



**JOINT MEETING OF THE SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
OF THE CARIBBEAN AND THE AGENCIES MEMBERS OF THE
INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATIVE GROUP (IACG),**

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**FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE
WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)
IN THE SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
OF THE CARIBBEAN SUBREGION**

Preface

If the SIDS of the Caribbean are to be thorough in their approach to the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS POA), it is absolutely vital that the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) be factored into the exercise, so that the most recent developments of relevance to that implementation process might be duly taken into account. By merely drawing attention to the very close connection between the WSSD and the SIDS POA and, also, between the processes that each has set in train, this proposition will be amply clarified.

The WSSD convened in the context of what had earlier been envisaged as *Rio + 10* i.e. a 10-year review of the implementation of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* and of *Agenda 21*. The Summit entrenched the tri-dimensional (social, economic and environmental) approach to sustainable development that was first formally and explicitly articulated in operational terms, at the twenty-second special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1999 (resolution S-22/2). Significantly also, it dedicated a separate section (Section V11) of its *Plan of Implementation to Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*.

Indeed, setting the stage for the substantive provisions of Section V11, the opening paragraph of that section (paragraph 58) makes a direct link, in operational terms, between Agenda 21, the SIDS Programme of Action and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. The provisions of Section V11 also direct attention to other sections of the Plan of Implementation in which critical issues to be addressed in the context of the sustainable development of small island developing States are covered. Section 11 (*Poverty eradication*), is thus sign-posted, for example.

The *WSSD Plan of Implementation* adopted in Johannesburg, as will be illustrated later in this paper, also covers topics that are of critical importance to SIDS. Section 1V (*Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development*) under which are covered such important areas as “oceans, seas, island and coastal areas” (paragraphs 30-36); in addition to *Vulnerability/Disaster management* (paragraph 37, an extended paragraph); Waste Management (para 22); the *transboundary movement of hazardous wastes* (paragraph 23); and *Sustainable tourism development* (paragraph 43) is but one example of this. Further, the explicit recognition by the WSSD, of the constraints to implementation encountered by SIDS and as articulated by SIDS themselves, in the relevant international forums, in addition to the fact that the global problems of sustainable development were reviewed by WSSD through the prism of the outcomes of such other major international instruments as the United Nations Millennium Declaration, means that the final documents emanating from Johannesburg have passed the imperatives of implementation of the SIDS POA through the filter of all the relevant international decisions which SIDS, to their great advantage, now find it impossible to overlook.

At least, since the time of the convening of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly, it had become necessary, in any meaningful discussion on the further implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action, to emphasise, in addition to the specific provisions of the document that was adopted at the UNGCSIDS in 1994, the relevance of other related international decisions. Falling into that category are, necessarily, those that were adopted at that special session itself, as well as those that were adopted at the WSSD. Nor should this be surprising in the specific context of the WSSD, inasmuch as the SIDS POA is the direct progeny of Agenda 21. The convening of the UNGCSIDS, by the General Assembly, in its resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992, it will be recalled, was done on the specific recommendation of UNCED.

Likewise, it will be noted that it was on the basis of a recommendation of the WSSD, not, for example, of the twenty-second special session – even though a similar recommendation issued from that forum - that the General Assembly proceeded to adopt the resolution (A/C.2/57/L.64) in which it decided *to convene an international meeting in 2004, which will include a high-level segment, to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as called for in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development..*”

The *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* and the *Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development* are deemed by the Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC for the Caribbean to be central to the further implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action.

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1. THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD)

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) convened in Johannesburg, South Africa, over the period 26 August-4 September 2002. It was preceded by four meetings of *CSD-10 Acting as the Preparatory Commission* on 30 April-2 May 2001 (New York); 28 January-8 February 2002 (New York); 25 March-5 April 2002 (New York); and 6-17 May 2002 (Bali). Given the wide differences of opinion on the several complex issues involved, the preparatory sessions of Commission on Sustainable Development-10 (CSD-10) failed to complete their work. Recourse was therefore had to the convening, in Johannesburg itself, of meetings of subregional groups and of the G-77 on 23 August 2002; as well as to informal negotiations on the *Plan of Implementation* on 24-26 August 2002. The WSSD was inaugurated on 26 August 2002, as scheduled, with the segment for Heads of State and/or Government convening over the period 2-4 August 2002.

It was at the eighth meeting of the CSD (CSD-8) which convened in New York, on 24 April-5 May 2000, that agreement was reached on the desirability of requesting the General Assembly to, once again, review the implementation of *Agenda 21*, in 2002. In this context, it is to be recalled that, at the conclusion of the *Five-year Review* of the implementation of *Agenda 21*, commonly referred to as *Rio + 5* which was undertaken by a special session of the General Assembly in 1997, the results were viewed as being less than encouraging. The main obstacles identified in this regard were *finance*; *transfer of technology*; and *trade-related issues*.

Also to be recalled, is the fact that *Agenda 21* was adopted in the context of a global consensus and of a commitment at the highest political level to cooperation in the related spheres of *environment* and *development*. It was for this basic reason that the WSSD was convened at the level of Heads of State and/or Government i.e. to ensure that the assessment of the implementation of *Agenda 21*, at what had earlier been envisaged to convene as *Rio + 10*, as well as the decisions arising therefrom, would be produced at the same level at which the original commitments were made.

A major defining parameter with respect to the scope of the discussions that would take place in Johannesburg was the consensus to the effect that *Agenda 21* would not be subject to renegotiation. The major objective of the WSSD would be to review its implementation: the assumption being that the conduct of the review in a developing country would prompt a fresh look at the relevant issues from a developing country perspective. *Agenda 21* was to maintain its role as the basic framework within which all the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) would be reviewed and from which new challenges and opportunities that had emerged since UNCED would be addressed. Simply stated, the review to be undertaken by the WSSD would focus on those areas in which further efforts were needed to implement *Agenda 21* and the other outcomes of UNCED. Also emphasised was the fact that the results of the review process would be action-oriented decisions, together with a renewed political commitment to *sustainable development*.

The outcomes of the WSSD are contained in *The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development*; and the *World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation*. In the resolution adopted by the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly entitled, *World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/C.2/57/L.83)*, governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, including regional economic commissions, are urged to take timely actions to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*.

1.1 The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

In summary terms, this *political declaration* conveys a reaffirmation of the commitment by the Heads of State and/or Government to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection - at local, national, regional and global levels. Special attention is drawn to the areas of *poverty eradication* and *human development* as issues to be urgently addressed. (United Nations 2002^b)

Tracing the history of international diplomatic discourse on sustainable development issues from *the Stockholm Conference* (the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment), to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992; to the International Conference on *Financing for Development*, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002; then to the Doha Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Qatar, 9-14 November 2001, the Heads of State and/or Government identify a number of challenges to sustainable development. Among the challenges identified are *poverty eradication; changing consumption and production patterns; protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development; reducing the disparities between developed and developing countries; and issues relating to globalisation*.

In *Our Commitment to Sustainable Development* within the *Declaration*, concern is expressed with respect to such issues as *clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and protection of biodiversity*. Other elements highlighted include *cooperation towards the provision of access to financial resources, the need for open markets, capacity-building, transfer of technology, and human resource development, education and training, "to banish forever underdevelopment."*

In the *Declaration*, the Heads of State and/or Government also reaffirmed their pledge to give priority attention to "*the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people*". Among the conditions identified in this specific context, are *chronic hunger; malnutrition; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; terrorism; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS*.

While welcoming the *New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*, the *Declaration* also urges that the internationally agreed levels of Official Development

Assistance (ODA) be observed by all developed countries and conveys, in addition, an undertaking to pay special attention to the developmental needs of small island developing States (SIDS) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Other elements of the *Johannesburg Declaration* refer to the importance of creating stable partnerships with all major groups; the role of the private sector, including the issue of *accountability*; the provision of assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities; and an undertaking to strengthen and improve governance at all levels for the effective implementation of *Agenda 21*, the *Millennium Development Goals* and the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*. The development of more effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral institutions is also emphasised as a precondition of the achievement of the sustainable development goals. *The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* is attached as Annex 1.

1.2 The World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation

1.2.1 Sustainable development: The blueprint

Already, especially during the latter phase of the preparatory process leading up to the WSSD, it had been accepted that the essential blueprint for sustainable development had already been negotiated in *Agenda 21*; in the internationally agreed development targets set out in the *Millennium Declaration* adopted at the *Millennium Summit*, United Nations, 6-8 September 2000; in the outcome of the *Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)*; and the *Monterrey Consensus* adopted at the *International Conference on Financing for Development*, itself a Summit. On that basis, it was envisaged that the Final Documents adopted by the WSSD would reflect that *blueprint* and, in addition, identify concrete actions. An appropriate framework in which to present the results-oriented sustainable partnerships that were expected to be formed by governments, civil society and business groups had already been developed.

Precisely as envisaged, the WSSD reaffirmed its commitment to the foregoing elements of the sustainable development blueprint, and, further, it adopted a *Plan of Implementation* that was intended to *further build on the achievements made since UNCED and expedite the realization of the remaining goals*. Thus, entrenching the tridimensional sustainable development approach as articulated at the twenty-second *special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*, New York, which convened on 27-28 September 1999, the Heads of State and/or Government committed themselves to undertaking *concrete actions and measures at all levels* and to enhancing cooperation, to, *inter alia*, *promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection- as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars*. (United Nations, 1999)

In this regard, it will be recalled that the explicit incorporation of socio-economic issues by the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly provided a critically needed adjustment to the exclusively environmental focus that was the hallmark of the SIDS Programme of Action as adopted at the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development

of Small Island Developing States (UNGCSIDS), which convened in Barbados, 26 April-6 May 1994. (United Nations, 1994) It also drew formal attention to issues that had long been regarded by Caribbean SIDS, among others, as critical elements to be addressed in the quest for sustainable development. In the context of the need identified for the integration of economic, environmental and social components of action to achieve sustainable development, the special session identified such elements as, *poverty eradication*, issues related to *globalization*, *trade liberalization*, *investment*, *commodities* and *capital markets*, among others.

1.3 Summary review of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation

In the *Introduction* to the *Plan of Implementation*, a number of elements are highlighted by the Heads of State and/or Government as, *overarching objectives*, and *essential requirements for sustainable development*. Among these are poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption; and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development. Also highlighted were the need for the implementation of the Summit outcomes to benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups; sound national environmental, social and economic policies and democratic institutions; and gender equality. At the international level, particular attention is drawn to, *inter alia*, the widening gap between developed and developing countries; the need for a supportive international environment; and the need for the effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making.

In terms of its structure, the *Plan of Implementation* is a document of 71 pages divided into 11 sections, as follows:

Introduction

11. Poverty eradication

111. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

- Production, consumption and carrying capacity
- Energy for sustainable development
- Waste management, reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly materials
- Management of chemicals and hazardous wastes; life cycle analysis, ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments.

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

- Water resources management;
- Oceans seas, islands and coastal areas, incorporating, inter alia:
 - Sustainable fisheries; and
 - Protection of the marine environment
- Disaster management; vulnerability; risk assessment
- Climate change
- Sustainable agriculture, rural development, hunger and food security;
- Mountain ecosystems;
- Sustainable tourism;
- Biodiversity
- Sustainable forest management (covering the social aspects, poverty, food security, safe drinking water, affordable energy etc)
- Mining, minerals and metals

V. *Sustainable development in a globalizing world*

VI. *Health and sustainable development*

VII. *Sustainable development of small island developing States* (covering the range of sustainable development issues including those detailed in other sections/subsections;)

VIII. *Sustainable development for Africa*

IX. *Other regional initiatives:*

- A. Sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean
- B. Sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific;
- C. Sustainable development in the West Asia region;
- D. Sustainable development in the Economic Commission for Europe region.

X. *Means of implementation* (covering, *inter alia*, cooperation towards achievement of internationally agreed development goals; financial resources; foreign direct investment; ODA; debt burden and debt relief; international trade aspects, including trade-related technical assistance and market access; the trade, environment and development relationship; public health issues; transfer of technology; research and development; information and communications technologies; education; capacity-building; public participation; information and statistical services; and sustainable development indicators).

XI. *Institutional framework for sustainable development*

- A. Objectives;
- B. Strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level;
- C. Role of the General Assembly;
- D. Role of the Economic and Social Council;
- E. Role and function of the Commission on Sustainable Development;
- F. Role of international institutions
- G. Strengthening institutional arrangements for sustainable development at the regional level
- H. Strengthening institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level,
- I. Participation of major groups

The respective sections indicated above vary considerably in length as do the corresponding subsections where these occur. However, length does not correlate with degree of importance. The *World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation* is attached as Annex 11. Items for action, reflecting those elements of the Plan of Implementation which appear to be most relevant to Caribbean SIDS are set out in Annex 111.

2. CONCRETISING THE FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION: SELECTED ASPECTS

Among the operational elements of the *Plan of Implementation* that have been identified as being potentially of particular interest to the SIDS of the Caribbean subregion, there are, nevertheless, quite a number which can be expected to enjoy positions of pre-eminence. Such elements would include those related to the sustainable development of small island developing States; oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas; sustainable tourism development, as well as such socio-economic aspects as poverty eradication; HIV/AIDS; and the trade-related issues, these last embracing critical matters that need to be addressed as these SIDS seek a more effective and profitable integration into the increasingly globalized and liberalized international economic system. The ongoing negotiations for the creation of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA); developments within the WTO and the dynamic evolution of Caribbean – European Union (EU) relations exemplify the considerable demands that are being brought to bear on these countries in these areas in the conduct of their international commercial diplomacy, within the context of their overall sustainable development thrust.

As SIDS of the Caribbean, among others, set about developing a framework for the implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD, they will have all drawn considerable satisfaction from the incorporation into the *Plan of Implementation* of section VII, dedicated to the sustainable development of small island developing States. The incorporation of this section prompts recall of the very close relationship between Agenda 21 and the SIDS POA. Principle 6 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development provides that:

The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. International actions in the field of environment and development should also address the interests and needs of all countries.

It is in the convening of the UNGCSIDS that this perceived need to direct particular attention to *the special situation and needs of developing countries* has found its greatest expression, to date. In this regard, it is to be recalled that this Conference was convened at the request of the General Assembly on the recommendation of UNCED itself and represented an attempt to translate *Agenda 21* into specific policies that are set out in the 15 chapters of the SIDS Programme of Action which it adopted. Each of these chapters represents a priority area relevant to addressing the special challenges faced by SIDS in the pursuit of their sustainable development. From the perspective of Caribbean SIDS, this Programme of Action represents the most concrete expression of *Agenda 21* to date.

Reverting to section VII of the *Plan of Implementation* adopted at the WSSD, its content constitutes a near comprehensive identification of elements that are of priority concern to SIDS and includes either the reiteration, in most cases, or otherwise, the cross-referencing of other sections of the Plan of Implementation whose contents have important implications for the sustainable development of SIDS. Indeed, this section could almost have been presented as a stand-alone document. The major observations in this regard relate to the position expressed by SIDS to the effect that more emphasis could have been placed on the provision of assistance to

help them in confronting the trade-related aspects of globalization and that efforts to promote the use of renewable energy were being frustrated by the actions of transnational companies which demanded a quick return on their investments. Nevertheless, it is important to sound a caveat to the effect that, notwithstanding the near comprehensive identification of elements of particular concern to SIDS within Section VII of the *Plan of Implementation* thus highlighting the key issues in a single location, a similarly comprehensive approach to implementation of the *Plan of Implementation* by SIDS would require an examination of the entire document. A subregional meeting involving all SIDS and the collaboration of subregional and international agencies would be the most appropriate forum for the development of a work programme based on the entire *Plan of Implementation*.

Illustrating the relevance of this caveat, reference will be made to those paragraphs of the *Plan of Implementation* which deal, quite specifically and comprehensively, with the sustainable development of oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas. These paragraphs (paras. 30-36) are tucked away under section IV which addresses the broad theme of: *Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development. Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas* constitutes but one of almost a dozen subsets of issues covered under this section, among them, those related to *water resources management; disaster management; climate change, sustainable agriculture; mountain ecosystems; sustainable tourism development; biodiversity; forests and trees; and mining, minerals and metals*. Thus lurking within this necessarily broadly conceptualised section are three elements that have been explicitly identified as being of priority interest to Caribbean SIDS. Sustainable tourism development and disaster management complete this selection. This, of course, is not to deny the importance of the other elements that are captured within that section. *Biodiversity*, for example, is also of critical importance. Fundamentally, what is being emphasised is the need for decision-makers within SIDS and indeed of all other countries, to be aware of the content of the entire *Plan of Implementation* if the frameworks for implementation that are developed in the respective countries, subregions and regions are to yield optimum benefits.

Further illustrating the relevance of a thorough familiarisation with the content of the totality of the *Plan of Implementation* in the specific context of the SIDS of the Caribbean subregion, reference will once more be made to the paragraphs dealing with *oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas*. These paragraphs cover, *inter alia*:

- An identification of the major international treaties and other arrangements that have been developed to address a very wide range of what might be summarily described as *ocean management issues* and whose signature, ratification or accession would make significant contributions to the development and effectiveness of ocean management regimes; an identification of effective approaches to ocean management at local, regional as well as global levels; and
- Provisions relating to the delivery of assistance to developing countries in the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, among other aspects of ocean management.

In a very real sense, this particular combination of elements, as set out in the paragraphs mentioned, in itself serves as a source of *technical assistance* with respect to the further

development of a very important Caribbean initiative that is currently being advanced within the United Nations General Assembly by the countries of the circum-Caribbean subregion for *Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development* (United Nations, 2002^d). This is an issue that currently enjoys very high priority within the Caribbean and one in respect of which the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean has been mandated by its member countries to take the lead role in the execution of the further technical work that is required for its more detailed articulation and operationalisation. In the resolution adopted by the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has been requested to report on its implementation at its fifty-ninth session under the item “*Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*”.

The fact that the content of the *Plan of Implementation* merely confirms the selection of elements already identified by the experts from within the subregion who have already addressed the matter in some considerable detail, does not detract from the validity of the original reference to *technical assistance*. What is important in this context, is the confirmation that the *Caribbean Sea proposal*, under reference, is proceeding along the relevant parameters with potentially positive implications for its endorsement at the appropriate time.

