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**Commission on Sustainable Development
Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the
World Summit on Sustainable Development
Third session**

**COMMENTS FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS
ON CHAIRMAN'S PAPER**

Part I

(Note: The original formatting of individual comments is retained in this compilation)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. International organisation

1. UNEP

After the second sentence, insert the following new sentences:

“Combined with emerging environmental problems rooted in various aspects of economic and social development issues, we face major challenges ahead. The security of Earth is at stake.”

After the end of paragraph 3, insert the following:

“With the human and material resources at our disposal to achieve sustainable development, we reiterate the vision of the Malmö Ministerial Declaration stating that: “We can decrease poverty by half by 2015 without degrading the environment, we can ensure environmental security through early warning, we can better integrate environmental considerations in economic policy, we can better coordinate legal instruments and we can realize a vision of a world without slums.”

II. POVERTY ERADICATION

A. International organisation

1. FAO

- The following new paragraph should be inserted after **paragraph 4a**:
“**Support the target set by the World Food Summit Rome Declaration of halving the number of undernourished people no later than 2015 as well as the Global Plan of Action.**”
- **Paragraph 4c** states: “Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development to ensure food security, diversification of rural economies, and improved access to markets and market information, as well as provide financial and technological support for rural infrastructure, enterprise development and access to credit for the rural poor.”

After the term **“sustainable agriculture,”** the following phrase should be inserted, **“including forestry, fisheries and livestock.”**

- **Paragraph 4d** states: “Develop multi-stakeholder approaches to public-private cooperation to improve outreach in basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge to farmers with smallholdings and the rural poor.”

After the word **“farmers,”** the term **“agricultural workers”** should be inserted in order to clarify that the category of farmers is wide and does not just include landowners.

- **Paragraph 4f** states: “Increase food availability in areas where it is produced, thus reducing transport costs and excessive dependence on international markets.”

This paragraph should be replaced with the following:

“Explore the possibility of supplying food assistance programmes by increasing local production. Such measures alleviate hunger directly and remove demand constraints to food production. At the same time, they promote rural development through increased rural incomes.”

- Between paragraphs **4g** and **4h**, insert the following paragraph: **“Enhance the significant benefits forests, fisheries and livestock provide in increasing food security, alleviating poverty, and promoting rural development and livelihoods.”**
- **Paragraph 4h** states: “Promote access by the poor to land, water resources and other agricultural inputs, and promote land tenure modifications that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems.”

Following the word **“poor,”** the clause **“especially women, who are disproportionately marginalized,”** should be inserted.

- The following new paragraph should be inserted after **paragraph 4i**: **“Promote the participation of poor farmers and agricultural workers in research, in order to ensure the generation of technology adapted to conditions and needs prevailing on small farms.”**
- The following new paragraph should be inserted after **paragraph 4m**: **“Support pro-poor livestock development programs to assist men and women dependent on animals for food and income.”**

2. ILO

4. Eradicating poverty and hunger and promoting sustainable livelihoods are the principal social and economic imperatives in the world today and are central to the achievement of sustainable development. The realisation of the poverty-related goals contained in Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration will require actions to:

NEW PARA:

A) Transform the potential of the global workforce into equitable economic growth and prosperity by enabling the more than 500 million working poor to steadily improve the

productivity and quality of the work and by integrating an additional 500 million newcomers in the next ten years into productive employment. To this end a global employment agenda should be incorporated by all relevant international organisations, including the organisations of workers and employers and the civil society into global employment alliances and partnerships.

NEW PARA:

xxx Promote and support policies and partnerships that will generate substantial new employment and income opportunities, including through targeted strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work. (From Para 20-bullet point 2 of Millennium Goals)

NEW PARA:

xxx Support financial and technological assistance to advance the objectives of decent work for all. (Compare to Para 50)

3. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

4.

(g) Fully integrate measures to combat desertification **and the effective management of aquatic ecosystems** into poverty eradication policies and programmes;

4. UNEP

Amend the introductory paragraph to insert, after the first sentence, the following:

“The linkages between environment, health and poverty have become ever more real and urgent because it is the poor who suffer most when air and water are polluted. Women and children are particularly vulnerable. Furthermore, droughts, floods and other disasters are wiping out development gains and their frequency and severity is expected to increase with climate change”

Action required:

Add a new subparagraph as follows:

“Preserve environmental services including, for example, energy, water and biological diversity, for the benefit of people by decreasing threats to human needs such as health problems and hunger.”

5. UNFPA

4. Either in the chapeau or as one of the first bullet points:

"Each year, world population is growing by some 75 million individuals, most of them in the poorer countries. This will have a far-reaching impact on energy use, water and food

security and the environment and will require a global response, particularly since the population of the LDCs is expected to triple over the next 50 years."

6. UNIDO

Add in 4 (c), after "...and rural development": "*including agro-industries*"

Insert between 4 (c) and 4 (d) as a separate paragraph:

"4 (c) bis: Promote sustainable industries in developing countries, giving special attention to the manufacturing sectors, particularly those with export potential, in order to achieve sustained economic growth essential for poverty reduction;"

Add two new paras:

"promote, in the context of rural energy development, the promotion of productive uses/income generation from energy ;"

"promote capacity-building to assemble/manufacture energy equipment and structures in developing countries".

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

4. (b) Improve access to modern energy services in rural and peri-urban areas through *(add)* **[sustainable forms of renewable energy in all energy uses, including but not limited to,]** rural electrification and decentralized energy systems *(add)* [,] by intensifying regional and international cooperation, including in financial and technological assistance, with a view to providing, by *(delete)* [2015] *(add)* **[2010]** energy services to *(delete)* [half of] *(add)* **[all]** the two billion people who currently have no access to modern energy services.

