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Advance Unedited Text

**Commission on Sustainable Development
Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the
World Summit for Sustainable Development
Fourth Session**

Chairman's Text for Negotiation

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of the major UN Conferences and international agreements since 1992.

2. This plan of implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development will further build on the achievements made since Rio and expedite the realization of the remaining goals. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertake concrete actions and measures at all levels, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development: economic growth, social development and environmental protection, as mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication and changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are overarching objectives of sustainable development and an essential requirement for promoting environmental protection.

3. We recognize that the implementation of the outcomes of WSSD should benefit all, particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between governments of the North and South on the one hand, and between governments and major groups on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development. Such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.

4. Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development. At the domestic level, sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equity and enabling environment for investment are the basis for sustainable development. As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts. The gap between developed and developing countries point to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the field of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, full and effective

participation of developing countries in global decision-making, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.

5. Peace, security, and stability are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

II. Poverty eradication

6. Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. While each country has primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication, concerted and concrete measures are required to achieve the internationally agreed poverty-related targets, including the Millennium Development Goals. Actions at the international, regional and national levels are required to accomplish these targets.

7. Achieve the Millennium Declaration poverty-related goals, including the reduction by half, by 2015, of the proportion of people whose income is below \$1 per day, the number of people suffering from hunger, and proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Establish a World Solidarity Fund for Poverty Eradication and the Promotion of Human Development in the poorest regions of the World, pursuant to modalities to be determined by the General Assembly;

(b) Develop national programme for sustainable development and community development to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities, and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education, and health;

(c) Promote women's participation in decision making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, credit, education, health care and services;

(d) Deliver basic health services for all and reduce environmental health threats, taking into account the linkages between poverty, health and environment, with provision of financial resources, technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(e) Ensure children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and they will have equal access to all levels of education;

(f) Provide access to other agricultural resources, for people living in poverty, especially women, and promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;

- (g) Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy, improve access to markets and to credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;
 - (h) Transfer of basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;
 - (i) Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises;
 - (j) Combat desertification, drought and floods through improved land management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation, in order to reverse current trends of degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the UNCCD as one of the prime tools for poverty eradication.
8. Launch an action programme, with financial and technical assistance from developed countries, to halve by 2015 the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation, through the development and implementation of efficient sanitation systems and infrastructure while safeguarding human health.
9. Launch an action programme to reduce by half the number of people who currently lack access to modern energy services. This would include international, regional and national actions to:
- (a) Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, to provide financial resources to developing countries, to meet their capacity needs and strengthen national institutions in energy, including promoting energy efficiency, advanced fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy;
 - (b) Improve access to energy services in rural and semi-urban areas through rural electrification and decentralized energy systems, by intensifying regional and international cooperation in support of national efforts;
 - (c) Develop regional plans of action to facilitate cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipeline;
 - (d) Develop and utilize locally available and indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-effective, with increasing use of renewable energy resources, including through community-based development methods, with the support of the international community, to meet the daily energy needs and to find simple and local solutions;

(e) Improve access to modern biomass technologies and fuel wood sources and supplies, and commercialise biomass operations, including the use of agricultural residues, where such practices are sustainable;

(f) Strengthen and, where appropriate, establish policies on energy for rural development, including, as appropriate, regulatory systems to promote access to energy in rural and semi-urban areas;

(g) Enhance international and regional cooperation to improve access to energy services, as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes.

10. Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Provide assistance to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries;

(b) Promote the development of micro, small and medium size enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

(c) Provide financial and technological support to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from small-scale mining ventures; and

(d) Provide support to developing countries for the development of low-cost technologies that conserve fuel for cooking and water heating.

11. Achieve the Millennium Declaration goal of improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. This would include international and national actions to:

(a) Improve access to adequate shelter and basic social services for the rural and urban poor, with special attention to female heads of household;

(b) Use low-cost and sustainable materials and appropriate technologies for the construction of adequate housing for the poor, with financial and technological assistance to developing countries, taking into account their culture, climate and specific social conditions;

(c) Increase employment, credit and income for the urban poor;

(d) Remove unnecessary regulatory and other obstacles for micro-enterprises and the informal sector.

III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

12. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should strive to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead, and with all countries benefiting from the process, based on the principle of common but differentiated

responsibilities. Governments, relevant international organisations, the private sector and all major groups should play a critical role in striving to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would require urgent action at the international, regional and national levels to:

13. Develop a ten-year work programme for improving resource efficiency in order to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, while reducing resource degradation. The work programme should also include indicators for measuring progress, using environmental impact assessment procedures, and bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate for others and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying the polluter-pays principle, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

(b) Develop production policies using a life-cycle approach to improve the services provided while reducing environmental and health impacts;

(c) Develop awareness raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among the richer segments in all countries, especially in developed countries, through education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values;

(d) Develop voluntary, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools, such as eco-labeling, to provide information relating to sustainable production and consumption

14. Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through incentives and support schemes. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Develop a concrete action plan to increase energy and resource efficiency, with developed countries taking the lead, and with financial support and transfer of technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

(b) Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing incentive, capacity building to assist enterprises specially small and medium enterprises in developing countries to improve productivity and sustainable development;

(c) Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies, while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with WTO rules;

(d) Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management, and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

(e) Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

15. Enhance corporate, environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification, and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind Principle 11 of the Rio Declaration;

(b) Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;

(c) Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainability considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

16. Provide training for relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainability considerations into account in decision-making, including on national investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. Further actions at international, regional and national levels are required to:

(a) Use economic instruments and market incentives, such as policies to internalise external costs where appropriate, while seeking to avoid potential negative effects for market access, especially for developing countries;

(b) Reduce and eliminate environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that inhibit sustainable consumption and production patterns in developed countries;

(c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services.

