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## **EU COMMENTS TO THE CHAIRMAN'S PAPER WSSD PREPCOM III**

This text is a compilation of the EU comments to the Chairman's Paper for the negotiation in PrepCom III.

In order to further clarify its comprehension, please read the following instructions:

1. The EU comments to the Chairman's Paper are underlined, so that they may be differentiated from the Chairman's Text.
2. In general, every Chapter follows a similar structure:
  - A. **SPECIFIC COMMENTS** (It contains the specific wording that the EU would like to see inserted in the final version of the Chairman's Paper.)
  - B. **THE EU SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL PARAS OR INITIATIVES** (It contains new initiatives for action to be included in the Chairman's Paper).
3. As an Annex to Chapter II and III you will find the EU proposal for a separate chapter on the energy issues.

## Chairman's paper

### I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided us with the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles<sup>1</sup> and the full implementation of Agenda 21<sup>2</sup> and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21<sup>3</sup> for the achievement of sustainable development and the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration as well as to the major UN Conferences and international agreements that have taken place since 1992

2. Poverty eradication and sustainable patterns of consumption and production are overarching objectives of sustainable development. Enabling local, national and international environments are critical for achieving sustainable development. National efforts to pursue sustainable development should be supported by an enabling international environment. ~~The international community must lend its full support to national endeavours.~~ Good governance, including public participation, within each country and at the international level, as well as transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems, are essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation creation of decent jobs and environmental protection, to meet equitably the needs of present and future generations.

(2 bis) Natural resources should be managed and used in a way that takes into account the value and functioning of ecosystems in a long-term perspective.

(2 ter) In sustainable development there is an important role to play for the private sector and other major groups. In this respect, it is important that enabling environments are created that attract private sector involvement and foster South-South and North-South private sector collaboration. ~~—~~Peace, security and stability, human rights, gender equality, social justice and understanding among cultures and civilisations are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

3. It has been widely recognized that despite domestic and international actions there is still a major gap in the implementation of Agenda 21. Ten years after the Rio Conference, the world is still confronted with the challenges of endemic poverty, unsustainable lifestyles and environmental degradation. That gap can be bridged with renewed political will, practical steps and partnerships to promote sustainable development.

## II. Poverty eradication

In this chapter the EU has not included any comments related to the energy issues. However, this does not prejudice the fact that the EU would like to see all the energy issues clustered in a separated chapter of the final Chairman's Paper. Delegations will find as an annex to Chapter II and III the EU proposal for the inclusion of a new chapter on energy.

### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

4. Eradicating poverty, hunger and promoting sustainable livelihoods within the framework of sustainable development are essential to a fair and equitable world~~are central to the achievement of sustainable development~~. The realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the poverty-related goals contained in Agenda 21 and in the World Summit for Social Development~~the Millennium Declaration~~ will require actions at all levels.

Recognise the importance of coherence between policies and our commitment to global poverty reduction

Each country has primary responsibility for its own sustainable development, and for eradicating poverty and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasised. Environmental degradation inhibits the achievement of sustainable livelihoods and has the greatest impact on the poor. Environmental policies, by themselves, when applied in a sustainable development perspective, can have a positive impact on poverty reduction. It is therefore essential to integrate environmental issues into national planning processes. Special attention must be given to women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of extreme poverty. The empowerment of women constitutes thus a central roll in the strategies to eradicate poverty.

Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all social, economic and legislative aspects of life as effective ways to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.

Promote employment and social protection policies as well as social dialogue as means towards the achievement of these goals and put the concept of decent job creation at the centre of sustainable development strategies.

(a) Initiate a global plan of action with clear, time-bound commitments, resources and monitoring mechanisms to realize the Millennium Declaration target ~~of reducing by half the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water;~~ to halve by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.

(a bis) Launch an action programme with a view to halving by 2015 the proportion of people lacking acces to improved sanitation.

including support by the international community, national and local governments for the development and implementation of ecological sanitation systems that use no or very little water, recirculate nutrients while safeguarding human health.

(b) Improve access to modern energy services in rural and peri-urban areas through rural electrification and decentralized energy systems by intensifying regional and international cooperation, including technological assistance,

(c) Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development in order to eradicate poverty and achieve increased sustainable agricultural production and food security. This requires plans, programmes and strategies at all levels. Promote access to markets, provision of financial and technological support for rural infrastructure, enterprise development, access to low interest credits and land resources for the rural poor, particularly women, and capacity building for local governance. ~~to ensure food security, diversification of rural economies, and improved access to markets and market information, as well as provide financial and technological support for rural infrastructure, enterprise development and access to credit for the rural poor;~~

(d) Develop multi-stakeholder approaches to public-private cooperation to improve dissemination of outreach in basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge to farmers with smallholdings, agricultural workers and the rural poor, particularly providing incentives to microfinance initiatives, ensuring that women and men have equal access to full and effective participation in all processes;

~~— (e) Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at the national and regional levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development and capacity building for local governance;~~

~~(f) Increase food availability in areas where it is produced, thus reducing transport costs and excessive dependence on international markets;~~

~~(g) Fully integrate measures to combat desertification into poverty eradication policies and programmes; drought, land degradation and floods into poverty eradication strategies, acknowledging the crucial importance of fighting desertification for poverty reduction.~~

(h) ~~Promote~~ Ensure access by the poor, particularly women, to land, water resources and ~~other agricultural inputs, and promote land tenure modifications~~ promote approaches to land tenure that recognize and protect sustainable indigenous and common property resource management systems;

~~(i) Promote more comprehensive rural education and extension programmes, directed particularly at the rural poor, with major emphasis on efforts to reduce illiteracy, particularly among women and girls;~~

▪ Suggested alternative [Reworded to improve clarity]

Ensure that rural and urban poor populations benefit from basic education that is relevant to their needs, particularly women and girls and that gender disparities are eliminated. For adults, improving

literacy practice should be an integral part of sustainable rural and urban livelihoods development.

(j) Extend secure tenure to the urban poor, including women, as a means of improving access to shelter and basic social services, including safe water and sanitation, energy and refuse collection, creating private capital and increasing employment, credit and income opportunities;

~~—(k) Improve the lives of 100 million poor people living in inadequate human settlements by 2015, in accordance with the commitments on urban renewal and development contained in the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements<sup>5</sup> and the Habitat Agenda;<sup>6</sup>~~

▪ Suggested alternative:

Develop and Implement an overall plan of action with clear time-bound commitments, resources and monitoring mechanisms to improve the lives of 100 million poor people living in inadequate human settlements by 202045, in accordance with the commitments on urban renewal and development contained in the Istanbul Millennium Declaration on Human Settlements<sup>5</sup> and the Habitat Agenda;<sup>6</sup> Support local authorities to elaborate upgrading programmes within the framework of their urban development plans.

(K bis) In the framework of poverty reduction strategies, encourage local communities to elaborate and implement local Agenda 21 through a participatory process.

(k ter) National and local governments should facilitate sustainable livelihoods for poor persons in urban areas. This includes, the promotion of housing policies at low cost, especially in slums and unplanned settlements and affordable transport. There is a need for the removal of obstacles for microenterprises and the informal sector, urban agriculture and provide services within the reach of the poor.

(l) Strengthen the capacity of health systems ~~to deliver basic health services and increase accessibility to basic health services, including reproductive health care~~, with technical assistance to developing countries and economies in transition, and implement the Health for All Strategy;

(m) Make the fight against malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, water and sanitation and related diseases and respiratory diseases —an integral part of all ~~national poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth~~ strategies.

### III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

In this chapter the EU has not included any comments related to the energy issues. However, this does not prejudice the fact that the EU would like to see all the energy issues clustered in a separated chapter of the final Chairman's Paper. Delegations will find as an annex to Chapter II and III the EU proposal for the inclusion of a new chapter on energy.

#### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

5. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without fundamental changes in the way industrial societies produce and consume. To change unsustainable consumption and production patterns, ~~specific measures are needed.~~ a ten year work programme should be outlined, to identify priorities and measures to be taken at all levels and at relevant sectors (such as energy, agriculture, transport, industry and service sectors including tourism), as well as indicators for measuring progress. The emphasis should be on the interest of all countries in improving resource productivity. The main goals should be to:

- achieve the international target of reversing the current trends in loss of natural resources at the global and national levels by 2015
- de-couple economic growth from environmental degradation and promote eco-efficiency, taking into account the carrying capacity of ecosystems, the factor 4/10 approach, the implementation of environmental impact assessment procedures, as well as the different stages of development and country specific circumstances.
- achieve a more equitable access to natural resources and consumption covering basic needs for all.

In addition, further develop and use a common set of indicators for sustainable development, including on de-coupling of economic growth from environmental degradation and on measuring the social, economic and environmental impacts of industrialised countries' consumption and production patterns, and assist developing countries to review their environmental progress with respect to their domestic objectives and international commitments.

