



PARTICIPACIÓN EN EL SEGUIMIENTO DE RIO+20 **CGLU Secretariado Mundial**

EL SEGUIMIENTO DE RIO+20 Y LA NUEVA AGENDA DE DESARROLLO

En el seguimiento del proceso de Rio+20, los Estados Miembros están actualmente trabajando y negociando, en el marco del seguimiento del proceso de Rio+20, sobre la implementación de los resultados principales de la Conferencia a través de dos importantes mecanismos: el Grupo de Trabajo Abierto y el Foro Político de Alto Nivel. Estos dos mecanismos desempeñarán asimismo un papel crucial en la definición de la nueva agenda de desarrollo y de las políticas Post-2015.

El presente documento proporciona información básica sobre lo arriba mencionado, así como un resumen de la labor desarrollada por la Organización Mundial en nombre de sus miembros.

El **Grupo de Trabajo Abierto (OWG)** está integrado por 30 escaños, compartidos entre casi 70 representantes de países miembros de la ONU. Elaborará un informe sobre los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible para presentación ante la Asamblea General durante su 68ª sesión (septiembre 2013-septiembre 2014).

A mediados de marzo de 2013 tuvo lugar la prima reunión del OWG. A mediados de mayo comenzaron a celebrarse reuniones de trabajo en torno a temas específicos identificados por el Grupo, a saber: (1) Seguridad alimentaria, nutrición y agricultura sostenible, (2) Agua y saneamiento, (3) Empleo y trabajo digno para todos, (4) Protección social, jóvenes, educación y cultura, (5) Salud y dinámicas poblacionales, (6) Alianza global para la consecución del desarrollo sostenible, (7) Derechos humanos, derecho al desarrollo y gobernanza global, (8) Consumo y producción sostenible (incluyendo la gestión de elementos químicos y residuos), (9) Cambio climático y reducción del riesgo de desastres, (10) Promoción de la igualdad, incluyendo la equidad social, la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.

Una sesión específica sobre ciudades sostenibles, asentamientos humanos y transporte sostenible tendrá lugar el 6-10 de enero 2013 en Nueva York.

Las conferencias y procesos internacionales liderados por las Naciones Unidas son, por definición, de carácter intergubernamental, al ser los Estados los únicos actores oficiales de los procesos internacionales de la ONU. Sin embargo, dichos procesos involucran cada vez más a actores no estatales a través de la participación de los Grupos Principales.

La Agenda 21 reconoce a las autoridades locales como uno de los 9 Grupos Principales¹ que representan a 9 categorías de organizaciones de la "sociedad civil", con las que la ONU y los Estados Miembros deben en particular fomentar las relaciones y la colaboración en los procesos de toma de decisiones y en la implementación de las políticas de desarrollo sostenible.

En el proceso de Rio+20, la participación de los Grupos Principales en las negociaciones fue coordinada por el Secretariado en el marco de la División de Desarrollo Sostenible vinculada al Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales de las Naciones Unidas (ONU DAES).

CGLU fue nombrada socio organizador del Grupo Principal de Autoridades Locales (LAMG) para el proceso de Rio+20 (conjuntamente con nrg4SD e ICLEI), como punto de contacto entre el Secretariado y los miembros representados.

Interacciones entre las autoridades locales y regionales y el Grupo de Trabajo Abierto (OWG)

CGLU preparó en nombre del LAMG 3 declaraciones para presentar a los Estados Miembros sobre urbanización (dinámicas poblacionales), cultura y agua y saneamiento. Otras declaraciones e intervenciones fueron presentadas por ICLEI y nrg4SD. Todas las declaraciones son negociadas entre los Secretariados de las tres organizaciones y se basan en las políticas existentes. (Ver anexo)

Metodología de trabajo del OWG

Todas las sesiones de trabajo del OWG son precedidas por una sesión que permite a los Grupos Principales y a los demás actores presentar al Grupo y a los Estados Miembros sus experiencias, perspectivas y propuestas.