17. Promote the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-9) on energy for sustainable development relevant to the respective domestic situations, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and taking into account that energy is central to achieving the goals of sustainable development; actions at the International, regional, and national levels are required to:

- (a) Provide the appropriate means, namely adequate and predictable new and additional financial resources in accordance with chapter 33 of Agenda 21 and paragraphs 76 to 87 of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, as well as the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and capacity-building, in order to ensure such implementation by developing countries;
- (b) Integrate energy considerations into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, such as the public, transport, industry, agriculture, urban planning and construction sectors;
- (c) Develop and disseminate renewable energy and advanced fossil fuel technologies with the aim of increasing their share in energy production and consumption for both domestic and industrial uses;
- (d) Diversify the energy supply mix by combining, as appropriate, increased use of renewable energy sources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and sustainable use of traditional energy resources, to meet the growing needs for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development, as well as promote the development of technologies for improving control of the distribution system and encourage further development and implementation of national goals to that end;
- (e) Support the transition to the use of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-effective;
- (f) Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community;
- (g) Integrate, as appropriate, energy efficiency considerations into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, notably transport, urban land use, industry, agriculture and tourism;
- (h) Accelerate the development, diffusion and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;
- (i) Strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on energy for sustainable development, including renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies including advanced fossil fuel technologies, and sustainable use of traditional energy resources;
- (j) Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies;

- (k) Support efforts to improve the functioning of energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability and to ensure consumer access to energy services;
- (l) Promote policies to reduce market distortions in order to achieve energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out of harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development;
- (m) Encourage Governments to improve the functioning of national energy markets in such a way that they support sustainable development, overcome market barriers and improve accessibility, taking fully into account that such policies should be decided by each country, and that its own characteristics and capabilities and level of development should be considered, especially as reflected in national sustainable development strategies, where they exist;
- (n) Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international cooperation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide modern energy services to all sections of their populations;
- (o) Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation arrangements for promoting cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;
- (p) Strengthen and, where appropriate, facilitate dialogue forums among regional, national and international producers and consumers of energy;
- (q) Enhance international cooperation in order to assist countries, in particular developing countries, in their efforts to achieve energy for sustainable development;
- (r) Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, as well as serve as information clearing houses;
- (s) Promote international public-private partnership cooperation programmes for promoting affordable, energy efficient and advanced fossil fuel and renewable energy technologies.

18. Promote an integrated approach to policy making at national and regional levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing efficient transportation, reducing energy consumption and pollution, reducing congestion, limiting urban sprawl, and promoting long-term sustainable development,

taking into account national priorities and circumstances. Actions at the International, regional, and national levels are required to:

- (a) Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, so as to improve the affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation, as well as improving urban air quality and public health, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries,
- (b) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable multi-modal public mass transportation systems, and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- (c) Implement transport strategies that reflect specific national and local condition so as to improve the efficiency and convenience of transportation and that improve urban air quality and public health;

19. Prevent and minimize waste and to maximize re-use and recycling, with participation of Government, and all stakeholders, in order to improve resource-efficiency, with assistance for developing countries. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

- (a) Develop waste management systems and disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy in the waste, and encourage small-scale waste recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support to developing countries;
- (b) Promote waste prevention by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products.

20. Renew the commitment to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle for sustainable development for the protection of human health and the environment. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

- (a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and wastes;
- (b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) and urge the active engagement of relevant International Agencies and other relevant actors in this regard;
- (c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system (GHS) for the classification and labeling of chemicals as soon as possible;

- (d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;
- (e) Promote efforts to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes, including illegal trafficking, in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments;
- (f) Support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals by providing technical and financial assistance;
- (g) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registries;
- (h) Promote further reduction of risks posed by heavy metals and consider the possibility of addressing heavy metals in an international instrument.

IV. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

21. Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well being and economic activities. Managing the natural resources base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development. In this regard, it is necessary to implement strategies to protect all ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities.

22. Achieve the UN Millennium Declaration goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water. This would require international, regional and national efforts to:

- (a) Mobilize international and domestic financial resources at all levels and transfer of technology and capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive;
- (b) Facilitate access to public information and participation at all levels in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation as well as empower women;
- (c) Renew commitments by Governments and other stakeholders to priority action in water governance and capacity building at all levels, and provide new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement Chapter 18 of Agenda 21;
- (d) Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation, waste water treatment, monitoring and effective legal frameworks;

(e) Adopt prevention and protection measures against water shortages and water pollution, including the discharge of polluting substances, and promote wastewater treatment technologies, including ecological sanitation.

23. Support developing countries in developing integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, through actions to:

(a) Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management as well as introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water;

(b) Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services, and adopt an integrated water basin approach;

(c) Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote its allocation among competitive uses in a way that balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecological integrity, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;

(d) Develop programmes for mitigation of the effects of extreme water-related events;

(e) Provide technical and financial support for the diffusion of technology and capacity building for non-conventional water resources and conservation technologies, to developing countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions or subject to drought and desertification.

(f) Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships by providing stable and transparent regulatory frameworks, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.

24. Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators. Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research on a global scale and encourage, and promote capacity building and the transfer of technology, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, for this purpose.

25. Support and enhance regional, sub-regional, and bilateral cooperation initiatives undertaken by States on international watercourses according to international law, where applicable, and bilateral and regional and international agreements, where existing, and achieve cooperation among all the riparian States to ensure the effective development, management, protection and use of water resources, taking into account the interests of all riparian States concerned;

26. Promote closer coordination among the various international and intergovernmental bodies working on water-related issues, both within the UN system and between the UN, international financial institutions, benefiting from the contributions of civil society to inform the decision making and to support, elaborate proposals and undertake activities on the activities leading to the International Year of Freshwater 2003 and beyond.

27. Oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the earth's ecosystem and are critical sources of food for many people, particularly in developing countries. They also provide vital resources for the sustainable development of industries such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. For many of the world's fishing areas, however, fish stocks have been fully or over exploited due to growing pressures from over-fishing and environmental degradation. This would require international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Ratify or accede to and fully implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

(b) Promote the implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 that provides the programme of action for achieving sustainable development of oceans and seas;

(c) Promote effective coordination and cooperation on oceans issues, including at the global and regional levels between relevant bodies and establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

(d) Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organisations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, fisheries management organisations and other regional science, health and development organisation;

(e) Assist developing countries to coordinate policies and programmes at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conserving and managing fishery resources and implementing integrated coastal area management (ICAM) plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and traditional fishing activities and, where appropriate, for the construction of fishing villages as well as unloading points along the coast.

28. Reverse the decline in depleted fish stocks and maintain or restore populations to levels that can produce the optimum sustainable yield through, actions at the international, regional and national levels to:

(a) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements including the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking into account the special requirements of developing countries;

(b) Develop and implement on an urgent basis, national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO International Plans of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2010, as a means of

addressing over-capacity of fishing, including through effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement, and control, including by flag States;

(c) Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at the WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

(d) Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders, to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states and countries with economies in transition to develop their national, regional and sub-regional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries.

29. Promote the conservation and sustainable management of marine living resources through actions at the international, regional and national levels to:

(a) Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilisation of financial resources and technological assistance and development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches for the conservation and sustainable management of marine living resources, including the elimination of destructive fishing practices, establishment of marine protected areas and representative networks, proper land use planning, biological rest periods and the integration of marine and coastal areas protection into key sectors;

(d) Implement the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative and promote international networking of wetland ecosystems in coastal zones aimed at the protection and management of coral reefs.

30. Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and the Montreal Declaration by actions at the international, regional and national levels to:

(a) Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilise domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the GPA and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;

(c) Ratify, accede and implement the conventions, protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution; environmental damage caused by ships including from invasive alien species in ballast water; and the use of toxic anti-fouling paints;

(d) Implement the recommendation contained in paragraph 21 (h) of CSD decision 9/1 regarding international maritime transportation and transboundary movement of radioactive material.

31. Improve the scientific understanding of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through, actions at the global, regional and national levels to:

(a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration at the global and regional levels including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques on conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean observing capabilities for timely prediction and assessment on the state of marine environment;

(b) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, *inter alia*, promote use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources;

(c) Strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO and other relevant international and regional organizations.

32. Develop and implement a global programme of action to reduce the impact of disasters and enhance the international mechanisms established for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) for coordination and monitoring of its implementation. International, regional and national actions are required to:

(a) Encourage the international community to provide the necessary financial means to the Trust Fund for the ISDR;

(b) Address vulnerability to natural disasters and disaster reduction based on a multi-hazard approach including to establish and strengthen the institutional capabilities of countries, promote international joint observation and research, disseminate technical and scientific knowledge;

(c) Implement wetland and watershed restoration, better land-use planning and improved drainage, develop and apply techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change and provide assistance to vulnerable countries to mitigate this impacts;

- (d) Encourage dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters;
- (e) Establish a global early warning system, in the framework of the ISDR and in cooperation with WMO, UNEP, FAO and other stakeholders, as the nucleus for a global early warning network, which should be integrated with national, regional, and international mechanisms;
- (f) Establish effective global, regional, sub-regional, and national strategies and institution involving medium and long-term actions and international support to prevent, mitigate and repair the damage by providing technical, scientific, and financial assistance;
- (g) Promote cooperation in the prevention, reduction, relief and post-disaster rehabilitation of major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment in order to enhance the capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations.

33. [Recalls the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹] International, regional and national actions are required to:

- (a) Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with the Marrakech Accords for the implementation of the UNFCCC;
- (b) Build scientific and technological capabilities and networks for the exchange of scientific data and information especially in developing countries;
- (c) Promote the systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere by improving ground-based monitoring stations, increasing use of satellites, and appropriate integration of these observations to produce high-quality data that could be disseminated for the use of all countries, in particular developing countries;
- (d) Implement a strategy for integrated global observations to monitor the Earth's atmosphere with the cooperation of relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations specialized agencies in cooperation with the UNFCCC secretariat;

¹ Consensus language is taken from UN General Assembly resolution, A/56/199. The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

(e) Support the Arctic Council initiative to assess the environmental, social and economic consequences of climate change on the Arctic as well as on the Antarctic, in particular the impact on local and indigenous communities.

34. Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national level to reduce air pollution, transboundary air pollution and acid deposition with actions to:

(a) Strengthen capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to measure, reduce and assess the impacts of air pollution, including the health impacts and provide financial and technical support for these activities;

(b) Take measures to address illegal traffic in ozone depleting substances (ODS);

(c) Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005;

(d) Improve access to affordable, accessible, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, ODS, by developing countries, by 2010 and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.

35. Agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population, and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries. Sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) is essential to the implementation of an integrated approach to increasing food production and enhancing food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Realize the “right to food,” as stated in Article 11 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as a means to promote food security and fight hunger in order to reach the Millennium Declaration target to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world’s people who suffer from hunger;

(b) Develop and implement land and water-use plans that are based on optimal use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials and strengthen the capacity of governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of water resources;

(c) Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments;

(d) Promote programmes to enhance the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches;

- (e) Integrate existing information systems on land-use practises by strengthening national research and extension services and farmer organisations to trigger farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices such as those related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies with the assistance of relevant international organisations;
- (f) Enact, as appropriate, measures that protect indigenous resource management systems and support the participation of all appropriate stakeholders in rural planning and local governance;
- (g) Adopt policies and implement laws that guarantee well-defined and enforceable land and water use rights and promote legal security of tenure, recognizing the existence of different national laws and/or systems of land access and tenure, and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries that are undertaking land tenure reform;
- (h) Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance and provide appropriate technical and financial assistance to support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity;
- (i) Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, *inter alia*, by applying methods such as small-scale irrigation, waste water recycling and reuse;
- (j) Enhance access to existing markets and develop new markets for value-added agricultural products;
- (k) Improve substantially market access, and to reduce, with a view to phasing out, all forms of exports subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support;
- (l) Increase brown fields redevelopment in developed countries and countries with economies in transition where contamination is a serious problem;
- (m) Enhance international cooperation to combat illicit crops.

36. Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD) to restore land for agriculture as well as to address poverty resulting from land degradation. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

- (a) Mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technologies and capacity-building at all levels;
- (b) Formulate national action programmes to ensure timely and effective implementation of the UNCCD and its related projects with the support of the international community, including through decentralized projects at the local level;

(c) Encourage synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, between the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNCCD through various channels, in the elaboration and implementation of plans and strategies under the respective conventions;

(d) Integrate measures to combat and prevent desertification into relevant policies and programmes, such as land and water management, agriculture, rural development, environmental, energy, natural resources, health and education and poverty reduction strategies;

(e) Provide affordable local access to information to improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification;

(f) Call on the next Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to consider (i) the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (deforestation and desertification), as a focal area of the GEF; and consequently (ii) the role of the GEF in the UNCCD, taking into account the prerogatives and decisions of the Conference of the Parties, according to the provisions of the Declaration of Caracas and the Ministerial Message from Praia on the implementation of the UNCCD

(g) Improve the sustainability of grassland resources through strengthening management and law enforcement and providing financial and technical support by the international community to developing countries.

37. Mountain ecosystems include significant watershed resources, biological diversity, unique flora and fauna, and many are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Develop and promote programs, policies and approaches that integrate environment, economic and social components of sustainable mountain development and strengthen international cooperation particularly at the regional and sub-regional levels through agreements, treaties and conventions. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Implement programs to address, where appropriate, deforestation, erosion, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, disruption of water flows and retreat of glaciers;

(b) Develop and implement, where appropriate, policies and programs, including public and private investments, that help eliminate inequities facing mountain communities, particularly for women;

(c) Implement programs to promote diversification and traditional mountain economies, sustainable livelihoods and small scale production systems, including better access to national and international markets, communications and transport planning, taking into account the particular sensitivity of mountains;

(d) Promote full participation and involvement of mountain communities in decisions that affect them and to integrate indigenous knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives;

(e) Mobilize national and international resources with a view to promote investments, applied research and capacity building.

38. Promote sustainable tourism development including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Eco-tourism 2002 and UNESCO's International Year of Cultural Heritage in 2002, the draft CBD guidelines for sustainable tourism and the global code of ethics for tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organisation in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. To promote sustainable tourism development and capacity building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Enhance international cooperation, foreign direct investment and partnerships with both private and public sectors at all levels;

(b) Develop programmes that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism and enhance stakeholder co-operation in tourism development and heritage preservation to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage;

(c) Provide technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support sustainable tourism business development and investment, tourism awareness programmes to improve domestic tourism, and to stimulate entrepreneurial development;

(d) Assist host communities to manage visitation to their tourism attractions for their maximum financial benefit whilst ensuring the least negative impact on and risks for their traditions, culture and living environment. It is further recommended that the World Tourism Organisation and other relevant organisations facilitate the implementation in their Member States

(e) Promote the diversification of the economic activities, including through the facilitation of access to markets and commercial information, and participation of emerging local enterprises, especially SMEs.

39. Biodiversity plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and is essential to our planet and human well being and is being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to put in place by 2010 measures to halt biodiversity loss at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels requires actions at all levels to:

(a) Incorporate and mainstream the objectives of the CBD into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the programmes and policies of donor countries and funding agencies;

- (b) Implement the CBD and its provisions through national and regional action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programs and policies including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (c) Supplement domestic actions to promote concrete international support and partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and unique ecosystems as well as the world heritage sites, through the appropriate channeling of financial resources and technology to developing countries
- (d) Promote and support initiatives of multi-stakeholders for the conservation of hotspot areas and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks, in order to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, recognizing the importance of the ecosystem approach;
- (e) Strengthen national, regional and international efforts on invasive alien species as one of the main causes of biodiversity loss and encourage implementation of and continued work on the proposed CBD guiding principles on invasive alien species;
- (f) Preserve and maintain traditional knowledge relevant to biological diversity and promote its wider application in decision and policy-making in consultation with and participation of indigenous and local communities, while recognizing the ownership rights of the knowledge and the need to apply appropriate benefit-sharing mechanisms;
- (g) Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries in their efforts to conserve, enhance, catalogue, and secure *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge particularly in its application of sustainable methods of production, with a view to conserving biodiversity;
- (h) Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the proposed CBD Bonn Guidelines as a framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use as well as the adoption of a national strategy on access and benefit sharing, including appropriate legislative and administrative measures;
- (i) Ensure successful conclusion of existing processes under the World Intellectual Property Organization Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, and in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the CBD, to ensure that benefits derived from the use of genetic materials and traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared, particularly with sources countries and with indigenous and local communities;
- (j) Promote an effective and transparent framework for access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, in accordance with article 19 of the CBD;
- (k) Urge countries to become parties of the biodiversity related international agreements and provide the necessary financing, technology transfer and capacity-building support to developing countries to facilitate their effective implementation.

40. Forests and trees cover nearly one third of the earth's surface. Sustainable forest management of both natural and planted forests is essential to achieving sustainable development and is a critical means to eradicate poverty, reduce land and resource degradation, improve food security as well as access to safe drinking water and affordable energy, and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity. Achievement of sustainable forest management, globally, is an essential goal of sustainable and will require actions at all levels to:

- (a) Support sustainable forest management as a priority on the international agenda, and to enhance political commitment, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors through integrated approaches;
- (b) Support the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels;
- (c) Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, to provide human and institutional capacity-building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas;
- (d) Take immediate action to promote and facilitate the means to achieve sustainable timber harvesting;
- (e) Develop and implement initiatives to address the needs of those parts of the world that currently suffer from poverty and the highest rates of deforestation and where international cooperation would be welcomed by affected Governments;
- (f) Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate the provision of increased financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, trade, capacity-building, forest law enforcement and governance at all levels, and integrated land and resource management to implement sustainable forest management, including the IPF/IFF proposals for action;
- (g) Accelerate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action by countries and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.