Urgent actions are required to:

~~(a) Adopt policies and measures in developed countries aimed at changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption via technological and educational policies which, inter alia:~~

- ~~— (i) Raise consumer awareness of the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns;~~
- ~~— (ii) Improve the role of the media and other public information tools in promoting sustainable consumption and production;~~

- ~~—(iii) Provide incentives to industry to adopt cleaner production processes, with technical assistance for small and medium sized companies;~~
- ~~—(iv) Encourage publicly funded research and development institutions to undertake research on sustainable development;~~
- ~~—(v) Enhance corporate responsibility and accountability;~~

We suggest that in order to avoid overlapping and/or too general proposals, para a is deleted as such and the text merged with following paras:

(a) Provide adequate market structures supportive of sustainable development and enhance corporate responsibility (from para a (V)) and further develop general guidelines for sustainable development reporting, such as GRI, and promote international standardisation on environmental reporting.

(a bis) Encourage authorities at all levels to apply environmental and social considerations into decision making processes, including national investments in infrastructure, business development and public procurement and training relevant authorities.

(a ter) Promote the role of Governments including their responsibility in ensuring adequate regulation, inspection and provision of essential services as a basis for sustainable development.

(b) Use economic instruments and market incentives, including policies to internalize external costs through fiscal instruments, as well as market mechanisms;

(b bis) develop incentive and support schemes on [eco]-efficiency linked to state-financed loans, venture capital and like programmes for regional and business development.

(c) Achieve a fourfold increase in energy and resource efficiency in developed countries by 2012;

(d) Eliminate environmentally harmful, ~~and~~ trade-distorting subsidies that encourage unsustainable consumption and production patterns; and inefficient use of natural resources.

(e) Establish and support national and regional cleaner production centres to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, in identifying, acquiring, adapting and integrating technologies that improve productivity, reduce pollution and waste generation and conserve natural resources;

(f) Integrate environmental considerations into the national innovation system, and Encourage industry and publicly funded research and development institutions to engage in strategic alliances in order to enhance research and development in ~~the area of~~ order to achieve cleaner production technologies, and accelerate the commercialization and diffusion of those technologies;

(g) Encourage ~~industry~~ all sectors to adopt voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct, including certification, such as the ISO 14000 and other environmental management standards;

(g bis) Encourage/promote the development of certification and similar mechanisms/initiatives directed at industry, which embrace ecological as well as social dimensions.

(h) Promote ~~voluntary~~ eco-design, eco-labelling and other transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information at all stages of the product chain, ensuring that they are not used as disguised trade barriers; and engage the media in promoting sustainable consumption and production. (from para a (iii)).

(i) Assist small and medium-sized companies ~~in developing countries and economies in transition~~, through information and training programmes, in grasping the business opportunities arising from increasing consumer awareness of sustainable consumption;

(j) Develop and disseminate renewable energy technologies to increase the share of renewable energy in energy production and consumption and accelerate the development, diffusion and use of energy-efficient technologies

(k) ~~Promote~~ Raise consumer awareness on sustainable consumption and production (from para a (i)) and, taking into account regional, cultural and ethical values in carrying out sustainable development initiatives;

(k bis) Promote workplace-based partnerships, including training and education programmes that engage workers and employers in joint actions for sustainable development.

(k ter) Promote specific programmes of sustainable development on the work place and link their performance to local, national and international sustainable development goals through well integrated mechanisms.

(l) Diversify the energy supply, by developing cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel technologies, and innovative technologies, and increase the share of new renewable energy sources to at least 5 per cent of total energy use by 2010 in all countries;

(m) Encourage the use of natural gas, especially for urban and industrial areas, and the elimination of gas flaring by intensifying regional and international cooperation;

(n) Adopt policies that reduce market distortions in the energy sector, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies;

(o) Promote cooperation between oil-consuming and oil-producing countries to reduce supply and demand instabilities on international markets;

(p) Assist developing countries that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies;

(q) Promote financial and technological support by the international community to implement the other recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session on energy and sustainable development;

(r) Promote investments in the development of multi-modal mass public transport systems, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and economies in transition;

(s) Implement transport strategies that reflect specific national and local conditions and take into account all forms of mobility, so as to improve the

affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as improving the environmental performance—, and that improve i.a. through the reduction of greenhouse gasses, urban air quality and public health, including through environmentally friendly vehicles and cleaner fuels;

**Comment:** As the role of governments especially local authorities is again forgotten, The EU proposes to merge the former agreed §5(c) and §5(e) and add it in front of §5(r) and §5(s):

- Suggested alternative to this proposal:

“Encourage the role of governments at all levels to promote eco efficiency and sustainable lifestyles in infrastructures planning, construction and building, land use and city planning, public procurement and training for all the concerned stakeholders.”

~~—(t)—Provide international support for waste recycling initiatives, supporting urban waste management and generating income opportunities;~~

- Suggested alternative:

Promote waste prevention by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and by promoting the use of renewable raw materials for the production of consumer goods. Promote the production of goods that are easily recoverable after consumption. Promote and P~~provide~~ international support for waste prevention, reuse, recycling and safe disposal and cleaner initiatives, supporting urban waste handling systems management and generating income opportunities;

(u) Promote the rapid ratification and implementation of international instruments on chemicals, including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,<sup>7</sup> the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade<sup>8</sup> and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,<sup>9</sup> as well as related amendments to those instruments.;

(u bis) Promote an environmental related product policy in order to decrease environmental impacts through the whole life cycle of products, including the impacts of chemicals in products, and the use of natural resources and energy, using a balanced mix of instruments, with participation of all relevant stakeholders.

(u ter) Endorse the development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management and the IFCS Bahía Declaration and priorities for Action beyond 2000 as the foundation for this approach; urge the active engagement of the major agencies responsible for the funding and delivery of international development cooperation and other relevant actors and call upon all governments and other relevant actors to take immediate action to implement the identified priorities.

(u quart) Improve technical and financial assistance to developing countries incorporating chemical safety issues in development agendas; support capacity building and knowledge and technology transfer for the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste, especially in developing countries; encourage partnerships on concrete actions with industry in order to

make operational the MEAS and any other relevant international agreement on sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste.

(v) Promote capacity-building and transfer of technology for developing countries and economies in transition in energy efficiency and energy conservation, and enable them to benefit from the eClean eDevelopment mMechanism and Joint Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol<sup>10</sup> ~~to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>11</sup>~~, while mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development.

## ANNEX

### EU PROPOSALS FOR AN EXTRA CHAPTER OF THE CHAIRMAN'S PAPER ON "ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

#### SPECIFIC TEXT PROPOSALS:

##### Access to sufficient, efficient and affordable energy services:

1. Launch an action programme, with a view to providing, by 2015, energy services to half of the two billion people who currently have no access to modern energy services, so as to contribute to their specific needs, as defined, for instance, in national poverty reduction strategies. The programme should entail two goals:

- Improve access to modern energy services in rural and peri-urban areas through rural electrification and decentralized energy systems. Intensifying regional and international cooperation, including innovative financing mechanisms at the meso and micro level and technical assistance, recognizing the specific factors for providing access to the urban poor;
- Establish policy guidance and more conducive institutional setting at the all levels necessary to move the world's energy system towards greater sustainability by enhanced efficiency of resource use, continued development and deployment of cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel technologies and the increased contribution and more productive use of locally available renewable resources to the overall energy mix.  
This programme should be focused on achieving poverty eradication benefits, and in particular address rural areas in Africa and Small Island Developing States, where 60-70% of the heads of households are poor women.

[Para 4 b, 20 e, 21 i]

##### Accelerating the market development for renewable and energy efficient technologies:

1. Develop and disseminate renewable energy technologies in all countries to increase the share of renewable energy in energy production and consumption for both domestic and industrial uses, and accelerate the development, diffusion and use of affordable energy-efficient technologies in rural and in urban areas. Initiatives should aim to enhance technology co-operation with developing countries and economies in transition in these areas, and to strengthen capacity at national and regional levels. Support institutional capacity building and human resources development to ensure that developing countries are able to develop and implement appropriate policies and plans, in the overall context of poverty reduction strategies.

[Para 5 j]

2. Diversify the energy supply mix, by developing cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel technologies, by promoting innovative approaches to providing energy services and the use of energy efficient technologies and technologies for improving the control of the distribution system and encourage further development and implementation of ambitious national goals to increase the share of renewable energy sources to at least 5 % of total energy use by 2010 in all countries.

[Para 5 l]

3. Expanding renewable energy markets and using environmentally sound technologies may contribute to reduce costs and to make energy available to more people. These should be supported through increased international co-operation to create open, transparent and efficient international markets; encourage the adoption innovative approaches to financing and risk management, sharing of best policy practice and support institutional reform and regulatory frameworks.

4. Governments should recommend that the International Finance Institutions ensure that the objectives of sustainable development are fully incorporated at the outset of energy sector restructuring programmes, including appropriate recognition of the energy security benefits of utilising locally available resources and cost-reflective pricing that recognises the value of decentralized and distributed energy systems.

