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## Elements for the Johannesburg Programme of Action for the EU Troika meeting with Chairman Salim

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### Introduction

The EU views the WSSD as an important opportunity to reinvigorate the pursuit of sustainable development at all levels. The EU sees the WSSD as a chance to respond to the new challenges occurred since 1992. The Rio Declaration, the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration provide a clear basis for future action. The Johannesburg Summit builds on many different processes including the Doha Development Agenda, the Monterrey results, the Copenhagen Summit on Social Development, the Beijing Summit on Women in 1995, the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo 1994), the LDC-conference, the HIPC-initiative, the upcoming World Food Summit and the International Conference on Information Society, as well as the international environmental agreements and processes (like CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, UNFF, UNCLOS). The EU looks for a coherent approach between the implementation of Agenda 21, WSSD political declaration, the Johannesburg Programme of Action and Type 2 partnerships, which have to be mutually enforcing. Taken as a whole the Summit outcomes can constitute a "Global Deal". A gender perspective should permeate all actions in the Johannesburg Programme of Action to empower women to participate fully in economic, political, social and cultural life.

The EU recognises a clear need to define a **core action programme** for Johannesburg that addresses the following challenges:

- Poverty eradication and promoting social development as well as health.
- Making globalisation work for sustainable development.
- Sustainable patterns of production and consumption.
- Conservation and sustainable management of natural and environmental resources.
- Strengthening governance for sustainable development at all levels.
- Means of implementation, including capacity building and technology cooperation.

In the view of the European Union, the above mentioned **action programme** should include the three pillars of sustainable development (social development, economic development and environmental protection) and should address the issues of poverty eradication, decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and good governance, including support to democratic institutions, respect for human rights and sound macroeconomic policies.

This action programme should also include action-oriented initiatives for sustainable development in Africa. In the view of the EU, these initiatives should recognise the primacy and support to country owned processes aiming at sustainable development, such as NEPAD and other African led initiatives, or other processes such as UNEP's African Environmental Law Project and the African Regional Ministerial Forum on Water. Moreover, the EU believes that strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, to address the underlying causes of land degradation is also of utmost importance.

Sustainable development of Small Island Developing States should also be addressed by supporting the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the 22<sup>d</sup> Special Session of the General Assembly.

Furthermore, the action programme should:

- Be focused and balanced (balanced in two ways: both in terms of Developed-Developing countries commitments as well as between the three pillars of sustainable development) and consist of reinforced and additional actions to enhance implementation;
- Contribute to the realisation of Agenda 21 and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.
- Commit both governments and major groups in the implementation process and encourage their efforts to be mutually supportive;
- Build on locally, nationally and regionally owned sustainable development processes.
- Focus on a limited number of key priorities and on financial resources.

In addition, the EU attaches great importance to a swift **entry into force and implementation** of, i.a. the following international conventions: the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention (PIC), the Stockholm Convention (POPs), the Kyoto Protocol, the Biosafety Protocol and the relevant ILO Conventions.

In order to work on these challenges, **means of implementation** have to be developed, including required financial resources (private/public/domestic/international), education, information for decision-making, capacity building, scientific and technological knowledge and technology cooperation. Therefore, the attention should be directed towards mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources, in donor as well as in recipient countries, and achieving the economic conditions needed to fulfil the goals of Agenda 21 and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to eliminate poverty, to improve social conditions and raise living standards, and to protect the environment. The EU is therefore committed to increase the total amount of financial resources, in particular through a significantly increased replenishment of the GEF, through an increased volume and effectiveness of ODA, following the Monterrey Conference, further work on the concept of Global Public Goods and its financing, secure that the WTO contributes to sustainable development, further promote sustainable private and public investments/efforts and explore possible innovative sources of financing in support of sustainable development, and promote measures, *inter alia* through a greater and more widely distributed private investment in developing countries and more trade.

The position of the EU is clearly reflected in the amendments as put forward to the Chairman's paper. The following elements from the EU for the Johannesburg Programme of Action focus mainly on new goals and actions. The EU underlines the importance of the existing principles, goals and actions embodied in the Rio Declaration, Rio Conventions, Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration, as well as the identification of the targets and actions included in Agenda 21 that have not been implemented so far, by formulating actions to fill those gaps in this process. However, these existing elements, as well as the elements for the political declaration and Type 2 partnerships which will result from Johannesburg and the necessary policy guidance to direct all actions, **are not addressed in this paper**.