What is also worth emphasising, in addition, is the potential scope of the *Caribbean Sea proposal* to encompass all the sustainable development issues of relevance to the countries of the subregion. This is so, particularly bearing in mind the small size of most of the States and territories concerned and, arising from that, the nature of the land space-to-ocean space ratio within the areas under their respective jurisdictions. The recognition of this phenomenon would lead to the treatment of the corresponding islands as completely coastal entities for planning purposes. This is the basis of the proposition to the effect that the Caribbean Sea proposal provides ample scope for the articulation as well as the implementation of a comprehensive sustainable development regime for the entire subregion, and within the basic guideline articulated by the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly and entrenched by the WSSD, namely, to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. The regional approach is also in keeping with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (articles 122-123). (United Nations, 1982)

Progress to date on this proposal has been rather limited. However, in order to accelerate the process and also, within the context of follow-up of the *Plan of Implementation* and of the relevant General Assembly resolutions mentioned above, the opportunity presented by the full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action, that is to take place in 2004, should be seized by the countries of the subregion, to take the initiative to a higher level of implementation. In this regard, it will be recalled that the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, at which the Secretary-General has been requested to present a report on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution on the *Caribbean Sea proposal*, will also convene in 2004.

3. SIDS + 10

The decision of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly in its resolution *Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* (United Nations 2002 c), to convene an international meeting in 2004 to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the SIDS POA, as called for in the *Plan of Implementation* adopted at the WSSD, provides ample scope for preparation for this very important event during 2003. The resolution, which is attached as Annex 1V, establishes a preparatory process for the international meeting, including regional and interregional meetings and makes repeated reference to the role of regional commissions in the preparatory process. Thus, a framework already exists in this regard and it is expected that, within the subregion, the details of the process will be developed through a process of consultation among the member countries and also with the agencies which collaborate in the implementation of the SIDS POA. The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean will coordinate the process.

What is envisaged in this regard is the activation of the *Caribbean Model*, comprising a number of institutions and mechanisms that have been developed for the implementation of the SIDS POA which will be described later in this paper. Thus relevant meetings of the Caribbean SIDS and the collaborating agencies will be convened. In this regard, all relevant documentation pertaining to the implementation experiences at the subregional level, will be prepared by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. Such documentation would cover, *inter alia*, a comprehensive review of the implementation of the SIDS POA up to the present time.

Such a review will incorporate, *inter alia*, an overall assessment of the state of implementation of the SIDS POA and of sustainable development, more generally, in the subregion; a review of the areas identified as subregional priorities; initiatives taken at the subregional level; achievements; constraints to implementation and efforts to overcome these; priorities for the future; key issues for priority action at the global level; and prospects for the future. The review would also point the way towards the development of a further updated Joint Work Programme to reflect, *inter alia*, the outcomes of the WSSD. Draft proposals in the latter regard, might be extrapolated from the elements of the *Plan of Implementation* that have been set out in this Paper and tabulated as a basis for discussion.

It is also anticipated that *National Reports* would be prepared and the Subregional Headquarters will be seeking to assist the process of the compilation of these reports through, *inter alia*, the administration of a standardised questionnaire, following the procedure that was used, quite successfully, in preparation for the 1997 ministerial meeting which was convened to, *inter alia*, prepare the subregion for the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. National reports are critical to ensuring that the specific concerns of the subregion are adequately reflected in all relevant forums.

Among other specific elements of the framework for implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD in the Caribbean subregion, what is already envisaged by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean as the major element, is the convening of the Second Caribbean Ministerial Meeting to be developed along the lines of its outstandingly successful 1997

predecessor to which reference has already been made. The international meeting scheduled for 2004 will be a meeting of critical importance and the expectation is that a renewed commitment will be articulated by the subregion and, in particular, by the wider international community, to the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action whose expansion to embrace the key social and economic issues that present critical obstacles to the sustainable development of our countries, in addition to the environmental dimension, was entrenched at the WSSD. This proposed Second Caribbean Ministerial Meeting will also provide overall political direction to the subregional participation in the international meeting in 2004. The ministerial meeting is currently scheduled for June 2003.

Following the approach that informed the development of an updated Joint Work Programme for execution by the subregion to take into account the amplified scope of implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action as endorsed by the twenty-second Special Session, a wider coverage of agencies would be sought to collaborate in the process to reflect the correspondingly wider coverage of areas as endorsed by the WSSD. The proposed meeting of the SIDS of the Caribbean subregion with regional and international agencies will need to precede the ministerial event.

4. THE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DECLARATION: THE CENTRAL IMPORTANCE OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The *United Nations Millennium Declaration* (United Nations, 2000) was adopted at the Millennium Summit which convened on 6-8 September 2000, by 189 member States, which represented the totality of the organization at the time. Of this number, 147 were represented at the level of Head of State/and or Government. The *Declaration* embodies a number of specific commitments which, taken together, are directed towards enhancing the welfare of mankind.

The *Millennium Declaration*, which, notwithstanding its very wide scope, is a very compact document, sets out its diagnostic in relation to, *inter alia*, the international development problematique, as well as its recommendations, under eight headings, namely:

1. Values and principles;
2. Peace, security and disarmament;
3. Development and poverty eradication;
4. Protecting our common environment;
5. Human rights, democracy and good governance;
6. Protecting the vulnerable;
7. Meeting the special needs of Africa; and
8. Strengthening the United Nations.

The *Declaration* identifies *issues related to globalisation as the central challenge we face today*. More specifically, the concern, as expressed by the Heads of State and/or Government, is that *globalisation becomes a positive force for all the world's people*.

Among the key elements of the *Millennium Declaration* are the following:

1. An assault on extreme poverty, including, to halve, by 2015, the proportion of those whose income is less than one dollar a day, those who suffer from hunger and those who are without access to safe drinking water;
2. The need for good governance within each country;
3. A commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;
4. A call for an enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries; the need to comprehensively address the debt problems of low and middle-income developing countries; and a call for increased ODA;
5. A resolve to address the special needs of small island developing States, by implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full. The international community is also urged to ensure that in the development of a vulnerability index, the special needs of small island developing States are taken into account.
6. A resolve to ensure by 2015, all children everywhere can complete primary schooling;

7. A resolve to have halted and begun to reverse, by 2015, the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases;
8. A resolve to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways of combatting poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable;
9. Reaffirmation of support for the principles of sustainable development, including those set out in Agenda 21;
10. To seek to ensure the early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol;
11. To intensify efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests; and to press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification;
12. To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources through the development of water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies;
13. To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters;
14. To work more collectively for more inclusive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens;
15. To seek to ensure that children and civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection;
16. To support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy;
17. To strengthen the United Nations in order to make it a more effective instrument for pursuing all the objectives mentioned in the Declaration.

The *United Nations Millennium Declaration* is attached as Annex V.

As emphasised by the Secretary-General in his Report on his *Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration* (United Nations, 2001), the *Declaration* recognises the interrelatedness of global problems and the fact that “each tends to complicate the solution of one or more others”. Arising from this, was the need for “a comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy”, implying the need for a range of problems to be addressed in tandem. Nor did the authors of the *Declaration* labour under the misperception that the problems identified within its pages were new. In fact, the document explicitly recognises the contribution of a number of international conferences, including more recently crafted international norms, to its development.

The commitment of the Heads of State and/or Government to *achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992* is a theme that recurs throughout the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* and the *Plan of Implementation* that were adopted at

the WSSD. In fact, the juxtaposition of the *Millennium Development Goals* with the other elements mentioned above, reflects the recognition of the very strong degree of overlap that exists between the overall thrust, as well as the detailed content, of each. By reference both to the details of its content, as well as to its overall thrust, the *Millennium Declaration* matches the *Johannesburg Declaration*, for example, in its drive to *advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development...at local, national, regional and global levels*.

In this regard, highlighting of the *Millennium Development Goals* and, in particular, the specificity of many of the several objectives, including the identification of targets, in many cases, has the additional advantages of imparting a greater degree of focus to the implementation process of the *Plan of Implementation*, given, *inter alia*, the broad coincidence of elements and approach, as well as of providing indicators and other guidelines against which the progress of implementation might be measured or otherwise evaluated. It might also be recalled that the *Plan of Implementation* was intended to build on international achievements since UNCED and expedite the realisation of the remaining goals.

5. SELECTED IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

5.1 The implementation formula: Cooperation, coordination, coherence and synthesis

In just five lines, paragraph 143 of the *WSSD Plan of Implementation*, a document of 170 paragraphs, makes what might be the most fundamental point in the implementation of *Agenda 21, the outcomes of the Summit, the Millennium Development Goals* and other relevant sustainable development prescriptions. Significantly, in this document, in which such concepts as *cooperation, coordination, coherence* and *synthesis* loom large as key guiding principles to guide the implementation process, it is provided (para. 158), in the context of *Strengthening institutional arrangements for sustainable development at the regional level*, that *Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit should be effectively pursued at the regional and subregional levels, through the regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies*. The scope of the implementation process is however reinforced in one of the document's footnotes (page 69) in which it is clarified that *References in the present chapter to Agenda 21 are deemed to include Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit*. This is perhaps one of the finer expressions of *synthesis* that pervade the document. Likewise, when the *Institutional framework for sustainable development* is addressed, paragraph 137 recites the following, which effectively corroborates the observation with respect to *coordination, cooperation, coherence* and *synthesis* in the implementation process as formulated at the WSSD:

An effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels is key to the full implementation of Agenda 21, the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and meeting emerging sustainable development challenges. Measures aimed at strengthening such a framework should build on the provisions of Agenda 21 as well as the 1997 Programme for its further implementation and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and should promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the Monterrey Consensus and relevant outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. It should be responsive to the needs of all countries, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries including the means of implementation. It should lead to the strengthening of international bodies and organisations dealing with sustainable development, while respecting their existing mandates, as well as to the strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions.

Providing an indication of the range of issues to be addressed in the context of *sustainable development*, paragraph 138 continues:

Good governance is essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation. Freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, and the rule of law, gender equality, market-

oriented policies, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing.

It is against this background that paragraph 143 makes what might be regarded as the fundamental recommendation to the effect that:

The General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, particularly for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and should give overall political direction to the implementation of Agenda 21 and its review.

The importance of this recommendation cannot be overstated, having due regard to the difficulties encountered over past decades in *reforming* the United Nations and the rationalisation of its activities and processes towards increased effectiveness through, enhanced coordination, among other aspects. Fundamentally, what this recommendation seems to be addressing, albeit tentatively, is the need for a clear regime for what might be referred to as *the Global Governance of Sustainable Development*.

From the perspective of the SIDS of the Caribbean, among others, UNCED, through the convening of the UNGCSIDS by the General Assembly on its recommendation, had bequeathed these entities an important legacy in the form of the SIDS POA. The hallmark of this legacy, however, was its almost exclusive focus on environmental concerns to the virtual exclusion of the social and economic factors which closely impinge on the sustainable development prospects of these States.

In the interim, the SIDS of the Caribbean, among others, had come to realise, well before the convening of the twenty-second special session of the United Nations General Assembly, that the SIDS POA which, as has already been stated, constituted, for them, the most concrete expression of *Agenda 21*, had, nevertheless, fallen short in respect of the articulation of a holistic strategy as evidenced by its failure to capture a number of vital social, economic and other issues which were already recognised to be presenting very serious obstacles to the sustainable development of their countries. Among the more critical concerns in this regard and in respect of which more specific prescriptions were advocated, were the HIV/AIDS pandemic; the rising levels of crime; the *drug problem*; the alienation of, particularly, male youths from the education system; and the trade and related aspects of the phenomena of the increased globalisation, as well as the liberalisation of interstate relations in the economic and other spheres.

The explicit incorporation of such socio-economic elements in operational terms in the context of the implementation of the SIDS POA by the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly, accompanied by the similarly explicit identification of the need for *the integration of economic, environmental and social components of action to achieve sustainable development* was a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to Caribbean SIDS.

Further, as Caribbean SIDS prepared for the WSSD, a major concern was that the SIDS POA and all SIDS-related issues that provide scope for the articulation of holistic sustainable

development strategies, covering *inter alia*, economic, social and environmental parameters, should be restored to a central place on the international agenda, following a perceived dilution of focus in this regard by the wider international community since UNCED. Fundamentally, the concern was for the SIDS POA and related international decisions to be entrenched as the framework for pursuing the *sustainable development* of SIDS at the international, as well as at the regional and national levels.

It is in this specific context that the recommendation set out in paragraph 143 of the WSSD *Plan of Implementation* finds ample resonance in the Caribbean. Reference has already been made to the need, in the context of *Global Governance*, for the coordination of sustainable development initiatives at the international level. The entrenchment, or as stated in the *Plan of Implementation*, the *adoption of sustainable development* as a key element of *the overarching framework* for United Nations activities, is perhaps the next best approach to confronting the major obstacles that are encountered in efforts at further enhancing coordination within the United Nations system.

In the present circumstances, each Global Summit, including UNCED, 3-14 June 1992; the UNGCSIDS, 25 April-6 May 1994; the World Summit for Social Development, 6-12 March 1995; the Fourth World Conference on Women, 4-15 September 1995; Habitat, 3-14 June 1996; and all the others that have convened since UNCED, produced its own Plan of Action and instituted its more-or-less discrete follow-up process. Even in those cases where reference is made to the *Action Plans* or *Platforms* adopted at other Summits, the integration, or at least, the coordination of relevant activities, is seldom at a level that permits the optimal exploitation of synergies. Implementation of the recommendation in paragraph 143 would, therefore, represent a great first step in the generation of a shared approach to the development problematique that has been redefined many times over in recent decades. The generation of a shared approach could conceivably predispose the relevant actors towards the enhanced coordination that is recognised to be necessary in the implementation of *sustainable development*. Nor would the benefits of such a development be restricted to the SIDS of the different geographical subregions. The benefits of the process can be expected to accrue to the international community as a whole.

5.2 Towards integrated and coordinated implementation: Retrofitting the international implementation infrastructure

Even as attention is directed, specifically to the development of a framework for the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and even as specific guidelines for implementation have been provided by the General Assembly in this regard, it is nevertheless important to take full cognisance of all related developments in the wider United Nations system.

In its resolution entitled *World Summit on Sustainable Development* (United Nations 2002 f), for example, quite apart from endorsing the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* and the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, the General Assembly :

4. Urges Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, United Nations funds, programmes and regional

commissions, specialized agencies, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, as well as other international organizations and major groups, to take timely actions to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

9. Requests the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination;

Significantly, in the same resolution, the General Assembly also:

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take into full account the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in particular the decisions made on the institutional framework for sustainable development as contained in chapter XI of the Plan of Implementation, in the ongoing process of reform of the United Nations and in his contribution to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields; (emphasis added).

The text of the resolution entitled, *World Summit on Sustainable Development* (United Nations 2002.f), is attached as Annex V1.

Also related to the follow-up of the WSSD, thus relevant, also, for the development of this section of the paper, is the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on *Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* (United Nations 2002.c)

It will be recalled that, in the context of implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD, this resolution, *inter alia*, provided for the convening of an international meeting in 2004, which will include a high-level segment, to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as called for in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Quite apart from stipulating the incorporation of a high-level segment into the structure of the proposed *international meeting*, other specific guidelines are set out, including:

7. Further decides to convene regional preparatory meetings of small island developing States in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions, as well as an interregional preparatory meeting for all small island developing States, to undertake the review of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional and regional levels and to identify and develop input for the above-mentioned review that is specific to small island developing States while maximizing coherence and complementarity with respect to other preparatory work;

On the basis of the foregoing, three major observations may be made with respect to the machinery for implementation and for more general follow-up of the outcomes of global summits, as follows:

1. The provision by the General Assembly of specific guidelines that are to a greater or lesser extent informed by explicit recommendations of given global summits;
2. The emphasis placed on the need for “*maximizing coherence and complementarity*” and also for “*integrated and coordinated implementation*” and other equivalent guidelines, with respect to activities undertaken, or envisaged in connection with the outcomes of other Summits;
3. The decision of the General Assembly, according to which it decides to adopt *sustainable development* as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and to give overall political direction to the implementation of Agenda 21 and its review.

Earlier in this paper, this last element, namely, the adoption of sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, was portrayed as a *forward looking* prescription intended to promote congruence, if not similarity of approaches to the formulation and implementation of development activities and to overcome the difficulties currently encountered in the coordination of such activities across the United Nations system. However, in addition to this major, formal innovation, the fifty-seventh Session of the General Assembly, evidently harbouring a profound concern with respect to overcoming the coordination difficulties mentioned, has introduced a very important measure which might be interpreted as a significant attempt to retrofit the international implementation infrastructure in the context of the outcomes of global Summits. This is an important development that must also be borne in mind as the development and subsequent application of a framework for implementation of the WSSD outcomes are pursued.

In what might yet be hailed as a landmark decision, the adoption of the resolution on *Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields* (United Nations 2002.e), points in the direction of concrete measures towards the achievement of the frequently reiterated objective of coordination among United Nations agencies.

This initiative is predicated on, *inter alia*:

Reaffirming that the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits provide a comprehensive basis for action at the national, regional and international levels with the key objectives of poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, sustainable development and improvement of the living conditions of people everywhere,

and

Reaffirming further that while each United Nations conference has its thematic unity, major United Nations conferences and summits should be viewed as interlinked and contributing to an integrated framework for the implementation of the internationally agreed goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and a global partnership for development,

It is in connection with the foregoing that the General Assembly has set about the development of a new implementation mechanism, by virtue of the establishment of an open-ended working group of the General Assembly under the Chairmanship of its President. The tasks entrusted to the working group include:

1. To produce concrete recommendations to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and thus contribute to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals;
2. To submit proposals on how best to address the review of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including its format and periodicity;
3. Consider how to ensure that the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits are integrated in the programmes of work of the United Nations system;

Significantly, the General Assembly also decided that *“future decisions on follow-up to conferences whose ten-year anniversary are imminent shall be kept pending subject to the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly on the report of the working group”*. The working group was to *commence its substantive work during the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, no later than January 2003, and will submit its report before Friday 27 June 2003, for consideration by the General Assembly and action before the end of that session in 2003.*

According to the President of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the results of the working group *“should inter alia contribute to more efficient fulfilment of development goals, rationalization of work of the United Nations General Assembly, its Committees, functional Commissions and ECOSOC and thus contribute to strengthening the United Nations role in the area of development cooperation.”*¹

The text of the resolution is attached as Annex V1.

The relevance of the foregoing is, inter alia, the need for preparedness on the part of the SIDS of the Caribbean to make adjustments to whatever detailed arrangements might be fashioned at the subregional level for the implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD, in light of the developments within the General Assembly just mentioned.