4. *(add)* **[(n) Promote extremely low-cost technologies such as those can conserve essential fuel used for cooking and water pasteurization, e.g., insulated cooking energy conservers, solar cookers, and improved energy-efficient cookstoves;]**

4. *(add)* **[(o) Establish an international fund to support sustainable energy projects in conservation and renewable forms of energy, in order to achieve the poverty-related goals of Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration.]**

2. Freshwater Caucus

4. ...

(a) Initiate a global plan of action with clear time-bound commitments, resources, and monitoring mechanisms to realize the Millennium Declaration target of reducing by half the *proportion* of people without access to safe drinking water, *with a clear commitment to address the basic water needs of rural poor. This target should include access to adequate sanitation.*

(c) Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development to ensure *local* food security, diversification of rural economies and improved access to markets and market information, as well as provide financial and technological support for rural infrastructure, enterprise development and access to credit for the poor, *without undermining the integrity of freshwater ecosystems*.

III. CHANGING UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

A. International organisation

1. ILO

Within Para 5, a.NEW section vi; promote social dialogue between employers and workers to facilitate the transition to more sustainable production patterns at the workplace.

Within Para 5 –e, add in line 3, at end: resources and enhance occupational safety and health and the working environment.

NEW PARA-5-w: Assess and promote potential employment and income generating opportunities as a fundamental factor when evaluating alternative production technologies, especially within SMEs.

2. UNIDO

Add a new sub-para to para.5:

- “Reducing the barriers to compliance with environmental norms perceived by enterprises and promoting investment in environmental protection by building capacity in industrial service institutions and cleaner production centers to apply the TEST integrated approach. (The latter consists of seven analytical assessments, which, in combination, identify the least costly option for environmental compliance. Different environmental management tools are introduced within the TEST integrated approach, including cleaner production, Environmental Management Systems (EMS), Environmental Management Accounting (EMA), Environmentally Sound Technology assessment (EST - BAT) and Sustainable Enterprise Strategy (SES)).”

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

5. (a) (i) Raise consumer awareness of the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns *(add)* **[by providing programmes to educate the public, including mandatory curricula in schools and workplaces, especially education and information about all aspects of unsustainable and sustainable energy production and consumption, and impacts of both on climate change and public health and safety, as well as programmes to inform the public about dislocations created by the production and use of obsolete and unsustainable technologies in their communities];**

5. (a) *(add)* [(vi) **Provide worker re-training and education programmes to support the transition from unsustainable to sustainable jobs.**]

5. (b) Use economic instruments and market incentives, including policies to internalize external costs through fiscal instruments, as well as market mechanisms *(add)* [**with all countries committing to doing so, especially in all energy policy and pricing decisions, by no later than 2005**];

5. (c) Achieve a *(delete)* [fourfold] *(add)* [**tenfold**] increase in energy and resource efficiency in developing countries by 2012 *(add)* [**especially through much stronger domestic, regional and international regulations for sustainable planning, design, construction, maintenance and operations, for all residential, industrial, and commercial buildings, equipment, machinery, furnishings, consumer appliances and products, including transport vehicles, in all economic sectors, e.g., industry, agriculture, commerce, housing, transport, mining, consumer products, water supply, waste disposal, and military installations**];

5. (d) Eliminate environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that encourage unsustainable consumption and production patterns *(add)* [**in all economic sectors, for OECD countries by 2006, including subsidies of international agencies and intergovernmental entities supported by funding from OECD countries, and for non-LDC developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, by a future date depending on progress made by OECD countries in their commitments**];

5. (j) Develop and disseminate renewable energy technologies to increase the share of *(add)* [**new sustainable forms of**] renewable energy in energy production and consumption, *(add)* [**by at least 10% by 2007 and 25% by 2012**], and accelerate the development, diffusion and use of energy-efficient technologies.

5. (l) Diversify the energy supply by developing *(delete)* [cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel technologies and] innovative technologies, and *(delete)* [increase] *(add)* [**increasing**] the share of new *(add)* [**sustainable sources of**] renewable energy by at least *(delete)* [5] *(add)* [**10 and 25**] percent of total energy use by *(add)* [**respectively, 2007 and 2012, and plan now for a complete transition to a fully sustainable renewable energy future,**] in all countries;

5. (m) *(delete)* [Encourage the use of natural gas, especially for urban and industrial areas, and] *(add)* [**Adopt a global moratorium on oil, gas, and coal exploration, and ensure**] the elimination of gas flaring by intensifying regional and international cooperation;

5. (n) Adopt policies that reduce market distortions in the energy sector, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies *(add)* [**that encourage unsustainable forms of energy, e.g., fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and large scale hydropower, according to the following targets and timeframes: all countries' governments, as well as intergovernmental entities and international funding agencies, ensure full disclosure by 2003 of all such domestic government, intergovernmental, and international agency subsidies and cross-subsidies in all high-energy consuming economic sectors, e.g., industry, agriculture, transport, water, mining, forestry, water, waste, and military-related installations; OECD governments and OECD supported intergovernmental entities and international agencies phase out all such subsidies according to the following schedule: 10% by 2003, 30% by 2004, 60% by 2005, and 99% by 2006; and governments of non-LDC developing countries and countries with economies in transition consider making similar commitments in the year 2007, on the condition that OECD countries have**]

fulfilled their target and timeframe commitments for unsustainable energy subsidy disclosure and removal by that time, with the only exception to this phasing out of subsidy being consumption subsidies that are clearly targeted for and directly provided to poor and low-income persons];

