**Examples of Multi-stakeholder Partnerships** [**http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf15/2015partnerships\_background\_note.pdf**](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/newfunct/pdf15/2015partnerships_background_note.pdf)

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|  | **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**  | **LEAD FACILITATORS, FUNDERS**   | **GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE**  |  **OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES**    | **MONITORING**   |
| **The Global Alliance For Vaccines And Immunization (Gavi)**  | Established January 2000 and has raised over $.5 billion. Vaccine provision and development, country level immunization programmes and health systems strengthening (HSS); special focus on low- income countries.  | WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, Gates Foundation, International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturer’s Association, US AID (funders 1/3rd from bilateral donors, private donations and Gates Foundation.   | GAVI has a secretariat and Board – one third of Board elected on an independent basis with expertise in health; At country level GAVI works through Interagency Coordinating Committees and Health Sector Coordinating Committees.  | Built on the experience of the Vaccine Initiative launched by UNICEF in 1990. Generally seen as successful in increasing the numbers vaccinated but less successful influencing vaccine pricing.    | A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Strategy; ensures valid, reliable, useful performance measures are available and used to support organizational and stakeholder learning, management of strategy, improvement of programmes, mitigation of risk and reporting of performance.   |
| **The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)**  | Launched by WHO in 1998 at the World Health Assembly – Objective to eradicate Polio by 2000; today polio reduced by 99% globally.  | WHO, UNICEF, the US Centre for Disease control, Rotary International – bilateral donors also included Russian Federation, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, World Bank and African and Inter-American Development Banks   | The Advisory Committee on Polio Eradication and the Global Commission for the Certification of the eradication of Poliomyelitis and the UN Interagency Committee play vital roles with WHO regional offices, large networks of health workers, public health managers & professionals  | Polio incidents have reduced by 99% but the commitment to global polio eradication by the World Health Assembly (WHA), is not legally binding on states, and therefore the enforcement mechanisms of GPEI are not strong.  | GPEI operates within a broad framework of inter- governmental and interagency cooperation and participation. The Independent Monitoring Board assesses progress towards a polio-free world, convenes on a quarterly basis to independently evaluate progress towards each of the major milestones of the GPEI Strategic Plan; the IMB provides assessments of the risks posed by existing funding gaps. |



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| **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)**  | Initiated by the UK government in 2002 as a WSSD Type 2 partnership – response to WSSD failure to agree targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency – It aimed to promote collaboration to achieve a significant increase in the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency to improve energy security and provide for reliable delivery, and deal with climate change/energy issues. Project implementation and policy advice at national level, and advocacy at global level is its main thrust.  | Traditional bilateral donors (90 projects in over 40 countries); 60% of REEEP’s activities deal with policy and regulation, the remaining with project financing.  | REEEP has a governing board that is responsible to a ‘Meeting of Partners’ which is the ultimate authority of REEEP. Projects are developed and proposed by the programme committee and final selection by the International Selection Committee. A governing board is responsible to an assembly, ‘a Meeting of Partners’, which is the ultimate authority of REEEP.  | REEEP contributed to change in renewable energy. REEEP has used a multiple approach to establish national partnerships involving small-scale private sector partners, NGOs and public partners. REEEP has also financed local projects that may not have been from the outset financially viable from a market point of view. South Africa proposed targets for of 5% of total primary energy use to come from renewable energy resources by 2010. By 2009 IAEA estimate this had reached 13.1%, now increased to 19%.  | Has a Governing Board responsible for the conduct of the business of the organization in accordance with the Statutes, and holds office for a period of four years. It is comprised of not less than six members and meets at least once a year. Its functions are to: develop and oversee the key strategic direction of the REEEP, including targets, timeframes and funding priorities; prepare the financial rules and accounting system of the organization, consider and decide upon applications to become Partners, provide instructions to the International Secretariat.  |
| **The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**  | FSC Founding Assembly in 1993, the secretariat relocated in 2003 to Bonn, Germany. Main thrust from UNCED in 1992 to establish an independent and international forest certification system. Vision: the world’s forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations through promoting environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. | Not for profit NGO with membership in over 60 countries. It is financed through a multitude of sources – individual and corporate grants, donations and projects. It has a strong collaborative relationship with various UN bodies and has over the years worked with UNEP and had projects financed through the GEF. Governments cannot be members. | Board of Directors and an international secretariat with the General Assembly of members as the highest decision making body. It has three chambers for stakeholders from environment, social and economic organizations. There is also a quota to ensure a more balanced north/south representation. | Formally organised as an independent non- governmental organisation, works outside of national regulations with its outreach. With expertise competence and project portfolio, the FSC can function as an incubator for multi-stakeholder partnerships. The FSC administers a self- elaborated third party certification system on wood and timber products that serves to verify whether products– 8% of global forest is certified and 25% of all industrial round-wood production.  | FSC has developed 12 system indicators under four main categories – economic, social, environmental and general. The FSC Monitoring and Evaluation Program has also developed a Code of Good Practice for Assessing the Impacts of Social and Environmental Standards, works with ten credibility principles integrated in the FSC monitoring work. sustainability, improvement, relevance, rigour, engagement impartiality, transparency accessibility, truthfulness, efficiency |

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| **UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate**  | Launched in 2007 and developed under the UN Global Compact’s three environment principles derived from the Rio Declaration for business to support a precautionary approach, promote greater environmental responsibility and encourage diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies has a broad-based analysis of the acute global water stress with action taken, but the CEO Water Mandate is voluntary and aspirational and works on six areas: Direct Operations; Supply Chain and Watershed Management; Collective Action; Public Policy; Community Engagement; and Transparency | Participation in the CEO Water Mandate is open to all UNGC business signatories, and is funded and supported by companies, governments, and UN agencies and other stakeholders.  | Run by a secretariat in the UN GC and the Pacific Institute and overseen by the CEO Water Mandate Steering Committee, which includes business, civil society and other representatives.  | The CEO Water Mandate has set rigorous standards for reporting on companies’ activities in water and sanitation related areas, and the reporting policy follows those of the GRI. Member companies have changed their approach to water due to the work done under the CEO Water Mandate. Participating companies must also publish and share their water strategies, including targets and results, areas for improvement, in relevant corporate reports, using – where appropriate – the water indicators found in the GRI Guidelines. Companies must be transparent in dealings and conversations with governments and other public authorities on water issues. | While a voluntary initiative, the CEO Water Mandate incorporates a mandatory disclosure mechanism. It reports through a system called Corporate Water Disclosure which reports information to stakeholders (investors, NGOs, consumers, communities, suppliers, and employees) related to the current state of a company’s water management, the implications for the business and others, and the company’s strategic responses. Disclosure is a critical component of a company’s water management efforts and of water-related sustainability more generally. Disclosure reports are posted on the CEO Water Mandate’s public website; further, companies which fail to report are expelled |