¹ Statement on “United Nations General Assembly Presidency in the Light of the Caribbean Candidacy” delivered in the context of the Fourteenth Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14 February, 2003

5.3 But what is *Sustainable Development*?

It is to be observed that the *Plan of Implementation* makes no attempt at a concise definition of this frequently used concept, notwithstanding the reaffirmation by the Heads of State and/or Government of the international community of their commitment to *sustainable development* in all its dimensions. For example, in paragraph 163 it is proposed, *inter alia*, that:

*All countries should promote **sustainable development** at the national level by, inter alia, enacting and enforcing clear and effective laws that support **sustainable development**. (emphasis added.)*

However in the preceding paragraph 162, referring to *national strategies for sustainable development*, it is suggested, *inter alia*, that:

Such strategies, which, where applicable, could be formulated as poverty reduction strategies that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, should be pursued in accordance with each country's national priorities.

Other statements occurring in the document suggest, for example:

Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

Also, on the question of the implementation of the WSSD outcomes through *partnerships*, it is indicated that:

As reflected in the Monterrey Consensus, such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.

Yet another formulation advises that:

Peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

These formulations, among others, refer, variously, to *inter alia*:

1. *Sustainable development as a final goal or state of a country, a society or even an economy;*
2. *Sustainable development as a process: moving from one mode of existence to another;*
3. *Elements that are advanced as preconditions for sustainable development: peace, security etc; and*

4. *The implied need for the equitable sharing of the benefits of the undefined process, both as a precondition, as well as an expression, in itself, of the final state of sustainable development.*

Against the foregoing, there is the formulation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the effect that:

“....sustainable development is an exceptional opportunity for humankind –economically to build markets and create jobs; socially, to bring people in from the margins; politically, to reduce tensions over resources, that could lead to violence; and of course, environmentally, to protect the ecosystems and resources on which all life depends.” (United Nations, 1998)

This formulation captures the dominant approach that is being entrenched within both the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the WSSD Plan of Implementation and which places emphasis on advancing *the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection- at local, national, regional and global levels.*

On this question of the varying approaches to *sustainable development* within both the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the WSSD Plan of Implementation, it is probably worthwhile to observe that a similar state of affairs is encountered in the more general literature in which, a range of terminologies and formulations is advanced in approaches to *sustainable development*. Among the more frequently used approaches that might be identified in this regard are:

- Sustainable development: integrating the social, economic and environmental components of development;
- Sustainable development approached from the perspective of sustainable economic development;
- Sustainable development approached from the perspective of ecological sustainability;
- Sustainable development approached in the context of ecologically sustainable economic development;
- Sustainable development as an approach to the sustainable society.

From the foregoing, it might be surmised that the juxtaposition of these and related elements such as can be extrapolated from the various usages of *sustainable development* in the Plan of Implementation, as well as in the wider literature, provides the *raw material* for the generation of, at least, a more concise *definitional approach* to *sustainable development*. Not only would such an approach inform the operationalisation of the concept and facilitate the ongoing discourse on the subject on the basis of shared understandings, but also, through the generation of some significant degree on convergence, it would, constitute a very important tool for implementation. This element of *convergence* might be of particular relevance at the subregional or regional level, for example in the Caribbean subregion, where many similar situations and phenomena are encountered, suggesting the relevance of concrete subregional approaches to this evidently plastic concept of sustainable development on several fronts.

Convergence of approaches to sustainable development also becomes a critical issue as efforts are made to concretise indicators for sustainable development as urged in the *Plan of Implementation* itself (paragraph 130).

6. ROLE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS: ISSUES RELATING TO THE ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN

6.1 Introduction

Even prior to the convening of the WSSD, the regional commissions of the United Nations system had articulated a position conveying, in the explicit context of that Summit, *inter alia*, the recognition of the need for the international sustainable development effort to be coordinated at regional, national, local as well as global levels. (United Nations, 2002^a). In that regard, the regional commissions recognized that they were well positioned to promote the implementation of the multi-dimensional concept that is *sustainable development* and to articulate local and national priorities consistent with regional and global realities.

Regional commissions also recognise that cooperation among countries can most effectively be promoted at the regional and subregional levels in responding to complex global issues, especially in the context of the specificities inherent within any given geographical space. Regional commissions recognise, in addition, the value of cooperation with other regional and international institutions in undertaking the responsibilities assigned to them in connection with the implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD at the regional level.

In this regard, the comparative advantage of the commissions is founded on, *inter alia*, their accumulated experience; their multifaceted analytical work; their effective provision of technical assistance and their capabilities to assist governments in developing regional and subregional perspectives and consensus on global issues. Moreover, their multisectoral expertise and the inter-disciplinary nature of their work, combined with their ability to convene meetings in a neutral forum for policy dialogue and exchange of experience, place them at a vantage point to manage and coordinate regional and subregional efforts to make development sustainable. On the basis of the foregoing, the regional commissions have indicated their readiness *to lead the way towards effective actions at the regional level*, involving, *inter alia*, the translation of the WSSD outcomes into concrete initiatives, projects and activities.

6.2 Implementation: Some issues in relation to the role of regional commissions

Reference has already been made to the role perceived by the regional commissions for themselves in connection with the follow-up of the outcomes of the WSSD based on, *inter alia*, their inter-disciplinary strengths; their ability to provide greater coherence and coordination between the national, subregional, regional and global levels and their willingness to lead the process at the regional level.

Of significance in this regard, is the support conveyed for an enhanced role for the regional commissions by the Secretary-General of the United Nations who, in his Report to Prep Com 11 of the WSSD envisaged “*..the fuller utilization of the regional commissions to promote regional sustainable development strategies and review regional and national implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*”.

Within the *Plan of Implementation* itself, under the heading, *Strengthening institutional arrangements for sustainable development at the regional level* (paras.158-161), a mandate, as

extensive as it is intensive, is conveyed to, *inter alia*, the regional commissions with respect to the follow-up of the outcomes of the WSSD. This mandate comprises the following major elements:

1. Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit should be effectively pursued at the regional and subregional levels, through the regional commissions and other regional and subregional bodies;
2. Intraregional coordination and cooperation on sustainable development should be improved among the regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies. Such cooperation is to include, as appropriate, support for development; enhancement and implementation of agreed regional sustainable development strategies and action plans; reflecting national and regional priorities;
3. In particular, regional commissions, in collaboration with other regional and subregional bodies, should:
 - Promote the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into their work in a balanced way, including through implementation of Agenda 21;
 - Facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into the work of regional, subregional and other bodies, for example, by facilitating and strengthening the exchange of experiences, including national experiences, best practices, case studies and partnership experience related to the implementation of Agenda 21;
 - Assist in the mobilisation of technical and financial assistance and facilitate the provision of adequate financing for the implementation of regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development programmes and projects, including addressing the objective of poverty eradication;
 - Support regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development initiatives and programmes such as the interregional aspects of the globally agreed Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

Also of relevance with respect to the functions of regional commissions in relation to the follow-up of the outcomes of the WSSD, is the role envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution dealing with the *World Summit on Sustainable Development*, in which it:

Urges Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations ...United Nations funds, programmes and regional economic commissions...to take timely actions to ensure the effective follow-up and implementation of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; (United Nations, 2002 f)

Against the background of the foregoing, even as the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean prepares for intense involvement in the implementation and general follow-up of the outcomes of the WSSD, in accordance with its mandates, it is nevertheless mindful of the

need to balance its activism with the need for sustained participation on the part of its member countries thus ensuring ownership of the process by the SIDS of the subregion. Selected core aspects of the contribution of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to the implementation of the SIDS POA to date are detailed in the following section. This aspect is also worth bearing in mind in relation to the framework for future implementation of the SIDS POA, including the outcomes of the WSSD.

6.2.1 The contribution of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to the implementation of the SIDS POA

With responsibility as a regional commission to undertake activities associated with global summits and prompted by the concern with respect to the recognised deficit in implementation within the subregion, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean convened the first of a series of inter-agency meetings aimed at convening a regional technical and ministerial meeting to discuss the status of the SIDS Programme of Action in the subregion.

As a result of this initiative, in November 1997, ECLAC, with the support of a number of agencies, convened the subregion's first and, to date, only ministerial meeting on the implementation of the SIDS POA, hosted in Barbados, to address, *inter alia*, the status of implementation of the POA, the level of political commitment to the process and the way forward. This also marked the beginnings of the informal grouping of regional and regionally based agencies that is now referred to as *the Inter-Agency Collaborative Group (IACG)* and which has since become one of the most important mechanisms for the implementation of activities under the Programme of Action within the subregion.

In the absence of information on the status of implementation of the Programme of Action at both the national or regional levels, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, with the aid of a questionnaire and staff who travelled to the respective member States, produced a publication entitled, *"Implementation of the SIDS POA-A Caribbean Perspective"* (ECLAC/CDCC, 1998). This publication detailed the implementation activities of 15 countries, as well as those of a number of relevant regional and regionally-based agencies. Until the convening of the *Subregional Preparatory Meeting of the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Havana, Cuba, 28-29 June 2001*, it had the distinction of being the only document that summarized the experience of implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action in individual countries of the Caribbean and in the subregion as a whole.

The Ministerial Meeting was attended by 18 Caribbean countries; three observers, namely, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States of America, 11 United Nations Agencies and 20 other organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The meeting confirmed and highlighted the region's lack of a strategy to coordinate, implement or report on activities under the POA. Nor were resources available for these purposes. It also became clear that, while there were several sustainable development initiatives underway in the subregion, these had fallen within the framework of the POA, not by design, but by default, given the broad and general nature of its formulations.

Formalising a number of arrangements fashioned by the Subregional Headquarters, the Ministerial Meeting also adopted a number of measures the implementation of which continues to influence the evolution of the structures that have emerged for the coordination of implementation of activities under the Programme of Action within the subregion. Reference is here being made to what has since become known as the *Caribbean Model* for the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action. Within this model, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean serves as the technical or operational arm of a joint implementation Secretariat, while the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat was entrusted with the political outreach required, including, in particular, sustained efforts towards maintaining SIDS-related issues as priorities on the international agenda.

Secondly, the Meeting requested its Bureau, now referred to as "*the SIDS Bureau*", to maintain political oversight of all regional SIDS-related activities, with the Joint Secretariat acting as Secretariat to the Bureau. Thirdly, regional and regionally-based agencies and organizations were requested to play key roles in the implementation of activities in areas falling within their respective mandates. This concept of grouping project activities in accordance with the respective Chapters of the Programme of Action, to be supported by agencies responsible for implementation, had been earlier initiated by Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC and was merely formalized by the Ministerial Meeting. Activities conducted within this format, evolved into the subregion's Joint Work Programme (JWP).

The Joint Work Programme comprised some 130 concrete activities to whose implementation commitment was expressed by 24 agencies, the majority of which were members of what became styled, the *Inter-Agency Collaborative Group* (IACG). The approach sponsored by the Subregional Headquarters also had the merit of introducing order and structure into the process, in addition to providing a valuable tool with which to monitor and report on progress. Thus, with the Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC at the centre of the process, from very modest beginnings and from sheer necessity, the Caribbean model for the coordination of implementation of the SIDS POA, evolved. The year 1997 and, in particular, the convening of the Ministerial Meeting proved to be a watershed in terms of the series of activities unleashed at that forum towards the effective implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action within the subregion.

In 1998, the Interim Secretariat convened four meetings of the SIDS Bureau and the IACG, either jointly or separately². Documentation was prepared and disseminated by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters as the region prepared for the *Meeting of representatives of International Donors and Representative of SIDS*, "*the Donors' Meeting*", of February 1999. A similar process was followed in connection with CSD-7, which convened in April 1999 and the Special Session of the General Assembly which convened in September 1999. In November 1998, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean prepared and circulated across the Caribbean, a "*Report on the state of implementation in the Caribbean of the Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States*". This document was at the focus of attention at a regional meeting convened by the Subregional Headquarters in an effort to generate consensus on a Caribbean position on the implementation of the POA as an input into CSD-7 and the overall process of preparation for the Special Session of the General Assembly. The document

² On 23 March; 15 June; 16 June and 6 November, 1998

was ratified by consensus. The subregion had begun to speak with one voice, a not insignificant achievement. Moreover, the Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC received from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), a request for permission to circulate this Report to other SIDS regions as a model.

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean also hosted a one-day meeting on 14 August 1999 to engage the subregion in final preparations for the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly that convened on 27-28 September 1999, to review and appraise the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action. At this meeting, a document entitled "*The Caribbean Consensus on the Further Implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action*", developed by the secretariat was circulated for discussion. The objective of this document was singular: to provide the last comprehensive briefing for Caribbean delegations in the final days leading to the Special Session. While some misgivings were expressed, for the most part by the agencies there represented, with respect to the title of the document, its content received general endorsement.

Finally, in its intervention at the Special Session, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, in outlining its role in the subregional process of implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, also drew attention to the need to deepen the Programme of Action to encompass, in a focussed, operational sense, the social and economic issues, which, in addition to their environmental counterparts, had been recognised to present major obstacles to the sustainable development of Caribbean SIDS, among others. Reference was made to the role of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in a number of interventions at the Special Session. In this context, particular reference was made to the efforts made by this Regional Commission to ensure that the Caribbean subregion was fully prepared to promote and defend its interests at that very important and critical review of the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action.

At the Special Session, also, it was recognised that the United Nations agencies would need to continue to focus on their areas of expertise and agreed mandates and to build upon regional or national strategies, conventions and programmes that were country-driven. It was also recognized that the United Nations should continue to play its catalytic and supportive role, particularly through the regional commissions, which were regarded as playing an integral role in the overall implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. This recognition of the contribution of regional commissions by the General Assembly, a sentiment earlier expressed by the CSD at its Seventh Meeting, held in April 1999, quite apart from being a source of encouragement to the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters also facilitated the activities of the Office as it continued to solicit the support of other regional entities in the pursuit of the sustainable development of the Caribbean subregion.

By mid-2001, with the 1997 Joint Work Programme almost fully implemented, an updated Joint Work Programme encompassing social, economic, as well as environmental components as endorsed by the twenty-second Special Session of the General Assembly was adopted, coordinated by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. Finally, on 28-29 June 2001, there convened in Havana, Cuba, the *Preparatory Meeting of the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development*, jointly coordinated by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and the United Nations Environment Programme/

Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC), Mexico. As a fundamental input into the subregional preparations, the Subregional Headquarters presented extensive basic reference documentation to the subregional and later to the *Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development* which convened in Brazil, on 23-24 October 2001. The major document presented set out the status of implementation of the SIDS POA in the Caribbean subregion up to the eve of the WSSD, identifying, in the process, the constraints encountered by the subregion, as well as its achievements, in the implementation of the 15 Chapters of the Programme of Action. The document also articulated the challenges and issues that remained to be confronted in the future implementation of Agenda 21 and the SIDS Programme of Action. A number of national reports on implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the updated Joint Work Programme were also contained between its covers. (UNECLAC/CDCC, 2001)

The ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean remains at the disposal of the SIDS of the subregion and will pursue its mandates to the very best of its ability within the limits of the resources at its disposal.

7. THE SIDS PROGRAMME OF ACTION, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE OECS FRAMEWORK.³

Even as the institutions and processes of the wider Caribbean subregion are explored towards the articulation of a framework for the further implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action, it is also important to take full account of the related structures that have been established at other levels.

In September, 1999, the Ministers of the Environment of the countries of the OECS requested the then OECS Natural Resources Management Unit (OECS/NRMU) of the OECS Secretariat, subsequently renamed the *Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU)*, to develop an *OECS Charter for Environmental Management* and “a regional strategy...that will become the framework for environmental management” in the subregion. The *St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS* adopted in Grenada in April 2001 sets out the general framework requested by the Ministers.(OECS website: <http://www.oecsnrmu.org/>)

The 21 *Principles* embodied in the *St George's Declaration* are as follows:

1. Foster Sustainable Improvement in the Quality of Life;
2. Integrate Social, Economic and Environmental Considerations into National Development Policies, Plans and Programmes;
3. Improve on Legal and Institutional Frameworks;
4. Ensure Meaningful Participation by Civil Society in Decision-Making;
5. Ensure Meaningful Participation by the Private Sector;
6. Use Economic Instruments for Sustainable Environmental Management;
7. Foster Broad-based Environmental Education, Training and Awareness;
8. Address the Causes and Impacts of Climate Change;
9. Prevent and Manage the Causes and Impacts of Disaster;
10. Prevent and Control Pollution and Manage Waste;
11. Ensure the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources;
12. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage;
13. Protect and Conserve Biological Diversity;
14. Recognize Relationships between Trade and Environment;
15. Promote Cooperation in Science and Technology;
16. Manage and Conserve Energy;
17. Negotiate and Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

³ The *Treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States* entered into force on 1 July 1968. Annex A to the Treaty embodies an *Agreement establishing the East Caribbean Common Market*. The objectives of the OECS include cooperation; harmonisation of foreign policy; and promotion of economic integration. The members of the organisation are Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica; Grenada; St Kitts and Nevis; St Lucia; and St Vincent and the Grenadines. The Associate Members are Anguilla; the British Virgin Islands; and Montserrat.

18. Coordinate Assistance from the International Donor Community towards the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Region;
19. Implementation and Monitoring;
20. Obligations of Member States;
21. Review

With respect to the basic *approach* of the OECS countries to *sustainable development*, and the relationship postulated between *environment* and *sustainable development*, the *Preamble* to the *St George's Declaration* was adopted as proclaiming "*the principles of sustainable development by which human conduct affecting the Environment is to be guided and judged.*" It commences with the declaration to the effect that the States of the OECS are:

Persuaded that the effective management of environmental resources at local, national, regional and international levels is an essential component of sustainable social and economic development, including the creation of jobs, a stable society, a buoyant economy and the sustaining of viable natural systems on which all life depends;

The Declaration also recognizes "the need to address the relevant priority areas of the SIDS Programme of Action to ensure follow-up action to the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States..."

On the basis of these *Principles*, the *OECS Environmental Management Strategy* has been developed as the mechanism for their implementation. The "*central challenge*" for environmental management in the OECS States, as identified within that *Strategy*, "is to ensure levels of environmental quality that maximise opportunity for economic and social development for present and future generations, without compromising the integrity and sustainability of biological diversity, environmental and cultural assets.