5. Encourage the use of sustainable traditional biomass energy and other renewable energies and focus on the facilitation of planning for sustainable production, distribution and use of energy sources and on the facilitation of development of related pricing and taxation policies.

6. Promote increased research and development in the field of renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable advanced fossil fuel technologies both nationally and through international cooperation.

7. Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies.

8. Encourage the use of natural gas, where this can lead to a more sustainable energy use, especially for urban and industrial areas, and the elimination of gas flaring.

[Para 5 m]

9. Governments should exercise their influence on the extraction, conversion, distribution and use of energy in order to encourage structural reforms in the energy sector, including market reforms necessary to make energy producing and consuming activities supportive of sustainable development; establish a policy framework - laws, regulations, fiscal policies, effective revenue collection methods, education of labour force and consumers - in order to make energy accessible and affordable (especially for the poorest) as well as economically, socially and environmentally sustainable; orient markets towards the achievement of these goals; apply the polluter-pays principle through internalization of externalities or environmental benefits, inter-alia through energy taxes and by phasing-out of energy subsidies (both direct and implicit) when they are harmful. The various objectives of most existing energy subsidies can be better met by specific well-targeted programmes.

[Para 5 n]

10. Promote cooperation between oil consuming and oil producing countries to reduce supply and demand instabilities on international markets.

[Para 5 o]

11. Encourage developing countries that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies.

[Para 5 p]

12. Promote international cooperation to implement the other recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session on energy and sustainable

development. Integrating economic and social development and environmental protection considerations into all sectors of activity, including infrastructure and city planning.  
[Para 5 q]

Strengthening the Institutional Framework for enabling energy for sustainable development:

13. Give a clear and well-defined mandate to a relevant intergovernmental body or to a relevant international organisation to facilitate the development of sets of action-oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development for different groups of countries based on their respective national circumstances.

14. Increase co-ordination and cooperation between international institutions and bodies dealing with different aspects of energy through innovative arrangements such as networks to strengthen and to coordinate regional and national activities, in particular in the field of renewables, energy efficiency, sustainable advanced fossil fuel technologies, access to energy services, rural energy as well as adequate reform of energy markets and promote capacity building.

15. For each of these networks, which would be of a multi-stake-holder nature, one of the existing international organizations already active in energy issues could function as the lead-agency. To avoid duplication of work it is useful to define the roles and responsibilities of the different networks and to designate a focal point for each network.

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

##### SPECIFIC COMMENTS to Chapter IV:

The EU suggests the inclusion of the following extra section at the beginning of Chapter IV:

6. Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of complex natural ecosystems that provide essential support for human well-being and economic activities. The integrated management of land, water & living resources, emphasizing the ecosystem approach is essential to protect all ecosystems on which human life and development depend, and this requires actions to:

(a) Support as a priority, programmes at the national, regional and international levels to achieve the international development target of reversing the current trend in loss of natural resources at global and national levels by 2015.

(b) Encourage the full implementation of existing agreements as well as the coordination and cooperation between relevant environmental agreements and related instruments and processes to optimise synergies and avoid duplication.

(c) Promote programmes at the national, regional and international levels to apply the ecosystem approach as the basis to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, and strengthen regional, national and local capacities to implement the ecosystem approach.

(d) Promote the integration of concerns related to natural resources in all sectoral policies, strategies and programmes, as well as in sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies inter alia through the development of concrete action plans with the sectors.

(e) Promote the sustainable use of land, water and biodiversity, and develop concrete guidelines for sustainable use of natural resources, including capacity building, technology transfer, accounting systems, voluntary and market-driven labelling and certification schemes, as well as the promotion of economic and other incentives.

(f) Promote more extensive use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental evaluation reporting techniques for projects that may potentially be harmful to the environment and its living resources.

(g) Recognise the use of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities for the management of ecosystems and natural resources as well as to mitigate the impact for disasters, while recognizing ownership rights of this knowledge and within appropriate benefit-sharing mechanisms.

(h) Support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation in conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and that integrate this into their practices and educational programmes.

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## SECTION 6 “Freshwater”

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:

6. ~~Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of complex natural ecosystems that provide essential support for human well-being and economic activities. Managing that natural resource base is essential for protecting the land, water and living resources on which human life and development depend.~~ The international Conference on Freshwater in Bonn, December 2001, stated that water is a key component of sustainable development and fighting poverty and is crucial to its social, economic and environmental dimension. In this regard the following actions are necessary ~~which requires actions to:~~

(a) Improve social equity, gender equality and efficiency in the use of water resources ~~with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution;~~ Allocating mechanisms should balance the requirement of preserving or restoring ecological integrity, in particular in fragile environments with domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including the safeguard of drinking water quality. Achieving this will require employing the full range of policy instruments including regulation monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information based tools for implementing programmes to protect water resources taking into account that water is a public good.

(b) Base water resource management on the river basin approach and Provide international support to help developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to develop and implement their own solutions to water resource issues and problems and models, including integrated river basin ~~and watershed~~ management strategies, plans and programmes; These efforts should emphasise institutional frameworks which promote water resource management and protection at the lowest appropriate level. Actions are also required to support countries reach the target of being in the process of developing integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans by 2005.

(c) Improve governance and institutional arrangements and the mobilization of financial resources for infrastructure and services, capacity-building and sharing technology and knowledge, taking into account water pricing policies. Governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring equitable, sustainable and integrated water management and should ensure that keeping in view that water infrastructure and services must be pro-poor and gender-sensitive.

(d) Promote public information and participation in decision-making as prerequisite conditions to the success of small and large water projects, and decentralize decision-making, implementation of projects and operation of services to

the lowest level possible, with the watershed as the appropriate reference unit for integrated water resources management; Decisions to construct small and large water infrastructure projects including dams should be taken after a participatory integrated assessment of needs and options as well as impacts and be based on an integrated river basin management approach.

(d bis) Introduce and enforce appropriate legal provisions against corruption, monitor the performance and improve accountability of public institutions and private companies, develop codes of conduct and invites civil society to play an active role in these processes.

(e) Assist developing countries in monitoring and assessing the quantity and quality of water resources, including the development of water resources databases, in particular remote-sensing and satellite data, and link data collection and mapping efforts, ~~including the development and application of relevant indicators;~~ Internationally-agreed indicators on different aspects of water management should be elaborated through participatory processes involving all stakeholders.

(e bis) Adopt prevention and protection measures against water shortage and water pollution, including the discharge of polluting substances, develop emergency programmes for mitigation of the effects of extreme events, namely floods and droughts and promote waste water treatment technologies, including ecological sanitation.

(f) Promote programmes for the transfer of appropriate technology and capacity-building ~~in the area of~~ for the whole range of water resources management issues, including for non-conventional water resources, ~~including e.g. the desalination of sea water~~ and recycling technologies, to countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions;

(g) Support the Bonn Recommendations for Action taking into account other ongoing processes and activities leading to their implementation during the International Year of Freshwater 2003 and beyond.

(h) Promote public-private partnerships. To this end, Governments should promote a stable and transparent regulatory framework, involving all concerned stakeholders, ensuring that those partnerships remain equitable, transparent, allow free and reversible choice on water services management, and safeguards consumers and investors interests and maintain high standards of environmental protection.

(h,bis) Improve economic efficiency to sustain operations and investment. Water service providers should aim for financial sustainability through receiving sufficient income from their customers to finance operation, maintenance and capital cost. Balancing this aim, cost recovery objectives should not be a barrier to poor people's access to water supply and sanitation.

(i) Encourage riparian states of transboundary waters to establish intergovernmental and other international mechanisms for information sharing, co-operation, negotiation and conflict resolution.

(j) Improve linkages of water resources policies and management with other international agreements and to international processes, such as those concerned with climate change, desertification, biodiversity,

wetlands and dams as well as those in development, finance and food security, agriculture and trade.

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## **SECTION 7: “Oceans and Seas”**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

7. Actions are required to:

(k) ~~Strengthen regional cooperation and encourage better coordination, inter alia, through the regional seas programmes, including raising public awareness of the importance of protection of~~ on the state of the oceans and its future and putting into practise a framework of principals/common international standards to conserve and protect the ocean environment and meeting social and economic needs and aspirations;

(a) Fully implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,<sup>12</sup> which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out and Agenda 21 on sustainable development of oceans and seas, promoting coherence between the two processes;

(e) ~~Support implementation of~~ Implementing the conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and relevant protocols relating to the enhancement of marine safety and the prevention of marine pollution, and finalize and implement the IMO conventions and relevant protocols and other relevant instruments relating to vessel-based pollution, such as ballast water discharge, harmful anti-foulants and dumping of waste at sea;

(e i) Strengthening implementation and capacity building through the promotion of more coherent national policies, frameworks and decision making processes as well as harmonised reporting.