5. (r) Promote investments in the development and *(add)* **[massive expansion]** of multi-modal mass public transport systems *(add)* **[that are highly energy-efficient and powered by sustainable forms of energy]**, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and economies in transition;

5. (s) Implement *(add)* **[sustainable]** transport strategies, that reflect national and local conditions so as to improve the efficiency and convenience of transportation *(delete?)* [through environmentally friendly vehicles] *(add)* **[for all segments of society, such as the following:**

(i) mandatory high standards of air quality and noise control to] *(delete)* [and that] improve urban air quality and public health, including through *(delete)* [environmentally friendly vehicles and cleaner fuels] *(add)* **[reduced auto use, utilization of auto-free zones, land-use planning and design of human settlements, and safe and pleasant environments for walking and other non-motorized means of transport;**

(ii) targets and timeframes for stronger vehicle fuel efficiency standards (3 liters per 100km or 60 miles per gallon), tailpipe standards and the phasing out of leaded fuels, for all ground, air and water vehicles;

(iv) targets and timeframes for reductions in overall air traffic to sustainable levels, including replacing short distance flights with rail systems];

5. *(add)* **[(w) Adopt a global phase-out of nuclear energy, and make the sole functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency starting in 2003 be the de-commissioning of existing nuclear energy plants and the overseeing of a strengthened safeguards regime aimed at preventing the diversion of weapons -usable nuclear materials; and use the funds saved to support energy conservation and sustainable forms of renewable energy.]**

2. United Nations Volunteers

Paragraph 5 (K), UNV's proposed amendment is IN CAPITALS:

Promote regional, cultural and ethical values in carrying out sustainable development initiatives, **INCLUDING VOLUNTEERISM AT THE GRASSROOTS.**

3. Youth caucus

5a) Adopt policies and measures in developed countries aimed at changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption via technological, **formal and informal educational policies especially among youth who are overly targeted group for excessive consumption and under the influence of advertisement for excessive consumption,** inter alia:

IV. PROTECTING AND MANAGING THE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. International organisation

1. FAO

- **Paragraph 7c** states: “Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods, through relevant agreements including the 2001 Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines.”

After the term **“sustainable fisheries,”** the clause **“including freshwater fisheries,”** should be inserted.

After the last term, **“technical guidelines”** of the paragraph, the clause **“in particular, the international plan of action on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing.”** should be added.

- **Paragraph 7f** states: “Consider on an urgent basis the endorsement of a comprehensive plan of action to address as a priority illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over-capacity of fishing vessels, including the issue of “flags of convenience” and the elimination of all subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over-capacity, and increase efforts to implement the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, and the international plans of action concluded within the framework of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.”

The term **“comprehensive plan of action”** should be removed and replaced with **“the FAO International Plan of Action on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing.”**

- **Paragraph 7h** states: “Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national and sub-regional capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries.”

After the last word **“fisheries”** of the paragraph, the clause **“including freshwater fisheries”** should be added.

- **Paragraph 7i** states: “Promote the development and increased coverage of coastal protected areas to conserve biodiversity.”

After the term **“coastal,”** the term **“and freshwater”** should be inserted.

- **Paragraph 7j** states: “Promote the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, as stipulated in the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which require urgent financial and technological support.”

Prior to the term **“marine and coastal biodiversity,”** the word **“freshwater”** should be added.

- **Paragraph 9b** states: “Provide assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Declaration.”

After the last phrase, **“Marrakech Declaration,”** insert the following clause: **“including programs which involve payments for the provision of environmental services, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and enhance the capacity of poor countries and poor producers to participate in, and benefit from, such programs.”**

- The following new paragraph should be inserted after **paragraph 11a**: **“Support international livestock and environment development initiatives to reduce the potential polluting effects of intensive animal agriculture through better area-wide integration of crops and livestock, while capitalizing on the beneficial effects of livestock in utilizing wastes and providing human protein needs.”**
- The following two new paragraphs should be inserted after **paragraph 11b**: **“Increase the capacity of local governments and civil society organizations in managing natural resources.”**

“Encourage negotiations and compensatory arrangements among stakeholders (and local communities) who are producers and consumers of positive or negative externalities in order to ensure their internalization in decision-making.”

- **Paragraph 15d** states: “Promote an effective, transparent and predictable framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use.”

After the term **“genetic resources,”** the clause **“for food and agriculture”** should be inserted. After the term **“from their use,”** the clause **“to promote agricultural development and food security”** should be added.

- **Paragraph 15e** states: “Encourage countries to take the steps required to implement the international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.”

This paragraph should be removed and replaced with the following:

“Encourage the ratification and full and effective implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in order to provide an agreed international framework for the conservation and sustainable use of these resources, and for the equitable sharing of benefits, as had been requested in Agenda 21.”

- After **paragraph 15e**, the following two new paragraphs should be added: **“Encourage agreement through the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, of the first Report on the State of the World’s Animal Genetics Resources for Food and Agriculture, as had been requested in Agenda 21.”**

“Support the establishment of a global conservation trust to finance the conservation of crop genetic resources essential for world food security.”