2 panelistas (5 minutos cada uno) y de 8 a 10 ponentes (de 1 a 2 minutos cada uno) son elegidos de entre las propuestas presentadas por todos los actores para dirigirse a los Co-presidentes y Estados Miembros. Asimismo se organizarán dos jornadas enteras de diálogos con el mismo procedimiento.

Los Grupos Principales y los demás actores pueden asimismo pronunciarse durante las sesiones y responder a los debates. El tiempo a disposición generalmente es muy limitado (1-2 minutos) y depende siempre del tiempo restante, habida cuenta que los Estados Miembros, al ser los únicos actores oficiales del proceso, tienen prioridad de intervención en los debates.

El **Foro Político de Alto Nivel (HLPF)**: con el objetivo de fortalecer el Marco Institucional para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IFSD), el Documento Final de Rio acordó establecer un foro político de alto nivel universal e intergubernamental. El mandato del Foro es dar seguimiento a la implementación en materia de desarrollo sostenible y trabajar por una mayor integración, eficacia y coordinación de las 3 dimensiones del desarrollo sostenible: económico, social y medioambiental.

¹ Para mayor información, consultar la Agenda 21, Capítulo 28, Iniciativas de las autoridades locales en apoyo a la Agenda 21: <http://www.un-documents.net/a21-28.htm>

Esta institución es la heredera de la Comisión sobre Desarrollo Sostenible. Una resolución acordada por la Asamblea General el 26 de junio 2013 define su formato y aspectos organizativos, incluyendo las formas de contribución de los Grupos Principales.

Los Grupos Principales deben poder participar en las reuniones, acceder a la información y a los documentos, así como presentar contribuciones orales y escritas a los Estados. Se esperan asimismo ulteriores propuestas de parte de los Grupos Principales y de los demás actores en torno a "mecanismos de coordinación para la participación en el foro político de alto nivel e iniciativas resultantes de esa participación a nivel global, regional y nacional".

Los momentos de fusión de las agendas sobre los ODM y de Rio+20:

- El Foro Político de Alto Nivel celebrará su primera reunión en Nueva York en septiembre.
- Un evento especial sobre los ODM tendrá lugar en Nueva York la semana del 23 de septiembre en el marco de la semana de inauguración de la 68ª Asamblea General.
- El Secretario General presentará a los Estados Miembros de la ONU en septiembre de 2013 su visión para la próxima agenda de desarrollo global, a partir de los informes presentados por el Panel de Alto Nivel y la Red de Soluciones para el Desarrollo Sostenible.
- Se prevé celebrar una sesión especial de autoridades locales y regionales en diciembre para facilitar contribuciones al OWG.
- Los Co-presidentes del Grupo de Trabajo Abierto organizarán una jornada de diálogo informal entre los Estados Miembros y los Grupos Principales para debatir los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible el 7-8 de octubre o el 7-8 de diciembre 2013. Debería organizarse una segunda jornada de consultas posteriormente.
- Una sesión del Grupo de Trabajo Abierto sobre ciudades sostenibles, asentamientos humanos y transporte sostenible tendrá lugar el 6-10 de enero 2014 en Nueva York.

Anexo 1

¿CÓMO SE DESARROLLA LA LABOR DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS?

Las conferencias y procesos internacionales liderados por las Naciones Unidas son por definición intergubernamentales: las Naciones Unidas fueron creadas como un foro donde las naciones pudieran debatir las cuestiones internacionales y promover la cooperación entre ellas. **Los únicos actores oficiales de los procesos internacionales de la ONU son los Estados.**

Dos ulteriores categorías de actores pueden participar en los procesos:

Los actores a los que haya sido otorgado un estatus consultativo a través de una decisión de ECOSOC y las que caen bajo la denominación de **Organizaciones no Gubernamentales** (ONG).

Esta categoría en realidad incluye diversos tipos de organizaciones tales como sindicatos, empresas, académicos y autoridades locales.

