated projects, which cover a longer value chain, through the integrated approach assisted by the NFC. A further benefit is the promotion of inter-African trade, another key feature of NEPAD that the Fund is designed to facilitate.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.).

Partnership website:

<http://www.sapp.co.zw>

<http://www.nepad.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/12.html>

(80) Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) Initiative: People Shaping their Sustainable Futures

The SARD Initiative is a multi-stakeholder umbrella framework that engages civil society, governments and intergovernmental organizations to achieve concrete and measurable improvements in the livelihoods and living conditions of the rural poor and the sustainability of their environments. The initiative is facilitated by FAO but led by civil society. Since its launched in 2002 SARD has aimed, among others, to improve access of the poor to critical resources for SARD; improve agro-ecological and ecosystem approaches; fairer and more decent conditions of employment in agriculture; encourage new ventures and strategic alliances to promote sustainable rural livelihoods and sustainable farming systems.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Rural development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.fao.org/SARD/en/init/2224/index.html>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/28.html>

(81) Sustainable Biotechnology and Agriculture in Africa

This initiative aims to ensure a thorough involvement of African countries, through their competent ministries, offices and research institutions, in the activities implemented by the Biosafety Unit, on a basis similar to the one that has allowed the implementation of a series of activities that are being already successfully implemented with the Italian Ministry for the Environment. More specific objectives to be pursued are:

- protection and exploitation of genetic resources;
- technical cooperation in the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- identification of research priorities (definition of the priority traits for viable crops: improvement of the nutritional value, resistance to insects, pesticides, high salinity, other stresses);
- testing facilities and field trials (containment, availability of land);
- genetically modified organisms: procedures for risk assessment and management, national legislation(s) and public information; and
- international instruments: the Cartagena Protocol, the Biosafety Clearing House, Risk Assessment Searching Mechanism.

Primary theme(s): Biodiversity; Agriculture; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Sustainable development for Africa.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/22.html>

(82) Sustainable Land Resources Development for the Pacific

The overall goal of this initiative is "Sustainable Land Resources Management" for the Pacific region. It aims to increase the capacity for sustainable development (including agriculture, forestry, livestock and mining) in the Pacific through a partnership of national, regional, and international organization with particular attention to participatory strategies with rural communities that will focus on appropriate technologies, food security, and poverty eradication & economic development that takes into account the fragile SIDS ecologies. In terms of increasing the capacity for sustainable agricultural development, the initiative will provide long-term funding for programmes

and/or specific proposals based on regional and national priorities. In terms of areas of forestry and trees, work is based on regional priorities from the UNFF process. In terms of mining, the overall objective is to develop a mineral policy strategy which would contribute to the sustainable development of PICs by improving the governance in the minerals sector, through national capacity building and the formulation of legislation and policies consistent with national economic, environment and social policies, strategies, plans & guidelines.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Forests; Sustainable development of SIDS; Land; Mining.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/147.html>

(83) Sustainable Land Resources Management in the Caribbean

The overall goal of this initiative is more sustainable management of land resource across the region in order to reverse land degradation and desertification. Current management of land resources need significant improvement in order to address loss of fertility, reduction in fresh water resources, loss of biological diversity, and degradation of coastal ecosystems that are part of the unintended consequences of current land use and management practices. To increase the capacity for sustainable land use (including agriculture, settlement development, tourism, forestry and livestock) in the region, a partnership of national, regional, and international organizations with farming and forestry communities is being proposed. The components of the partnership are integrated land use management, appropriate technologies, food security, economic development, and environmental protection.

Primary theme(s): Land; Sustainable development of SIDS.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/150.html>

(84) Sustainable Rural Development and Ecovillage Training Program

The Sustainable Rural Development and Ecovillage Training Program (SRDETP) will be based on an integrated and holistic approach to sustainable rural (and impoverished urban) development, particularly in the Third world. It will include a primary component focusing on the ecovillage model of development. The Program would include an easily accessible information database containing descriptions of the primary programs, exemplary projects, and best practices that are being carried out around the world. It would also provide the means to widely disseminate and share such information. A number of programs have been developed that could be expanded and scaled up to spread such knowledge and resources throughout the developing world and support would be given to field training and implementation projects that can be replicated in other regions throughout the world.

Primary theme(s): Human settlements; Rural development; Education.