2. IFAD

Amendments suggested for Para 12 in Chairman's Paper of PrepCom III

(c) Integrate measures to combat desertification into poverty reduction strategies and land management policies and programmes;

(d) Call on the next Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly to declare GEF a financial mechanism for the Implementation of the Convention;

(new) Strengthen the Global Mechanism of the Convention in its role to mobilize financial resources through a multi-sourced approach in response to the multi-sectoral nature of interventions required to combat desertification and drought;

3. ILO

Within Para 7-c- at end technical guidelines, and the relevant ILO Maritime Conventions, resolutions and Joint ILO, FAO and IMO codes of practice and training documents.

Para 9 Add New sub-para : Promote and support research and action related to potential negative and positive employment and social consequences related to climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise.

Para 11 (a)- revise last section as follows: promote environmental sustainability, employment and sustainable livelihoods and agricultural production.

Para 11-ADD NEW sub-para: Promote the development of alternative employment and income opportunities through both agricultural and non-agricultural activities in rural areas, especially through the promotion of micro-enterprises and initiatives targeted to assist women and youth.

4. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

6.

(a) Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature, **recognising ecosystems as both providers and users of water**, and restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution, **and agricultural run-off**.

new (b) promote the further development and use of the 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat as an instrument for countries to secure their effective aquatic ecosystems conservation and management;

7. Actions are required to:

....

(c) Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related **inland and coastal and marine wetland** ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods through relevant agreements, including the 2001 Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in Marine Ecosystems, the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in Marine Ecosystems, the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations plans of action and technical guidelines **and the 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat;**

... .

(j) promote the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, as stipulated in the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity²² of the Convention on Biological Diversity²³, **including through the Convention on Biological Diversity/Convention on Wetlands Joint Work Plan**, which require urgent financial and technological support;

12. Actions are required to:

....

new (f) Promote synergies in the implementation of the Convention with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat.

New paragraph 16. Actions are required to:

(a) further promote the sustainable management of inland water ecosystems, including wetlands, in the management of water resources at the river basin (catchment) scale, through integrated water management plans for all basins by 2012, ensuring that organisations and institutions responsible for water resource management fully recognise and address the role of these ecosystems in maintaining water and food security for local communities and indigenous peoples, and for the maintenance of biological diversity.

(b) Strengthen, by 2012, international, national and local implementation of the UN Convention on Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses and the Convention on Biological Diversity's thematic programme on inland water ecosystems, including through the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) lead implementation role on this thematic programme, through *inter alia* the further development of national policies and action plans and capacity building, and through decentralised projects at the local level, including participatory management by local communities and indigenous peoples, through providing predictable and stable financial resources.

New paragraph (18) (at the end of Section IV): Actions are required to:

(a) Further elaborate and harmonize practical policy and technical guidelines for the effective national implementation of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements;

(b) Enhance the capacity of Contracting Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States, so as to implement effectively and in a harmonized manner the global and regional multilateral environmental agreements and to streamline reporting on their implementation.

5. UNIDO

In paragraph 11 (c), where it says: “Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for agricultural research and for sustainable agriculture and rural development, in particular through increased external assistance;” add: “ *and create programs to promote and strengthen agro-industries to foster sustainable growth and food security*”.

6. United Nations Volunteers

UNV would like to submit suggestions of amended paragraphs under Section IV as follows (revised language in capitals):

Considering the fact that volunteer initiatives such as grassroots mutual aid and self-help groups plays a crucial role in addressing cyclical weather and other hydrological phenomena, we propose the following amendments in the following paragraph, para 8 (d):

Promote pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability assessments and reduction, adaptation strategies and national capacities, and other measures, **INCLUDING SUPPORT TO LOCAL VOLUNTARY ACTION**, to reduce human and economic losses.

para 11 (b)

The following paragraph refers to the importance of community-based approaches. Such approaches are built around voluntary initiatives which should be highlighted explicitly as an essential ingredient in any strategy promoting sustainable development. Thus the suggested amendment is as follows:

Promote programmes to enhance productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries, etc., especially through **VOLUNTEER** community (delete: based) approaches.

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

6. (a) Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, *(delete)* [and] initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution *(add)* [, **and repair the damage to**

ecosystems, indigenous peoples and local communities caused by existing large-scale hydropower dams].

6. (d) Promote public information and participation in decision-making as prerequisite conditions to the success of small and large water projects, and decentralize decision-making, implementation of projects and operation of services to the lowest level possible, with the watershed as the appropriate reference unit for integrated water resources management (*add*) [**and apply the standards recommended by the World Commission on Dams for decision-making on existing, planned and future large-scale hydropower dams];**

6. (d) (*add*) [**bis Ensure that no modification to existing large-scale hydropower dams are authorized which would have the effect of increasing their ecological or social impacts, and not authorize future large-scale hydropower projects which entail ecological and social impacts; and, in the event of the de-commissioning of an existing large-scale hydropower dam, that de-commissioning must include a process of energy substitution using decentralized systems of sustainable forms of renewable energy];**

6. (*add*) [**(h) OECD countries make target and timeframe commitments to repair the damage to ecosystems caused by intensive fossil fuel extraction activities in developing countries, through increasing the price of consumption of such fossil fuels, based on the principles of “common but differentiated responsibility” and “polluter pays”, and as a recognition of the ecological debt owned by these countries.]**

9. (a) (*delete*) [Make every effort to] (*add*) [**Ensure**] the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2002, in accordance with the Millennium Declaration;

9. (b) Provide assistance (*add*) [**in the form of funding to support energy conservation and sustainable forms of renewable energy]** to developing countries for the implementation of the Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Declaration;

9. (d) Develop adaptive strategies (*add*) [**(such as adopting a moratorium on fossil fuels exploration; phasing out governmental and intergovernmental subsidies for fossil fuels and re-directing such subsidies to support energy conservation and sustainable forms of renewable energy; and making fossil fuel policy and pricing decisions that reflect their full economic, social, and environmental costs;)]** and provide financial and technical assistance for the adaptation of developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise;

2. Freshwater Caucus

6. ...