At the level of the OECS subregion, the primary responsibility for coordinating implementation of the *Environmental Management Strategy (EMS)* is the OECS Secretariat, through its recently renamed *Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU)*. Other regional agencies are also recognised to have "*key roles*" to play.

In this regard, *Principle 18 (Coordinate Assistance from the International Donor Community towards the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Region)* indicates, *inter alia*, that the OECS Member States agree to: *Collaborate through the OECS Secretariat and other regional organizations to ensure that the environmental needs and requirements of the Member States are clearly articulated to the international community.*

Likewise, in the context of the *Commitments* adopted by the OECS Membership as set out in Annex A to the *Declaration*, regional organisations would need to undertake a series of actions, among them:

- Facilitate cooperation between Governments in adopting and implementing appropriate programmes to give effect to the goals of the Declaration and the OECS EMS;

- Facilitate the requirements of reporting and implementation as laid down in the Declaration and the OECS EMS;
- Coordinate technical assistance and programmes in support of national activities to give effect to the Declaration and the OECS EMS;

7.1 The OECS framework in the wider Caribbean subregional context

Significantly, with the OECS constituting a subregion within CARICOM and the overlapping of its membership with that of the ECLAC/CDCC, these latter two organisations are among the regional agencies that are consulted by the OECS Secretariat in the context of the implementation of the *Strategy*. In this context, it is useful to recall that “...the *Strategy* builds on a series of other relevant planning documents, including....the *Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Programme of Action (POA)* in support of environmental management. It is also useful to recall that, in the context of the CDCC membership, ECLAC/CDCC has the responsibility for coordination of the implementation of the SIDS POA. Moreover, within the ECLAC/CDCC and the *Caribbean Model* that has evolved for the implementation of the SIDS POA in relation to the SIDS of the Caribbean, the ECLAC/CDCC and CARICOM Secretariats together provide the Joint Secretariat for the implementation process.

In addition, within the same *Caribbean Model*, the OECS Secretariat is itself a member of the Inter-Agency Collaborative Group (IACG) of agencies which jointly implement a Joint Work Programme (JWP) extrapolated precisely from the SIDS POA and other relevant international decisions, such as those emanating from the twenty-second special session, of the General Assembly and the WSSD. With this multi-dimensional overlap of membership and functions, there would appear to be ample scope for the generation of joint understandings and even convergence, in relation to *sustainable development* and on the policies required for its achievement. The utility of joint understandings and convergence in approaches is also relevant in the facilitation of inter-subregional outreach, as well as in the adoption of joint positions for articulation in wider international fora. Thus, in summary terms, on the basis of their generally shared economic, social and environmental profiles; their overlapping membership; the existence of common problems requiring common or even joint approaches; and the existence of other common concerns, a situation exists which would appear to militate in favour of the desirability and even the necessity of convergent approaches to *sustainable development* among ECLAC/CDCC, CARICOM and the OECS. Fundamentally, all three entities draw their inspiration in this sphere of activity from the SIDS POA.

8. CONCLUSION

In the development of this paper, the main objective in setting out a framework for the implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD in the Caribbean subregion, was to identify and elaborate some of the major substantive, contextual, as well as institutional elements, which, taken together, could comprehensively inform, as well as facilitate, the implementation process. The substantive element is, of course, represented by the WSSD *Plan of Implementation* whose elements that were of potential priority interest to the SIDS of the subregion were highlighted. The approach to *sustainable development*, as reinforced by the WSSD, is also relevant in this regard. The contextual element was addressed through the review, executed, some times, explicitly and, at others, implicitly, of the several antecedents to the WSSD, including the specific contribution of each (UNCED, UNGCSIDS, the Millennium Summit etc.). Finally, the institutional aspect was highlighted by reference to, *inter alia*, the mandate entrusted by the General Assembly to regional commissions in the implementation of the WSSD outcomes; the perspectives of the Secretary-General on that very matter; the role perceived by the regional commissions themselves in relation to the implementation process; and the specific experiences and approaches of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

It is envisaged that this paper will be of practical relevance to the SIDS of the Caribbean and, also, perhaps, to those of other geographical subregions as they proceed to the development and execution of their respective work programmes in the context of the follow-up of the *Plan of Implementation* adopted at the WSSD, as well as of the review of implementation of the review to be undertaken at *SIDS + 10*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPA	Global Programme of Action
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IACG	Inter-Agency Collaborative Group
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ISO	International Standards Organisation
JWP	Joint Work Programme
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development

ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
Ramsar Convention	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIDS POA	Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGCSIDS	United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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United Nations (2002.e): General Assembly resolution on *Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields* (A/C.2/57/L.70)

United Nations (2002 f): General Assembly Resolution on *World Summit on Sustainable Development* (A/C.2/57/L.83)

Annex I

**THE JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Annex I

4 September 2002

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

From our Origins to the Future

1. We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa from 2-4 September 2002, reaffirm our commitment to sustainable development.
2. We commit ourselves to build a humane, equitable and caring global society cognizant of the need for human dignity for all.
3. At the beginning of this Summit, the children of the world spoke to us in a simple yet clear voice that the future belongs to them, and accordingly challenged all of us to ensure that through our actions they will inherit a world free of the indignity and indecency occasioned by poverty, environmental degradation and patterns of unsustainable development.
4. As part of our response to these children, who represent our collective future, all of us, coming from every corner of the world, informed by different life experiences, are united and moved by a deeply-felt sense that we urgently need to create a new and brighter world of hope.
5. Accordingly, we assume a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at local, national, regional and global levels.
6. From this Continent, the Cradle of Humanity we declare, through the Plan of Implementation and this Declaration, our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life and to our children.
7. Recognizing that humankind is at a crossroad, we have united in a common resolve to make a determined effort to respond positively to the need to produce a practical and visible plan that should bring about poverty eradication and human development.

From Stockholm to Rio de Janeiro to Johannesburg

8. Thirty years ago, in Stockholm, we agreed on the urgent need to respond to the problem of environmental deterioration. Ten years ago, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, we agreed that the protection of the environment, and social and economic development are fundamental to sustainable development,

based on the Rio Principles. To achieve such development, we adopted the global programme, Agenda 21, and the Rio Declaration, to which we reaffirm our commitment. The Rio Summit was a significant milestone that set a new agenda for sustainable development.

9. Between Rio and Johannesburg the world's nations met in several major conferences under the guidance of the United Nations, including the Monterrey Conference on Finance for Development, as well as the Doha Ministerial Conference. These conferences defined for the world a comprehensive vision for the future of humanity.

10. At the Johannesburg Summit we achieved much in bringing together a rich tapestry of peoples and views in a constructive search for a common path, towards a world that respects and implements the vision of sustainable development. Johannesburg also confirmed that significant progress has been made towards achieving a global consensus and partnership amongst all the people of our planet.

The Challenges we Face

11. We recognize that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns, and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for sustainable development.

12. The deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability.

13. The global environment continues to suffer. Loss of biodiversity continues, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification claims more and more fertile land, the adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating and developing countries more vulnerable, and air, water and marine pollution continue to rob millions of a decent life.

14. Globalization has added a new dimension to these challenges. The rapid integration of markets, mobility of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world have opened new challenges and opportunities for the pursuit of sustainable development. But the benefits and costs of globalization are unevenly distributed, with developing countries facing special difficulties in meeting this challenge.

15. We risk the entrenchment of these global disparities and unless we act in a manner that fundamentally changes their lives, the poor of the world may lose confidence in their representatives and the democratic systems to which we remain committed, seeing their representatives as nothing more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

Our Commitment to Sustainable Development

16. We are determined to ensure that our rich diversity, which is our collective strength, will be used for constructive partnership for change and for the achievement of the common goal of

sustainable development.

17. Recognizing the importance of building human solidarity, we urge the promotion of dialogue and cooperation among the world's civilizations and peoples, irrespective of race, disabilities, religion, language, culture and tradition.

18. We welcome the Johannesburg Summit focus on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships to speedily increase access to basic requirements such as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of bio-diversity. At the same time, we will work together to assist one another to have access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity building, use modern technology to bring about development, and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish forever underdevelopment.

19. We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people. Among these conditions are: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

20. We are committed to ensure that women's empowerment and emancipation, and gender equality are integrated in all activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

21. We recognize the reality that global society has the means and is endowed with the resources to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development confronting all humanity. Together we will take extra steps to ensure that these available resources are used to the benefit of humanity.

22. In this regard, to contribute to the achievement of our development goals and targets, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the internationally agreed levels of Official Development Assistance.

23. We welcome and support the emergence of stronger regional groupings and alliances, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to promote regional cooperation, improved international co-operation and promote sustainable development.

24. We shall continue to pay special attention to the developmental needs of Small Island Developing States and the Least Developed Countries.

25. We reaffirm the vital role of the indigenous peoples in sustainable development.

26. We recognize sustainable development requires a long-term perspective and broad-based

participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels. As social partners we will continue to work for stable partnerships with all major groups respecting the independent, important roles of each of these.

27. We agree that in pursuit of their legitimate activities the private sector, both large and small companies, have a duty to contribute to the evolution of equitable and sustainable communities and societies.

28. We also agree to provide assistance to increase income generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

29. We agree that there is a need for private sector corporations to enforce corporate accountability. This should take place within a transparent and stable regulatory environment.

30. We undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Multilateralism is the Future

31. To achieve our goals of sustainable development, we need more effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral institutions.

32. We reaffirm our commitment to the principles and purposes of the UN Charter and international law as well as the strengthening of multi-lateralism. We support the leadership role of the United Nations as the most universal and representative organization in the world, which is best placed to promote sustainable development.

33. We further commit ourselves to monitor progress at regular intervals towards the achievement of our sustainable development goals and objectives.

Making it Happen!

34. We are in agreement that this must be an inclusive process, involving all the major groups and governments that participated in the historic Johannesburg Summit.

35. We commit ourselves to act together, united by a common determination to save our planet, promote human development and achieve universal prosperity and peace.

36. We commit ourselves to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and to expedite the achievement of the time-bound, socio-economic and environmental targets contained therein.

37. From the African continent, the Cradle of Humankind, we solemnly pledge to the peoples of the world, and the generations that will surely inherit this earth, that we are determined to ensure that our collective hope for sustainable development is realized.

We express our deepest gratitude to the people and the Government of South Africa for their generous hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Annex II

**THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION**

Annex

Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992,¹ provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles,² the full implementation of Agenda 21³ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21⁴. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁵ and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992.

2. The present plan of implementation will further build on the achievements made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and expedite the realization of the remaining goals. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁶ These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

3. We recognize that the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups, on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development. As reflected in the Monterrey Consensus,⁶ such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.

4. Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development. At the domestic level, sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, gender equality and an enabling environment for investment are the basis for sustainable development. As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts. The gap between developed

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda).

² *Ibid.*, vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

³ General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.

5. Peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.

6. We acknowledge the importance of ethics for sustainable development and, therefore, emphasize the need to consider ethics in the implementation of Agenda 21.

II. Poverty eradication

7. Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly for developing countries. Although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than 1 dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;

(b) Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries pursuant to modalities to be determined by the General Assembly, while stressing the voluntary nature of the contributions and the need to avoid duplication of existing United Nations funds, and encouraging the role of the private sector and individual citizens relative to Governments in funding the endeavours;

(c) Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations. These programmes should reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;

(d) Promote women's equal access to and full participation in, on the basis of equality with men, decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women

and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services;

(e) Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities and increase their employment through, where appropriate, measures such as training, technical assistance and credit facilities. Recognize that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities;

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

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

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

(i) Build basic rural infrastructure, diversify the economy and improve transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;

(j) Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;

(k) Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting, for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises;

(l) Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through measures such as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,⁷ as one of the tools for poverty eradication;

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

(m) Increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritizing water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies where they exist.

8. The provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation is necessary to protect human health and the environment. In this respect, we agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, which would include actions at all levels to:

- (a) Develop and implement efficient household sanitation systems;
- (b) Improve sanitation in public institutions, especially schools;
- (c) Promote safe hygiene practices;
- (d) Promote education and outreach focused on children, as agents of behavioural change;
- (e) Promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices;
- (f) Develop innovative financing and partnership mechanisms;
- (g) Integrate sanitation into water resources management strategies.

9. Take joint actions and improve efforts to work together at all levels to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the Millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015, and as a means to generate other important services that mitigate poverty, bearing in mind that access to energy facilitates the eradication of poverty. This would include actions at all levels to:

- (a) Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, taking into account national specificities and circumstances, through various means, such as enhanced rural electrification and decentralized energy systems, increased use of renewables, cleaner liquid and gaseous fuels and enhanced energy efficiency, by intensifying regional and international cooperation in support of national efforts, including through capacity-building, financial and technological assistance and innovative financing mechanisms, including at the micro- and meso- levels, recognizing the specific factors for providing access to the poor;
- (b) Improve access to modern biomass technologies and fuelwood sources and supplies and commercialize biomass operations, including the use of agricultural residues, in rural areas and where such practices are sustainable;
- (c) Promote a sustainable use of biomass and, as appropriate, other renewable energies through improvement of current patterns of use, such as management of resources, more efficient use of fuelwood and new or improved products and technologies;
- (d) Support the transition to the cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost-effective;

(e) Develop national energy policies and regulatory frameworks that will help to create the necessary economic, social and institutional conditions in the energy sector to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services for sustainable development and poverty eradication in rural, peri-urban and urban areas;

(f) Enhance international and regional cooperation to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes, by facilitating the creation of enabling environments and addressing capacity-building needs, with special attention to rural and isolated areas, as appropriate;

(g) Assist and facilitate on an accelerated basis, with the financial and technical assistance of developed countries, including through public-private partnerships, the access of the poor to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, taking into account the instrumental role of developing national policies on energy for sustainable development, bearing in mind that in developing countries sharp increases in energy services are required to improve the standards of living of their populations and that energy services have positive impacts on poverty eradication and improve standards of living.

10. Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide assistance and mobilize resources to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(b) Provide assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization;⁸

(c) Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skill enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities;

(d) Provide financial and technological support, as appropriate, to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining ventures;

(e) Provide support to developing countries for the development of safe low-cost technologies that provide or conserve fuel for cooking and water heating;

(f) Provide support for natural resource management for creating sustainable livelihoods for the poor.

11. By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative. This would include actions at all levels to:

⁸ See *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up Adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 16 June 1998* (Geneva, International Labour Office, 1998).

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

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

(c) Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men;

(d) Remove unnecessary regulatory and other obstacles for microenterprises and the informal sector;

(e) Support local authorities in elaborating slum upgrading programmes within the framework of urban development plans and facilitate access, particularly for the poor, to information on housing legislation.

12. Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards.

13. Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries, upon request, in addressing child labour and its root causes, inter alia, through social and economic policies aimed at poverty conditions, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.

III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

14. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would include the actions at all levels set out below.

15. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization,

from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries. This would require actions at all levels to:

(a) Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries;

(b) Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(c) Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, such as life-cycle analysis;

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

(e) Develop and adopt, where appropriate, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers;

(f) Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations.

16. Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;

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

(c) Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management and promote the

exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

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

17. Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

18. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:

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

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

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

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

19. Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

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

(d) Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph;

(e) Use environmental impact assessment procedures.

* * *

20. Call upon Governments as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to implement, taking into account national and regional specificities and circumstances, the recommendations and conclusions adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning

energy for sustainable development at its ninth session, including the issues and options set out below, bearing in mind that in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies according to the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as contained in section A, paragraph 3, and section D, paragraph 30, of its decision 9/19 on energy for sustainable development;

(b) Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors;

(c) Develop and disseminate alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to renewable energies, improving energy efficiency and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(d) Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

(e) Diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end;

(f) Support efforts, including through provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, with the involvement of the private sector, to reduce flaring and venting of gas associated with crude oil production;

(g) Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions;

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9 (E/2001/29), chap. I.B.*

(h) Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community;

(i) Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(j) Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems;

(k) Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development;

(l) Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, particularly of developing countries, as well as serve as information clearing houses;

(m) Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies;

(n) Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(o) Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability, and to ensure consumer access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services;

(p) Policies to reduce market distortions would promote energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and

conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development;

(q) Take action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies in this area that inhibit sustainable development, taking fully into account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries and considering their adverse effect, particularly on developing countries;

(r) Governments are encouraged to improve the functioning of national energy markets in such a way that they support sustainable development, overcome market barriers and improve accessibility, taking fully into account that such policies should be decided by each country, and that its own characteristics and capabilities and level of development should be considered, especially as reflected in national sustainable development strategies, where they exist;

(s) Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international cooperation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services to all sections of their populations;

(t) Countries are urged to develop and implement actions within the framework of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through public-private partnerships, taking into account the different circumstances of countries, based on lessons learned by Governments, international institutions and stakeholders, including business and industry, in the field of access to energy, including renewable energy and energy-efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(u) Promote cooperation between international and regional institutions and bodies dealing with different aspects of energy for sustainable development within their existing mandate, bearing in mind paragraph 46 (h) of the Programme of Action for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, strengthening, as appropriate, regional and national activities for the promotion of education and capacity-building regarding energy for sustainable development;

(v) Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation arrangements for promoting cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;

(w) Strengthen and, where appropriate, facilitate dialogue forums among regional, national and international producers and consumers of energy.

* * *

21. Promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation, increasing energy efficiency, reducing pollution, congestion and adverse health effects and limiting urban sprawl, taking into account national priorities and circumstances. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, to improve the affordability,

efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as urban air quality and health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through the development of better vehicle technologies that are more environmentally sound, affordable and socially acceptable;

(b) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

* * *

22. Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government authorities and all stakeholders, in order to minimize adverse effects on the environment and improve resource efficiency, with financial, technical and other assistance for developing countries. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Develop waste management systems, with the highest priority placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;

(b) Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.

* * *

23. Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade¹⁰ so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants¹¹ so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

¹⁰ UNEP/FAO/PIC/CONF.5, annex III.

¹¹ www.chem.unep.ch/sc.

(b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety¹² by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

(c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

(d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

(e) Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;¹³

(f) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(g) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies, such as the United Nations Environment Programme global assessment of mercury and its compounds.

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

24. Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resources and services for human well-being and economic activities. Managing the natural resources base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development. In this regard, to reverse the current trend in natural resource degradation as soon as possible, it is necessary to implement strategies which should include targets adopted at the national and, where appropriate, regional levels to protect ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities. This would include actions at all levels as set out below.