Los derechos de esta categoría son limitados (ver resolución 1996/31 de ECOSOC), pero las posibilidades de participación han aumentado progresivamente desde 1992 y la adopción de la Agenda 21 durante la primera Conferencia sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible celebrada en Rio ese mismo año.

Las **autoridades locales** han obtenido un reconocimiento particular en el marco de diferentes procesos, a la luz de sus características específicas y del papel que desempeñan como actores intermediarios entre las poblaciones y los gobiernos nacionales. Las autoridades locales, por ejemplo, integran, a través de CGLU, el Grupo Asesor del Foro sobre Cooperación para el Desarrollo de la ONU. Participan en UNACLA, el Comité Consultivo de las Autoridades Locales ante las Naciones Unidas, y ostentan un estatus especial ante ONU Habitat. Asimismo, la 10ª Conferencia de las Partes sobre la Biodiversidad adoptó en 2010 el "Plan de Acción sobre gobiernos subnacionales, ciudades y otras autoridades locales para la diversidad biológica"² y las negociaciones climáticas tratan a las autoridades locales como socios de carácter gubernamental.

A través de una resolución de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, puede **otorgarse el estatus de observador a las organizaciones internacionales** que cuenten con una afiliación intergubernamental. El estatus de Observador Permanente está basado meramente en la práctica y no es recogido en la Carta de las Naciones Unidas. Los observadores tienen derecho al uso de la palabra en las reuniones de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, a participar en las votaciones de procedimiento, y a apoyar y firmar resoluciones, pero no a votar resoluciones y otras cuestiones sustantivas. En 2002 se otorgó este estatus a la Unión Interparlamentaria, que es similar a CGLU en sus características.

CGLU inició el procedimiento para la obtención de este estatus en 2012, a partir del precedente arriba mencionado de la Unión Interparlamentaria (IPU). Los miembros de sendas organizaciones no son Estados, pero podrían ser considerados como organizaciones intergubernamentales con características específicas. La solicitud será examinada por la Asamblea General en su 68ª sesión a partir de septiembre de 2013.

² Decisión X/22, COP10 sobre Biodiversidad, Nagoya, Japón, 2010, <http://www.cbd.int/en/subnational/about>

Anexo 2

Third Session of the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 22-24 May 2013

Local Authority Major Groups' statement: Informal dialogue on Food security and nutrition, delivered by Mr Andrew Davis, Head of the Delegation of Catalonia to the United States, nrg4SD representative

Thank you Mr./Madam Chair.

Mr./Madam Chair, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address the third session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

I will make my statement today on behalf of the Local Authorities Major Group.

The Rio+20 outcome document reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. It further acknowledges that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, reaffirms the commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations.

In this regard, we want to note that 16 years after the commitment at the First World Food Summit to half the then level of undernourished people by 2015, progress in this area has remained limited and the world food situation remains critical.

Taking this into account:

We would like to stress the paramount role played by the sub-national level in anticipating crises and concretely improving food security and nutrition. This underscores the need for **a global territorial approach which takes into account the whole food chain.**

Indeed, regions and local Governments are enablers that build partnership relations to act against food insecurity through: support for stakeholders in the development sector; structuring professional organizations; exchanges of know-how and expertise; political involvement and building up capabilities. In addition, there is a wealth of expertise in local and regional governments on land issues, and on access to and competition in the use of farming or urban land.

It has also been demonstrated that setting up short supply chains that encourage local consumption of local products, will act in favour of food self-sufficiency because it will bring down the level of reliance on imports.

Because of their knowledge and close proximity to territories, farmers and all stakeholders of the food chain, sub-national governments are legitimately to play their full part in designing and implementing food security policies launched by the National States. Besides, management and distribution of food stocks must be done at the level of regions and local Governments.