(a) Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems (*including wildlife and wildlife habitat*) and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments and initiate programs to protect water resources against domestic, *agricultural* and industrial pollution; *in doing this, one should repeat the main objectives as defined in Agenda 21, Chapter 18, Paragraph 18.2: "to make certain that adequate supplies of water of good quality are maintained for the entire population of this planet, while preserving the hydrological, biological and chemical functions of ecosystems, adapting human activities with the*

*capacity limits of nature ...". Furthermore one should emphasize what Chapter 18 says about the priority between need and users (paragraph 18.8): "In developing and using water resources, priority should be given to the satisfaction of basic needs and the safeguarding of ecosystems. **BEYOND** these requirements, however, water users should be charged appropriately. "*

(b) Provide international support to help developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states, to develop their own solutions and models, including integrated river basin and watershed management strategies, plans and programmes; *developed and developing countries should ensure that their water resource policies and management plans comply with international agreements and take into consideration processes such as those concerned with climate change, desertification, biodiversity, wetlands and dams as well as sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security, and sustainable agriculture.*

(d) Promote public information and participation in decision making as prerequisite conditions to the success of small and large water projects, and decentralize decision making, implementation of projects and operation of services to the lowest level *appropriate*, with a watershed as the appropriate reference unit for integrated water resource management; *in doing this, promote the adoption of WCD recommendations in national water policies.*

(e) Assist developing countries in monitoring and assessing the quantity and quality of water resources, including the development of water resources databases, in particular remote-sensing and satellite data, and linked data collection and mapping efforts, including the development and application of relevant indicators; *in addition, global water assessment initiatives, such as World Water Assessment Program and GIWA and other assessments, should be gender disaggregated wherever appropriate and made publicly available and broadly disseminated.*

(f) Promote programmes for the *sharing internationally, nationally and locally* of technology and capacity-building in the area of *sustainable and eco-friendly water management using low cost technologies aimed at conserving freshwater including alternative waste treatment technologies, recycling technologies, water purification systems that use solar and wind energy power, and using traditional practices such as rain-water harvesting and drip irrigation.*

We request that the Chairman add a special section under Section IV, following 6(g) that includes the following recommendations:

Actions are required to:

- Establish an international framework on freshwater that recognizes the following: the interconnectedness of the lack of water security and poverty; water as a fundamental human right; and that water is kept outside the purview of the World Trade Organization.
- Strengthen the international and national implementation of the international treaties addressing freshwater resources and ecosystem health and the right to water, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 (Article 24), the Convention on Biological Diversity's thematic programme on inland water ecosystems and the 1971 Convention on Wetlands. In addition, ensure that

multilateral environmental agreements supersede all trade and investment agreements, within or outside WTO.

- Recognize the finiteness of water and its special place in sustaining life, and for these reasons ensure that water is not privatized and that it is kept in the public realm.
- Promote adoption of the Bonn recommendations, with the clear acknowledgement that the majority of the world's water poor (for whom ecosystem functionality is crucial) live in rural areas, and a commitment to address their problems first and foremost. To reiterate, private sector participation should not be imposed on developing countries as a conditionality for funding; nor should it be encouraged.
- Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for sustainable management of freshwater and water-related infrastructure development for meeting the basic needs of people and nature, in a sustainable manner.
- Require national governments to develop regulatory frameworks to ensure that private sector participation (if any) does not threaten people and nature's access to water to meet basic needs today and for future generations.
- National, regional and local governments need to promote enforcement principles which include requiring polluters to pay, sound investments in water conservation, the reduction of subsidies and reformulation of market policies that encourage water-intensive agriculture, and the full cost accounting of water resources (subject to paragraph 18.8 of Agenda 21) to encourage efficient use of water (especially for profit-making activities), including the maintenance of natural water flows and levels that are essential to the needs of ecosystems (including wildlife and wildlife habitat).
- Support capacity building initiatives that empower women and the infrastructure development that reduces the burden on women (especially the distance traveled to carry water) to enable their full participation in water decision-making processes. Ensure that Gender Impact Assessments and corrective measures are mandatory for all water projects.
- Support regional and local initiatives to protect and restore hydrological ecosystem functionality for the benefit of local and indigenous communities, downstream communities and biodiversity, and fund programmes of action that work to sustain these through public involvement and integrated water resource management.
- Encourage urban water supply and sanitation planning to be in compliance with the integrated water resource management plans for the region (especially the watershed from which the water is drawn) and take into account the needs people and freshwater ecosystems including the wildlife that depend on them.
- Address the means by which water commons can be maintained and, as part of this, recognize the need for financial mitigation, global funding (e.g. GEF) or other systems through which communities might be assisted in their trusteeship of this invaluable resource.

(b) Promote programs to enhance the productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries, etc., especially through community-based *and ecosystem-based* approaches; *promote efficiency assessments worldwide (under various policy frameworks) on differences between various irrigation systems including surface and groundwater systems (already studied in some countries) and rainwater harvesting systems to help this process.*

12. ...

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

(c) Integrate measures to combat desertification into land *and water* management policies and programmes.