(e ii) Strengthen implementation of the programme of action called for by the ICRI in order to protect and sustainably manage coral reefs and associated ecosystems on which the subsistence and livelihood of millions of people depend.

(h) Strengthen donor coordination and provide financial resources to international cooperation, including through international mechanisms, for strengthening implementation and capacity building namely to ~~Provide assistance on an urgent basis to~~ developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national, regional and subregional capacity for the integrated management ~~and sustainable use~~ of fisheries;

(b) Further developing good governance and integrated management of oceans, seas and coastal areas through ~~Support financial and technological assistance to advance the specific actions called for in the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,<sup>13</sup> as well as the efforts under way for the fully~~ implementing of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities<sup>14</sup>, as reviewed in 2001 Montreal Declaration, as the existent more integrated programme on coastal management, in particular through;

- mainstreaming its approach into local, national and regional development strategies and plans, and the work of IFIs and

UN agencies, to mobilise domestic, regional and international resources

- priority focus on improved water supply and sanitation, and physical alteration and destruction of habitats, including through integrated coastal area and river basin management

(j) Promote the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity resources, as stipulated in the work programme arising from Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity<sup>22</sup> of the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>23</sup> which require urgent financial and technological support in connection with the overall coastal management system, including through;

- (i) Promote the development and increased coverage of commitment to establish representative networks of marine and coastal protected areas which sustainable management would contribute to sustainable tourism, to the sustainable use and to conserve conservation of marine biodiversity and coral reefs and the protection of the global commons

- developing a focus for integrating marine and coastal areas protection into key sectors, national programs of action and national strategy, mobilising resources from domestic and international sources;

(c) Commitment to reverse the decline in global fish stocks and Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods through;<sup>18</sup>

(d) Urgently Encourage the ratification ratifying and full and effective implementation implementing relevant UN agreements and associated regional agreements, of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 in particular relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks<sup>19</sup> and 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas<sup>19</sup> and any regional agreements established in accordance with the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and adherence to and implementation of the Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization<sup>20</sup> (c) Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods through relevant agreement, including the Reykjavik Declaration on responsible Fisheries<sup>16</sup> in the marine Ecosystem, implementing the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries and associated FAO international Plans of Action<sup>17</sup> and technical guidelines<sup>18</sup>; observing 2001 Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the marine ecosystem<sup>15</sup>.

(f) Implementation. Consider on an urgent basis the endorsement of a comprehensive the International plan of action to address as a on the priority issues of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over-capacity of fishing vessels, including the issue addressing in particular the problem of “flags of convenience”, and the elimination of all subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over capacity, and increase efforts to implement and of the International plan of action on

management of fishing capacity, including the issue of subsidies the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas,<sup>21</sup> and the international plans of action concluded within the framework of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries completing the undertaking of the WTO Ministerial Declaration to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies;

-including sustainable development approaches in regional fisheries organisations

(m) Promote more effective coordination and cooperation in the area of oceans among United Nations organizations and between the United Nations and other international and regional bodies, through:-

- continuing role of the Informal Consultative process with the participation of government and non government representatives, including scientists and stakeholders from the civil society, as well as UN and Bretton Woods Institutions

- establishing an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination (UNEP; IOC; WMO; IMO; FAO; IAEA and UNCLOS institutions) including with processes and agreements, able to contribute to improve synergies, to bridge ways and means available and to identify issues calling for concerted action.

(k) ~~Strengthen~~ Strengthening regional cooperation and encourage better coordination, inter alia, through the regional seas programmes and conventions and evaluating the integrated management capacities of all active regional organisations, including raising public awareness of the importance of protection of the ocean environment and meeting social and economic needs and aspirations;

(k - i) accounting for intersectoral impacts and encouraging reinforced coordination and integration at regional level among environment, fishing, shipping, research and development approaches, identifying major gaps and approaches to solve them;

(k – ii) bringing together all relevant stakeholders active in a certain region, in order to identify ways and means for strengthening regional cooperation, through the convening of regional conferences

(k – iii) better use of regional capacities, inter alia through regional associations' involvement in the establishment of ocean related studies at the educational systems and the development of networks among integrated coastal management administrations, practitioners and academics

(k – iv) Strengthening regional cooperation to foster implementation, to enhance capacity building, to help national institutions to adjust to the new requirements of sustainable development and to evolve from a sectoral to an ecosystem based approach.

(k – v) scientific investigation and monitoring of marine ecosystems on a regional basis;

(l) Strengthen capacities in marine science among all relevant stakeholders to develop and transfer appropriate marine science and marine technologies concerning living and non-living marine resources, through better cooperation and coordination among regional and international bodies and agencies and between these and private stakeholders;

(n) Develop regular monitoring and assessment to meet nowadays and future challenges, inter alia, through

- regular global reporting on the state of the oceans and the marine environment
- regular process of assessment of the state of the marine environment at the global level, welcoming the work undertaken by UNEP
- scientific investigation and monitoring of marine ecosystems and improvement of linkages between science and management, through partnerships for more effective exchange of data and information and development of social environment indicators
- pursuing CBD work on analysis and advice on scientific, technical and technological matters related to the issue of marine and coastal genetic resources, including the deep sea bed
- strengthening International Oceanographic Commission and programmes of international bodies related to scientific programmes on the role of the ocean

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 8: “Natural disasters”**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

8. Actions are required to:

(a) Promote regional strategies containing medium and long-term actions and early warning systems to mitigate the impacts deriving from the El Niño/La Niña and other cyclical weather phenomena and hydrological risks;

(b) Provide funding and technological assistance to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate in mitigating the impacts of climate global environmental change, establishing early warning systems and rehabilitating communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; taking into account that natural disaster potential depends as much on the sensitivity of environmental systems, the vulnerability of socio-economic systems and on their ability to adapt, as on the environmental changes they experience.

(c) Establish a global early warning mechanism system, by enabling the ISDR Secretariat to develop an international early warning platform in cooperation with UNEP, which would exchange information and experience at international, regional, national and local levels and facilitate the dialogues with and between stakeholders ~~as the nucleus for a global early warning network, which should be integrated with national, regional and international mechanisms;~~

(d) Promote pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability assessment and reduction including i.a. through remote sensing, adaptation strategies and national capacities, ~~as well as~~ and other measures to reduce human and economic losses.

(e) Encourage international joint observation and research and the dissemination of scientific knowledge for effective disaster ~~mitigation~~ and risk reduction; of sudden impact disasters (e.g. floods, earthquakes, storms, volcano eruptions) and slow-onset (e.g. sea level rise, desertification, droughts).

~~(f) Encourage dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters. See general para at beginning of Chapter4. §6(g)~~

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 9: “Climate Change”**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

9. Actions are required to:

(a) Make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2002, in accordance with the Millennium Declaration; and urge all countries to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

(b) Provide assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Declaration<sup>24</sup>; and ensuring the full implementation of the decisions taken during the seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP7)

(c) Support climate research programmes and global climate observing systems ~~and~~ as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change build scientific capacities and networks for the exchange of scientific data and information;

(d) Develop adaptive strategies and provide financial and technical assistance for the adaptation of developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise;

(e) Support the initiative to assess the environmental, social and economic consequences of climate change on the Arctic, in particular on the indigenous peoples living there.

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 10: “Air Pollution”:**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

10. Actions are required to:

(a) Enhance national implementation and regional and subregional cooperation to reduce transboundary air pollution and acid rain, and strengthen the capacities of developing countries to measure and assess the impacts of transboundary air pollution;

(b) Considering that Reinforce the regime mechanism established in the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer<sup>25</sup> ~~and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer<sup>26</sup>~~ and

~~provide~~ has often been cited as an example of a well functioning mechanism, and that the issues of ozone depletion and climate are scientifically and technically interrelated, enhance efforts to facilitate the access to affordable, ~~accessible~~, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (ODS) [and to technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions] to developing countries ~~before 2010~~ in order to assist ~~them~~ those countries in complying both with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol and the commitments under the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol.

\* \* \*

## SECTION 11: "LAND USE"

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:

11. Actions are required to:

In developing and implementing land- and water-use plans, base all actual and potential economic activities in rural areas on optimisation of renewable resources use and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, such as for agriculture, food processing, forestry, water management and fisheries, biodiversity conservation, (eco-)tourism, industrial activities, social activities, etc..

Pursue the participation of all stakeholders in rural planning, in particular community groups and women's associations, and support their capacity building in local governance.

(a) Promote the integration of agriculture with other aspects of land and water management and ecosystem conservation in order to achieve ~~promote~~ both environmental sustainability and agricultural production; and to promote new opportunities for rural areas.