25. Launch a programme of actions, with financial and technical assistance, to achieve the Millennium development goal on safe drinking water. In this respect, we

¹² Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, third session, Forum III final report (IFCS/Forum III/23w), annex 6.

¹³ United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, as outlined in the Millennium Declaration, and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation, which would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Mobilize international and domestic financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive;

(b) Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation;

(c) Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity-building at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level, and promote and provide new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement chapter 18 of Agenda 21;

(d) Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks;

(e) Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages.

26. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels to:

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

(b) Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services, without cost recovery objectives becoming a barrier to access to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach;

(c) Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;

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

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

(f) Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries, through such measures as technological, technical and financial assistance and other modalities;

(g) Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and other forms of partnership that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.

27. Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment and/or further development of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators.

28. Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

29. Promote effective coordination among the various international and intergovernmental bodies and processes working on water-related issues, both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and international financial institutions, drawing on the contributions of other international institutions and civil society to inform intergovernmental decision-making; closer coordination should also be promoted to elaborate and support proposals and undertake activities related to the International Year of Freshwater, 2003 and beyond.

* * *

30. Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical for global food security and for sustaining economic prosperity and the well-being of many national economies, particularly in developing countries. Ensuring the sustainable development of the oceans requires effective coordination and cooperation, including at the global and regional levels, between relevant bodies, and actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982,¹⁴ which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;

(b) Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones;

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands;

(c) Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system;

(d) Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem¹⁵ and decision V/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;¹⁶

(e) Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management;

(f) Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the regional seas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science, health and development organizations;

(g) Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure;

(h) Take note of the work of the open-ended informal consultative process established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 54/33 in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs and the upcoming review of its effectiveness and utility to be held at its fifty-seventh session under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution.

31. To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels:

(a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;

(b) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks¹⁷ and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance

¹⁵ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations document C200/INF/25, appendix I.

¹⁶ See UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23, annex III.

¹⁷ See *International Fisheries Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. I; see also A/CONF.164/37.

with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;¹⁸

(c) Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,¹⁹ taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant international plans of action and technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(d) Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in particular the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity²⁰ by 2005 and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing²¹ by 2004. Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;

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

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

(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.

32. In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:

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

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., sect. III.

²⁰ Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1999.

²¹ Ibid., 2001.

(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity,²² including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;

(d) Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;

(e) Implement the Ramsar Convention,²³ including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁴ and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.

33. Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities²⁵ and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,²⁶ with particular emphasis during the period from 2002 to 2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:

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

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

(c) Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular areas that are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures;

²² See A/51/312, annex II, decision II/10.

²³ *Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat* (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583).

²⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

²⁵ A/51/116, annex II.

²⁶ See E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15.

(d) Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.

34. Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to:

(a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints, and urge the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;

(b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge the International Maritime Organization to finalize its draft International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.

35. Governments, taking into account their national circumstances, are encouraged, recalling paragraph 8 of resolution GC (44)/RES/17 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and taking into account the very serious potential for environment and human health impacts of radioactive wastes, to make efforts to examine and further improve measures and internationally agreed regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place, relevant to international maritime transportation and other transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel, including, inter alia, arrangements for prior notification and consultations done in accordance with relevant international instruments.

36. Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to:

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

(b) Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments;

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

(d) Strengthen the ability of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant international and regional and subregional organizations to build national and local capacity in marine science and the sustainable management of oceans and their resources.

* * *

37. An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century. Actions are required at all levels to:

(a) Strengthen the role of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and encourage the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to its Trust Fund;

(b) Support the establishment of effective regional, subregional and national strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management;

(c) Strengthen the institutional capacities of countries and promote international joint observation and research, through improved surface-based monitoring and increased use of satellite data, dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge, and the provision of assistance to vulnerable countries;

(d) Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects;

(e) Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(f) Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness;

(g) Support the ongoing voluntary contribution of, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community and other partners in the management of natural disasters according to agreed, relevant guidelines;

(h) Develop and strengthen early warning systems and information networks in disaster management, consistent with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

(i) Develop and strengthen capacity at all levels to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information, including the improvement of early warning systems for predicting extreme weather events, especially El Niño/La Niña, through the provision of assistance to institutions devoted to addressing such events, including the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño phenomenon;

(j) Promote cooperation for the prevention and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment in order to enhance the capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations.

* * *

38. Change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind. We remain deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks of negative impacts of climate change and recognize that, in this context, the problems of poverty, land degradation, access to water and food and human health remain at the centre of global attention. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change²⁷ is the key instrument for addressing climate change, a global concern, and we reaffirm our commitment to achieving its ultimate objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner, in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²⁸ preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify it in a timely manner. Actions at all levels are required to:

- (a) Meet all the commitments and obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- (b) Work cooperatively towards achieving the objectives of the Convention;
- (c) Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the Convention, including the Marrakesh Accords;²⁹
- (d) Build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for the exchange of scientific data and information especially in developing countries;
- (e) Develop and transfer technological solutions;
- (f) Develop and disseminate innovative technologies in regard to key sectors of development, particularly energy, and of investment in this regard, including through private sector involvement, market-oriented approaches, and supportive public policies and international cooperation;

²⁷ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

²⁸ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

²⁹ FCCC/CP/2001/13 and Add.1-4.

(g) Promote the systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans by improving monitoring stations, increasing the use of satellites and appropriate integration of these observations to produce high-quality data that could be disseminated for the use of all countries, in particular developing countries;

(h) Enhance the implementation of national, regional and international strategies to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans, including, as appropriate, strategies for integrated global observations, inter alia, with the cooperation of relevant international organizations, especially the specialized agencies, in cooperation with the Convention;

(i) Support initiatives to assess the consequences of climate change, such as the Arctic Council initiative, including the environmental, economic and social impacts on local and indigenous communities.

39. Enhance cooperation at the international, regional and national levels to reduce air pollution, including transboundary air pollution, acid deposition and ozone depletion, bearing in mind the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle that, in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities, with actions at all levels to:

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

(b) Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005;

(c) Further support the effective regime for the protection of the ozone layer established in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, including its compliance mechanism;

(d) Improve access by developing countries to affordable, accessible, cost-effective, safe and environmentally sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol, bearing in mind that ozone depletion and climate change are scientifically and technically interrelated;

(e) Take measures to address illegal traffic in ozone-depleting substances.

* * *

40. Agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries. Enhancing the role of women at all levels and in all aspects of rural development, agriculture, nutrition and food security is imperative. Sustainable agriculture and rural development are essential to the implementation of an integrated approach to increasing food production and enhancing food security and food safety in an environmentally sustainable way. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Achieve the Millennium Declaration target to halve by the year 2015 the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger and realize the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their

families, including food, including by promoting food security and fighting hunger in combination with measures which address poverty, consistent with the outcome of the World Food Summit and, for States Parties, with their obligations under article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;³⁰

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

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

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

(e) Support the efforts of developing countries to protect oases from silt, land degradation and increasing salinity by providing appropriate technical and financial assistance;

(f) Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security;

(g) Integrate existing information systems on land-use practices by strengthening national research and extension services and farmer organizations to trigger farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices, such as those related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies, with the assistance of relevant international organizations;

(h) Enact, as appropriate, measures that protect indigenous resource management systems and support the contribution of all appropriate stakeholders, men and women alike, in rural planning and development;

(i) Adopt policies and implement laws that guarantee well defined and enforceable land and water use rights and promote legal security of tenure, recognizing the existence of different national laws and/or systems of land access and tenure, and provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition that are undertaking land tenure reform in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods;

(j) Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for sustainable agriculture, provide appropriate technical and financial assistance, and promote private sector investment and support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity and dissemination of research results to the farming communities;

³⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

(k) Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, inter alia, by applying such methods as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse;

(l) Enhance access to existing markets and develop new markets for value-added agricultural products;

(m) Increase brown-field redevelopment in developed countries and countries with economies in transition, with appropriate technical assistance where contamination is a serious problem;

(n) Enhance international cooperation to combat the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, taking into account their negative social, economic and environmental impacts;

(o) Promote programmes for the environmentally sound, effective and efficient use of soil fertility improvement practices and agricultural pest control;

(p) Strengthen and improve coordination of existing initiatives to enhance sustainable agricultural production and food security;

(q) Invite countries that have not done so to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;³¹

(r) Promote the conservation, and sustainable use and management of traditional and indigenous agricultural systems and strengthen indigenous models of agricultural production.

* * *

41. Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,⁷ to address causes of desertification and land degradation in order to maintain and restore land, and to address poverty resulting from land degradation. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technologies and capacity-building at all levels;

(b) Formulate national action programmes to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Convention and its related projects, with the support of the international community, including through decentralized projects at the local level;

(c) Encourage the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification to continue exploring and enhancing synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, in the elaboration and implementation of plans and strategies under the respective Conventions;

(d) Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, environment, energy, natural resources, health and education, and poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies;

³¹ Report of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Thirty-first Session, Rome, 2-13 November 2001 (C2001/REP), appendix D.

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

(f) Call on the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to take action on the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (desertification and deforestation) as a focal area of GEF as a means of GEF support for the successful implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification; and consequently, consider making GEF a financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the prerogatives and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, while recognizing the complementary roles of GEF and the Global Mechanism of the Convention in providing and mobilizing resources for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes;

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

* * *

42. Mountain ecosystems support particular livelihoods and include significant watershed resources, biological diversity and unique flora and fauna. Many are particularly fragile and vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and need specific protection. Actions at all levels are required to:

(a) Develop and promote programmes, policies and approaches that integrate environmental, economic and social components of sustainable mountain development and strengthen international cooperation for its positive impacts on poverty eradication programmes, especially in developing countries;

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

(c) Develop and implement, where appropriate, gender-sensitive policies and programmes, including public and private investments that help eliminate inequities facing mountain communities;

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

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

(f) Mobilize national and international support for applied research and capacity-building, provide financial and technical assistance for the effective implementation of the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and address the poverty among people living in mountains through concrete plans, projects and programmes, with sufficient support from all stakeholders, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Mountains, 2002.

* * *

43. Promote sustainable tourism development, including non-consumptive and eco-tourism, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Eco-tourism 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage in 2002, the World Eco-tourism Summit 2002 and its Quebec Declaration, and the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as adopted by the World Tourism Organization in order to increase the benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities while maintaining the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities and enhancing the protection of ecologically sensitive areas and natural heritages. Promote sustainable tourism development and capacity-building in order to contribute to the strengthening of rural and local communities. This would include actions at all levels to:

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

(b) Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism, and enhance stakeholder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation, in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage;

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

(d) Assist host communities in managing visits to their tourism attractions for their maximum benefit, while ensuring the least negative impacts on and risks for their traditions, culture and environment, with the support of the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations;

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

* * *

44. Biodiversity, which plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, is essential to our planet, human well-being and to the livelihood and cultural integrity of people. However, biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities; this trend can only be reversed if the local people benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, in particular in countries of origin of genetic resources, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Convention is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources. A more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries, and includes actions at all levels to:

(a) Integrate the objectives of the Convention into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the

programmes and policies of the economic sectors of countries and international financial institutions;

(b) Promote the ongoing work under the Convention on the sustainable use on biological diversity, including on sustainable tourism, as a cross-cutting issue relevant to different ecosystems, sectors and thematic areas;

(c) Encourage effective synergies between the Convention and other multilateral environmental agreements, inter alia, through the development of joint plans and programmes, with due regard to their respective mandates, regarding common responsibilities and concerns;

(d) Implement the Convention and its provisions, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, including initiatives which promote community-based sustainable use of biological diversity;

(e) Promote the wide implementation and further development of the ecosystem approach, as being elaborated in the ongoing work of the Convention;

(f) Promote concrete international support and partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including in ecosystems, at World Heritage sites and for the protection of endangered species, in particular through the appropriate channelling of financial resources and technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(g) To effectively conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, promote and support initiatives for hot spot areas and other areas essential for biodiversity and promote the development of national and regional ecological networks and corridors;

(h) Provide financial and technical support to developing countries, including capacity-building, in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts;

(i) Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels;

(j) Subject to national legislation, recognize the rights of local and indigenous communities who are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, develop and implement benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(k) Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention and, in particular, recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way;

(l) Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision and policy-making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge;

(m) Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement, as appropriate, inter alia, national sui generis systems and traditional systems according to national priorities and legislation, with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(n) Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising out of their Utilization, as an input to assist the Parties when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing as well as contract and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing;

(o) Negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

(p) Encourage successful conclusion of existing processes under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization, and in the ad hoc open-ended working group on article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention;

(q) Promote practicable measures for access to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, in accordance with articles 15 and 19 of the Convention, including through enhanced scientific and technical cooperation on biotechnology and biosafety, including the exchange of experts, training human resources and developing research-oriented institutional capacities;

(r) With a view to enhancing synergy and mutual supportiveness, taking into account the decisions under the relevant agreements, promote the discussions, without prejudging their outcome, with regard to the relationships between the Convention and agreements related to international trade and intellectual property rights, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;³²

(s) Promote the implementation of the programme of work of the Global Taxonomy Initiative;

(t) Invite all States that have not already done so to ratify the Convention, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention³³ and other biodiversity-related agreements, and invite those that have done so to promote their effective implementation at the national, regional and international levels and to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition technically and financially in this regard.

* * *

45. Forests and trees cover nearly one third of the Earth's surface. Sustainable forest management of both natural and planted forests and for timber and non-timber products is essential to achieving sustainable development as well as a critical

³² See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

³³ [Http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/protocol.asp](http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/protocol.asp).

means to eradicate poverty, significantly reduce deforestation, halt the loss of forest biodiversity and land and resource degradation and improve food security and access to safe drinking water and affordable energy; in addition, it highlights the multiple benefits of both natural and planted forests and trees and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity. The achievement of sustainable forest management, nationally and globally, including through partnerships among interested Governments and stakeholders, including the private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations, is an essential goal of sustainable development. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Enhance political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management by endorsing it as a priority on the international political agenda, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors through integrated approaches;

(b) Support the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels, thus contributing, inter alia, to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity;

(c) Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest products, including in forest biological resources, with the support of the international community, and provide human and institutional capacity-building related to the enforcement of national legislation in those areas;

(d) Take immediate action at the national and international levels to promote and facilitate the means to achieve sustainable timber harvesting and to facilitate the provision of financial resources and the transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies, and thereby address unsustainable timber-harvesting practices;

(e) Develop and implement initiatives to address the needs of those parts of the world that currently suffer from poverty and the highest rates of deforestation and where international cooperation would be welcomed by affected Governments;

(f) Create and strengthen partnerships and international cooperation to facilitate the provision of increased financial resources, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, trade, capacity-building, forest law enforcement and governance at all levels and integrated land and resource management to implement sustainable forest management, including the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests;

(g) Accelerate implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests by countries and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005;

(h) Recognize and support indigenous and community-based forest management systems to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable forest management;

(i) Implement the expanded action-oriented work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity on all types of forest biological diversity, in close cooperation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

* * *

46. Mining, minerals and metals are important to the economic and social development of many countries. Minerals are essential for modern living. Enhancing the contribution of mining, minerals and metals to sustainable development includes actions at all levels to:

(a) Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers and other stakeholders to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development;

(b) Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts;

(c) Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, and, where possible and appropriate, improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites.

V. Sustainable development in a globalizing world

47. Globalization offers opportunities and challenges for sustainable development. We recognize that globalization and interdependence are offering new opportunities for trade, investment and capital flows and advances in technology, including information technology, for the growth of the world economy, development and the improvement of living standards around the world. At the same time, there remain serious challenges, including serious financial crises, insecurity, poverty, exclusion and inequality within and among societies. The developing countries and countries with economies in transition face special difficulties in responding to those challenges and opportunities. Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable, and there is a strong need for policies and measures at the national and international levels, formulated and implemented with the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to help them to respond effectively to those challenges and opportunities. This will require urgent action at all levels to:

(a) Continue to promote open, equitable, rules-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial systems that benefit all countries in the pursuit of sustainable development. Support the successful completion of the

work programme contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus. Welcome the decision contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration to place the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the work programme of the Declaration, including through enhanced market access for products of interest to developing countries;

(b) Encourage ongoing efforts by international financial and trade institutions to ensure that decision-making processes and institutional structures are open and transparent;

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

(d) Support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in paragraph 64 of the Monterrey Consensus;

(e) Enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, including taking advantage of existing and future market access opportunities, and examining the relationship between trade, environment and development.

48. Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference by the members of the World Trade Organization, further strengthen trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building and ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations by placing their needs and interests at the heart of the work programme of the World Trade Organization.

49. Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries.

50. Strengthen the capacities of developing countries to encourage public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets. Multilateral and regional financial institutions could provide further assistance for these purposes.

51. Strengthen regional trade and cooperation agreements, consistent with the multilateral trading system, among developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as among developing countries, with the support of international finance institutions and regional development banks, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable development.

52. Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and

technical support and, in this context, support the World Summit on the Information Society.

VI. Health and sustainable development

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

54. Strengthen the capacity of health-care systems to deliver basic health services to all in an efficient, accessible and affordable manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, and to reduce environmental health threats, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and consistent with national laws and cultural and religious values, and taking into account the reports of relevant United Nations conferences and summits and of special sessions of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

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

(b) Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines and medical technology;

(c) Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Health for All Strategy, including health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards;

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

(e) Promote and develop partnerships to enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010, with the involvement of United Nations agencies, as appropriate;

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

(g) Target research efforts and apply research results to priority public health issues, in particular those affecting susceptible and vulnerable populations, through the development of new vaccines, reducing exposures to health risks, building on

equal access to health-care services, education, training and medical treatment and technology and addressing the secondary effects of poor health;

(h) Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices, where appropriate, in combination with modern medicine, recognizing indigenous and local communities as custodians of traditional knowledge and practices, while promoting effective protection of traditional knowledge, as appropriate, consistent with international law;

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

(j) Address effectively, for all individuals of appropriate age, the promotion of healthy living, including their reproductive and sexual health, consistent with the commitments and outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and their respective reviews and reports;

(k) Launch international capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, that assess health and environment linkages and use the knowledge gained to create more effective national and regional policy responses to environmental threats to human health;

(l) Transfer and disseminate, on mutually agreed terms, including through public-private multisector partnerships, with international financial support, technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, taking into account country-specific conditions and gender equality, including specific technology needs of women;

(m) Strengthen and promote programmes of the International Labour Organization and World Health Organization to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education;

(n) Improve availability and access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally acceptable and nutritionally adequate food, increase consumer health protection, address issues of micronutrient deficiency and implement existing internationally agreed commitments and relevant standards and guidelines;

(o) Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases and conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, injuries, violence and mental health disorders and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity.

