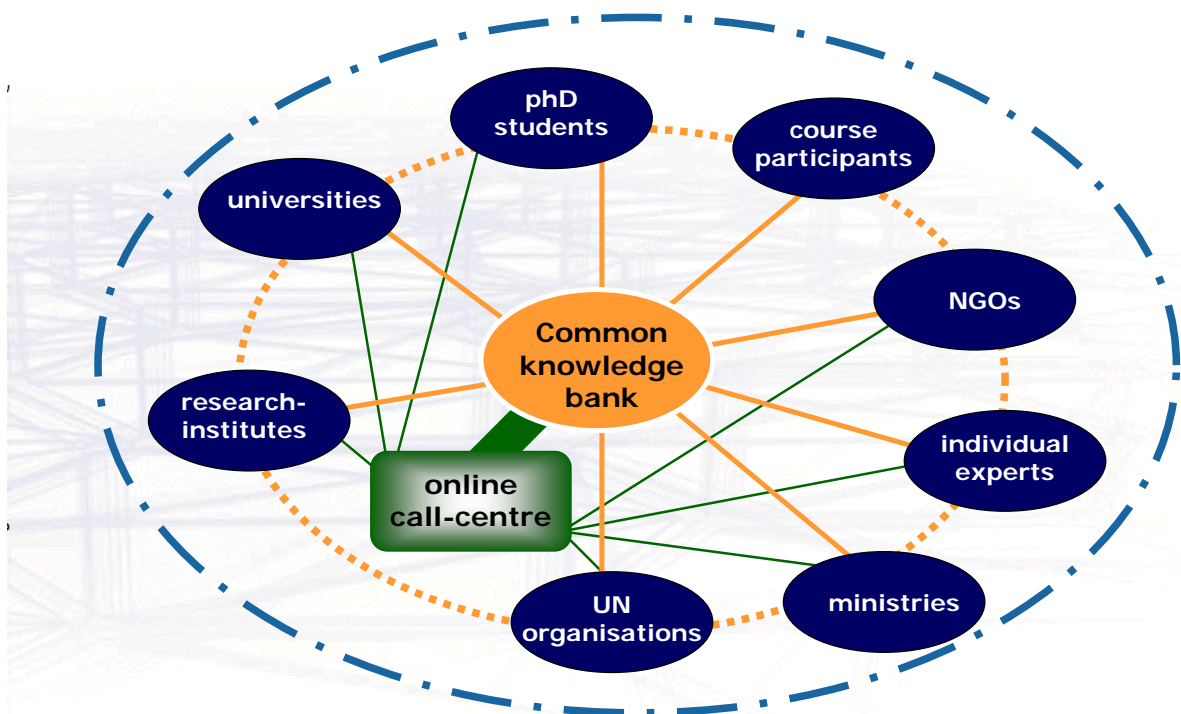


Development and multi-stakeholder cooperation

August 17, 2007

Prof. dr. Gerd Junne

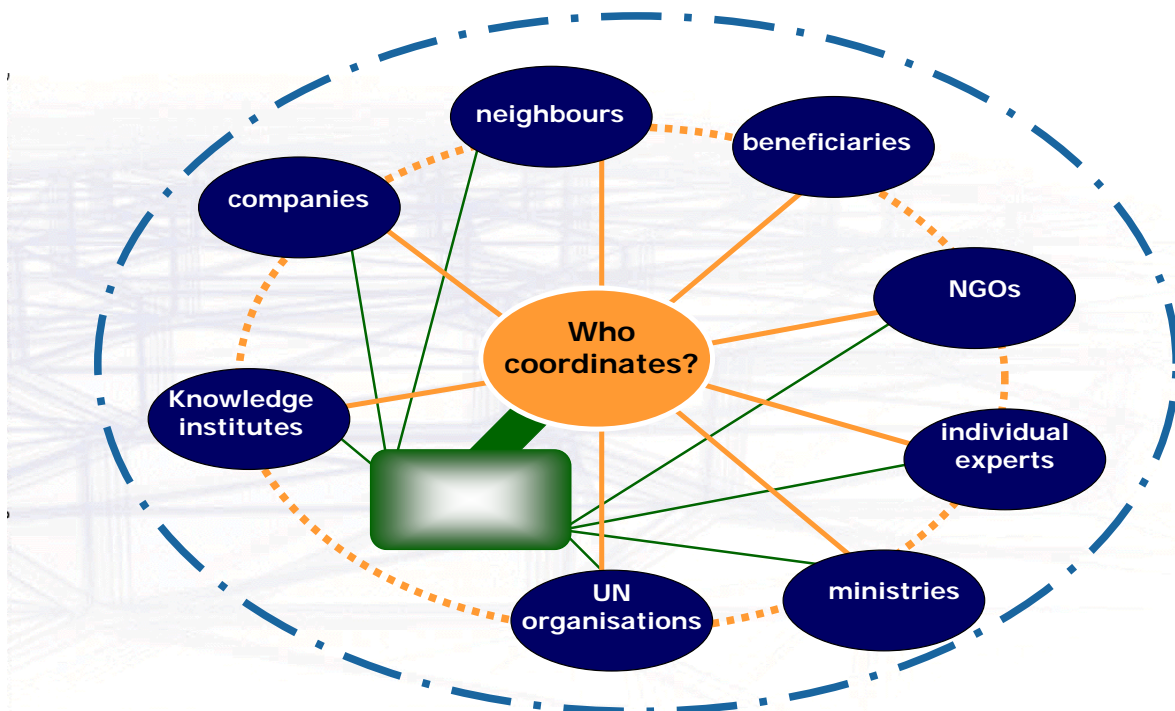
Learning in international networks



Internal & external stakeholders

- In countries of “the bottom billion” there is a clear lack of
- For some tasks, it does not make sense to build local capacity, because the task itself is only temporary
- Most developing projects have to do with internal and external stakeholders

Multi-stakeholder cooperation





Complementary contributions

- UN: international coordination, agenda setting power
- National governments: money, country experience, execution power
- NGOs: experience, credibility, legitimacy
- Corporations: money, experience, logistics, technology, access to markets

Checks & balances needed

- Of a list of 17 “checks and balances” known to increase the accountability of governments (such as free media, independent judiciary ...), most resource rich development countries have not more than 2 in place.....

World Food Programme

- Governments
- UN Agencies (FAO), IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- NGOs (Transport, Storage)
- Corporations:
 - TNT (NL): Logistics
 - Boston Consulting Group: Forecasting
 - Cargill: De-worming



Conclusion:



- You cannot solve global problems without cooperation with private companies.
- They have
 - the money,
 - the technology,
 - the information,
 - the experts...