Partnership website:

<http://www.changemakers.net/studio/99july/jarman.cfm>

<http://www.gaia.org>

<http://www.villageearth.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/49.html>

(85) The DURAS Project: Promoting Sustainable Development in Southern Agricultural Research Systems

The Southern National Agricultural Research Systems (SNRAs) have recently gained a forum in which to discuss and express their needs at world level. Within the Global Forum on Agricultural Research

(GFAR), they can meet their Northern partners as well as representatives of international centers. Together, they have determined that issues related to biodiversity, ecosystem management and sustainable development (SD) must now be included in their mission.

GFAR is designed to encourage an upward structure of research systems: national, sub-regional, regional and global. These various levels also offer a place for stakeholders within societies affected by development research. This allows them to become involved in the various stages of formulating and monitoring research programmes. The project aims to strengthen the abilities of GFAR's Southern members to implement and manage the SD research programmes they believe to be strategically important for their regions. The four project areas chosen are:

1. Agricultural practices compatible with environmental conservation, such as direct sowing.
2. Incorporating local knowledge in ecosystem management.
3. Promoting agriculture in rural areas through the emergence of market-led opportunities and SME networks.
4. Selecting varieties suited to addressing the priorities of food security and poverty.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture

Partnership website:

<http://www.diplomatie.fr>

<http://www.agropolis.fr>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/27.html>

(86) The Global Rain Water Harvesting Collective

Rainwater collection has been a technology accepted and applied on a large scale in the deserts, tribal regions and in the mountains. This age old method is suggested as an alternative to the wasteful and costly use of

hand pumps and piped water supply systems. Rural communities have the technical competence to collect rainwater where it falls. The Global Rain Harvesting Collective (GRWHC) has been established to provide drinking water to schools facing an acute shortage all over the world, through roof top rain water harvesting in schools. The aim is to deliver tangible and sustainable results through a large number of small projects in many different countries at minimal operational and management cost. The 'demonstration effect' of these projects may induce other stakeholders to replicate the process.

Primary theme(s): Rural development; Energy for sustainable development; Disaster management and vulnerability; Mountains; Climate change; Water; Sanitation; Sustainable development for Africa; Desertification; Drought; Education; Gender equality.

Partnership website:

<http://www.globalrainwaterharvesting.org>

<http://www.barefootcollege.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1101.html>

(87) Total Water Programme

The overall goal of the Total Water Programme (TWP) is to improve the livelihood of people by mobilizing the communities to greater care of and better use of water and the natural resources influencing the water cycle. The TWP Partnership has started three TWP projects – two in Zambia and one in Zimbabwe – and one project in Mozambique with elements from the programme. The projects reach about 5,000 households organized in water zones around 25 schools. The projects have started well in all areas, many people have been mobilized and trained, and there are concrete results in the form of planted trees, reduced erosion, model fields demonstrating water-efficient and sustainable farming methods, community based preserved

watersheds, environmental youth clubs, composting latrines, production of rope pumps, informational material, etc.

Primary theme(s): Water; Sanitation; Rural development; Land; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Poverty eradication; Sustainable development for Africa.

Partnership website: <http://www.gaia-movement.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1328.html>

(88) Tourism Satellite Account system for African countries

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) system, which is a statistical tool that measures the total economic impact of tourism, was developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) with the objective of defining a new statistical instrument to assist government officials, business executives and stakeholders within the tourism industry to make informed decisions. The benefits of a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) are numerous and enable a country to measure such things as the proportion of a country's GDP, i.e. the total output of all goods and services the country produces annually that are attributable to tourism activity; the number of jobs generated by tourism activity; and the value of public and private investment related to tourism. This initiative aims at:

- Financial investment in establishing appropriate infrastructure for the collection of tourism statistics.
- Enhanced the knowledge base of officials in African countries in as far as the application of TSA is concerned.
- Measuring the economic impact of tourism through the provision of accurate information of African countries.

- Accurate information on the development of policies and strategies in African countries to boost tourism growth.

Primary theme(s): Sustainable development for Africa; Tourism.

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/16.html>

(89) U.S. Energy Association / U.S. Agency for International Development Energy Partnership Program

USEA has established over 80 partnerships in over 30 developing countries. These partnerships provide an invaluable opportunity for senior executives of overseas utilities and regulatory agencies to observe and learn how their U.S. counterparts are structured, financed, managed and regulated. The program also enables U.S. energy executives to understand the dynamics of non-U.S. energy markets and to forge international strategic alliances. The primary partnership activities are executive exchanges of 7-10 days duration to the U.S. and the partner country by senior executives from each partner. These exchanges focus on the key issue areas set forth in the Work Plan. Generally, USEA utility and regulatory partnerships conduct six (6) exchanges over a two-year partnership. In partner countries, targets include:

- increasing electric power generation;
- aiding in the reform or restructuring of electric utilities;
- establishing frameworks for regulatory agencies;
- establishing regional energy markets; and
- improving the quality of energy journalism.