41. Mining, minerals and metals are important to the economic and social development of many countries. To enhance the contribution of mining, minerals and metal to sustainable development, actions at international, regional and national levels are required to:

- (a) Address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals, including workers' health and safety, throughout their lifecycle and use existing mechanisms, including partnerships arrangements among interested governments,

intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders to promote greater efforts, transparency and accountability for sustainability of the mining and minerals industry;

(b) Enhance the participation of local and indigenous communities to play an active stakeholder role in minerals, metals and mining development through the life cycles of mines, including after its closure;

(c) Provide adequate financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, to optimize the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, improve value added processing, and reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded sites.

V. Sustainable Development in A Globalizing World

42. The potential of globalization to promote sustainable development for all remains yet to be realized. Efforts at international, regional and national levels are required to make globalization equitable, inclusive and responsive to the needs of the developing countries. Actions will be required at all levels to:

(a) Adopt and implement coherent and sound macroeconomic policies and develop institutional capacities;

(b) Create an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system that benefits all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development;

(c) Enhance the capacities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and small island developing states, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, community based entrepreneurial capacity, and transportation and communication infrastructure development;

(d) Apply the precautionary approach of the Rio Declaration while avoiding its misuse that may restrict exports from developing countries;

(e) Increase trade related technical assistance and capacity building programmes including in the trade and sustainable development interface;

(f) Ensure that preferential trade scheme supports sustainable development and reduce or eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies;

(g) Establish and strengthen existing regional trade and cooperation agreements between industrialized and developing countries and countries with economies in transition as well as among developing countries, as appropriate, with the support from international finance institutions and regional development banks, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements;

(h) Make foreign direct investment more supportive of sustainable development and encourage international and regional institutions, as well as institutions in source countries, to promote increasing investment flows to developing countries and to assist developing countries in their efforts to create a conducive domestic enabling environment;

(i) Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development;

(j) Reduce global financial volatility by adopting better and more transparent forms of financial market regulation including through, *inter alia*, the implementation of Monterrey Consensus;

(k) Strengthen the capacities of developing countries by increasing assistance from multilateral financial institutions for public/private initiatives that improve access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets;

(l) Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of good practices, including through public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives [**building, *inter alia*, on the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multilateral Enterprises, as appropriate**²], as well as by using tools such as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting;

(m) Provide assistance to developing countries to promote impact assessments that identify trade, environment and development linkages and related policy measures.

VI. Health and Sustainable Development

43. The Rio Declaration states that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. The goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating illnesses while population health requires poverty eradication. There is an urgent need to address the causes of ill health and their impact on development, with particular emphasis on women and children, as well as other vulnerable groups of society such as people with disabilities, elderly persons, and indigenous people.

44. Strengthen the capacity of healthcare systems to deliver basic health services to all in an efficient, accessible and affordable manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases and to reduce environmental health threats and, to this end, take measures to:

(a) Integrate health concerns of the most vulnerable populations into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(b) Ensure equitable and enhanced access to affordable and efficient healthcare at the primary, secondary and high complexity levels and access to essential and safe drugs, at

² The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines, as well as ensure the access to medical technology and development of new vaccines;

(c) Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition to implement health for all strategy, including health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards;

(d) Improve the development and management of human resources in health care services;

(e) Develop an international programme to achieve global health literacy by 2010 and develop public/private partnerships to promote health education, with the objective of achieving global health education by 2010;

(f) Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce, by the year 2015 mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000 and to reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible;

(g) Target research efforts and its dissemination to reduce exposures, in particular of susceptible and vulnerable populations, to all kinds of pathogenic agents, building on equal access to healthcare services, education, training, and medical treatment and technology, as well as to address the secondary effects of poor health;

(h) Promote the use of traditional medicine, where appropriate in combination with modern medicine, with an approval and involvement of the indigenous and local communities who are the holders of the knowledge and practices, and encourage governments to develop and implement strategies ensuring effective protection of traditional knowledge [**through approaches such as, inter alia, intellectual property rights, the use of contractual agreements, and sui-generis protection regimes / ensuring sui-generis protection of traditional knowledge³**];

(i) Ensure equal access of women to healthcare and services, including reproductive healthcare, giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care;

(j) Launch an international capacity building initiative that assesses health and environment linkages and uses the knowledge gained to create more effective national and regional policy responses to environmental threats to human health;

(k) Transfer and disseminate technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, with international financial support, taking into account country-specific conditions and gender concerns;

(l) Strengthen and promote ILO programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries, and illnesses originating from unsustainable work practices and conditions and to link

³ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

occupational health with public health promotion as means for promoting public health and education;

(m) Promote health by ensuring access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food as well as through consumer health protection, address issues of micro-nutrient deficiency, and implement existing internationally agreed commitments, standard and guidelines.

45. Combat HIV/AIDS by reducing HIV infection rates by 25 percent **[by 2005]** in the most affected countries and globally **[by 2010]**, as well as combat Malaria, TB and other diseases by, *inter alia* :

(a) Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international co-operation measures as well as development of international programme to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS;

(b) Fulfilling the commitment for the provision of sufficient resources to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while ensuring access to the Fund by countries most in need;

(c) Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, **[by, inter alia, following the International Labour Organization (ILO) Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work,⁴]** improving conditions of the work place, and providing financial and technological support as well as eliminating discriminatory practices;

(d) Supporting programmes and initiatives, particularly by the WHO and other multilateral and international institutions;

(e) Gradually increase developed countries' financial support toward R&D activities directed at development of drugs for neglected diseases such as malaria, TB with the aim of reaching \$ 1.5 billion **[by 2007]**.

46. Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, including from some traditional cooking and heating practices, with particular attention to women and children who are most exposed to indoor air pollution by:

(a) Strengthening regional and national programmes, including through public/private partnerships, with technical and financial assistance to developing countries;

(b) Gradually phasing out of lead in gasoline and lead-based paints, and strengthening monitoring and surveillance efforts as well as treatment of lead poisoning;

(c) Strengthening and supporting efforts for the reduction of sulphur and benzene in fuels and the reduction of vehicle exhaust emission, including through cleaner fuels, modern pollution controls, particularly to developing countries.

⁴ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

47. Implement the commitments and objectives contained in the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted at Doha in a manner supportive of the protection of public health and of the promotion of access to medicines for all, while recognizing the gravity of the public health problems afflicting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics.

VII. Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

48. Small island developing States (SIDS) are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and decisions of the 22nd Special Session of the UNGA. Actions at the international, regional and national levels are required to:

(a) Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action for the sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, with adequate financial resources, including through the existing GEF windows, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) Ensure sustainable fisheries management and secure financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism as well as, for those in the position to do so, supporting arrangements such as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and the Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist SIDS and developing coastal States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives by 2004, to define and manage in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and, where appropriate, their extended continental shelves, as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the UNCLOS;

(d) Develop and implement a specific work programmes for SIDS within the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Jakarta Mandate, relevant freshwater programmes, and the GEF operational programme for international waters.

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent, and control waste and pollution and their significant health related impacts by undertaking, by 2004, initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities in SIDS and apply comprehensive impact assessment of mining;

(f) Ensure that in the elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, without creating a new sub-category of WTO Members, and to complete this work **[by 2003]**;

(g) Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism **[by 2004]**, and build the capacities necessary to protect cultural identity and effectively conserve and manage natural resources;

(h) Extend assistance to local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of SIDS for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies;

(i) Support the finalization and early operationalization of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators for the promotion of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) Launch a global initiative aimed at assisting small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to climate change, including extreme weather events, climate variability, and sea level rise.

49. Ensure the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally safe energy. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

(a) Establish a programme on energy for the sustainable development of small island developing States **[by 2004]**, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Develop efficient use of all sources of energy including indigenous sources of renewable energy and build the capacities of SIDS for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy.

50. Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in paragraph 47 of the Addendum to the report of the 22nd special session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGASS).

VIII. Sustainable development initiatives for Africa

51. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders, based on a common and shared vision, to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. The international community welcomes this commitment, and pledges its support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development to support implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and efforts for sustainable development, actions required to:

(a) Create an enabling environment at the regional, national and local levels in order to achieve the sustained annual economic growth and support African efforts for peace and security, democracy and good governance;

(b) Promote technology development, transfer and diffusion to Africa and further develop technology and knowledge available in African centres of excellence;

(c) Develop African educational institutions and increase their capacity relevant to national needs;

(d) Provide market access for African goods and services and increase investment in regional market infrastructure.

(e) Support African countries in implementing the Convention to Combat Desertification, including, *inter alia*, through promoting alternative sources of energy that will reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss;

(f) Create effective and transparent regulatory frameworks that attract investments and conducive environment to the development of the mining sector;

(g) Provide financial and technical support to implement all relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements

(h) Develop projects, programmes, and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilise resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment.

52. Deal effectively with natural disasters and conflicts through initiatives to:

(a) Strengthen the capacities of African countries, including institutional capacity, for the assessment, prevention, management of and preparedness for such natural disasters and conflicts;

(b) Provide financial and technical assistance and undertake post disaster management and assess its impact on economic, social and environmental resources;

(c) Provide support to African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people as a result of natural disasters and conflicts; and

(d) Provide support to refugee host countries in rehabilitating infrastructure and environment, including ecosystems and habitats, damaged in the process of receiving and settling refugees, as well as putting in place rapid response mechanisms.

53. Achieve maximum upstream and downstream benefits from, the development of water resources, and the protection of water quality and aquatic systems through initiatives to:

(a) Develop and implement river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for all major water bodies [**by 2005**] while respecting existing regional agreements and national laws and priorities;

(b) Strengthen regional, sub-regional and national capacities for planning, research, monitoring and assessment as well as arrangements for water resource management;

(c) Protect water resources, including ground water against pollution as well as develop programmes for the desalination of seawater, cloud seeding, rain harvesting and recycling of water;

- (d) Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation, develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure as well as build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services.
54. Achieve improved agricultural productivity and food security **[by 2012]**, through initiatives to:
- (a) Support national plans of African countries to regenerate their agricultural sectors through improved agricultural inputs and techniques;
 - (b) Empower women to facilitate their entry as producers into the sector;
 - (c) Expand access to productive agricultural land, water resources and investment infrastructure;
 - (d) Support livestock development programmes that will, ensure progressive control and ultimate eradication of animal diseases.
55. Achieve sound management of chemicals and in particular hazardous and toxic chemicals and wastes, *inter alia*, through initiatives to assist African countries to elaborate national chemical profiles, regional and national frameworks and strategies for chemical management and establishing chemical focal points.
56. Bridge the digital divide **[by 2012]**, through initiatives to create a comprehensive, integrated global initiative for Africa, strengthen an enabling environment to attract investments, accelerate existing and new programmes and projects to connect essential institutions, and stimulate the adoption of ICTs in government and in commerce programmes;
57. Promote sustainable tourism activities contributing to sustainable development efforts, through initiatives to implement projects at the local, national and sub-regional levels, with specific emphasis on marketing African tourism products, such as adventure tourism, eco-tourism and cultural tourism, establish cross-border conservation areas to promote both ecosystem conservation and sustainable tourism, and promote indigenous knowledge in natural resource management and eco-tourism;
58. Support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities in the areas of sustainable urbanization and human settlements, provide support for adequate shelter and basic services and to the development of efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements and, strengthen *inter alia*, the UN-HABITAT/UNEP Managing Water for African Cities Programme.