## 1. Poverty eradication

### **Goals: (See also section IV and section VI)**

Halve the proportion of people living in poverty by 2015; halve between the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015; improve food security; improve inadequate human settlements for 100 million urban people by 2015.

### **Actions:**

1. Broaden the economic base for sustainable rural development and food security, through increasing market functioning for agricultural products by applying an integrated chain approach among farmers, agroindustries, retailers and consumers.
2. Increase access to land resources and secure tenure for the poorest, taking into account gender equality, through appropriate reforms.

3. Develop and implement sustainable agriculture practices, by enhancing capacity building and information sharing (farmer to farmer) to comply with increasing security levels for food and agriculture.
4. Ensure an adequate share of public expenditure, including ODA allocations, for fighting rural poverty, in particular for measures and policies in support of agriculture and rural development.
5. Integrate the sustainable use of food products from trees and forests with strategies to improve agricultural production and to secure food supply.
6. Strengthen the linkages between poverty reduction and environmental protection by promoting and supporting sustainable development strategies and, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies.
7. Empower women to participate fully in economic, political, social and cultural life.
8. Ensure that rural and urban poor populations benefit from basic education.
9. Improve access to shelter, increasing employment, credit and income for the urban poor.
10. Support local authorities in elaborating slums upgrading programmes within the framework of urban development plans.
11. Establish employment and social protection policies, inter alia by implementing ILO "decent work" programmes.
12. Fully implement HIPIC initiatives and examine ways of debt relief other than those in practise at present for the Least Developed Countries aiming at sustainability.

## II. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

### Goals:

De-couple economic growth from environmental degradation; promote resource productivity, eco-efficiency and more equitable access to and sustainable use of natural resources, to meet the basic needs for all.

### Actions:

1. Initiate a 10-year work program on sustainable consumption and production that should be pursued by all countries with the developed countries taking the lead.
2. Develop a common framework of indicators for monitoring progress towards sustainable development and de-coupling, including guidelines for setting base/references levels, and gender disaggregated indicators.
3. Develop and implement policies and encourage the role of governments at all levels to achieve sustainable consumption and production, promoting eco- and social-labelling, environmental product declarations, technology co-operation for enhanced eco-efficiency and infrastructure planning, construction and building investments so as to achieve sustainable lifestyles.
4. Establish and support cleaner production centres and more eco-efficient production methods by providing incentives, capacity building and technology cooperation to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises.
5. Use integrated product policies and build partnerships for, the lifecycle approach and promote waste prevention; reuse, recycling and safe disposal.
6. Integrate sustainable development goals in the decision-making of financial institutions.
7. Incorporate chemical safety issues in development agendas and improve strategies on international chemicals management and the IFCS Bahia Declaration and priorities for Action beyond 2000, including the speedy elaboration of a global strategic approach, the entry into force of the PIC convention in 2004 and of the POPs convention, the completion of the global assessment on mercury, and the launching of an international action on mercury.
8. Implement sustainable transport strategies.
9. Promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including sustainability reporting.
10. Further encourage authorities at all levels to apply environmental and social considerations in their decisions as well as promote workplace based partnerships to engage workers and employees in joint actions on sustainable development.
11. Raise awareness and provide information to consumers, especially to women, improving education, particularly within higher technical and economic education.
12. Integrate production and consumption patterns into sustainable development strategies, including, where applicable, in poverty reduction strategies.
13. Internalise external costs by increased use of economic instruments and reduction, or as appropriate, elimination of environmental harmful subsidies.

### III. Energy

#### Goals:

Provide energy services sufficient to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal to halve world poverty by 2015, by improving access to modern and cleaner energy services in a sustainable way, in particular in rural and peri-urban areas.

#### Actions:

1. Agree on an action plan to provide necessary energy underpinnings for MDGs by i.a.
  - Ensuring access to sufficient, efficient and affordable energy services in particular in rural and periurban areas;
  - Encouraging favourable conditions for countries to increase rational use of locally available renewable energy and energy efficiency in pursuit of national sustainable development objectives;
  - Integrating energy issues into sustainable development strategies, including, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies;
  - Encouraging the IFIs to fully integrate sustainable development objectives in energy sector restructuring programmes;
2. Accelerate the market development for renewable and energy efficient technologies by
  - Developing and implementing ambitious national goals to increase energy efficiency and the share of renewable energy sources in all countries;
3. Strengthen the institutional framework for enabling energy for sustainable development by
  - Giving a clear and well focused mandate to an intergovernmental or a relevant international body as to facilitate the development of action oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development for different groups of countries based on their respective national circumstances;
  - Increasing co-ordination and co-operation between international bodies dealing with different aspects of energy through innovative arrangements such as multi-stakeholder networks;

### IV. Managing Natural Resources

The EU does not specifically include in this text its action proposals for forests, mountains, disaster prevention and land use, aimed at reversing the trend on forest degradation , fighting poverty in mountain communities, promoting the adaptation to climate change, particularly in vulnerable regions, developing disaster reduction strategies and reducing the impact of desertification in land degradation, particularly in Africa. These proposals are taken more in detail in the EU's general positions for Johannesburg.