Primary theme(s): Institutional framework for sustainable development; Sustainable

development for Africa; Energy for sustainable development.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1677.html>

(90) Universal Flour Fortification (UFF) Initiative

Flour fortification with iron is an important component of any public health strategy for the prevention of iron, folic acid and other vitamin and mineral deficiency. There is widespread recognition that iron and folic acid deficiencies are prevalent throughout the world. The consequences of this are: decreased cognitive capacity of the next generation, decreased work productivity, increased maternal deaths, increased disease and increased birth defects. Cereal flours are a major staple food throughout the world and in more than 30 countries fortified flour is being used to deliver essential vitamins and minerals in the diet. Flour fortification needs to be supported and expanded globally on an accelerated basis through stronger collaboration between private, public and civic organizations. The creation of national and global acceptance of Universal Flour Fortification with iron, folic acid or other nutrients, is one of the expected results of this initiative. This would result in substantial reduction in the global burden of disease associated with iron, folic acid and micronutrient deficiencies and in a sustainable manner.

Primary theme(s): Health and sustainable development; Agriculture.

Partnership website:

<http://www.sph.emory.edu/~gmaberl/> (User name: iron. Password: Flour.)

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/205.html>

(91) Vocational education in agriculture for the environment

This initiative aims to build the necessary competencies for farming and cattle raising in areas of semi-arid ecological conditions, in order to achieve sustainable development of agriculture in such ecological fragile regions and contributing to stopping the continuously progressing desert in the Mediterranean area. More specifically, this partnership seeks to provide a low cost process for soil restoration in the Mediterranean area through the building of a local team of competent farmers. The objectives are a complete rehabilitation of the soils, and through that – increased productivity of the land.

Primary theme(s): Agriculture; Education.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/30.html>

(92) Water Program for Africa and Arid and Water scarce Zones (WPA)

The overall aim of this partnership is to contribute to the achievement of three principal objectives in the perspective of the Millennium Development Goals:

1. to contribute to the achievement of water security in water-stressed environments by providing rural and urban populations with fresh water;
2. to satisfy water needs for nature and food production by a more efficient integrated water management;
3. to alleviate poverty by providing adapted water and sanitation services particularly to rural populations.

With a focus on developing countries in arid and semi-arid regions, the following objectives have been identified:

- Improved alternative water resources use and management;
- Improved health conditions reducing vulnerability to water related diseases and water scarcity;

- Improved productivity through identification of wise practices using both traditional knowledge and scientific expertise;
- Improved efficiency of water services and treatment systems with the renewable energy.

Primary theme(s): Education; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Water; Desertification.

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1243.html>

(93) Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)

WSUP's mission is to advance the Millennium Development Goals for water, sanitation, and associated health benefits through multi-sector, stakeholder partnerships delivering sustainable, equitable, and affordable water and sanitation services to the urban poor in developing countries. More specific targets include:

- initiating and completing approximately 40 projects each covering roughly 100,000 people by 2015, resulting in 4 million people in developing countries being provided access to water & sanitation in urban/peri-urban areas;
- demonstrating a multi-sector partnership model which engages the private sector beyond the limits of corporate philanthropy and achieves greater scale overall; and
- encouraging replication and learning of the partnership model.

To date, two projects have been initiated (in India & Kenya) and others are being scoped (in Madagascar, Tanzania, and Mozambique).

Primary theme(s): Sanitation; Poverty eradication; Sustainable development for Africa; Water.

Partnership website: <http://www.wsup.com>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1342.html>

(94) West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI)

WAWI aims to address critical human health needs, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development through better management of water resources. Currently it focuses its work in rural and peri-urban communities in Ghana, Mali and Niger supporting projects to improve the health and well-being of populations in these West African counties. Achievements include: around 1131 wells drilled and close to 100 old systems rehabilitated benefiting over 500,000 people; over 25,000 latrines constructed to enhance community and school sanitation; 22 small water supply systems constructed and 131 school health and sanitation clubs established (Niger).

Primary theme(s): Sanitation; Sustainable development for Africa; Water.