3. IUCN and WWF

WWF and IUCN propose inclusion of the following additional paragraphs on Forests:

- Launch a global initiative on the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands (Forest Landscape Restoration) in 2002;
- Encourage the development of a tripartite joint work programme on the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands (Forest Landscape Restoration) under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Include restoration of forest landscapes and ecosystems in the definitions of afforestation and reforestation under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol;
- Ensure that the Adaptation Fund makes provision for the necessary investment to increase the resilience and resistance of forests, including those of high biodiversity value, to the impacts of climate change;
- Expand and strengthen networks of ecologically representative and effectively managed forest protected areas with social and economic benefits for people and communities;
- Undertake collaborative efforts involving governments, communities and others to develop forest fire strategies that place emphasis on prevention, where appropriate, as well as response and restoration;
- Promote the adoption by the Beijing Assembly of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) of a new focal area to support implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) related to desertification and deforestation;
- Promote collaboration between different levels of government, bilateral and multilateral agencies and others to provide innovative sources of income to reward the rural poor for their role as stewards of forest and other ecosystem functions.

16. (a) Facilitate local and national stakeholder dialogue to prioritize and eEnhance the implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests as included in the plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests, and intensify ~~collective~~ efforts by countries for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, in particular the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands based on the ecosystem approach ~~by 2005~~;

V. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD

A. International organisation

1. ILO

Para 18--ADD NEW PARA

Welcomes the establishment of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization by the ILO and strongly supports the ultimate goal of using the process of globalization as a resource to reduce poverty and unemployment and to foster growth and sustainable development.

2. UNCTAD

18 (g) (*concluding sentence*) In this connection, the establishment of the “Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund” is an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO trade-related technical assistance (WTO). There is also a need for strengthening technical co-operation and capacity building efforts by the United Nations system, in particular through the UNCTAD programme on “Technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries, especially LDCs and countries with economies in transition, in support of their participation in the WTO post-Doha work programme” . The UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force has a key role to play, in this regard. The WTO, UNCTAD and UNEP should continue their close cooperation in the field of trade, environment and development. Coordination and cooperation with other IGOs, regional commissions and civil society should also be strengthened.

3. UNEP

18. (*concluding sentence*) Globalization should become a positive force for all the people of the world. Economic development in a globalized world can be an instrument for bridging the gap between the poor and the rich. The outcome of the World Trade Organization Ministerial Meeting in Doha is the basis for constructive dialogue at the World Summit on Sustainable Development on trade, development and environment issues. The World Summit on Sustainable Development should address the structural imbalances in economic power relations between north and south, and promote a platform for better access by developing countries to markets of developed nations, increased

investment for developing economies, as well as increased resource commitments from development finance institutions.

18 (m) (*concluding sentence*) The UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-building Task Force on Trade and Environment should be strengthened for the implementation of the Millennium Development goals and the outcomes of the forums in Doha, Cartagena, Monterrey and Johannesburg for sustainable development in globalizing world.

18 (o) (*concluding sentence*) Strengthen the implementation of the Global Compact of UN Secretary-General as well as the Global Reporting Initiative to enhance corporate responsibility and accountability. On the basis of the outcome of WSSD, develop a revised Global Reporting Initiative Guidelines on Economic, Environmental and Social Performance.

18 (p) (*middle part*) ... as emphasized in the Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the first decade of the twenty-first century, (including regional initiatives) which take into account the special needs and circumstances of each region.

4. UNIDO

All drawn from Monterrey Consensus

18 (g bis) "Expand efforts, with increased resources, for gradually removing supply-side constraints, diversifying export capacity and supporting an increase in the technological content of exports with a view of enhancing overall productivity and competitiveness;"

18 (g ter) "strengthen and adequately resource technical assistance and productive capacity building programs, as requested by developing countries;"

18 (h bis) "Promote technical assistance to allow developing countries and economies in transition to improve market access through overcoming technical barriers to trade;"

5. WHO

18 (d) (*concluding sentence*) This includes commitments in both the Doha Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus relating to the implementation and interpretation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) in a manner supportive to health.

6. WTO

18 g) In this connection, the establishment of the "Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund" is an important step forward in ensuring a sound and predictable basis for WTO trade-related technical assistance.

B. Major Groups

1. IUCN and WWF

18 (m) ~~Strengthen efforts to~~ Increase the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to assess the economic, social and environmental effects on forests of trade policies with a view to prioritizing trade liberalization measures that deliver direct and immediate benefits for sustainable development ~~benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through improved productivity and competitiveness and transportation and communication infrastructure;~~

2. Nordic NGO Community

18 The rich nations should grant products from the South improved market access, including duty free treatment for industrial products. These concessions must be bound in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(All rich nations should provide duty free access for all products from the least developed countries (“everything but arms initiatives”). These concessions should also be bound in the WTO.

Developing countries have the right to levy tariffs on imported agricultural products and to subsidise their own agricultural production in order to maintain the right to food.

Developing countries should be given the possibility to protect their own key industries. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should also take that into account.

Subsidies of environmental damaging activities and export subsidies must be banned.

The WTO-rules should not limit a country’s opportunity of protecting the environment.

Genuine technology transfer from the North to the South should take place. WTO - regulations should contribute to that end.

UN conventions, such as multilateral agreements and ILO conventions should supersede WTO-rules.

Arrangement for direct trade with marginalized, small producers should be developed, and efforts to ensure ethical trade i.e. trade with goods that are produced in accordance with international work and environmental standards, should be strengthened.

VI. HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A. International organisation

1. FAO

19 (j) Replace the last clause “while applying international food and animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines,” with the clause “while applying international codex standards for food safety and quality and related texts on animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines” should be inserted.