#### Common Goals:

Reverse the downward trend of loss in natural resources by 2015; Emphasise the ecosystem approach, as the basis to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources.

#### Common Actions:

1. Encourage full implementation of existing agreements.
2. Promote programmes at all levels to apply the ecosystem approach and strengthen capacities at all levels to implement it, including technology transfer and sharing knowledge.
3. Promote integration of concerns related to natural resources in all sectoral and cross-sectoral policies.
4. Promote more extensive use of EIA and environmental evaluation reporting techniques.
5. Recognise the use of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities for the management of ecosystems.
6. Further working on the concept of Global Public Goods, including through the establishment of a temporary and representative taskforce.

## Water

### **Goals:**

Halve the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water by the year 2015;

Halve the number of people lacking access to improved sanitation by the year 2015.

### **Actions:**

1. Support the Bonn Recommendations for Action, taking into account other ongoing processes and activities, including an action programme for improved sanitation.
2. Balance the requirement of preserving or restoring ecological integrity, in particular in fragile environments, with domestic, industrial and agricultural needs, including the safeguard of drinking water.
3. Support countries to develop and implement solutions to water resources issues and problems to reach the target of developing integrated water resource management plans by 2005.
4. Base integrated water resource management on the river basin approach, with strengthening of the supporting institutional framework.
5. Improve governance and institutional arrangements - supporting decentralisation to the lowest level possible - and the mobilisation of financial resources for infrastructure and services, capacity building and sharing technology and knowledge, taking into account water pricing policies, which should not be a barrier to poor peoples' access to water supply and sanitation.
6. Establish intergovernmental and other international mechanisms for information sharing, co-operation, negotiation and conflict resolutions over water resources at all levels, including for riparian states of transboundary waters.
7. Effectively integrating water issues and water management policies into PRSP's and other national policies and planning processes.
8. Promote the use of new partnerships, in particular public-private, and effectively regulated private sector investments and management to meet service delivery objectives.
9. Adopt and implement prevention and protection measures against water shortages and water pollution.
10. Develop emergency programmes to mitigate the effects of extreme events, namely floods and droughts.

## Oceans

### **Goals:**

Reverse the decline in the world's fish stocks by 2015.

### **Actions:**

1. Strengthen regional fisheries organisations and tackling IUU fishing and associated issues of overcapacity and subsidies, with full implementation of the FAO IPAO and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the UNCLOS on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish by 2010 and by promoting the Doha Development Agenda negotiations on fishing subsidies that endanger sustainable fish stocks.
2. Fully implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Landbased Activities as reviewed in the 2001 Montreal Declaration.
3. Establish representative networks of marine and coastal protected areas by 2012.
4. Establish a new global coastal and marine assessment mechanism building on relevant assessment mechanisms by 2004.
5. Strengthen the regional seas programmes and conventions to improve cooperation and coordination at the regional level and foster implementation, capacity building and technology transfer.
6. Promote capacity building for the implementation of the International Coral Reef Initiative programme of Action.

## Biodiversity

### **Goals:**

Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity with a view to effectively stop biodiversity loss at global, regional, subregional and national levels by 2010;

### **Actions:**

1. Full ratification and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and renewed commitment to the Convention as an effective mechanism to consolidate and strengthen efforts undertaken through other regional and international biodiversity related fora.

2. Mainstream considerations for biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies.
3. Develop national and regional ecological networks of areas important for biodiversity.
4. Promote the wide implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines as well as national strategies of access and Benefit Sharing.
5. Develop and implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and ensure regional cooperation for implementation of the CBD.
6. Ratify and implement of the Cartagena Protocol.
7. Strengthen national, regional and international efforts on invasive alien species and promote the wide implementation of the CBD guiding principles on invasive alien species.