IX. Means of Implementation

59. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals requires a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by

the international community, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, to significantly increase financial resources including new and additional financial resources, and to improve trade opportunities, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, on a concessional or preferential basis as mutually agreed, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building, information for decision-making, and scientific capabilities.

60. Take action at all levels to make, on the part of developed countries that have not done so, concrete efforts to reach the target of 0.7% of GNP as ODA to developing countries and 0.15% and 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed.

61. Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective. In particular, multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions need to intensify efforts to:

- (a) **[Harmonize their operational procedures at the highest standard so as to reduce transaction costs and make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible, taking into account national development needs and objectives under the ownership of the recipient country;**
- (b) **Support and enhance recent efforts and initiatives, such as untying aid, including the implementation of the OECD/Development Assistance Committee recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries;**
- (c) **Enhance the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries to utilize aid, in order to promote the use of most suitable aid delivery instruments that are responsive to the needs of developing countries and to the need for resource predictability, including budget support mechanisms, where appropriate, and in a fully consultative manner;**
- (d) **Use development frameworks that are owned and driven by developing countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, as vehicles for aid delivery, upon request;**
- (e) **Enhance recipient countries' input and ownership of the design, including procurement, of technical assistance programs; and increase the effective use of local technical assistance resources;**
- (f) **Promote the use of ODA to leverage additional financing for development, such as foreign investment, trade, and domestic resources;**
- (g) **Strengthen triangular cooperation, including countries with economies in transition, and South-South cooperation, as delivery tools for assistance;**

(h) Improve ODA targeting to the poor, coordination of aid and measurement of results.⁵]

62. [Create an enabling domestic environment for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance, by inter alia encouraging countries to establish transparent, participatory and accountable governance in all sectors of society.⁶]

63. Make full and effective use of existing financial mechanisms, with action to:

(a) Strengthen international efforts to reform the existing international financial architecture and make it more transparent, equitable, rules-based and inclusive, and able to provide for the effective participation of developing countries in facing the challenges of globalization;

(b) Improve the lending policies of the international financial institutions as well as their role in providing policy advice, technical assistance and surveillance and monitoring towards managing volatile short-term capital flows in order to make these coherent and consistent with sustainable development objectives of developing countries;

(c) Ensure the successful and substantial third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and make the GEF more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries by, *inter alia*, leveraging additional funds from key public and private organizations, improving management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures, and simplifying the GEF project approval cycle;

(d) Provide, on the part of developed countries, tax and other incentives to encourage their private sector, including trans-national corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

(e) Support new public/private sector financing mechanisms, both debt and equity, for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small and medium-size enterprises and infrastructure.

64. Create ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance, including special drawing rights (SDR) for development purposes.

65. Reduce the debt burden of developing countries, with actions at all levels to:

(a) Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources and take, as appropriate, measures to address any fundamental changes in countries' debt burden caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or conflict;

⁵ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

⁶ Same as above.

(b) Further reduce outstanding indebtedness through appropriate debt cancellation, international and creditors together to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner;

(c) Develop and apply innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address debt problems of developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition. Such mechanisms may include debt-for-sustainable-development swaps.

66. Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference and further strengthen to ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations, as well as place the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the negotiations on a future WTO work programme, with action to:

(a) Facilitate the accession of all developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership to the World Trade Organization (WTO);

(b) Implement the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration and in this regard, support the “Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund” as an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO trade-related technical assistance;

(c) Fully implement the Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and urge developed countries to significantly increase contributions to the Integrated Framework Trust Fund;

(d) Provide commodity-dependent countries with, *inter alia*, financial and technical assistance including through international assistance for economic diversification, sustainable resource management, and for coping with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade.

67. Facilitate access to markets for the exports of developing countries, particularly in areas of interest to these countries, with action to:

(a) Remove tariff, non-tariff barriers, protectionist measures and **[unilateral restrictive trade practices/ unilateral trade sanctions to reinforce the environmental agenda;⁷]**

(b) Review all special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational;

(c) Commit, on the part of developed countries that have not already done so, to the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free access for all LDCs’ exports;

⁷ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

(d) **[Reduce, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs on non-agricultural products, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of interest to developing countries. Product coverage shall be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions:]**

(e) **[Fulfill the commitment to comprehensive negotiations of the Agreement on Agriculture aimed at substantial improvements in market access, reduction of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, while realizing that the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries and non-trade concerns are an integral part of the negotiations.⁸]**

68. Enhance the benefits for developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, from trade liberalization, including through public-private partnerships, with *inter alia*, action to:

- (a) Enhance trade infrastructure and strengthen institutions;
- (b) Increase and diversify export capacity;
- (c) Increase the value-added of exports.

69. Make trade and environment mutually supportive, with action to:

- (a) Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment to undertake an in-depth study on the impact of environment standards on trade, in particular on exports from developing countries;
- (b) **[Continue undertaking environmental and developmental assessments of trade policies];**
- (c) Eliminate, or as appropriate, reduce environmentally harmful subsidies, **[particularly in developed countries]**.

70. Promote the creation of domestic and international markets for organic produce through technical assistance and co-operation with developing countries, with due attention to the need for quality control compliance and preservation of consumer confidence in order to encourage organic production and trade.

71. Urgent action is required at all levels to promote, facilitate, and as appropriate, finance the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound and cost-effective technologies and the corresponding know-how, to and among developing countries, with action to:

- (a) Provide information more effectively;

⁸ Same as above.

- (b) Establish technology-clearing houses;
- (c) Provide mobility grants for technology assessment purposes;
- (d) Establish legal and regulatory frameworks in both supplier and recipient countries that expedite the transfer of environmentally sound technologies by both public and private sectors in these countries to developing countries and support their implementation;
- (e) Promote the access and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters.

72. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, with action to:

- (a) Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies, and the private sector;
- (b) Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres;
- (c) Create public-private partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion, to assist developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to share best practices and promoting programmes of assistance and encourage collaborations between corporations and research institutes to enhance industrial efficiency, agricultural productivity, environmental management, and competitiveness;
- (d) Provide assistance to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to access environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as available knowledge in the public domain on science and technology, and enable them to make independent use of this knowledge in pursuing their development goals;
- (e) **[Establish a mechanism by 2004]** for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

73. Assist developing countries in building capacity to access more equitable multilateral and global research and development programmes.

74. Action is required to build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries;

75. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, *inter alia*, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy-makers, with action to:

- (a) Increase the use of scientific knowledge and technology, including local and indigenous knowledge;
- (b) Make greater use of integrated scientific assessments, risk assessments, and interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches;
- (c) Assist developing countries in developing and implementing science policies;
- (d) Establish partnerships between scientific, public and private institutions, and by integrating scientists' advice into decision-making bodies in order to ensure a greater role for science, technology development and engineering sectors.

76. Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, to enhance their capacity to formulate policies for environmental protection, with action to:

- (a) Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate database and integrated information systems;
- (b) Improve their use of satellite and remote sensing technologies for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations, in support of their efforts to achieve accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data;
- (c) Set up or further develop national statistical services capable of providing sound data on science education and R&D activities that are necessary for effective science and technology policy-making.

77. Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21 and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development at all levels with the aim of sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices

78. Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication, the sharing of experiences and knowledge, and improve the quality of, and access to, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in all countries, building on the work of the UN Information and Communications Technology Task Force.

79. Provide new resources for publicly-funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances, with the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries.

80. **[Establish an open, transparent and inclusive participatory process at the global level, to examine issues related to the definition, identification and effective and adequate provision of Global Public Goods.⁹]**

81. Action is required at all levels to mobilize resources through new, concrete financial commitments by national governments and also by bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, by civil society and by foundations, to:

- (a) Meet the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education, ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education;
- (b) Provide all children particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of elementary education;
- (c) Strengthen education, research and developmental institutions in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition in order to sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes.

82. Provide financial assistance and support to education, research and developmental institutions in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to:

- (a) Sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes, including those related to environment and public health education; and
- (b) Apply measures and mechanisms to avoid the frequent, serious financial constraints faced by universities many universities around the world, particularly developing countries as well as countries in transition.

83. Allocate national and international resources for basic education and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes and improve integration between publicly funded R&D and development programmes.

84. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably **[by 2005]**, and to all levels of education no later than **[2015]**, to meet the Millennium Development Goals, with action to ensure, *inter alia*, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity building by gender mainstreaming, eliminating gender disparities, and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system.

⁹ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

85. Integrate sustainable development into formal education systems at all levels of education, and in particular into higher education in order to empower the world's teachers to become key agents for change.

86. Develop, implement and monitor national education action plans and programmes which reflect the Dakar Framework for Action goals on Education for All and that are relevant to local conditions and needs, and make education for sustainable development a part of said plans.

87. Provide a wide-range of formal and informal continuing educational opportunities in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of life-long learning, especially regarding opportunities for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

88. Support the use of education to promote sustainable development, reduce poverty, train people for sustainable livelihoods, and catalyse necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives, with action to:

(a) Integrate information and communications technology (ICT) in school curriculum development to ensure its access by both rural and urban communities, and provide assistance particularly to developing countries, *inter alia* for the establishment of an appropriate enabling environment required for ICT;

(b) Promote affordable access, including removal of prohibitive fees, and appropriate programmes, for students, researchers and engineers from developing countries to the universities and research institutions of developed countries, in order to promote the exchange of experience and capacity that will benefit all partners;

(c) Implement, as soon as possible, the Work Programme on Education for Sustainable Development agreed upon by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fourth and fifth sessions;

(d) Recommend to the General Assembly to consider adopting a "decade of education for sustainable development" starting from 2005.

89. Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives and promote partnerships in this regard that would respond to the needs of developing countries;

90. Mobilize new and additional financial and other resources, and support for community, local, national, sub-regional and regional initiatives, with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance national, sub-regional and regional centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

91. Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including the strengthening of the Capacity 21 mandated by the General Assembly to:

- (a) Assess their own capacity development needs and opportunities at individual, institutional and societal levels;
- (b) Design programmes for capacity building and support for national and community level programmes which focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the internationally agreed Millennium Development goals;
- (c) Develop the capacity of civil society to participate in designing, implementing and monitoring sustainable development policies and strategies at the national level; and
- (d) Build national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.

92. Ensure access, at the national level, to environmental information and judicial and administrative proceedings in environmental matters, and public participation in decision-making to further Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, taking into full account principles 5, 7, and 11 of the Declaration.

93. Strengthen national and regional information, and statistical and analytical services relevant to sustainable development, and encourage donors to provide financial and technical support to developing countries to enhance their capacity to formulate policies for sustainable development.

94. Encourage further work by countries at the national level on indicators for sustainable development, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities.

95. Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies to collect data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, with action to:

- (a) Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries;

- (b) Develop information systems that make the sharing of valuable data possible, including the active exchange of Earth observation data.

96. Assist countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to:

- (a) Achieve accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data;

- (b) Use satellite and remote-sensing technologies for data collection and further improvement of ground-based observations;

- (c) Access, explore and use geographic information by utilizing the technologies of satellite remote-sensing, satellite global positioning, mapping and geographic information systems.

97. Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, through action to;
- (a) Provide unrestricted and affordable access to disaster-related information for early warning purposes;
 - (b) Translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products.
98. Develop and promote the wider application of environmental impact assessments (EIA), as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment.
99. **[Further develop and promote the wider application of strategic environment assessments (SEA), as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on policies, programmes or plans which could have significant negative or positive effects on the environment.]**
100. **[Further develop and promote sustainability impact assessments at the national level as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages as well as appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures, and encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide assistance to developing countries, for this purpose.¹⁰]**

¹⁰ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus. Same for paragraph 100.