19 (j bis) Encourage international action for the management of trans-boundary animal disease and particularly those that may be transmitted to humans (zoonotic diseases).

2. HABITAT

19. third line: substitute "crowding" with "crowded and unsanitary housing"

19 (f) Strengthen global, regional and national programmes and initiatives for safe water, sanitation and waste management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including the promotion of public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies.

3. ILO

Para 19-ADD NEW PARA:

Enhance support for programmes and activities to promote occupational safety and health at the workplace and encourage joint employer/worker safety, health and environmental committees within enterprises.

4. UNEP

Replace the current introductory paragraph with the following:

19. There is an intimate link between the health of our planet and human health. The degradation and depletion of water, air, land, marine and biological resources can all have profound impacts on human health, as can changes in the atmosphere, climate and the unsafe use and management of chemicals. The health of the most vulnerable in society, those living in desperate poverty, the elderly and our children is particularly affected. Environmental quality is one of the key factors in determining whether a child survives the first years of life, and strongly influences the child's subsequent physical and mental development.

The link between poverty, health and the environment is nowhere closer than with regard to water issues. Water is the key to sustainable development and good health. Water sustains people's livelihoods and welfare, and enables them to work for economic and social development. Water is also critical for sustaining the environment, which in turn provides people with the sustainable resources basis for economic and social development. Yet water pollution, poor sanitation and water shortages kill over 12 million people every year. Women spend many hours carrying water, valuable energy, which could be used to supplement the family income or educate children. “

Add three new subparagraph:

Endorse the further development of a strategic approach to international chemicals management and the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 as the foundation of this approach, urge the active engagement of the major agencies responsible for the funding and delivery of international development cooperation and other relevant actors, and call upon all Governments and other relevant actors to take immediate action to implement the identified priority activities.”

Develop international capacity building initiatives that assesses, based on the Global Environmental Outlook reports as well as those of IPCC, WRI and WHO, environment and health linkages in the context of sustainable development and global change.

Strengthen the regional ministerial policy dialogue on environment and health to mitigate the health impact of environmental degradation and support the establishment or strengthening of regional centers for environmental health.

5. UNFPA

19 (b) add at end: "...by particularly addressing access to health care by women."

19 (e bis): Strengthen and expand efforts to meet international conference goals and targets as related to child and maternal mortality by emphasizing access to primary health care, particularly sexual and reproductive health for all.

6. UNICEF

19 (c bis) Focus efforts and resources on reducing infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates and child malnutrition following the timetable adopted in recent United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions.

19 (c ter) Develop programmes to assess the effects and risk of major environmental exposures and conditions on children's health since nearly 11 million children still die each year of readily preventable causes. National policy and regulation systems need to take into account the vulnerability of children in terms of environmental risk factors.

7. WHO

19) The first principle of the rio declaration states that "human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature". The goals of sustainable development cannot be achieved when there is a high prevalence of debilitating illnesses, and population health cannot be maintained without ecologically sustainable development. There is a need to address the causes of ill health and its impact on development. Particular emphasis should be placed on vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, etc.

(Then continue with the rest of chapeau...many health problems are caused...etc. (may group according to local, eg noise, sanitation, crowding etc versus global -climate change, ozone etc). Then include references to maternal and reproductive health, food and nutrition, and end with key diseases such as hiv/aids, malaria etc.)

Then end the chapeau with the following:

" ensure implementation and enforcement of all relevant conventions, accords, and declarations emanating from UN and other international conferences and fora, that Support health and sustainable development, in particular the Millennium Declaration."

Specific actions are required to:

- strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver effective, affordable and accessible health services (both personal and non-personal) aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, as well as reducing...

- strengthen capacity to implement the health for all strategy at all levels, global to local...
- Take measures to improve access to essential drugs at affordable prices, improve access to immunization services, expansion of safe and cost effective vaccines, enhanced research and development on new vaccines, etc
- Accelerate implementation of global initiatives to control major childhood illnesses, and ensure rapid implementation of preventive as well as treatment measures, including immunization, vitamin supplementation, improved nutrition and infant feeding practices, and measures to improve the environment and living conditions;
- Support programmes and initiatives, particularly by the world health organisation, to undertake research and implement interventions (biomedical, behavioural and environmental) for the prevention and control of threats to health. Priorities include among others hiv/aids, malaria, TB, dengue fever and other endemic, parasitic and infectious diseases, as well as non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and other conditions related to tobacco, unhealthy diets and lifestyles.

19 d) Strengthen regional and national programmes, through public/private partnerships, and with technical and financial assistance for developing countries, to improve indoor air Quality and access to cleaner and safer uses of household energy, for example improved stoves, cleaner fuels, better ventilation, and behaviour change through policies at national and local level;

19 e) Strengthen and support efforts to reduce the health impacts of exposure to lead, by controlling key sources and pathways of exposure (for example, phasing out of lead in gasoline, lead-based paints etc) and strengthening monitoring and surveillance efforts as well as treatment of lead poisoning;

19 h) Fulfil commitments to support the global fund to fight aids, TB and malaria, by expediting implementation of cost effective interventions, coordinating national programmes and global fund objectives and by encouraging greater participation by the private sector and NGOs, both in the fight against infectious diseases, and in the fund specifically, especially in the design and implementation of proposals;

19 i) Strengthen measures to protect the health of workers in both the informal and formal sectors. This should include preventive as well as curative measures related to occupational health hazards, and better utilization of the workplace to address public health problems such as hiv/aids and other diseases and ill-health conditions, for example by following the international labour organisation code of practice on hiv/aids and the world of work;

19 l) Implement measures to promote cooperation across sectors, for example through use of health impact assessment methodologies in regard to development policies, programmes and strategies in, and across sectors, eg transport, energy, agriculture, housing etc;

19 m) Strengthen ministerial policy dialogues at all levels and between all sectors, to address key health. Environment and sustainable development challenges.