## **V. Globalisation**

### **Goals:**

Make globalisation work for sustainable development and ensure equitable sharing of its benefits by enabling developing countries to gain better access to markets and investment and by encouraging social corporate responsibility and by strengthening coherent social, ecological and economic framework conditions. Ensure that WTO plays a fuller role in terms of sustainable development, in accordance with the commitments made in the Doha Declaration.

### **Actions:**

1. Increase trade related capacity building and technical assistance including in the trade and environment interface.
2. Donors to increase aid to address supply side constraints in developing countries.
3. Countries to develop and further promote sustainability impact assessments.
4. Facilitate the use of environmentally friendly technology in developing countries.
5. Extend technology cooperation with advanced economies.
6. Encourage organic production and trade and foster "fair trade".
7. Ensure that preferential trade schemes support sustainable development.
8. Strengthen the sustainability dimension of bilateral and regional agreements.
9. Support and promote the production and marketing of environmentally friendly products, notably those originating in developing countries.
10. Make export credits and guarantees supportive to sustainable development, by implementing the OECD common approaches on environment and officially supported export credits and promoting progress in OECD guidelines implementation.
11. Consider innovative ways to maximise the contribution of FDI to SD and strengthen transparency, responsibility and accountability of FDI through further promoting actions such as: The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Global Compact Initiative, OECD guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and other codes of conduct. .
12. Encourage donors to target their support on partner governments offering a framework for sustainable development.
13. Reduce, or as appropriate, eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies.
14. Narrow the digital divide while paying particular attention to ensuring support for sustainable development and cultural diversity.

## **VI. Health**

### **Goals:**

Reduction of maternal mortality in 2015 by 75% and of children below 5 years mortality by 2/3; Halve by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases;

### **Actions:**

1. Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services.
2. Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development.
3. Grant women access to basic health services, including reproductive health care.
4. Promote access to safe water, sanitation and waste management.
5. Promote access to safe and nutritionally adequate food.
6. Ensure that the market mechanisms allow and promote global access to essential drugs and health porting commodities.
7. Protect worker's health and utilize workplace as bases for tackling public health problems.

8. Support the 1999 WHO Ministerial Declaration to link occupational health with public health promotion.
9. Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts, phase out lead and gasoline, sulphur and benzene in fuels.
10. Reduce the risks posed by dangerous chemicals of high concern.
11. Utilising and strengthen the globally harmonized system for the classification and labeling of chemicals.
12. Consider the possibility of further developing the existing chemical conventions.
13. Fulfil commitments to support the global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.
14. Follow the code of practice on HIV/AIDS of the International Labour Organization.
15. Monitor health-environmental linkages and their effects on people living in poverty.

## VII. Governance

### Goals:

Strengthen sustainable development governance at all levels by ensuring policy coherence and policy integration in the economic, social and environmental fields and by participation of civil society.

### Actions:

1. Secure policy coherence at all levels in the implementation of Agenda 21, MDGs, FfD and WSSD outcomes.
2. Integration of sustainable development in multilateral fora.
3. Strengthen performance of ECOSOC and CSD.
4. Promote policy dialogue on trade and environment and on trade and social issues, for example through enhanced cooperation among WTO, ILO, UNEP, WHO, UNCTAD and UNDP.
5. Improve regional sustainable development coordination, including through enhanced cooperation among regional institutions and regional sustainable development strategies.
6. Foster sustainable development nationally and locally by promoting good governance and effective institutions and a rights based approach; education, science and technology for decision making; access to information, public participation and access to justice especially women's full and equal participation in decision-making.
7. Further promote Local Agenda 21 work and other local sustainable development activities.
8. Enhance empowerment and participation of major groups by:
  - Fostering public awareness of the necessity of sustainability policies and public access to respective information.
  - Developing multilateral guidelines on public access to information, public participation and access to justice drawing on existing experience.
  - Inviting further consideration of the relationship between human rights promotion and protection and environmental protection for sustainable development in the relevant fora, including by continued cooperation between UNEP and UNHCHR.
9. Complete the negotiations of the UN Convention against corruption by the end of 2003.
10. Take concrete steps to ensure the implementation of UNEP's GC/GMEF recommendations on IEG and interlinkages between IEG and international sustainable governance, taking into account the mandates of the current international organisations.
11. Ensure that there is policy coherence and integration between national sustainable development strategies and other development frameworks, including where applicable poverty reduction strategies.
12. Foster the role of non-governmental organizations and enhance their participation in sustainable development policies at all levels.