
The three hour training session, which was conducted by Dr. Darian Stibbe, Development Director at The Partnering Initiative/IBLF, exposed CSD participants to a variety of tools, resources, examples and practical questions on evaluating partnerships that involve a diverse group of stakeholders and address a wide spectrum of thematic sectors.

The workshop objectives included:

- better understanding of the needs for and challenges involved in evaluating cross-sector partnerships;
- introduction and development of a framework to systematize the “what” of evaluation;
- consideration of some practical methods for evaluation.

**Tuesday, 13 May 2008**
3pm - 6.00pm

Creative partnering to enhance sustainable development and conservation in SIDS
More concretely, CSD participants had the opportunity to experience a highly interactive and dynamic session in which common definitions regarding evaluation, review, monitoring or tracking were discussed and clarified.

Questions were raised on the need or reasons to evaluate a partnership; when should this exercise be undertaken; and models for evaluation that could be useful. Dr. Stibbe also illustrated the complex web of relationships that shapes a partnership, the multiple forms of partnerships, as well as partnership typologies.

Finally, opportunities were offered to reflect and discuss success factors of partnerships; the benefits of partnering as compared to other models of collaboration; as well as the added value of using this implementation mechanism to address development challenges.

The session highlighted several aspects that would be important to take into account if any evaluation or review of a partnership would be truly successful, which are summarized in Table 1.

Please refer to the CSD 16 Partnerships Fair Online Schedule for expanded information on this training session at http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd16/PF/PF_programme.htm

Table 1. Highlights of the "Introduction to evaluating Cross-Sector Partnerships training session. Dr. Darian Stibbe

Any truly valid and effective evaluation / review of a partnership always need to:

♦ Involve all partners and key stakeholders in design and data collection;
♦ Include a genuine feedback loop so that the process truly informs the development of the partnership;
♦ Find a good balance between external ‘objectivity’ and internal knowledge / experience of the partnership’s history;
♦ If the review methodology is not participatory it is likely to seriously undermine / damage the partnership... it may even destroy it.

Partnerships WIRE
Ms. Marie-Danielle Samuel, representing the lead partner of the partnership, Yachay Wasi, which means House of Learning in Quechua, opened the presentation of the **Recovery of the Circuit of Four Lakes**. She introduced the other speakers as well as the videos that illustrated the process of recovering the health, and the unique and beautiful flora and fauna of the Four Lakes in the Peruvian Andes. Mr. Luis Delgado Hurtado, president of Yachay Wasi, followed with an overview of the problems of these four freshwater lakes, mainly contamination from plastics that were polluting the lakes and their surroundings, stemming from the lack of waste management strategies.

Representatives from the CSD partnership, Recovery of the Circuit of Four Lakes. (L-R) Monica Valenzuela Perez, Sandra Ramos Delgado, Luis Delgado Hurtado.

He indicated that the local authorities were not interested in issues related to clean water and he hoped that this project would increase awareness. The first phase of the project, initiated in September 2007, was about cleaning the lakes of garbage, increasing awareness and environmental training, not only in schools but also to the villagers who are directly affected. It was stressed that although cleaning of the lakes was an important task, waste had to be disposed somewhere. Due to lack of proper waste management facilities, the waste was simply accumulating in the village. Ms. Sandra Ramos Delgado, Mr. Delgado’s daughter, a student in Cuzco, Peru, presented the message of the youth in the region, which consisted of a passionate request to the Peruvian Government, to increase its support to the environmental problems that this area is being affected with. Ms. Monica Valenzuela Perez, a biologist supporting the project, further described the challenges confronting the lakes as being related to inadequate environmental knowledge; the use of detergents leading to eutrophication; the inadequate land use in the area, as well as the introduction of foreign species without proper management and control. Mr. Delgado concluded the presentation by stressing the importance of clean water, as “water is life”. The unique environment surrounding the Four Lakes needed to be protected in order to offer a healthier life for the inhabitants that depend on them and explore ways to sustainably use the distinctive flora and its medicinal value as income for future generations.

Representatives from the CSD partnership, Recovery of the Circuit of Four Lakes. (L-R) Sandra Ramos Delgado, Luis Delgado Hurtado, Deborah Gonzalez (interpreter).
Professor Eugenia Tesoro, Coordinator and General Director of the Network of European Alimentary Culture, welcomed participants to the presentation by indicating that the partnership is a network established to contribute to making people aware of the fact that citizenship is not only a legal and political concept, but an all-embracing one. If education is an investment for the future, education for citizenship is an investment for the democratic future of a country. Dr. Tesoro pointed out that NEAC is based on the assumption that food can be seen as an anthropological paradigm of society and can be analyzed from a variety of viewpoints: art, science, music and sociology. NEAC has strived to highlight that a strong local/regional identity is essential and complementary to a strong global identity, and this is particularly important in encouraging the emergence of an identity in young people. The partnership promotes an active citizenship on a regional level by linking regions through intensified cooperation in the field of school education, involving public authorities, schools (pupils and teachers), universities, training centers, local and regional school authorities and companies from 33 European countries.