Regarding urban food systems, a holistic approach which integrates all aspects of the food system, not just peri-urban agriculture, is required. To further advance, we recommend assisting cities with knowledge sharing and training on planning for such an approach. This must also focus on synergies between work already being undertaken by local governments, for example on biodiversity and ecosystem services in cities, green building design and implementation, green urban economy, ICTs and public procurement.

Besides, considering the city-region and being informed of regional and global food supplies and issues is essential. This means local governments will be better prepared and able to withstand a disaster, bounce back, and rapidly move on afterwards. Strengthening the rural-urban interface for food systems will require creative ways to ensure connections between rural supplies and urban contexts, for the city-region and taking into account local food production, street food, retailers, food processing, nutrition and health. It is clear that a secure supply of food is an essential element of a healthy, sustainable and resilient city-region.

Local and regional governments require training and new skills on synergies with existing work on the topic, including rural-urban connections, so they can achieve strengthened food systems for their communities.

Considering these challenges, we want to affirm their commitment to work collaboratively to further the Sustainable Development Goals and the agenda post-2015 on food security and nutrition.

We are encouraged by the opportunity provided to us to address these issues in the Open Working Group and hope that these concerns will be taken into account.

Thank you.

Anexo 3

Third Session of the General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 22-24 May 2013

Local Authorities Major Group Statement: Informal dialogue on water and sanitation,
Delivered by Ms. Alyie Celik, UCLG representative (United Cities and Local Governments)

Thank you Mr./Madam Chair.

Mr./Madam Chair, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to address the third session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

In our ever more challenging global context, the questions surrounding water and sanitation governance have become increasingly pressing. Climate change is threatening the hydrological cycle, while population and urban growth are putting pressure on existing resources.

Local and regional authorities consider Water and Sanitation Management as a Global Issue and request that access to water and sanitation be ensured as a basic service, a strong tool to reduce poverty and tackle inequalities.

The Post-2015 agenda should address the issue of access to basic services and a special focus should be given to access to water, recognized as an international human right by a resolution of the General Assembly (A/RES/64/292) in July 2010. The resolution is calling on States and international organizations to provide financial resources, build capacity and transfer technology, particularly to developing countries, in scaling up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all.

Cities and local authorities are key actors in the development and implementation of basic services based on their strong convening power and their potential to develop key partnership with the civil society and private sector. Following the "International guidelines on decentralization and access to basic services for all" adopted by UN Habitat, the Post-2015 agenda should implement an effective decentralization of responsibilities, policy management, decision-making authority and sufficient resources, including revenue collection authority.

Local and regional authorities are already greatly involved in water and sanitation services' provision. The 6th edition of the World Water Forum, held in Marseille in 2012, saw the participation of 350 local and regional elected officials from across the 5 continents mobilized on the issues of water and sanitation and to reinforce the commitments agreed upon in the Istanbul Water Consensus. This forum reasserted the trend initiated in Kyoto in 2003 and upheld in Mexico in 2006 and Istanbul in 2009: the increasing participation of local and regional authorities in the assembly of actors in the area of water.

Outlining the key challenges faced in the sustainable provision of water and sanitation, the Istanbul Water Consensus was adopted during the 5th World Water Forum in 2009. It is a political engagement and call to action to make water an instrument for peace and development. The Consensus calls on States and international institutions, and commits local and regional governments to create local plans to improve water and sanitation management. Its originality lies in that it allows commitments to achieving concrete actions to be made. It highlights:

The need for effective and transparent management of services and particularly for public control regardless of the management approach;

The great difficulties (financial, technical and in terms of infrastructure) faced by local and regional elected representatives in certain developing regions to ensure minimum service provision for their citizens; and, finally,

Points out the urgency of certain situations such as cities in island countries, for instance, in the face of climate change and large-scale natural disasters.

The governance issue of Water and Sanitation remains a priority. If it falls under the States' remit to ensure equitable access to the resource throughout national territory and to define the general organisation of the water and sanitation sector, then it is the responsibility of local authorities to come together or cooperate on the level of territories which are pertinent with regard to management and preservation of the water resource, and to bear the responsibility of organising local service delivery.