55. Implement, within the agreed time frames, all commitments agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS³⁴ adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15 to 24 by 25 per cent in the most

³⁴ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

affected countries by 2005, and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases by, inter alia:

(a) Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international cooperation measures and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS;

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

(c) Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate, the voluntary Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work of the International Labour Organization, to improve conditions of the workplace;

(d) Mobilizing adequate public, and encouraging private, financial resources for research and development on diseases of the poor, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, directed at biomedical and health research, as well as new vaccine and drug development.

56. Reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by:

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

(b) Supporting the phasing out of lead in gasoline;

(c) Strengthening and supporting efforts for the reduction of emissions through the use of cleaner fuels and modern pollution control techniques;

(d) Assisting developing countries in providing affordable energy to rural communities, particularly to reduce dependence on traditional fuel sources for cooking and heating, which affect the health of women and children.

57. Phase out lead in lead-based paints and in other sources of human exposure, work to prevent, in particular, children's exposure to lead and strengthen monitoring and surveillance efforts and the treatment of lead poisoning.

VII. Sustainable development of small island developing States

58. Small island developing States are a special case both for environment and development. Although they continue to take the lead in the path towards sustainable development in their countries, they are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States³⁵ and the decisions adopted at the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly. This would include actions at all levels to:

³⁵ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

(a) Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through Global Environment Facility focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;

(b) Implement further sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;

(c) Assist small island developing States, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives, in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf, including, where appropriate, the continental shelf areas beyond 200 miles from coastal baselines, as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the regional seas programmes of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(d) Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:

(i) Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;

(ii) Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the Global Environment Facility focal areas;

(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;

(f) Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the World Trade Organization work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of small island developing States, which have severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

(g) Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004 and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;

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

(i) Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(j) Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where applicable;

(k) Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes.

59. Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States by, inter alia:

(a) Strengthening ongoing and supporting new efforts on energy supply and services, by 2004, including through the United Nations system and partnership initiatives;

(b) Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of small island developing States for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management.

60. Provide support to small island developing States to develop capacity and strengthen:

(a) Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care;

(b) Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;

(c) Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;

(d) Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present document.

61. Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004, in accordance with the provisions set forth in General Assembly resolution S-22/2, and in this context requests the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider convening an international meeting for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

62. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by conflicts, insufficient investment, limited market access opportunities and supply side constraints, unsustainable debt burdens, historically declining levels of official development assistance and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The World Summit

on Sustainable Development should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give effect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. It provides a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation supported, inter alia, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers. Achieving sustainable development includes actions at all levels to:

(a) Create an enabling environment at the regional, subregional, national and local levels in order to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development and support African efforts for peace, stability and security, the resolution and prevention of conflicts, democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and gender equality;

(b) Support the implementation of the vision of NEPAD and other established regional and subregional efforts, including through financing, technical cooperation and institutional cooperation and human and institutional capacity-building at the regional, subregional and national levels, consistent with national policies, programmes and nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development, such as, where applicable, poverty reduction strategy papers;

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

(d) Support African countries in developing effective science and technology institutions and research activities capable of developing and adapting to world class technologies;

(e) Support the development of national programmes and strategies to promote education within the context of nationally owned and led strategies for poverty reduction and strengthen research institutions in education in order to increase the capacity to fully support the achievement of internationally agreed development goals related to education, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration on ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education relevant to national needs;

(f) Enhance the industrial productivity, diversity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of financial and technological support for

the development of key infrastructure, access to technology, networking of research centres, adding value to export products, skills development and enhancing market access in support of sustainable development;

(g) Enhance the contribution of the industrial sector, in particular mining, minerals and metals, to the sustainable development of Africa by supporting the development of effective and transparent regulatory and management frameworks and value addition, broad-based participation, social and environmental responsibility and increased market access in order to create an attractive and conducive environment for investment;

(h) Provide financial and technical support to strengthen the capacity of African countries to undertake environmental legislative policy and institutional reform for sustainable development and to undertake environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, to negotiate and implement multilateral environment agreements;

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

(j) Deal effectively with energy problems in Africa, including through initiatives to:

(i) Establish and promote programmes, partnerships and initiatives to support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas;

(ii) Provide support to implement other initiatives on energy, including the promotion of cleaner and more efficient use of natural gas and increased use of renewable energy, and to improve energy efficiency and access to advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas;

(k) Assist African countries in mobilizing adequate resources for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, sea level rise and climate variability, and assist in developing national climate change strategies and mitigation programmes, and continue to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects on climate change in Africa, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(l) Support African efforts to develop affordable transport systems and infrastructure that promote sustainable development and connectivity in Africa;

(m) Further to paragraph 42 above, address the poverty affecting mountain communities in Africa;

(n) Provide financial and technical support for afforestation and reforestation in Africa and to build capacity for sustainable forest management, including combating deforestation and measures to improve the policy and legal framework of the forest sector.

63. Provide financial and technical support for Africa's efforts to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification at the national level and integrate indigenous

knowledge systems into land and natural resources management practices, as appropriate, and improve extension services to rural communities and promote better land and watershed management practices, including through improved agricultural practices that address land degradation, in order to develop capacity for the implementation of national programmes.

64. Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim to:

- (a) Promote equitable access to health-care services;
- (b) Make available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and trypanosomiasis, as well as non-communicable diseases, including those caused by poverty;
- (c) Build capacity of medical and paramedical personnel;
- (d) Promote indigenous medical knowledge, as appropriate, including traditional medicine;
- (e) Research and control Ebola disease.

65. Deal effectively with natural disasters and conflicts, including their humanitarian and environmental impacts, recognizing that conflicts in Africa have hindered, and in many cases obliterated, both the gains and efforts aimed at sustainable development, with the most vulnerable members of society, particularly women and children, being the most impacted victims, through efforts and initiatives, at all levels, to:

- (a) Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of African countries, including institutional and human capacity, including at the local level, for effective disaster management, including observation and early warning systems, assessments, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery;
- (b) Provide support to African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people as a result of natural disasters and conflicts and put in place rapid response mechanisms;
- (c) Support Africa's efforts for the prevention and resolution, management and mitigation of conflicts and its early response to emerging conflict situations to avert tragic humanitarian consequences;
- (d) Provide support to refugee host countries in rehabilitating infrastructure and environment, including ecosystems and habitats, that were damaged in the process of receiving and settling refugees.

66. Promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits therefrom, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems, including through initiatives at all levels, to:

- (a) Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions

involving all concerned stakeholders and monitoring the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services in both rural and urban areas;

(b) Develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for all major water bodies, consistent with paragraph 25 above;

(c) Strengthen regional, subregional and national capacities for data collection and processing and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement, as well as arrangements for water resource management;

(d) Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution, and, in cases of the most acute water scarcity, support efforts for developing non-conventional water resources, including the energy-efficient, cost-effective and sustainable desalination of seawater, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water.

67. Achieve significantly improved sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in furtherance of the agreed Millennium development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, including through initiatives at all levels to:

(a) Support the development and implementation of national policies and programmes, including research programmes and development plans of African countries to regenerate their agricultural sector and sustainably develop their fisheries, and increase investment in infrastructure, technology and extension services, according to country needs. African countries should be in the process of developing and implementing food security strategies, within the context of national poverty eradication programmes, by 2005;

(b) Promote and support efforts and initiatives to secure equitable access to land tenure and clarify resource rights and responsibilities, through land and tenure reform processes that respect the rule of law and are enshrined in national law, and provide access to credit for all, especially women, and that enable economic and social empowerment and poverty eradication as well as efficient and ecologically sound utilization of land and that enable women producers to become decision makers and owners in the sector, including the right to inherit land;

(c) Improve market access for goods, including goods originating from African countries, in particular least developed countries, within the framework of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, without prejudging the outcome of the World Trade Organization negotiations, as well as within the framework of preferential agreements;

(d) Provide support for African countries to improve regional trade and economic integration between African countries. Attract and increase investment in regional market infrastructure;

(e) Support livestock development programmes aimed at progressive and effective control of animal diseases.

68. Achieve sound management of chemicals, with particular focus on hazardous chemicals and wastes, inter alia, through initiatives to assist African countries in elaborating national chemical profiles and regional and national frameworks and strategies for chemical management and establishing chemical focal points.

69. Bridge the digital divide and create digital opportunity in terms of access infrastructure and technology transfer and application through integrated initiatives for Africa. Create an enabling environment to attract investment, accelerate existing and new programmes and projects to connect essential institutions and stimulate the adoption of information communication technologies in government and commerce programmes and other aspects of national economic and social life.

70. Support Africa's efforts to attain sustainable tourism that contributes to social, economic and infrastructure development through the following measures:

(a) Implementing projects at the local, national and subregional levels, with specific emphasis on marketing African tourism products, such as adventure tourism, ecotourism and cultural tourism;

(b) Establishing and supporting national and cross-border conservation areas to promote ecosystem conservation according to the ecosystem approach, and to promote sustainable tourism;

(c) Respecting local traditions and cultures and promoting the use of indigenous knowledge in natural resource management and ecotourism;

(d) Assisting host communities in managing their tourism projects for maximum benefit, while limiting negative impact on their traditions, culture and environment;

(e) Support the conservation of Africa's biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in accordance with commitments that countries have under biodiversity-related agreements to which they are parties, including such agreements as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as well as regional biodiversity agreements.

71. Support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities in the areas of sustainable urbanization and human settlements, provide support for adequate shelter and basic services and the development of efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements and strengthen, inter alia, the joint programme on managing water for African cities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme.

IX. Other regional initiatives

72. Important initiatives have been developed within other United Nations regions and regional, subregional and transregional forums to promote sustainable development. The international community welcomes these efforts and the results already achieved, calls for actions at all levels for their further development, while encouraging interregional, intraregional and international cooperation in this

respect, and expresses its support for their further development and implementation by the countries of the regions.

A. Sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean

73. The Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development is an undertaking by the leaders of that region that, building on the Platform for Action on the Road to Johannesburg, 2002,³⁶ which was approved in Rio de Janeiro in October 2001, recognizes the importance of regional actions towards sustainable development and takes into account the region's singularities, shared visions and cultural diversity. It is targeted towards the adoption of concrete actions in different areas of sustainable development, such as biodiversity, water resources, vulnerabilities and sustainable cities, social aspects, including health and poverty, economic aspects, including energy, and institutional arrangements, including capacity-building, indicators and participation of civil society, taking into account ethics for sustainable development.

74. The Initiative envisages the development of actions among countries in the region that may foster South-South cooperation and may count with the support of groups of countries, as well as multilateral and regional organizations, including financial institutions. As a framework for cooperation, the Initiative is open to partnerships with governments and all major groups.

B. Sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

75. Bearing in mind the target of halving the number of people who live in poverty by the year 2015, as provided in the Millennium Declaration, the Phnom Penh Regional Platform on Sustainable Development for Asia and the Pacific³⁷ recognized that the region contains over half of the world's population and the largest number of the world's people living in poverty. Hence, sustainable development in the region is critical to achieving sustainable development at the global level.

76. The Regional Platform identified seven initiatives for follow-up action: capacity-building for sustainable development; poverty reduction for sustainable development; cleaner production and sustainable energy; land management and biodiversity conservation; protection and management of and access to freshwater resources; oceans, coastal and marine resources and sustainable development of small island developing States; and action on atmosphere and climate change. Follow-up actions of these initiatives will be taken through national strategies and relevant regional and subregional initiatives, such as the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment, adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

³⁶ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/5/Add.2.

³⁷ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/8.

C. Sustainable development in the West Asia region

77. The West Asia region is known for its scarce water and limited fertile land resources. The region has made progress to a more knowledge-based production of higher value-added commodities.

78. The regional preparatory meeting endorsed the following priorities: poverty alleviation, relief of debt burden; and sustainable management of natural resources, including, inter alia, integrated water resources management, implementation of programmes to combat desertification, integrated coastal zone management and land and water pollution control.

D. Sustainable development in the Economic Commission for Europe region

79. The Economic Commission for Europe regional ministerial meeting for the World Summit on Sustainable Development recognized that the region has a major role to play and responsibilities in global efforts to achieve sustainable development by concrete actions. The region recognized that different levels of economic development in countries of the region may require the application of different approaches and mechanisms to implement Agenda 21. In order to address the three pillars of sustainable development in a mutually reinforcing way, the region identified its priority actions for sustainable development for the Economic Commission for Europe region in its Ministerial Statement to the Summit.³⁸

80. In furtherance of the region's commitment to sustainable development, there are ongoing efforts at the regional, subregional and transregional levels, including, inter alia, the Environment for Europe process; the fifth Economic Commission for Europe ministerial conference, to be held in Kiev in May 2003; the development of an environmental strategy for the 12 countries of Eastern Europe; the Caucasus and Central Asia; the Central Asian Agenda 21; work of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on sustainable development, the European Union sustainable development strategy; and regional and subregional conventions and processes relevant to sustainable development, including, inter alia, the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), the Alpine Convention, the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Iqaluit Declaration of the Arctic Council, the Baltic Agenda 21 and the Mediterranean Agenda 21.

X. Means of implementation

81. The implementation of Agenda 21 and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration as well as in the present plan of action, require a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the rest of the international community, based on the recognition that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, taking fully into account the Rio principles, including, in particular, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which states:

³⁸ ECE/ACC.22/2001/2, annex I.

“States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.”

The internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and Agenda 21, as well as in the present plan of action, will require significant increases in the flow of financial resources as elaborated in the Monterrey Consensus, including through new and additional financial resources, in particular to developing countries, to support the implementation of national policies and programmes developed by them, improved trade opportunities, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies on a concessional or preferential basis, as mutually agreed, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building and information for decision-making and scientific capabilities within the agreed time frame required to meet these goals and initiatives. Progress to this end will require that the international community implement the outcomes of major United Nations conferences, such as the programmes of action adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries³⁹ and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and relevant international agreements since 1992, particularly those of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, including building on them as part of a process of achieving sustainable development.

82. Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect our environment, will be our first step to ensuring that the twenty-first century becomes the century of sustainable development for all.

83. In our common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, a critical challenge is to ensure the necessary internal conditions for mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment and increasing human capacity. A crucial task is to enhance the efficacy, coherence and consistency of macroeconomic policies. An enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance. Efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community.

84. Facilitate greater flows of foreign direct investment so as to support the sustainable development activities, including the development of infrastructure, of developing countries, and enhance the benefits that developing countries can draw from foreign direct investment, with particular actions to:

³⁹ A/CONF.192/13.

(a) Create the necessary domestic and international conditions to facilitate significant increases in the flow of foreign direct investment to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, which is critical to sustainable development, particularly foreign direct investment flows for infrastructure development and other priority areas in developing countries to supplement the domestic resources mobilized by them;

(b) Encourage foreign direct investment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through export credits that could be instrumental to sustainable development;

85. Recognize that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. To build support for official development assistance, we will cooperate to further improve policies and development strategies, both nationally and internationally, to enhance aid effectiveness, with actions to:

(a) Make available the increased commitments in official development assistance announced by several developed countries at the International Conference on Financing for Development. Urge the developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and effectively implement their commitment on such assistance to the least developed countries as contained in paragraph 83 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,⁴⁰ which was adopted in Brussels on 20 May 2001. We also encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets in accordance with the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development. We acknowledge the efforts of all donors, commend those donors whose contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

(b) Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make official development assistance more efficient and effective for poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, intensify efforts by the multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions, in accordance with paragraph 43 of the Monterrey Consensus, in particular to harmonize their operational procedures at the highest standards, so as to reduce transaction costs and make disbursement and delivery of official development assistance more flexible and more responsive to the needs of developing countries, taking into account national development needs and objectives under the ownership of recipient countries, and to use development frameworks that are owned and driven by developing countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, as vehicles for aid delivery, upon request.

86. Make full and effective use of existing financial mechanisms and institutions, including through actions at all levels to:

⁴⁰ A/CONF.191/11.

(a) Strengthen ongoing efforts to reform the existing international financial architecture to foster a transparent, equitable and inclusive system that is able to provide for the effective participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making processes and institutions, as well as for their effective and equitable participation in the formulation of financial standards and codes;

(b) Promote, inter alia, measures in source and destination countries to improve transparency and information about financial flows to contribute to stability in the international financial environment. Measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows are important and must be considered;

(c) Work to ensure that the funds are made available on a timely, more assured and predictable basis to international organizations and agencies, where appropriate, for their sustainable development activities, programmes and projects;

(d) Encourage the private sector, including transnational corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions, to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

(e) Support new and existing public/private sector financing mechanisms for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small, medium-sized and community-based enterprises and to improve their infrastructure, while ensuring the transparency and accountability of such mechanisms.

87. Welcome the successful and substantial third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, which will enable it to address the funding requirements of new focal areas and existing ones and continue to be responsive to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries, and further encourage the Global Environment Facility to leverage additional funds from key public and private organizations, improve the management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures and simplify its project cycle.

88. Explore ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes, provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries, noting the proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, as set forth in paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus.

89. Reduce unsustainable debt burden through such actions as debt relief and, as appropriate, debt cancellation and other innovative mechanisms geared to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, in particular the poorest and most heavily indebted ones. Therefore, debt relief measures should, where appropriate, be pursued vigorously and expeditiously, including within the Paris and London Clubs and other relevant forums, in order to contribute to debt sustainability and facilitate sustainable development, while recognizing that debtors and creditors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations, and that external debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that can then be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development. Therefore, we support paragraphs 47 to 51 of the Monterrey Consensus dealing with external debt. Debt relief arrangements should seek to avoid imposing any unfair burdens on other developing countries. There should be an increase in the use of grants for the poorest, debt-vulnerable countries. Countries are encouraged to develop national comprehensive strategies to

monitor and manage external liabilities as a key element in reducing national vulnerabilities. In this regard, actions are required to:

(a) Implement speedily, effectively and fully the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative, which should be fully financed through additional resources, taking into consideration, as appropriate, measures to address any fundamental changes in the economic circumstances of those developing countries with unsustainable debt burden caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or affected by conflict, taking into account initiatives which have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness;

(b) Encourage participation in the HIPC initiative of all creditors that have not yet done so;

(c) Bring international debtors and creditors together in relevant international forums to restructure unsustainable debt in a timely and efficient manner, taking into account the need to involve the private sector in the resolution of crises due to indebtedness, where appropriate;

(d) Acknowledge the problems of the debt sustainability of some non-HIPC low-income countries, in particular those facing exceptional circumstances;

(e) Encourage exploring innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of developing countries, including middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition. Such mechanisms may include debt-for-sustainable-development swaps;

(f) Encourage donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from official development assistance resources intended for developing countries.