Mr. Bozidar Rados, of Croatian origin from the Zagreb University, one of the youth coordinators of NEAC offered a unique view of the meaning of “Youth Meetings” for him and others in terms of cultural exchange. Youth Meetings have been organized under the umbrella of NEAC to provide an opportunity for young people to explore important intercultural issues and promote global citizenship. The themes of these meetings have been very diverse, such as: “Bridges between diversities”; “Cross-border cooperation: our message to Europe”; and “Experiences and challenges: Young people leaders in social change”. Mr. Rados indicated that young people attend the Youth Meetings to learn and work with each other, to get to know each other and together to seek answers to questions about the past, the present and the future.

Dr. Enrico Scotto di Carlo, Counsellor for Culture of the Municipality of Procida in Italy, an island of fishermen descendants, strongly believes in NEAC. He indicated that his municipality was one of the initial partners of NEAC, now composed of 33 European countries and more than two hundred schools and public institutions joined by a unifying concept: food, the primitive energy of life. Procida has supported the NEAC project by organizing seven meetings under its auspices. Each European country has its unique identity and culture, but through NEAC they all enrich a global citizenship network. The Network has established a non-profit organization called NEAC 2 which will continue to promote the project of active citizenship, moving from the core of Europe to new developing areas around the world.
Mr. Michael Kelly, Director of Market Development of the World LP Gas Association, presented the latest developments in the work of the LP Gas Rural Energy Challenge. The partnership aims to offer access to reliable and clean energy through the use of LP Gas to poor areas where energy supply is often difficult or not in place. He indicated that two billion people worldwide lack access to electricity and a further two billion people depend on traditional fuels (wood, dung) for cooking and heating. Energy in his view, is a prerequisite for sustainable development and for achieving the MDGs, and is key for meeting basic needs such as: domestic uses (heating and cooking); household tasks (water pumping, grinding and milling); productive purposes (brick and ceramics firing, metal working, fish smoking); social services (health care, education). LP Gas, he illustrated, is propane or butane or a mixture of the two. It is always present as a product of oil refining and is found naturally in natural gas (methane) fields and crude oil fields. It can be distributed in relatively cheap, small containers and used for cooking, heating, lighting and commercial/industrial activities. Mr. Kelly emphasized the advantages of LP Gas in terms of its significant health, safety and environmental benefits compared to traditional solid fuels, such as wood/biomass and coal, or other refined fuels such as kerosene or paraffin. He continued indicating that LP Gas burns cleanly without smoke or residual particulate matter and with relatively low pollutant emissions.

However, he indicated, there are still barriers to the wide use of LP Gas by the poor whether urban or rural, such as the availability of fuel, appropriate canister sizes, financing of first costs, and refilling costs and challenges in transportation and distribution.

With seven multistakeholder workshops held in Ghana, Honduras, Morocco, South Africa, Vietnam, Turkey and China, the LP Gas Rural Energy Challenge initiated its programme plan with the aim to agree on priority actions, identify projects and initiate a dialogue between partners. Next steps in the life of the partnership include the further identification of pilot countries, definition of feasible projects, secure project financing from private and public sources, transfer of relevant knowledge and continue to assure the safety and affordability of LP Gas for the consumer. The World LP Gas Association will host the 21st World Forum “LP Gas – Clean Energy for a Low Carbon World” in September 2008, in South Korea.
Partnerships WIRE

Up-date and feedback: Touch screen information terminals

We are pleased to announce that the second week of the CSD-16 witnessed the configuration and operation of the touch screen terminals, following their unexpected damage in transit from Spain. Feedback from participants suggested that they continue to provide useful, up-to-date information on the CSD activities.

Commenting on the touch screen terminals, Dr. P. J. Puntenney (left), Executive Director of Environmental and Human Systems Management, and Co-Chair of the UN CSD Education Caucus noted: “This is an excellent idea for easy access to information during the CSD”. Sincere thanks are extended to Administratel for providing the touch screen information stations, and the European Foundation for Information Society and E-government for their sponsorship.

The following partnerships had an Information Desk at the Partnerships Fair, CSD-16

♦ SIDS Partnership: Implementation of New Technologies for Sustainable Development
♦ Network of European Alimentary Culture (NEAC)
♦ Recovery of the Circuit of Four Lakes
♦ The SEED Initiative

Key points highlighted during the training session

♦ Both art and science are necessary for partnerships;
♦ Partnerships often experience changing objectives over time;
♦ Partnerships are expected to tackle internal issues; complexity between partners; and, complexity from the outside world;
♦ Partnerships provide an opportunity for learning and change;
♦ Partnerships should involve all partners and key stakeholders in the design and data collection;
♦ Partnerships should include a genuine feedback loop so that the process truly informs the development of the partnership;
♦ Partnerships should find a good balance between external ‘objectivity’ and internal knowledge / experience of the partnership’s history.