- Just because many of the global problems are also **CAUSED** by TNCs
- You cannot change the situation without influencing their behavior

New forms of cooperation



governments



PARTNERSHIPS
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT



Global Water
Partnership

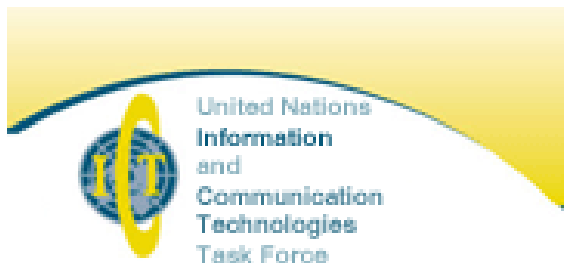
The Global Water Partnership is a working partnership among all those involved in water management: government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organizations, multilateral development agencies and others.

Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF)

- **The Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF)** was founded in 1993 by IUCN, WRI, UNEP, and ACTS and includes a number of other institutions as its convenors. It is an open and independent mechanism to encourage analysis, dialogue and partnership on key ecological, economic, social and institutional issues related to biodiversity. It contributes to the further development and implementation of the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD), the [Ramsar Convention](#), the [Framework Convention on Climate Change](#), the [Convention to Combat Desertification](#) and [other biodiversity-related conventions](#) at the local, national, regional and international levels.

Which direction ?

- Additional initiative
- Counter-initiative to
- Global Digital Divide Initiative (World Economic Forum) to build public/private partnerships (2000-2003)





CIVISCUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation

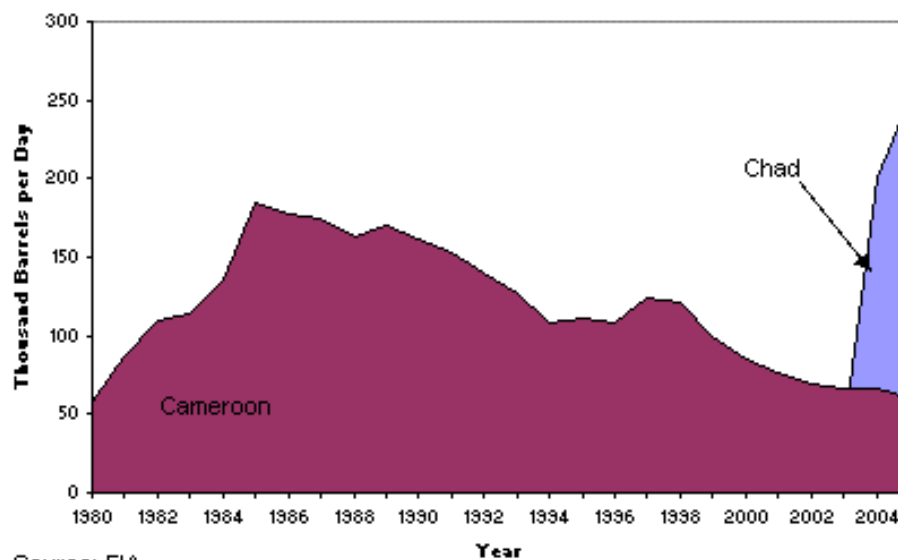
*Promoting a Worldwide Community
of Informed, Inspired, Committed
Citizens Who are Actively Engaged
in Confronting the Challenges
Facing Humanity.*

<http://www.civiscus.org>

Advocacy Tool
Technical Tool
Capacity Building Tool
Training and Publications Tool
Fundraising Tool
Networking and Membership
Research and Issue Watch Tool

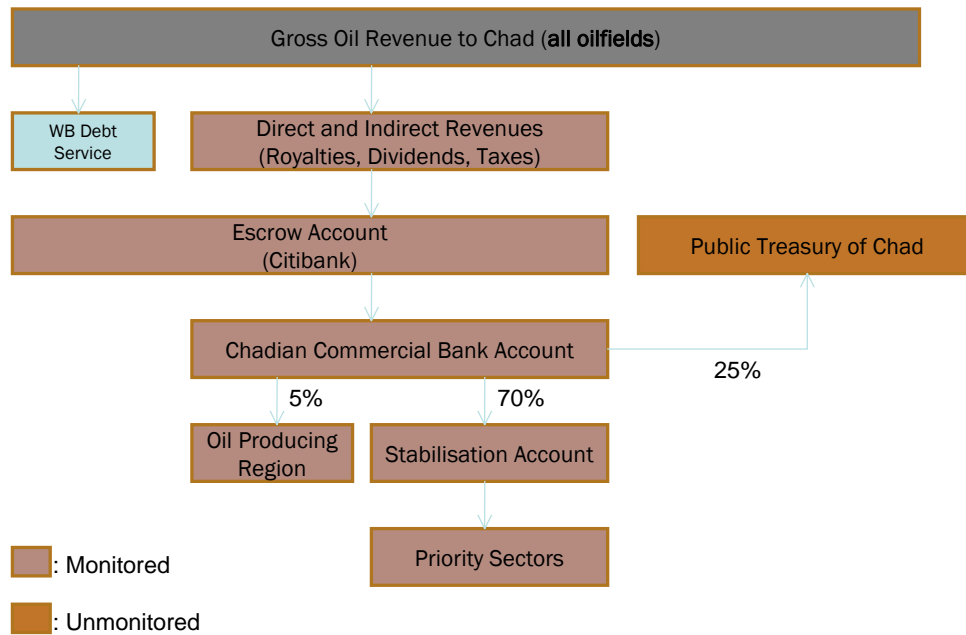
Oil production in Chad

Chad/Cameroon Oil Production, 1980-2005



Source: EIA

REVENUE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Revenu management plan

- Expenditures need the consent of a special committee formed by government and NGOs

[Foto van bus met reporters]

Financial Times
December 3 2002

Scrutiny from the bottom up

- In Chad, a survey showed that of the money released by the Ministry of Finance for rural health clinics, **less than 1 percent** reached the destination.
- In Uganda, less than 20 percent was getting through to schools. Then, every time the Ministry released money, it sent a poster to the school and the local press how much they should receive. The percentage that arrived increased from 20 to 90 percent.

Collier 2007, p. 66 + 150

Multiple stakeholders – multiple views

DIFFERENT PARADIGMS	
ACTORS	SOLUTIONS EXPECTED FROM
US, IMF, Wereldbank	Markets
China, UNDP	Governments
NGOs	People

Preferred solutions

ACTORS	Conflict trap	Resource trap	Land-locked	Bad Governance
VS	Eliminate “bad guys”	Leave it to market	Invest in e-services	
China	Stimulate economic developm.	Respect sovereignty	Invest in infrastructure	Silent diplomacy
EU	Improve justice	Support civil society	Support rural development	Support civil society