90. Recognizing the major role that trade can play in achieving sustainable development and in eradicating poverty, we encourage members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to pursue the work programme agreed at their Fourth Ministerial Conference. In order for developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to secure their share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development, we urge WTO members to take the following actions:

(a) Facilitate the accession of all developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in WTO, in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus;

(b) Support the work programme adopted at the Doha Ministerial Conference as an important commitment on the part of developed and developing countries to mainstream appropriate trade policies in their respective development policies and programmes;

(c) Implement substantial trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building measures and support the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund, established after the Doha Ministerial Conference, as an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO-related technical assistance and capacity-building;

(d) Implement the New Strategy for Technical Cooperation for Capacity-Building, Growth and Integration endorsed in the Doha Declaration;

(e) Fully support the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and urge development partners to significantly increase contributions to the Trust Fund for the Framework, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

91. In accordance with the Doha Declaration as well as with relevant decisions taken at Doha, we are determined to take concrete action to address issues and concerns raised by developing countries regarding the implementation of some WTO agreements and decisions, including the difficulties and resource constraints faced by them in fulfilling those agreements.

92. Call upon members of the World Trade Organization to fulfil the commitments made in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, notably in terms of market access, in particular for products of export interest to developing countries, especially least developed countries, by implementing the following actions, taking into account paragraph 45 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration:

(a) Review all special and differential treatment provisions with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, in accordance with paragraph 44 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(b) Aim to reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs on non-agricultural products, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage should be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions. The negotiations shall take fully into account the special needs and interests of developing and least developed countries, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(c) Fulfil, without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, the commitment for comprehensive negotiations initiated under article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture, as referred to in the Doha Ministerial Declaration,⁴¹ aiming at substantial improvements in market access, reductions of with a view to phasing out all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, while agreeing that the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and shall be embodied in the schedules of concession and commitments and, as appropriate, in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development. Take note of the non-trade concerns reflected in the negotiating proposals submitted by members of the World Trade Organization and confirm that non-trade concerns will be taken into account in the negotiations as provided for in the Agreement on Agriculture, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

93. Call on developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all least developed countries' exports, as envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.

⁴¹ A/C.2/56/2, annex, paras. 13 and 14.

94. Commit to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization to address the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Declaration.

95. Build the capacity of commodity-dependent countries to diversify exports through, inter alia, financial and technical assistance, international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management and address the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade, as well as strengthen the activities covered by the second account of the Common Fund for Commodities to support sustainable development.

96. Enhance the benefits for developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, from trade liberalization, including through public-private partnerships, through, inter alia, action at all levels, including through financial support for technical assistance, the development of technology and capacity-building to developing countries to:

(a) Enhance trade infrastructure and strengthen institutions;

(b) Increase developing country capacity to diversify and increase exports to cope with the instability of commodity prices and declining terms of trade;

(c) Increase the value added of developing country exports.

97. Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development with a view to achieving sustainable development through actions at all levels to:

(a) Encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the WTO Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to each act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, in order to help achieve an outcome which benefits sustainable development in accordance with the commitments made under the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

(b) Support the completion of the work programme of the Doha Ministerial Declaration on subsidies so as to promote sustainable development and enhance the environment, and encourage reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development;

(c) Encourage efforts to promote cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of providing technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, and other relevant international environmental and development and regional organizations;

(d) Encourage the voluntary use of environmental impact assessments as an important national-level tool to better identify trade, environment and development interlinkages. Further encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide technical assistance to developing countries for these purposes.

98. Promote mutual supportiveness between the multilateral trading system and the multilateral environmental agreements, consistent with sustainable development

goals, in support of the work programme agreed through WTO, while recognizing the importance of maintaining the integrity of both sets of instruments.

99. Complement and support the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus by undertaking further action at the national, regional and international levels, including through public/private partnerships, to enhance the benefits, in particular for developing countries as well as for countries with economies in transition, of trade liberalization, through, inter alia, actions at all levels to:

(a) Establish and strengthen existing trade and cooperation agreements, consistent with the multilateral trading system, with a view to achieving sustainable development;

(b) Support voluntary WTO-compatible market-based initiatives for the creation and expansion of domestic and international markets for environmentally friendly goods and services, including organic products, which maximize environmental and developmental benefits through, inter alia, capacity-building and technical assistance to developing countries;

(c) Support measures to simplify and make more transparent domestic regulations and procedures that affect trade so as to assist exporters, particularly those from developing countries.

100. Address the public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, while noting the importance of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and public health,⁴² in which it was agreed that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent WTO members from taking measures to protect public health. Accordingly, while reiterating our commitment to the TRIPS Agreement, we reaffirm that the Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members' right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all.

101. States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries to better address the problems of environmental degradation. Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade. Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus.

102. Take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular women and children, that hinders their well-being or that creates obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care and the necessary

⁴² Ibid., paras. 17-19.

social services. Ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure.

103. Take further effective measures to remove obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development and are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated. People under foreign occupation must be protected in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.

104. In accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁴³ this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and thus possessed of a Government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction of any kind.

* * *

105. Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as set out in chapter 34 of Agenda 21, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

- (a) Provide information more effectively;
- (b) Enhance existing national institutional capacity in developing countries to improve access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how;
- (c) Facilitate country-driven technology needs assessments;
- (d) Establish legal and regulatory frameworks in both supplier and recipient countries that expedite the transfer of environmentally sound technologies in a cost-effective manner by both public and private sectors and support their implementation;
- (e) Promote the access and transfer of technology related to early warning systems and to mitigation programmes to developing countries affected by natural disasters.

106. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

- (a) Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector;

⁴³ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

(b) Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres;

(c) Create partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion, to assist developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in sharing best practices and promoting programmes of assistance, and encourage collaboration between corporations and research institutes to enhance industrial efficiency, agricultural productivity, environmental management and competitiveness;

(d) Provide assistance to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain, as well as available knowledge in the public domain on science and technology, and in accessing the know-how and expertise required in order for them to make independent use of this knowledge in pursuing their development goals;

(e) Support existing mechanisms and, where appropriate, establish new mechanisms for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and economies in transition.

* * *

107. Assist developing countries in building capacity to access a larger share of multilateral and global research and development programmes. In this regard, strengthen and, where appropriate, create centres for sustainable development in developing countries.

108. Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries.

109. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through, inter alia, improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

(a) Increase the use of scientific knowledge and technology and increase the beneficial use of local and indigenous knowledge in a manner respectful of the holders of that knowledge and consistent with national law;

(b) Make greater use of integrated scientific assessments, risk assessments and interdisciplinary and intersectoral approaches;

(c) Continue to support and collaborate with international scientific assessments supporting decision-making, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, with the broad participation of developing country experts;

(d) Assist developing countries in developing and implementing science and technology policies;

(e) Establish partnerships between scientific, public and private institutions, including by integrating the advice of scientists into decision-making bodies to ensure a greater role for science, technology development and engineering sectors;

(f) Promote and improve science-based decision-making and reaffirm the precautionary approach as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which states:

“In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.”

110. Assist developing countries, through international cooperation, in enhancing their capacity in their efforts to address issues pertaining to environmental protection, including in their formulation and implementation of policies for environmental management and protection, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

(a) Improve their use of science and technology for environmental monitoring, assessment models, accurate databases and integrated information systems;

(b) Promote and, where appropriate, improve their use of satellite technologies for quality data collection, verification and updating, and further improve aerial and ground-based observations, in support of their efforts to collect quality, accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data;

(c) Set up and, where appropriate, further develop national statistical services capable of providing sound data on science education and research and development activities that are necessary for effective science and technology policy-making.

111. Establish regular channels between policy makers and the scientific community to request and receive science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21 and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development, at all levels, with the aim of sharing knowledge, experience and best practices and building scientific capacities, particularly in developing countries.

112. Use information and communication technologies, where appropriate, as tools to increase the frequency of communication and the sharing of experience and knowledge and to improve the quality of and access to information and communications technology in all countries, building on the work facilitated by the United Nations Information and Communications Technology Task Force and the efforts of other relevant international and regional forums.

113. Support publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances for the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, through, inter alia, the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and technical resources, including new and additional resources, and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries.

114. Examine issues of global public interest through open, transparent and inclusive workshops to promote a better public understanding of such questions.

115. Further resolve to take concerted action against international terrorism, which causes serious obstacles to sustainable development.

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116. Education is critical for promoting sustainable development. It is therefore essential to mobilize necessary resources, including financial resources at all levels, by bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, by civil society and by foundations, to complement the efforts by national governments to pursue the following goals and actions:

(a) Meet the Millennium development goal of achieving universal primary education, ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling;

(b) Provide all children, particularly those living in rural areas and those living in poverty, especially girls, with the access and opportunity to complete a full course of primary education.

117. Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to:

(a) Sustain their educational infrastructures and programmes, including those related to environment and public health education;

(b) Consider means of avoiding the frequent, serious financial constraints faced by many institutions of higher learning, including universities around the world, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition.

118. Address the impact of HIV/AIDS on the educational system in those countries seriously affected by the pandemic.

119. Allocate national and international resources for basic education as proposed by the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes, and improve integration between publicly funded research and development and development programmes.

120. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005, as provided in the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All, and at all levels of education no later than 2015, to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, with action to ensure, inter alia, equal access to all levels and forms of education, training and capacity-building by gender mainstreaming, and by creating a gender-sensitive educational system.

121. Integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels of education in order to promote education as a key agent for change.

122. Develop, implement, monitor and review education action plans and programmes at the national, subnational and local levels, as appropriate, that reflect the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and that are relevant to local conditions and needs leading to the achievement of community development and make education for sustainable development a part of those plans.

123. Provide all community members with a wide range of formal and non-formal continuing educational opportunities, including volunteer community service programmes, in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of lifelong learning and promote sustainable development.

124. Support the use of education to promote sustainable development, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

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

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

(c) Continue to implement the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development on education for sustainable development;

(d) Recommend to the United Nations General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.

* * *

125. Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives and promote partnerships in that regard that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development.

126. Support local, national, subregional and regional initiatives with action to develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance local, national, subregional and regional centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through, inter alia, the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and other resources, including new and additional resources.

127. Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including through the strengthening of capacity-building efforts, such as the United Nations Development Programme Capacity 21 programme, to:

(a) Assess their own capacity development needs and opportunities at the individual, institutional and societal levels;

(b) Design programmes for capacity-building and support for local, national and community-level programmes that focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(c) Develop the capacity of civil society, including youth, to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels;

(d) Build and, where appropriate, strengthen national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.

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

129. Strengthen national and regional information and statistical and analytical services relevant to sustainable development policies and programmes, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, and encourage donors to provide financial and technical support to developing countries to enhance their capacity to formulate policies and implement programmes for sustainable development.

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

131. Promote further work on indicators, in conformity with paragraph 3 of decision 9/4 of the Commission on Sustainable Development.⁴⁴

132. Promote the development and wider use of earth observation technologies, including satellite remote sensing, global mapping and geographic information systems, to collect quality data on environmental impacts, land use and land-use changes, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

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

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

(c) Encourage initiatives and partnerships for global mapping.

133. Support countries, particularly developing countries, in their national efforts to:

(a) Collect data that are accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable;

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

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

134. Support efforts to prevent and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, including through urgent actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide affordable access to disaster-related information for early warning purposes;

(b) Translate available data, particularly from global meteorological observation systems, into timely and useful products.

135. Develop and promote the wider application of environmental impact assessments, inter alia, as a national instrument, as appropriate, to provide essential

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9 (E/2001/29)*, chap. I.B.

decision-support information on projects that could cause significant adverse effects to the environment.

136. Promote and further develop methodologies at policy, strategy and project levels for sustainable development decision-making at the local and national levels, and where relevant at the regional level. In this regard, emphasize that the choice of the appropriate methodology to be used in countries should be adequate to their country-specific conditions and circumstances, should be on a voluntary basis and should conform to their development priority needs.

XI. Institutional framework for sustainable development

137. An effective institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels is key to the full implementation of Agenda 21, the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and meeting emerging sustainable development challenges. Measures aimed at strengthening such a framework should build on the provisions of Agenda 21, as well as the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 of 1997, and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and should promote the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account the Monterrey Consensus and relevant outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. It should be responsive to the needs of all countries, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries including the means of implementation. It should lead to the strengthening of international bodies and organizations dealing with sustainable development, while respecting their existing mandates, as well as to the strengthening of relevant regional, national and local institutions.

138. Good governance is essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation. Freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, and the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing.

A. Objectives

139. Measures to strengthen institutional arrangements on sustainable development, at all levels, should be taken within the framework of Agenda 21,⁴⁵ build on developments since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and lead to the achievement of, inter alia, the following objectives:

- (a) Strengthening commitments to sustainable development;
- (b) Integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner;

⁴⁵ References in the present chapter to Agenda 21 are deemed to include Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit.

(c) Strengthening of the implementation of Agenda 21, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, particularly for developing countries;

(d) Strengthening coherence, coordination and monitoring;

(e) Promoting the rule of law and strengthening of governmental institutions;

(f) Increasing effectiveness and efficiency through limiting overlap and duplication of activities of international organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, based on their mandates and comparative advantages;

(g) Enhancing participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation;

(h) Strengthening capacities for sustainable development at all levels, including the local level, in particular those of developing countries;

(i) Strengthening international cooperation aimed at reinforcing the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit.

B. Strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level

140. The international community should:

(a) Enhance the integration of sustainable development goals as reflected in Agenda 21 and support for implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility and international financial and trade institutions, within their mandates, while stressing that their activities should take full account of national programmes and priorities, particularly those of developing countries, as well as, where appropriate, countries with economies in transition, to achieve sustainable development;

(b) Strengthen collaboration within and between the United Nations system, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and the World Trade Organization, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the United Nations Development Group, the Environment Management Group and other inter-agency coordinating bodies. Strengthened inter-agency collaboration should be pursued in all relevant contexts, with special emphasis on the operational level and involving partnership arrangements on specific issues, to support, in particular, the efforts of developing countries in implementing Agenda 21;

(c) Strengthen and better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development policies and programmes and promote the full integration of sustainable development objectives into programmes and policies of bodies that have a primary focus on social issues. In particular, the social dimension of sustainable development should be strengthened, inter alia, by emphasizing follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and its five-year review, and taking into account their reports, and by support to social protection systems;

(d) Fully implement the outcomes of the decision on international environmental governance adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its seventh special session⁴⁶ and invite the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session to consider the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;

(e) Engage actively and constructively in ensuring the timely completion of the negotiations on a comprehensive United Nations convention against corruption, including the question of repatriation of funds illicitly acquired to countries of origin;

(f) Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives;

(g) Take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus at all levels.

141. Good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development. In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries. To this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries. Efforts to reform the international financial architecture need to be sustained with greater transparency and the effective participation of developing countries in decision-making processes. A universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development.

142. A vibrant and effective United Nations system is fundamental to the promotion of international cooperation for sustainable development and to a global economic system that works for all. To this effect, a firm commitment to the ideals of the United Nations, the principles of international law and those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to strengthening the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions and promoting the improvement of their operations, is essential. States should also fulfil their commitment to negotiate and finalize as soon as possible a United Nations convention against corruption in all its aspects, including the question of repatriation of funds illicitly acquired to countries of origin and also to promoting stronger cooperation to eliminate money laundering.

C. Role of the General Assembly

143. The General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, particularly for achieving the internationally agreed development goals,

⁴⁶ UNEP/GCSS.VII/6, annex I.

including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and should give overall political direction to the implementation of Agenda 21 and its review.

D. Role of the Economic and Social Council

144. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of Agenda 21 regarding the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 and 50/227, which reaffirmed the Council as the central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions, and to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination, the Council should:

(a) Increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development;

(b) Organize periodic consideration of sustainable development themes in regard to the implementation of Agenda 21, including the means of implementation. Recommendations in regard to such themes could be made by the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(c) Make full use of its high-level, coordination, operational activities and the general segments to effectively take into account all relevant aspects of the work of the United Nations on sustainable development. In this context, the Council should encourage the active participation of major groups in its high-level segment and the work of its relevant functional commissions, in accordance with the respective rules of procedure;

(d) Promote greater coordination, complementarity, effectiveness and efficiency of activities of its functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies that are relevant to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(e) Terminate the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development and transfer its work to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(f) Ensure that there is a close link between the role of the Council in the follow-up to the Summit and its role in the follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus, in a sustained and coordinated manner. To that end, the Council should explore ways to develop arrangements relating to its meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, as set out in the Monterrey Consensus;

(g) Intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of its activities concerning the coordinated implementation of Agenda 21.

E. Role and function of the Commission on Sustainable Development

145. The Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Although the role, functions and mandate of the Commission as set out in relevant parts of Agenda 21 and adopted in General Assembly resolution 47/191 continue to be relevant, the Commission needs to be strengthened, taking into account the role of relevant institutions and organizations.

An enhanced role of the Commission should include reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships.

146. Within that context, the Commission should place more emphasis on actions that enable implementation at all levels, including promoting and facilitating partnerships involving Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders for the implementation of Agenda 21.

147. The Commission should:

(a) Review and evaluate progress and promote further implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) Focus on the cross-sectoral aspects of specific sectoral issues and provide a forum for better integration of policies, including through interaction among Ministers dealing with the various dimensions and sectors of sustainable development through the high-level segments;

(c) Address new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(d) Focus on actions related to implementation of Agenda 21, limiting negotiations in the sessions of the Commission to every two years;

(e) Limit the number of themes addressed in each session.

148. In relation to its role in facilitating implementation, the Commission should emphasize the following:

(a) Review progress and promote the further implementation of Agenda 21. In this context, the Commission should identify constraints on implementation and make recommendations to overcome those constraints;

(b) Serve as a focal point for the discussion of partnerships that promote sustainable development, including sharing lessons learned, progress made and best practices;

(c) Review issues related to financial assistance and transfer of technology for sustainable development, as well as capacity-building, while making full use of existing information. In this regard, the Commission on Sustainable Development could give consideration to more effective use of national reports and regional experience and to this end make appropriate recommendations;

(d) Provide a forum for analysis and exchange of experience on measures that assist sustainable development planning, decision-making and the implementation of sustainable development strategies. In this regard, the Commission could give consideration to more effective use of national and regional reports;

(e) Take into account significant legal developments in the field of sustainable development, with due regard to the role of relevant intergovernmental bodies in promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 relating to international legal instruments and mechanisms.