The Open Working group should consider including water and sanitation in the Sustainable development goals, building on the MDGs, ensuring universal access to water and further taking into account the essential role of local governments to reach it.

We are encouraged by the opportunity provided to us to address these issues in the Open Working Group and hope that these concerns will be taken into account.

Thank you.

Anexo 4

Fourth Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 17-19 June 2013

Local Authorities Major Group Statement: informal dialogues on health and population dynamics, delivered by Mrs Aliye Celik, UCLG representative

Dear Co-Chairs, Dear Member States and colleagues,

As part of the population trends the world is currently facing, urbanisation is one of the most important and universal. Half of the world population is now living in cities and this rate should rise to 75 % by 2050, with the fastest growing urbanisation process in middle income countries.

In parallel, cities are hosting more and more population, with 23 cities from all continents hosting today more than 10 million inhabitants.

Rapid rural-urban migration has accelerated urbanization in many of the poorest countries, without the benefits that effective urban planning in advance provides. As a result, by 2030, 1/3rd (one third) of the global population will live in slums, creating an urgent need to address the immediate challenges linked to urban growth and informal settlements such as environmental sustainability, climate change, and water, food and energy security.

However growing urbanisation also affects local, regional and national governments and requires territorial cohesion based on planification and supported by legal, financial, and technical means.

Urban planning

This new urban partnership should contribute to promoting strategic urban planning as a way to engage a wider platform of stakeholders in the development process of the city, articulating physical, economic, social and cultural dimensions, and mobilizing local and national resources to improve the quality of life and promote territorial cohesion.

Well planned and managed urbanisation is a critical component of sustainable development. National and local plans should rely on inclusion policies on guarantee universal access to basic services and the safeguard of citizens' rights; guided by the values of equality, solidarity and respect for differences.

Instruments enabling local governments to undertake long term planning and control of critical land resources for agriculture (Food security) and environment (health and natural resources), but also to finance urban development as well as for efficient organization of urban services, should be explored in consultation with all levels of governments from local to national.

Transparent and inclusive governance will be key to work towards a healthy, safe, tolerant and creative society, ensuring the universal enjoyment of culture and its components, and protecting and enhancing the rights of citizens.

Given the increasing diversity of their population, and ongoing migrations towards cities, local and regional authorities must commit to the promotion of culture as a vital part of development and as an unavoidable prerequisite for a diverse and peaceful society. Participatory governance including citizens and civil society will ensure the most adequate policies for all at local level.

To those ends, to effectively manage urban growth we recommend national governments:

Develop national policies that take into account demographic changes, plans for managed urbanization that strengthens cities and protects rural environments, in collaboration with local and regional authorities from development phase to implementation. National strategies should integrate the urban, suburban, peri-urban and rural areas.

Establish national investment programs in urban infrastructure to improve service provision and provide populations with economic opportunities.

The particularity of urban challenges necessitate national frameworks that decentralize local policy development, following the principle of subsidiarity: the level of government closest to the people most affected by it is empowered and resourced to develop, implement and monitor approaches specific to local needs and opportunities.

Strengthen urban governance structures recognizing the role of the hinterlands that surround them, ensuring that regional concerns are well integrated in local policies and working beyond administrative borders on aspects such as public services infrastructure, protection against ecosystems fragmentation, internal connectivity and food systems.

Support city governments to prepare, implement and monitor city development plans that accommodate a growing number of urban residents, including the poor and slum dwellers, and provide them with access to

land, housing, water, sanitation, energy, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and transport as well as health, education and other public services.

Ensure evolutive and flexible public services agenda, based on partnerships with all relevant stakeholders (local governments, civil society and private sector) and ensuring the investment needed in improving, for example waste management, energy use and transport systems.

Indeed the agenda of public services is highly dynamic, due to advancing evolution in demography, regular technological progress and the need to tackle climate change and ensure disaster risks' prevention.