(b) Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries etc., especially through participatory community-based approaches;

(c) Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance ~~for agricultural research and~~ for sustainable agriculture and rural development, in particular through increased national means and external assistance and create programmes to promote private sector investment, in particular in agro-industries, to foster sustainable growth and food security;

(d) Provide incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor water use and quality and to improve efficiency and reduce pollution; inter alia by applying methods such as small scale irrigation, waste water recycling and reuse, harvesting of naturally condensed and precipitated water and the use of less water consuming varieties or crops. ~~Since~~ As agriculture the production of food and agricultural products is the main consumer of water, more efficient use of water in agriculture and agro-industry is of primary importance;

(e) Assist Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are involved in undertaking land tenure reform ~~in promoting and supporting~~ to promote and support land redistribution and land-use reforms, including policy advice, in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods;

(f) ~~Encourage~~ Develop and/or adopt well defined and enforceable land and water use rights, ~~promote~~ ~~and~~ legal security of tenure, and ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in poverty and indigenous communities;

(g) Enhance international cooperation to combat in a sustainable manner the illicit use of crops, taking into account ~~their~~ negative social, economic and environmental impacts.

(g bis) Integrate existing information systems on land-use practises by strengthening, national research and extension services, and farmer organisations. Increase their functionality for triggering farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practises, such as related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies (e.g. more-crop-per-drop, zero tillage, community genetic resources management). International organisations such as FAO, CGIAR etc. may play a role in this respect.

Promote the development of new markets for agricultural products. Apply an integrated chain approach to agriculture and marketing of food and agricultural products by promoting co-operation among farmers, retailers and consumer organisations.

Promote technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to increase production capacities of agro-industries, to enable them to boost domestic value-adding activities to agricultural produce.

Adopt a package of capacity building activities to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to comply with increasing quality levels for food and agricultural products (sanitary and phytosanitary, environmental), to be supported as a joint exercise of international organisations, bilateral donors and the business sector.

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 12: “Desertification”:**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

12. Actions are required to:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa<sup>27</sup> ~~as a global sustainable development convention~~, and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity-building at the national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to address the underlying causes of land degradation and to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation;

(b) Support the implementation of national action programmes under the Convention, including through decentralized projects at the local level, by providing predictable and stable financial resources;

(c) Integrate measures to combat and prevent desertification into land and water management policies and programmes and support the sustainable use of soil in order to prevent its erosion, deterioration and contamination.

(d) Call on the next Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly to ~~declare GEF a financing mechanism for the implementation of the Convention designate land degradation, primarily desertification and deforestation as a focal area of the Facility;~~

(e) Provide financial and technological support for the development of regional action programmes under the Convention to operate and improve participatory monitoring and early warning related to desertification.

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 13: "mountains"**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

13. Actions are required to:

(a) Support a strategy mechanism for the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Mountains 2002, in particular through ~~the~~ encouragement of comprehensive management approaches and disaster reduction strategies, taking into consideration the fragility of those ecosystems;

(b) Develop and implement policies to ensure protection and sustainable management of mountain ecosystems and biological diversity. ~~promote programmes at the national, regional and international levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge.~~

- Protect and promote sustainable mountain agriculture and forestry considering local and traditional knowledge in these areas and support traditional mountain economies, sustainable livelihoods and small-scale production systems through niche marketing and improved access to markets.
- Promote regional cooperation through appropriate mechanisms like regional conventions.
- Take into account the particular sensitivity of mountain areas in transport planning.

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 14: "Tourism"**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

14. Actions are required to promote sustainable tourism development taking into account the CBD guidelines for sustainable tourism (to be adopted at COP6) 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, and maintain the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities.

\* \* \*

## SECTION 15: “Biodiversity”

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:

15. Actions are required to:

(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity with a view to effectively stop biodiversity loss at the global, regional, subregional and national levels by 2010 as prerequisite to sustainable development and poverty eradication.

~~(a) Support country initiatives to promote and supplement Agenda 21 and to achieve the international target of reversing the current trend in loss of biodiversity at the global and national levels by 2015;~~

(b) Encourage, on an urgent basis, the ratification and implementation by all States of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety<sup>28</sup> to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building at national, regional and local levels required for their effective implementation; ~~provide support for capacity building to developing countries in dealing with the challenges and opportunities of genetically modified organisms;~~

(c) Support the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its provisions through national and regional action programmes, in particular the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and related policies, and through decentralized projects at the local level and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral programs and policies including strategies, policies and programmes related to sustainable development as well as poverty eradication;

(d) Renew the commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity as an effective global mechanism that can consolidate and strengthen efforts undertaken through the numerous regional and international biodiversity related agreements, processes and programmes;

(e) Strengthen national, regional and international efforts on invasive alien species as one of the main causes of biodiversity loss and promote the wide implementation of the CBD guiding principles on invasive alien species to be adopted at COP6;

~~(e)(f)~~ Encourage, as a priority, the successful conclusion of existing processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Intellectual Property Organization Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore in cooperation with UNCTAD, UNESCO, as an important step to, ~~with the goal of ensuring~~ that benefits derived from the use of genetic materials and traditional knowledge are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities;

(g) Preserve and maintain traditional knowledge relevant to biological diversity and promote its wider application inter alia through the participation of indigenous and local communities in decision and policy-making concerning the management of biological diversity.

~~(d)(h)~~ Promote an effective, transparent and predictable framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use; the wide

implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines (to be adopted at CBD COP6) as a framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use (ABS) as well as the adoption of a national strategy on ABS, including appropriate legislative and administrative measures and in coherence with the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(e)(i) Encourage countries to take the steps required to implement the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.<sup>29</sup>

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 16: "Forests"**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS:**

16. Actions are required to:

(a) Enhance the implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests as included in the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests<sup>30</sup>, inter alia through the revised Work Programme on Forest Biological Diversity of the CBD (to be adopted at COP6) and the recommendations contained in paragraph 15 of the Ministerial Declaration of UNFF2 (A/CONF.199/PC/8 of 19 March 2002), and intensify collective efforts by countries for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, ~~in particular the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands by 2005;~~

(b) Enhance cooperation, coordination, and synergies among international organizations ~~and instruments~~ and processes related to forests, in the framework of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(c) Address, in a holistic manner, the issue of illegal trade in timber, non-timber forest products and genetic resources, including their underlying causes.

\* \* \*

## **SECTION 17: "Minerals and Mining"**

### **SPECIFIC COMMENTS to this section:**

17. Actions are required to enhance the contribution of the extractive sector, including minerals and metals, to sustainable development. Actions should address all aspects of minerals and mining development, including an integrated approach to adverse economic, social and environment impacts and benefit-sharing, ensuring that benefits can be sustained, cleaning and reclaiming land and promoting the participation of local and indigenous communities in decision-making on this issue.

Building on existing mechanisms, this will require governments and relevant intergovernmental organisations to work in closer partnership with industry and other stakeholders, in particular supporting additional measures to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition to achieve a high standard of regulation and management in this sector.

## V. Sustainable development in a globalizing world

18. Globalization, if appropriately managed, has the potential to promote sustainable development for all. However, there are increasing concerns that globalization has led to the marginalization of a number of developing countries and not all countries are reaping the benefits of globalization and that some may even be falling further behind, while there are further fears of increased instability in the international economic and financial system. Promoting sustainable development in a globalizing world requires actions to, environmental stress, negative social implications and loss of cultural diversity. WTO members must ensure that the WTO plays a fuller role in contributing to sustainable development, in accordance with the commitments made in the Doha Declaration. Making globalisation work for sustainable development also requires further action, to be undertaken by all countries, at national, regional and international levels, to complement and support the DDA:

(a) Encourage coordinated macroeconomic policy management good governance and building institutional and administrative capacity at both the national and international levels in order to promote sustainable development; Governments must ensure that the economic and structural changes that may follow from globalisation are accompanied by effective policies for social protection, such as retraining and adequate safety nets. Additionally, effective environmental legislation should be put in place at national and international levels;

(b) Promote coherence and close cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization; in their rule making and financing roles. Appropriate policy responses at the international level are essential to complement and support action at national level. Due attention should also be paid to sustainable development considerations in their respective activities;

(c) ~~Promote~~ Continue to promote a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that benefits all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development;

(d) Encourage World Trade Organization (WTO) members to implement the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Doha, Qatar, from 9 to 14 November 2001, so that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme;

(e) Promote corporate responsibility and accountability building inter alia on, the UN Global Compact and the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises, through such expanded adoption and implementation of initiatives such as the global reporting initiative and such tools as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting;

(f) Fulfil the WTO Doha commitment to initiate negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in market access for agricultural products and reduction with a view to phasing out all forms of export subsidies, and at substantial reductions

in trade-distorting domestic support, with special and differential treatment for developing countries as an integral part of the negotiations; ]

~~(g) Increase~~ (g) Secure an increase in predictable financing for technical cooperation and capacity-building to allow developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration,<sup>31</sup> and implement the new strategy for WTO technical cooperation for capacity- building, growth and integration;

~~— (h) Improve preferential market access for least developed countries by working towards the objective of duty free and quota free market access for all least developed countries' products to the markets of developed countries, with improvements in market access for least developed countries granted on a secure and predictable basis, in accordance with the undertaking contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,<sup>32</sup> adopted by the Third United Nations Conference for the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and in the WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration~~ [MOVE TO IMPLEMENTATION];

(i) ~~Encourage~~ Work together to ensure that international and regional institutions, as well as institutions in source countries, ~~to~~ increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide and to reduce the social, economic and environmental gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Support developing countries in their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting foreign capital, by providing a stable investment climate, incorporating good governance, sound institutions and an effective regulatory framework, including protection of environment and social rights, -secure property rights and contract enforcement. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries;

~~(j) Provide government incentives to the private sector in developed countries to increase the flow of foreign direct investment to developing countries;~~

~~— (k) Make foreign direct investment more supportive of sustainable development and support developing countries in their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting foreign capital, by providing a stable investment climate, secure property rights and contract enforcement;~~

#### Suggest alternative:

(j) Promote the sustainability of foreign direct investment, including through additional source country measures, to encourage and facilitate investment flows which promote sustainable development in developing countries and economies in transition. Government support measures for private industry – export credits, investment guarantees etc – should be used in this context to encourage environmentally and socially sound investment, building on on-going work of the OECD and non-OECD countries should be encouraged to do the same.