149. With regard to the practical modalities and programme of work of the Commission, specific decisions on those issues should be taken by the Commission

at its next session, when the Commission's thematic work programme will be elaborated. In particular, the following issues should be considered:

- (a) Giving a balanced consideration to implementation of all of the mandates of the Commission contained in General Assembly resolution 47/191;
- (b) Continuing to provide for more direct and substantive involvement of international organizations and major groups in the work of the Commission;
- (c) Give greater consideration to the scientific contributions to sustainable development through, for example, drawing on the scientific community and encouraging national, regional and international scientific networks to be involved in the Commission;
- (d) Furthering the contribution of educators to sustainable development, including, where appropriate, in the activities of the Commission;
- (e) The scheduling and duration of intersessional meetings.

150. Undertake further measures to promote best practices and lessons learned in sustainable development, and in addition promote the use of contemporary methods of data collection and dissemination, including broader use of information technologies.

F. Role of international institutions

151. Stress the need for international institutions both within and outside the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, the World Trade Organization and the Global Environment Facility, to enhance, within their mandates, their cooperative efforts to:

- (a) Promote effective and collective support to the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels;
- (b) Enhance the effectiveness and coordination of international institutions to implement Agenda 21, the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, relevant sustainable development aspects of the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha in November 2001.

152. Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including through informal collaborative efforts, to further promote system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination on sustainable development, to take appropriate measures to facilitate exchange of information, and to continue to keep the Economic and Social Council and the Commission informed of actions being taken to implement Agenda 21.

153. Significantly strengthen support for the capacity-building programmes of the United Nations Development Programme for sustainable development, building on the experience gained from the Capacity 21 programme, as important mechanisms for supporting local and national development capacity-building efforts, in particular in developing countries.

154. Strengthen cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, within their mandates.

155. The United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within their mandates, should strengthen their contribution to sustainable development programmes and the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels, particularly in the area of promoting capacity-building.

156. To promote effective implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, the following should also be undertaken:

(a) Streamline the international sustainable development meeting calendar and, as appropriate, reduce the number of meetings, the length of meetings and the amount of time spent on negotiated outcomes in favour of more time spent on practical matters related to implementation;

(b) Encourage partnership initiatives for implementation by all relevant actors to support the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. In this context, further development of partnerships and partnership follow-up should take note of the preparatory work for the Summit;

(c) Make full use of developments in the field of information and communication technologies.

157. Strengthening of the international institutional framework for sustainable development is an evolutionary process. It is necessary to keep relevant arrangements under review; identify gaps; eliminate duplication of functions; and continue to strive for greater integration, efficiency and coordination of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development aiming at the implementation of Agenda 21.

G. Strengthening institutional arrangements for sustainable development at the regional level

158. Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit should be effectively pursued at the regional and subregional levels, through the regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies.

159. Intraregional coordination and cooperation on sustainable development should be improved among the regional commissions, United Nations Funds, programmes and agencies, regional development banks and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies. This should include, as appropriate, support for development, enhancement and implementation of agreed regional sustainable development strategies and action plans, reflecting national and regional priorities.

160. In particular, taking into account relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the regional commissions, in collaboration with other regional and subregional bodies, should:

(a) Promote the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into their work in a balanced way, including through implementation of

Agenda 21. To this end, the regional commissions should enhance their capacity through internal action and be provided, as appropriate, with external support;

(b) Facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into the work of regional, subregional and other bodies, for example by facilitating and strengthening the exchange of experiences, including national experience, best practices, case studies and partnership experience related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(c) Assist in the mobilization of technical and financial assistance, and facilitate the provision of adequate financing for the implementation of regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development programmes and projects, including addressing the objective of poverty eradication;

(d) Continue to promote multi-stakeholder participation and encourage partnerships to support the implementation of Agenda 21 at the regional and subregional levels.

161. Regionally and subregionally agreed sustainable development initiatives and programmes, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the interregional aspects of the globally agreed Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, should be supported.

H. Strengthening institutional frameworks for sustainable development at the national level

162. States should:

(a) Continue to promote coherent and coordinated approaches to institutional frameworks for sustainable development at all national levels, including through, as appropriate, the establishment or strengthening of existing authorities and mechanisms necessary for policy-making, coordination and implementation and enforcement of laws;

(b) Take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005. To this end, as appropriate, strategies should be supported through international cooperation, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. Such strategies, which, where applicable, could be formulated as poverty reduction strategies that integrate economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development, should be pursued in accordance with each country's national priorities.

163. Each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. All countries should promote sustainable development at the national level by, inter alia, enacting and enforcing clear and effective laws that support sustainable development. All countries should strengthen governmental institutions, including by providing necessary infrastructure and by promoting transparency, accountability and fair administrative and judicial institutions.

164. All countries should also promote public participation, including through measures that provide access to information regarding legislation, regulations, activities, policies and programmes. They should also foster full public participation

in sustainable development policy formulation and implementation. Women should be able to participate fully and equally in policy formulation and decision-making.

165. Further promote the establishment or enhancement of sustainable development councils and/or coordination structures at the national level, including at the local level, in order to provide a high-level focus on sustainable development policies. In that context, multi-stakeholder participation should be promoted.

166. Support efforts by all countries, particularly developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to enhance national institutional arrangements for sustainable development, including at the local level. That could include promoting cross-sectoral approaches in the formulation of strategies and plans for sustainable development, such as, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies, aid coordination, encouraging participatory approaches and enhancing policy analysis, management capacity and implementation capacity, including mainstreaming a gender perspective in all those activities.

167. Enhance the role and capacity of local authorities as well as stakeholders in implementing Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit and in strengthening the continuing support for local Agenda 21 programmes and associated initiatives and partnerships and encourage, in particular, partnerships among and between local authorities and other levels of government and stakeholders to advance sustainable development as called for in, inter alia, the Habitat Agenda.⁴⁷

I. Participation of major groups

168. Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels.

169. Acknowledge the consideration being given to the possible relationship between environment and human rights, including the right to development, with full and transparent participation of Member States of the United Nations and observer States.

170. Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist.

⁴⁷ A/CONF.165/14, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Resolution 3*

Expression of thanks to the people and Government of South Africa

The World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Having met in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, at the invitation of the Government of South Africa,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, President of South Africa, for his outstanding contribution, as President of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to the successful outcome of the Summit;
2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government of South Africa for having made it possible for the Summit to be held in South Africa and for the excellent facilities, staff and services so graciously placed at its disposal;
3. *Requests* the Government of South Africa to convey to the city of Johannesburg and to the people of South Africa the gratitude of the Summit for the hospitality and warm welcome extended to the participants.

Resolution 4**

Credentials of representatives to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee¹ and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

* Adopted at the 17th plenary meeting, on 4 September 2002, for the discussion see chap. XII.

** Adopted at the 17th plenary meeting, on 4 September 2002, for the discussion see chap. X.

¹ A/CONF.199/15.

Annex III

**ITEMS FOR ACTION EXTRAPOLATED FROM THE
WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
PLAN OF IMPLEMENTATION THAT MAY BE OF
GREATEST RELEVANCE TO CARIBBEAN SIDS**

Annex III

Items for Action Extrapolated from the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation that might be of Greatest Relevance to Caribbean SIDS

General

Reviewing the *Plan of Implementation* from a Caribbean perspective, a number of elements may be identified which might be of particular interest to the SIDS of the subregion. The identification of such elements would be informed by the priorities that were identified by the respective countries in the course of the implementation of the Programme of Action of Small Island Developing States (SIDS POA) to date and, also, by the observations made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean as it coordinated the implementation process pursuant to its mandate. It cannot, however, be overemphasised that a more comprehensive, as well as definitive extrapolation of elements, such as might be combined to constitute a work programme for the subregion, would require specific inputs from all the member countries, as well as from the several regional and international agencies which collaborate in the process. A selection of elements from the substantive sections of the *Plan of Implementation* which might be of particular interest to the SIDS of the Caribbean, is set out as follows:

Poverty eradication

1. Develop national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country-owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations, including, to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;
2. Promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services;
3. Deliver basic health services for all and reduce environmental health threats, taking into account the special needs of children and the linkages between poverty, health and environment, with provision of financial resources, technical assistance and knowledge transfer to developing countries;
4. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education;

5. Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;
6. Increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritizing water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies;
7. Promote the development of micro, small and medium enterprises, including by means of training education and skill enhancement, with a focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities.

Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

1. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. This is recognised to require technical as well as financial assistance and capacity building in developing countries.
2. Relating to (1) above, identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular, developing countries;
3. Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;¹
4. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries, especially in developed countries, through, inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values.
5. Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies;

¹ Principle 16: National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

6. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions to, *inter alia*:

- Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Standards Organization (ISO) standards and bearing in mind, Principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;²
- Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;
- Continue to promote the internalisation of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of principle, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;
- Use environmental impact assessment procedures;
- Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Fund (GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies..

7. Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government authorities and all stakeholders, in order to minimize adverse effects on the environment and improve resource efficiency, with financial, technical and other assistance for developing countries. This would include actions to:

- Develop waste management systems, with highest priority placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;
- Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the required infrastructure;

² Principle 11: States shall enact effective environmental legislation. Environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply. Standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries.

- Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force in 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;
- Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;
- Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

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

1. Promoting priority action by governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity-building at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level, and promote and provide new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement Chapter 18 of Agenda 21;³
2. Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination, and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks;
3. Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages;
4. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels to, inter alia:
 - Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management, and introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water;

³ Chapter 18 deals with *Protection of the Quality and Supply of Freshwater Resources: Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources*.

- Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human, domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;
- Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events.

5. Oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas:

1. Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities;
2. Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs); marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands;
3. Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management;
4. Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination among the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science health and development organizations;
5. Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities, and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure.

6. Sustainable fisheries

1. Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015:
 - Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the Provisions of the 1982 Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993

Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas;

- Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines;
- Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular, the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004.
- Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries in transition, to develop their national, regional and subregional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;
- Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.
- Protection of the marine environment: Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis on the period, 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to, inter alia:
 1. Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;
 2. Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources, noting in particular, areas which are subject to environmental changes and development pressures.

7. Disaster management, vulnerability and risk assessment issues:

1. Promote an integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery;
2. Support the establishment of effective regional, subregional and national strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management;

3. Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying, more widely, techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects;
4. Develop and strengthen early warning systems and information networks in disaster management, consistent with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
5. Promote cooperation for the prevention and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment in order to enhance the capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations.

8. Climate change

9. Sustainable agriculture

1. Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, and strengthen the capacity of governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources;
2. Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments;
3. Strengthen and improve coordination of existing initiatives to enhance sustainable agricultural production and food security;

10. Sustainable tourism development

1. Develop programmes, including education and training programmes, that encourage people to participate in eco-tourism, enable indigenous and local communities to develop and benefit from eco-tourism, and enhance stakeholder cooperation in tourism development and heritage preservation, in order to improve the protection of the environment, natural resources and cultural heritage;
2. Assist host communities in managing visits to their tourism attractions for their maximum benefit, while ensuring the least negative impacts on and risks for their traditions, culture and environment, with the support of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and other relevant organizations;
3. Promote the diversification of economic activities, including through the facilitation of access to markets and commercial information, and participation of emerging local enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises.

11. Biodiversity

1. Implement the CBD, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes, in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, including initiatives which promote community-based sustainable use of biological diversity.
2. Promote the wide implementation of and continued work on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising out of their Utilization of the Convention, as an input to assist Parties to the Convention when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, and contract and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing.
3. Negotiate within the framework of the CBD, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.
4. With a view to enhancing synergy and mutual supportiveness, taking into account the decisions under the relevant agreements, promote the discussions, without prejudging their outcome, with regard to the relationships between the CBD and agreements related to international trade and intellectual property rights, as outlined in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

5. Invite all States which have not already done so, to ratify the CBD, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and other biodiversity-related agreements and invite those that have done so, to promote their effective implementation at the national, regional and international levels and to support developing countries technically and financially in this regard.

Sustainable development in a globalizing world

- Enhance the capacities of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, through international cooperation and measures aimed at improving productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, community-based entrepreneurial capacity, and transportation and communication infrastructure development;
- Enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, including to take advantage of existing and future market access opportunities, and to examine the relationship between trade, environment and development;
- Implement the outcomes of the Doha Ministerial Conference, further strengthen trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building, and ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations by placing their needs and interests at the heart of the WTO work programme.
- Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide, creating digital opportunities and harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies for development, through technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and the provision of financial and technical support.

Health and sustainable development

- To address the causes of ill health, including environmental causes and their impact on development, with particular emphasis on women, children, as well as vulnerable groups of society, such as people with disabilities, elderly persons and indigenous people;
- Strengthen the capacity of health care systems to deliver basic health services to all, in an efficient, accessible and affordable manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, and to reduce environmental health threats taking into account the reports of relevant United Nations conferences and Summits and of special sessions of the General Assembly. This would include:
 1. Integration of the health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development;
 2. Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines, and medical technology;

3. Develop programmes and initiatives to reduce, by 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under five, by two-thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000;
4. Address effectively, for all individuals of appropriate age, the promotion of their healthy lives, including their reproductive and sexual health, consistent with the commitments and outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Summit for Children, the UNCED, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the World Summit on Social Development (WSSD) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), and their respective reviews and reports;
5. Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases and conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, injuries, violence and mental health disorders and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and physical activity;
6. Implement, within the agreed time-frames, all commitments agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25% in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases;
7. Related to (6) above: Implement national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international cooperation measures, and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

Sustainable development of Small Island Developing States

- Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;
- Assist SIDS, including through the elaboration of specific initiatives, in delimiting and managing in a sustainable manner their coastal areas and exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf (including where appropriate, the continental shelf areas beyond 200 miles from coastal baselines), as well as relevant regional management initiatives within the context of the 1982 Convention and the UNEP regional seas programmes;
- Provide support for SIDS-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biodiversity; and for freshwater programmes, including through the GEF focal areas;
- Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking 2004 initiatives aimed at implementing the GPA for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities in SIDS;
- Work to ensure that, in the ongoing negotiations and elaboration of the WTO work programme on trade in small economies, due account is taken of SIDS, which have

severe structural handicaps in integrating into the global economy, within the context of the Doha development agenda;

- Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources;
- Extend assistance to SIDS in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organizations of SIDS for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and their emergencies;
- Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the SIDS;
- Assist SIDS in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea-level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where applicable;
- Support efforts by SIDS to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes;
- Developing and promoting efficient use of sources of energy, including indigenous sources and renewable energy, and building the capacities of SIDS for training, technical know-how, and strengthening national institutions in the area of energy management;
- Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen health care services for promoting equitable access to health care;
- Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever;
- Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;
- Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication (as outlined in Section 11 of the present Plan of Implementation);
- Undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action in 2004.

Means of implementation

- Issues relating to, inter alia, the provision of financial resources by the international community; foreign direct investment; ODA; the debt burden of developing countries, including middle-income countries; trade-related issues, including market access, technical assistance for capacity-building and export diversification; cooperation on trade, environment and development; transfer of technology, including research and development; information and communication technology, including for sharing of experiences; primary education for all children by 2015; human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, including partnerships; information and

statistical and analytical services; the need for further work on sustainable development indicators at the national level.

Institutional framework for sustainable development

- Enhance the integration of sustainable development goals as reflected in Agenda 21 and support for implementation of the outcomes of the WSSD into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, GEF and international financial and trade institutions within their mandates;
- Strengthen and better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development policies and programmes, and promote the full integration of sustainable development objectives into programmes and policies of bodies that have a primary focus on social issues. In particular, the social dimension of sustainable development should be strengthened, inter alia, by emphasising follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Social Development and its five-year review, taking into account their reports, and by support to social protection systems;
- Good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development. In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries. To this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing market access for developing countries. Efforts to reform the international financial architecture need to be sustained with greater transparency and the effective participation of developing countries in decision-making processes;
- A vibrant United Nations system is fundamental to the promotion of international cooperation for sustainable development and to a global economic system that works for all;
- The General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, particularly for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and should give overall political direction to the implementation of Agenda 21 and its review;

International institutions both within and outside the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, WTO and GEF, are to enhance, within their mandates, cooperation to promote effective and collective support to the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels; and to enhance the effectiveness and coordination of international institutions to implement Agenda 21, the outcomes of the WSSD, relevant sustainable development aspects of the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the outcomes of the fourth WTO ministerial meeting.

Annex IV

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
ON FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES
(Doc. A/C.2/57/L.64)**

Annex IV

Due to the peculiar security system of the site, this Annex cannot be sent as a file via e-mail. Hence we are directing you to the relevant site so that you may obtain the document. If you encounter any problems, please inform us.

The document pertaining to Annex IV can be found at the site below. See **A/RES/57/262** (it has not however been released for viewing. It will be available in the near future)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r57.htm>

Annex V

**THE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DECLARATION
(Resolution 55/2)**

Annex V

Due to the peculiar security system of the site, this Annex cannot be sent as a file via e-mail. Hence we are directing you to the relevant site so that you may obtain the document. If you encounter any problems, please inform us.

The document pertaining to Annex V can be obtained from this site: see A/ RES/ 55/2

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r55.htm>

Annex VI

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON
WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(A/C.2/57/L.83)**

Annex VI

Due to the peculiar security system of the site, this Annex cannot be sent as a file via e-mail. Hence we are directing you to the relevant site so that you may obtain the document. If you encounter any problems, please inform us.

The document pertaining to Annex VI can be obtained from the site

<http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/> and clicking on (bottom right) on GA resolution on WSSD.

Annex VII

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON
INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION OF
AND FOLLOW-UP TO THE OUTCOMES OF THE MAJOR
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS IN THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS (Doc. A/C.2/57/L.70)**

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Annex VII

Due to the peculiar security system of the site, this Annex cannot be sent as a file via e-mail. Hence we are directing you to the relevant site so that you may obtain the document. If you encounter any problems, please inform us.

The document pertaining to Annex VII can be obtained from the site below. See **RES A//RES/57/270**

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r57.htm>