Anexo 5

Fourth Session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals 17-19 June 2013

Local Authorities Major Group statement: informal dialogues on Youth and Culture
Delivered by Mrs Aliye Celik, UCLG representative

Dear Co-Chairs, Dear Member States and colleagues,

Building on the Rio+20 outcome document that recognizes local and sub-national authorities as key partners, Local and Regional Governments organizations gathered in a Global Taskforce for Post 2015.

As the closest level of government to the populations, local and regional governments have key roles in bringing sustainable development issues to the knowledge of their citizens.

Local and regional governments have long been advocating for culture to be recognised as the fourth pillar of development, looking at it in all its dimensions as essentials to reach healthy, safe, tolerant and creative societies.

With strong culture and innovation local and regional governments are key drivers for sustainable and inclusive growth necessary for structural transformation of the economy. A culturally and innovative reliable approach can foster decent jobs and resilience, through energy efficient building, development of multimodal and alternatives transports, bringing back to the city or close to it the food supply, as urban agriculture.

CULTURE

Local governments have made great progress in developing culturally sound policies that will contribute to resilient and innovative societies. Hundreds of cities around the world have adopted the Agenda 21 for culture, which builds on the relationship between local cultural policies and human rights, governance, sustainable development, participatory democracy and peace.

In 2010, the international associations of local governments agreed to advocate for "Culture, Fourth Pillar of Sustainable Development", engaging local governments to explicitly include culture in the model of development, as well as ensuring the enjoyment of culture and its components by all inhabitants. This approach includes the protection of citizens rights to freedom of expression and access to information and resources.

A holistic and integrated approach to development needs to take creativity, heritage, knowledge and diversity into account: poverty is not just a question of material conditions and income, but also of lack of capabilities and opportunities, including in cultural terms.

We believe sustainable development policies and goals will only be achieved if rooted in culture and sensitive to local contexts:

Culture boosts the economic dimension: it generates income and employment, it has impact on entrepreneurship, new technologies and tourism. Culture brings creativity and innovation to the economy.

Culture is linked to the social dimension: it provides tools to fight against poverty, it facilitates participation of citizens, and ensures a sense of dignity of all while enhancing intercultural dialogue and equality of rights and is contributing to peaceful societies.

Culture embraces the environmental dimension raising awareness on individual responsibility to protect the environment and act against climate change.

Successful sustainable development policies should build on Culture as driver and enabler of development and people-centered societies.

**Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development
(Agreed ad ref)**

OP14. *Stresses* the need for the forum to promote transparency and implementation through further enhancing the consultative role and participation of Major Groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions, and in this regard decides that the forum will be open to Major Groups, other relevant stakeholders and entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the GA, building on arrangements and practices observed by the Commission on Sustainable Development, including Economic and Social Council decision 1993/215 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, which will be applicable to the forum; **(Agreed ad ref)**

OP15. *Decides*, in this regard, that, while retaining the intergovernmental character of the forum, the representatives of Major Groups and other relevant stakeholders will be allowed to: **(Agreed ad ref)**

- a) attend all official meetings of the forum; **(Agreed ad ref)**
- b) access to all official information and documents; **(Agreed ad ref)**
- c) intervene in official meetings; **(Agreed ad ref)**
- d) submit documents and present written and oral contributions; **(Agreed ad ref)**
- e) make recommendations; **(Agreed ad ref)**
- f) organize side-events and roundtables, in cooperation with Member States and the UN Secretariat; **(Agreed ad ref)**

OP16. *Encourages* Major Groups as identified in Agenda 21 and other stakeholders, such as private philanthropic organizations, education and academic entities, persons with disabilities, volunteer groups and other stakeholders active in areas related to sustainable development, to autonomously establish and maintain effective coordination mechanisms for participation in the high-level political forum and for actions derived from that participation at global, regional and national levels, in a way that ensures effective, broad and balanced participation by regions and types of organizations; **(Agreed ad ref)**