[4] Eliminate tariffs, as well as tariff peaks, high tariffs, tariff escalation and non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries, in order to minimize resource use and maximize returns from value-added manufactured goods; ]\_\_\_\_\_

(m) Strengthen efforts to increase the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through improved productivity and competitiveness and sustainable transportation and communication infrastructure;

(n) 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; Particular attention should be paid to ensuring support for sustainable development and cultural diversity.

(o) Promote and facilitate public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives through which economic actors, particularly multinational companies, are encouraged to assume their social, environmental and economic responsibilities;

(p) Develop global multilateral guidelines on public access to information and participation in decision-making, drawing on existing experience, including regional initiatives designed to implement principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

#### A. THE EU SUGGESTS THE FOLLOING ADDITIONAL PARAS:

(h bis ) Promote deeper integration and regulatory convergence through regional trade and cooperation agreements between industrialised countries, and developing countries and—or economies countries in transition and between the developing countries themselves, including through increased support from IFIs and regional development banks. Strengthen the sustainability dimension of bilateral and regional agreements by including a commitment to integrate sustainable development objectives through policy dialogue and co-operation.

(q) The elimination, or as appropriate, the reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies should be pursued

(r) Increase assistance from multilateral financial institutions for public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets, in order to strengthen capacities for risk assessment.

(s) Strengthen the international financial and monetary architecture by promoting better and more transparent forms of financial market regulation to reduce global financial volatility

(t) International governance for sustainable development implies a higher degree of co-operation among all international organisations active in the economic, environment and social development interface. Reinforced co-operation among all relevant international institutions (notably WTO, WHO, UNEP, MEAs, UNCTAD –including the UNEP/UNCTAD capacity building task force on trade, environment and development) is vital to identifying opportunities for sustainable development. Closer co-operation should also be secured between ILO and WTO. The Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation established by the former is an important step in this direction.

(u) All actors should actively engage in ensuring the timely completion of the negotiations on a comprehensive UN Convention against corruption. Furthermore they must constructively engage in the work on existing conventions, including extending their membership.

(v) Further develop and promote sustainability impact assessments of major policy initiatives, including trade policy, at regional and national levels, as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages and to identify appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures. Developed countries and international organisations with experience in this field should provide technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries for this purpose.

## VI. Health and sustainable development

### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

19. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the causes of ill health and its impact on development. Many health problems have clear gender and poverty dimensions, and are caused or exacerbated by air and water pollution, noise, crowding, inadequate water supplies, poor sanitation, unsafe waste disposal, chemical contamination, poisoning and physical hazards, climate changes and ozone depletion as well as socio-economic conditions and lifestyle factors associated with the growth of densely populated cities. HIV/AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria are major threats ~~has emerged as a major challenge~~ to sustainable development. ~~Actions are required to:~~ Priorities for all this will need to be determined in the context of national strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Actions at the national and international level are required to:

(a) Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development;

- Policies, strategies and programmes should be addressed to strengthen research efforts targeted to:

- Identify health risks and reduce exposures to (harmful) chemicals and pathogenic agents.
- Protect susceptible population and exposed groups, such as children and women.
- Promote a healthy lifestyle, equality opportunities and sanitary education. (at school, workplace and beyond).

- Build on positive lessons learnt for sustainable development initiatives to promote better health.

- Encourage development of telemedicine and implementation of health promotion programmes for people for whom access to health services is difficult

- Integrate health dimension and education and training of the population into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development and assess the health impacts.

- (b) Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic efficient and improved health services, access to drugs for all and enhance environmental protection to reduce environmental and occupational health threats, with financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and implement the Health for All Strategy;

- (b bis) Strengthen and promote ILO “decent work” programmes, which seek to reduce occupational deaths, injuries, an illnesses that originate from unsustainable work practices and conditions. Support the call of the 1999 WHO Ministerial Declaration to link

occupational health with public health promotion. Build upon occupational health and safety structures, institutions and experiences as tools to promote public health and education.

- Promote policies and programmes directed at urban areas and the needs of the urban poor to meet the health needs of rapidly growing peri-urban and urban population.

(c) Support programmes and initiatives, particularly by the World Health Organization, to promote research education and eradicate threats to health, such as malaria, tuberculosis, dengue fever and other endemic, parasitic and drug abuse and infectious diseases, and resistance of antibiotics, including emerging diseases, following international scientific recommendations by promoting access to safe water, hygiene and the use of environmental methods of vector control, in an environmentally sound way;

(d) Strengthen regional and national programmes, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries, to reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts of traditional cooking and heating practices; particularly with regard to exposed groups such as children and women;

(d bis) Welcome the establishment of the globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals and urge countries to fully implement this system and to facilitate worldwide implementation, give technical assistance to developing countries in recognition of the essential role of the environmentally sound management of chemicals for sustainable development and for the protection of human health and the environment.

(d ter) Promote the further reduction of risks posed by heavy metals and consider the possibility of adding a heavy metal protocol to the Stockholm Convention or by developing another similar instrument on heavy metals.

(e) Strengthen and support efforts for the phasing out of lead in gasoline, the reduction of sulphur and benzene in fuels and the reduction of particulates in vehicle exhaust, including through cleaner fuels, to reduce health impacts, particularly in children;

(f) Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support; in a gender sensitive way.

(g) ~~Fight HIV/AIDS as an integral part of all national poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth strategies, in accordance with the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>34</sup> with the goal of reducing HIV infection rates by 25 per cent, by 2005 in the most affected countries;~~

Implement the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 2001 as well as the Millennium Goals, with its time-bound targets for action at the global, regional and national levels, including through the

strengthening of multisectoral approaches to fight HIV/AIDS as an integral part of all national poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth strategies.

(h) Fulfil commitments to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

(i) More fully utilize the workplace as a basis for tackling public health problems, such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, by following the International Labour Organization code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work,<sup>35</sup>

(j) Promote health by ensuring access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food as well as consumer health protection, and implementing the commitments made at the World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations General Assembly, while applying international food and animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines;

(k) ~~Promote the~~ research of plants used in ~~use of plant-based and~~ traditional medicine, ~~in combination with modern medicine~~, ensuring effective intellectual property rights protection of traditional knowledge;

(l) Develop programmes to measure the effectiveness of health services through health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards, environmental exposures and health, and provide public access to that information to enable local citizens to protect their own health and environment.

B. THE EU SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING INITIATIVES:

- Grant women access to basic health services in equality with men, as well as sexual and reproductive health care including family planning information and services, giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care. In order to contribute to the implementation of the Millenium Goals of reduction of maternal mortality in 2015 by 75% and of children below 5 years mortality by 2/3.
- Facilitate and encourage the development and management of human resources in the health services and ensure that the market mechanisms allow and promote global access to essential drugs and health porting commodities.
- Promote programs to deal with air and water pollution coming from industry, agriculture and transport, particularly in urban areas.
- Promote the decentralisation and dissemination of research institutes, especially where the access to health services is more difficult.

## VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States

### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

20. ~~Economic and environmental vulnerability is~~ Socio-economic vulnerability and environmental sensitivity is, as it is also the case in other fragile ecosystems, a major constraint facing small island developing States (SIDS), arising from the interplay of ~~such several adverse~~ factors, ~~as remoteness, geographical dispersion, marginalization, susceptibility to natural disasters, climate change, ecological fragility, exposure to economic shocks, small internal markets and limited natural resource endowments.~~ Further measures are required to:

Small islands developing states should be in the lead of the path of sustainable development in their countries. Initiatives should be based on country owned and country led strategies for sustainable development.