Partnership website:

www.wawipartnership.net

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1550.html>

(95) White Water to Blue Water

The White Water to Blue Water Partnership is a partnership designed to promote integrated watershed and marine ecosystem-based management in support of sustainable development in the wider Caribbean. It aims to:

1. Increase coastal state and regional capacity for cross-sectoral approaches to management of watersheds and marine ecosystems.
2. Develop a framework for regional management programs that will promote a

common vision, the efficient use of program resources, and address the entire scope of watershed and marine ecosystem management from forests to the sea.
3. Reverse the downward trend in fisheries.

Primary theme(s): Transport; Agriculture; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Institutional framework for sustainable development; Marine resources; Tourism; Oceans and seas; Water.

Partnership website:

<http://www.ww2bw.org/ww2bw>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/834.html>

(96) Working towards improvements in African business law: information and training on the new OHADA law applying to companies exporting to Africa or looking to invest there, and to businesses based in Africa.

All the analyses conducted by the CFCE (Centre Français du Commerce Extérieur) and its clients confirm the importance of modern, stable, predictable and transparent business law in strengthening the inflow of foreign and domestic investment (required to support jobs, management and technology), promoting business growth and ensuring fair regulation of the local impact of the resulting benefits. In addition, sound legal governance exerts an influence on all the structures of national power. The Africa Circle (of the CFCE) was set up in January 2004 with 20 or so members. A questionnaire developed in consultation with all Circle members and issued to some 1,500 businesses working in French-speaking Africa enabled the partnership to make a more precise evaluation of the knowledge businesses have of African business law. The questionnaire was used by the economic missions of French Embassies in Africa to evaluate other, larger, target groups of French businesses operating in the 16 countries of French-speaking Africa. The

results gained from the questionnaire gave a more accurate view of the understanding, gaps in understanding, hesitations, questions and expectations of companies who export to and/or operate in French-speaking Africa. The difficulties and criticisms reported by companies concerning the relationships they have locally enabled the Partnership to evaluate the knowledge levels of these local professionals (which are very sketchy or even non-existent at present) in order to develop information and training programmes tailored to their professions.

Primary theme(s): Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology, Transfer, etc.); Sustainable development for Africa; Institutional framework for sustainable development.

Partnership website:

<http://www.diplomatie.fr>

CSD Partnerships Database:

<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/24.html>

(97) World Institute for Sustainable Humanity (AWISH) - Hellas –Mesogeiou

AWISH - Hellas - Mesogeiou is a nonprofit initiative registered in Greece and in the United States for educational and charitable purposes. The objective of AWISH is to promote understanding and education in community sustainable development. Activities include the development of model programs, applied research, seminars, academic programs and university partnerships, workshops and activities which demonstrate sustainable community development that promote a community's social, economical, and environmental well being. To date, the following has been established:

- a legal framework for registering the organization;
- a partnership with the Greek host community of the island of Kefalonia;

- partnerships with American and European universities for collaborative research programs;
- partnerships for accredited educational program in sustainable development, staffing and operational logistics;
- partnerships with other NGOs in USA and Greece.

Primary theme(s): Gender equality; Education; Rural development; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Health and sustainable development; Agriculture; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; Tourism; Land; Human settlements.

Partnership website: <http://www.awish-hellas.org>

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/848.html>

(98) Youth Employment in Water and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh

In order to improve public health conditions, provision of pure drinking water, healthful sanitation and increased health care facilities are of primary concern. A report on Water

and Sanitation Condition of Bangladesh mentions that about 97% of the total population of the country uses water from taps, tube-wells and ring wells. However, in the dry season 550 million people suffers from the unavailability of water from the tube wells. Additionally, there is a problem with arsenic-contaminated drinking water which puts 320 million people in Bangladesh at risk. Furthermore, about 56.7% of the total population does not use hygienic latrines. 23.7% of the total families leave wastes in open places and this causes a lot of environment and health hazards. The target of this project is to support a number of young people from every district of Bangladesh, providing them with short term training and the basic equipments in order for them to work in the water and sanitation sector as trainers, awareness workers, project developers and entrepreneurs in their respective areas and afterwards to work as a facilitating body providing technical and other assistance to trained youth groups.

Primary theme(s): Water; Sustainable development in a globalizing world; Sanitation; Rural development; Poverty eradication.

CSD Partnerships Database:
<http://webapps01.un.org/dsd/partnerships/public/partnerships/1554.html>