(a) Support initiatives to accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>36</sup> ~~with the necessary financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity building provided by the international community;~~ in accordance with relevant paragraphs of other Chapters:

(b) Support relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to address sustainable fisheries management, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Management Programme and the new Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;<sup>37</sup>

(b bis) Support the implementation of the relevant programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in small island developing States, taking into consideration their special needs, their uniqueness, their limited capacity and the extreme fragility of their ecosystems.

(c) Assist small island developing States and developing coastal States to define and manage in a sustainable manner their exclusive economic zones and the extended continental shelf areas, where appropriate, as well as relevant regional management initiatives;

(c, bis) Support the implementation of the relevant programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity in small island developing States, taking into consideration their special needs, uniqueness, limited capacity and their ecosystem's extreme fragility.

(d) Support small island developing States in their efforts to adjust to globalization and trade liberalization, ~~including through effective operationalization of special and differential treatment, enhanced market access, trade related capacity building initiatives, and by removing supply side constraints;~~

(e) ~~Accelerate the establishment of a global sustainable energy programme by 2004,~~ Promote sustainable energy programmes, including through the United Nations system, that can ensure that adequate, affordable and environmentally

safe energy, including renewable energy, is available to promote the sustainable development of small island developing States;

(f) Promote initiatives on tourism for sustainable development that will lead to the development of community-based initiatives and build the capacity necessary to protect cultural identity and effectively conserve and manage natural resources;

(g) Extend the necessary assistance to ~~small island developing States~~ communities that are suffering from the consequences of disasters and other emergencies;

(h) Support the early operationalization of economic and environmental vulnerability indices for the promotion of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

(i) Promote a global initiative to assist vulnerable countries in mobilizing all resources for adaptation to climate change as well as to extreme weather events;

~~(j) Undertake the full and comprehensive review of the Programme of Action at a second global conference in 2004.~~

## VIII. Sustainable development initiatives for Africa

### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:

21. Over the last 10 years, sustainable development in Africa has remained elusive. Poverty has continued to increase in Mmost countries, environmental degradation has continued and the in the African region continue to be marginalized and is increasingly marginalized from the benefits of growing international flows of finance and trade, negatively impacted by globalization

Urgent actions are required to: address this, if Africa is to effectively benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation and tackle the poverty of its people. This will require actions by African countries themselves and the international community. Key actions include the need to:

(a) Promote the establishment of the mechanisms needed for immediate implementation of Recognise the primacy of and support country owned processes aiming at sustainable development and the New Partnership for Africa's Development<sup>38</sup> (NEPAD) in its their totality, with clear resource commitments, including financing, technology partnerships and human and institutional capacity-building at all levels the regional, sub-regional, national and local levels;

(b) Support the harmonization of current international and regional or sub-regional initiatives for African development to the objectives of NEPAD, and other African led initiatives. Support and promote the process of the Tokyo International Conference for African Development;

(c) Support a global initiative to provide technology, financial resources and capacity building for Encourage the integration and streamlining of African regional and sub-regional economic communities to enhance further economic cooperation; emphasizing existing agreed processes such as those under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa;

(d) Support regional, sub-regional and national initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries, as well to find ways and processes to reduce the number of displaced people and better manage this problem where it occurs. to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts;

(e) Encourage heads of state to demonstrate effective leadership in the struggle against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Africa, and call upon the international community to provide increased international financial and other assistance, including support for the Global Fund against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and support for the struggle against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Africa, and support North-South and South-South partnerships in that regard; regional, South-South and North-South partnerships and solidarity- to support these efforts;

(f) ~~Promote the restructuring of international aid and establishment of appropriate and effective aid levels to reduce dependency,~~ Support the achievement of primary social development objectives, such as safe drinking water, and sanitation, education, basic literacy and health care, including reproductive health and food security, and reinforce efforts to make African economies more stable and competitive.

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (f bis) Ensure full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative for debt cancellation. Strengthen and broaden the implementation of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative for debt cancellation;~~

(g) Encourage new measures for securing affordable access by African countries to appropriate technologies, including more systematic use of technology needs assessments in order to better meet the priority needs of the continent.;

(h) Enhance the industrial productivity and competitiveness of African countries, ~~through~~ including their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade, through a combination of appropriate financing and ~~technological~~ technical assistance support services;

~~(i) Promote a global initiative to achieve access by 2005 to affordable and diversified energy sources for Africa, especially in rural areas;~~

▪ **Suggested alternative:**

“Agree measures and actions to meet the necessary energy underpinnings for the achievement in Africa of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in Millennium Declaration”

~~(j) Promote an integrated global initiative to bridge the digital divide and reverse the marginalization of Africa by 2005;~~ Promote initiatives to bridge the digital divide in Africa.

~~\_\_\_\_\_ (k) Double agricultural productivity in Africa within a reasonable time frame so as to ensure food security and opportunities for market expansion by setting up an effective institutional framework for coordination;~~

**Suggested alternative:**

Take steps to reverse the declining performance of the agricultural sector in many parts of Africa, recognizing the importance of a strong and dynamic rural sector for sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication and food security through measures which improve the domestic policy context and access to international markets;

(l) ~~Increase~~ Reverse the declining trend of financial support by international funding organizations for rural development, including GEF, in the agricultural sector, and improve the development and dissemination of agricultural good practices and technologies within African countries and the transfer of applied agricultural research at affordable prices;

(m) Promote the development of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry, with direct participation of the communities involved, particularly micro financing initiatives for women and young

[people](#) and provide access to domestic, regional and international markets through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services;

(n) Support the implementation of improved and expanded public transport systems and other infrastructure for African countries.

## IX. Means of implementation

22. Agenda 21 recognized that the implementation of the programmes it called for would require a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the international community, including substantial new and additional financial resources for global environmental issues and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and education, capacity-building and development of scientific capabilities. Lack of means of implementation remains a major constraint to the realization of the goals of Agenda 21. As clearly stated in the Monterrey consensus document, domestic resources play a primary role for financing sustainable development. They are complemented by income from trade and private external financial resources, e.g. foreign direct investment. These three sources of capital provide by far the greatest levels of financing for sustainable development today. An important way to attract and mobilize these resources is to ensure an open and stable enabling environment.

### Finance

A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS related to section 23 of Chapter IX: "Means of implementation: Finance":

23. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from domestic and other ~~all~~ sources and ensure that all funding contributes ~~to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and to~~ the implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. These targets should be put at the centre stage of the Summit to mobilize political will, financial means and investment to reach them.

(a bis). In order to achieve these and ensure the necessary investments in developing countries, conforming to the priorities set in country owned national strategy for sustainable development, such as, where applicable, national strategy for poverty reduction and the total availability of means from different sources (e.g. national savings, tax income of developing countries, income out of export and trade, national and foreign investments, private and official donations to specific funds, debt relief and other forms of assistance to developing countries) must be enlarged.

(a ter) 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. Establish transparent, participatory and accountable governance in all sectors of society as an essential part of the necessary foundations of social and people-centered sustainable development.

(b) Urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts ~~towards the achievement of the target~~ to reach the UN target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries ~~by 2010~~, including through establishing individual timetables

(c) Realize the allocation of 0.15-0.20 per cent of GNP as ODA to least developed countries or the exercise of individual best efforts to increase developed countries' ODA to least developed countries, as reiterated in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.

(c bis) Increase the focus of aid on the poorest countries.

(d) Enhance the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries to utilize aid in order to promote the use of the most suitable aid delivery instruments, 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;

(e) Continue efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development assistance in close cooperation with recipient countries, including through the coordination of assistance of donor countries to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in support of country owned national strategy for sustainable development, such as, where applicable, national strategy for poverty reduction and sustainable development and through harmonization of policies and procedures in accordance with internationally agreed best practises ~~to ensure the effective use of limited financial resources, in close cooperation with recipient countries;~~

(e bis) Implement the DAC recommendation on untying of aid to Least Developed Countries and continue discussion of further untying.

(f) Encourage private foundations and civil society ~~institutions~~ through inter alia tax incentives to provide assistance to developing countries;

~~(g) Promote the creation of a trust fund to provide financial resources for the full implementation of Agenda 21, while making full and effective use of existing finance mechanisms;~~

▪ Suggested alternative:

(g) Provide financial resources for the full implementation of Agenda 21 through full and effective use of existing financial mechanisms and the further assessment of innovative sources of financing.

(h) ~~Improve~~ Ensure the that lending policies of the international financial institutions as well as their role in the management of volatile short-term capital flows ~~in order to make them are~~ coherent and consistent with the sustainable development objectives of developing countries;

(i) Ensure a successful conclusion of the third replenishment of GEF and continue to improve and streamline the functioning of the GEF, as the principal mechanism for financing global environmental aspects of sustainable development, to make GEF more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries ~~by, inter alia, improving management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures;~~

(i) bis, Significantly increase the funding of GEF through a substantial replenishment in support of the protection of global environmental goods.

~~(j) Implement and further deepen and broaden~~ Ensure full speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced HIPC initiative, ~~without imposing further burdens,~~ to address debt relief and the sustainable development needs of developing countries, including appropriate additional measures to address any fundamental changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or conflict;

(k) Encourage donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief should not detract from ODA resources intended for developing countries;

~~(l) Apply~~ Encourage effective use of debt for sustainable development swap ~~innovative~~ mechanisms to ~~comprehensively~~ address debt and sustainable development problems of developing countries, ~~including middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition, inter alia, through debt-for sustainable development swaps;~~

~~(m) Speed up concerted action to~~ Continue to explore methods to address effectively the debt problems of least developed countries, low income countries, middle-income developing countries and countries with economies in transition in a comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable way through various measures, including an international debt-work-out mechanism ~~and a long term strategy to relieve those countries from debt and aid dependency;~~

~~(n) Assist countries with ecosystems of global significance, taking into account the role that such ecosystems play in the provision of global ecological services.~~

▪ Suggested alternative:

(n) Establish a participatory process at the global level, including through the establishment of a temporary and representative task force, to examine the identification and the effective and adequate provision of Global Public Goods.

## **Trade**

24. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Enhance market access for developing countries' exports, particularly in areas of interest to ~~them;~~ them. High priority should be given to rapidly improving access for least developed countries.

~~(b) Reduce with a view to eventually phasing out export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures;~~ Improve preferential market access for least developed countries by working towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries' products to the markets of developed countries. Improvements in market access for least developed countries should be granted on a secure and predictable basis, in accordance with the undertaking contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,<sup>32</sup> adopted by the Third United Nations Conference for the

Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and in the WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(c) Strengthen and adequately resource technical assistance and capacity building to address the trade, environment and development continuum and support technical cooperation programmes in norms and standards to assist developing countries to overcome technical barriers to trade and meet world market standards for labour, environment and food safety.

(d) — Support and promote win-win-win opportunities, such as the production and marketing of environmental goods and services, notably those originating in developing countries, through technical assistance and co-operation with developing countries.

d (bis) Encourage organic production and trade by promoting 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. Similar efforts should be made to promote 'fair trade' initiatives.

(e) Explore innovative ways to maximise the contribution of FDI to SD, in particular by actively encouraging the private sector to adopt and effectively implement best practices for SD in a transparent and accountable way and by maximising the contribution of policy instruments such as export credits to more sustainable business practices, by making them contingent on taking due account of both environmental and social dimensions. The private sector should also be further encouraged to develop partnership and dialogue processes with stakeholders when investing in developing countries, in line with internationally recognised codes of conduct.

(e)(f) Address the problems of the commodity-dependent countries, including through international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management;

(d)(g) Develop supply-side capacity to enhance the gains for developing countries from trade liberalization, liberalization, including through enhancing trade infrastructure and strengthening institutions, increasing and diversifying export capacity, and increasing the added value of exports. Most of these aims cannot be achieved by public sector action alone. Partnerships with the private sector will have a strong role to play

(h) Countries which have preferential trade schemes in place, should ensure that these systems support sustainable development by developing incentives in accordance with recognised sustainability parameters.

## Transfer of technology

### A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS related to sections: 25-27 of chapter IX:

25. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Promote the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including technical advisory and consultancy services, technology banks, marketing support, legal advice, regulatory capabilities research and development and laboratory facilities and services, assistance in project formulation and negotiation, and technology sourcing and match-making;

(b) Promote, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, initiatives to develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres;

~~(c) Provide developing countries with access to publicly owned environmentally sound technologies, and promote capacity building for absorbing and adapting knowledge and techniques;~~

▪ **Suggested alternative:**

Encourage dynamic national systems of innovation including increased use of technologies needs assessment that, taking into account the relevant cultural, social and economic context, foster continuous improvement in policy and institutional frameworks at all levels to stimulate technical and social innovation.

(c) bis Encourage improved interaction and collaboration between universities, research institutions, government agencies, and the private sector, and improved stakeholder relationships and networks.

(d) Encourage action, including public-private partnerships at the national, regional and sub-regional levels to assist developing countries in creating a domestic environment that is conducive to investment and technology development and diffusion transfer, inter alia, by sharing best practice and promoting programmes ~~of assistance~~ to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

~~—(e) Promote public private partnerships at the national, regional, subregional and global levels geared towards assisting developing countries through the provision of financial and technical assistance for productivity enhancement and ecological management;~~

(f) Promote, ~~in particular~~ at the national, and where appropriate at the regional and subregional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and transnational corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises to environmentally sound technologies;

~~—(g) Establish a mechanism by 2004 for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;~~

~~—(h) Promote the creation of a mechanism to deal with patent issues pertaining to the transfer of technologies, in particular biotechnologies, to developing countries, through appropriate forums;~~

~~—(i) Promote a patent regime that acknowledges indigenous knowledge and facilitates the equitable and fair distribution of benefits, and assist developing countries in building capacity to implement patent laws and regulations.~~

## Science and education

26. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Facilitate building greater capacity in science and technology through improved collaboration among research institutions, the private sector and Governments, and facilitate improved collaboration and partnerships between and among scientists, in particular between scientists of developing and developed countries, Governments and all stakeholders on research and development and its widespread application. Key areas on which to focus are health, resource productivity and the environment, cleaner technologies, agriculture, food security, ecosystem functioning, biotechnology and information and communications technology;

(b) Promote improved integration ~~the use of science~~ in policy- and decision-making including through improved dialogue and collaboration between the natural and social sciences, and between scientists, policy-makers and stakeholders, in and between countries, and technology for informed policy/decision making;

(b) bis To 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.

(c) Promote and advance formal, non-formal and informal education and public awareness at all levels needed to promote sustainable development, including environment education. Promote and provide assistance, with the appropriate support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs;

(d) Promote understanding of the potential of education to promote sustainability, reduce poverty, train people for sustainable livelihoods and catalyse necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives;

(e) Promote ~~a significant increase in the allocation of ODA~~ improved integration of ~~to~~ sustainable development education and ~~in bilateral and multilateral development programmes and improved integration between publicly-funded R& D and development programmes.~~ sustainable development initiatives;

(f) Strengthen education, research and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including, where appropriate, increased priority to higher education which supports sustainable development.

~~—(g) Support the empowerment of women and girls by improving access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building, with emphasis on gender mainstreaming;~~

### ▪ Suggested alternative:

(g) To meet the Millennium Development Goal of promoting gender equality and empowering of women, eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

(h) Strengthen networks for sustainable development education at the national, regional and international levels with the aim of sharing experiences and know-how to raise awareness for sustainable development stewardship.

### **Capacity-building**

27. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Promote partnerships for ~~a global~~ capacity-building initiative<sup>s</sup> that would be delivered through effective regional and subregional institutions to respond to both immediate and long-term needs of people in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

(a bis) Promote partnerships for capacity building involving business and civil society as well as governments, in particular focused on capabilities to absorb and adapt scientific and technological knowledge and techniques.

(b) Encourage international support, including the mobilization of financial resources, for regional centres of excellence for education and research that would strengthen the ~~contribute to the development~~ of the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(c) Promote programmes for capacity-building that are based not only on public investment but also on generating growth within communities and the private sector that relate to job creation and diversification of industries.

### **Information for decision-making**

#### **A. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:**

28. Urgent actions are required to:

(a) Promote overall public access to information relevant to sustainable development and public participation in decision-making.

(a bis) Strengthen national and regional statistical and analytical services, notably in support of information for the monitoring of progress with national strategies for poverty reduction where applicable, and encourage donor support for relevant programmes; including through the Partnerships for Statistics in development.

(b) Encourage the elaboration and use of national-level indicators, including gender specific indicators –of sustainable development in the context of national assessments for monitoring the attainment of sustainable development goals. Such activity should also be linked to efforts at the subregional levels; and should underpin a global system of voluntary sustainable development indicators that would ultimately be integrated with those of other international organisations.

(c) Promote the development and wider use of satellite technology applications, including remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation, such as the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) to ~~provide vital information~~ collect data on, for example, environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes and natural disasters;

(d) Encourage the development of applications for the atmosphere, oceans and land components, including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation;

(d bis) Develop social indicators of sustainable development (including on gender aspects of all issues) with particular attention to the link between poverty, social exclusion, employment and environmental issues.

(e) Support the elaboration of indicators for disaster reduction, with specific emphasis on social, economic and environmental vulnerability to hazards, within ~~the set of sustainable development indicators related to the vulnerability of small island States and other~~ existing international indicator systems, and launch implementation of those vulnerability indexes.

(e bis.) Promote further development of the international System of Economic and Environmental Accounting (SEEA).

**X. Strengthening governance for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels**

The EU is working on its comments to Chapter IX of the Chairman's Paper, which will subsequently be made available to the UN Secretariat and Delegations.