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

19. (d) Strengthen regional and national programmes, *(add)* [**with a focus on low-cost energy conservation and sustainable renewable energy strategies,**] with technical and financial assistance for developing countries, to reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts caused by traditional cooking and heating practices *(add)* [, **and by the production and consumption of fossil fuels, including natural gas**];

2. Freshwater Caucus

19. ...

(f) Promote *public/public and* public/private *community* partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies *that reduce the impact on freshwater ecosystems* for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in *developed*, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support *where needed, without compromising the principles and action items outlined under paragraph 6 above.*

3. Youth Caucus

19 g) Working with the respective national governments, young people will be supported to initiate and implement programs aimed at promoting the concept and practise of positive living as well as put in place mechanisms to ensure behavioural change in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

VII. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

A. International organisation

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

20. (e) Accelerate the establishment of a global sustainable energy programme by *(delete)* [2004] *(add)* [**2003**], including through the United Nations system, that can ensure that adequate, affordable and *(delete)* [environmentally safe energy, including renewable energy] *(add)* [**sustainable forms of renewable energy**] *(delete)* [, is] *(add)* [**are**] available to promote the sustainable development of small island developing States;

20. (i) Promote a global initiative *(add)* [, **including programmes through an international sustainable energy fund, to provide sustainable forms of renewable energy to those without now lacking adequate access to modern forms of energy,**] to assist vulnerable countries in mobilizing all resources for adaptation to climate change as well as extreme weather events;

VIII. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES FOR AFRICA

A. International organisation

1. ILO

Para 21- Add new para:

Recognize employment and decent work in Africa as a cornerstone of poverty reduction and sustainable development and increase financial support for initiatives like the Jobs for Africa programme.

2. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

... .

new (c) Support the effective implementation of the ecosystem-related conventions as a means to safeguard the goods and services provided by African ecosystems as the basis for sustainable development;

3. UNICEF

21 (d) bis

(new) Protect children from armed conflict, neglect, abuse and sexual exploitation in accordance with the provisions of the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the African Common Position on the Future of Children.

21 (e)

Encourage increased international financial and other support for the struggle against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Africa, (add:) ensure that every child in Africa has a good start in life, grows in a friendly and nurturing environment of love, acceptance, dignity and peace, and goes to school, and support North-South and South-South partnerships in that regard;

4. UNIDO

Start paragraph 21 (g) with the following text:

“Encourage the more systematic use of technology needs assessments to evaluate the capability to manage technological innovation and the capability to acquire and develop specific technologies in order to meet the priority needs of the continent and” and follow-up with old text “Encourage new measures for securing affordable access by African countries to appropriate technologies.”

In paragraph 21 (h):

“Enhance the productivity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of appropriate financial and technological support services ” add:
“and strengthen technical assistance to African countries, in particular the least developed among them, so as to enhance their capacity to overcome technical barriers to trade in

industrial and other products, including improving quality standards to alleviate supply-side constraints, and to promote industrial competitiveness”.

Add a new para., possibly as 21 h)bis:

“ Strengthen the private sector, including through improving the regulatory and policy environment in which micro, small and medium -sized enterprises operate, inter alia, to facilitate their access to credit and improve transport, energy and communications infrastructures, in order to foster their economic performance and competitiveness, and in that regard provide the appropriate technical assistance, paying particular attention to enterprises owned by women and to women entrepreneurs.

B. Major Groups

1. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

21. (i) Promote a global initiative (*add*) [**utilizing an international sustainable energy fund**] to achieve access by 2005 to affordable and diversified (*add*) [**and decentralized sustainable forms of renewable**] energy sources for Africa, especially in rural areas;

2. IUCN

21 (g). Add at the end of the sentence: “.....and conservation of medicinal plant populations, upon which both traditional and some parts of modern medicine depend”.

New paragraph 21(o) “Use the occasion of the 2003 World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa, to increase global support for a well-managed, representative and effective system of protected areas in Africa to safeguard vital ecosystem services and support sustainable development”.

3. Youth Caucus

m-) Promote the development of micro, small and medium size enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry and **youth capacity building** with direct participation of the communities involved and provide access to domestic, regional and international market, through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services.

IX. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

A. International organisation

1. FAO

After paragraph 25b, the following new paragraph should be added:

“Promote the participation of poor men and women in research and technology development, appropriate for their conditions, and the scaling up and replication of promising indigenous technologies.”

Paragraph 25e states: “Promote public-private partnerships at the national, regional and global levels geared towards assisting developing countries through the provision of financial and technical assistance for productivity enhancement and ecological management.”

After the term “ecological management,” the clause “as well as public goods development and management” should be added.

Paragraph 25h states: “Promote the creation of a mechanism to deal with patent issues pertaining to the transfer of technologies, in particular biotechnologies, to developing countries, through appropriate forums.”

The word “patent” should be replaced with the phrase “intellectual property right.”

Paragraph 25i states: “Promote a patent regime that acknowledges indigenous knowledge and facilitates equitable and fair distribution of benefits, and assist developing countries in building capacity to implement patent laws and regulations.”

The phrase “patent regime” should be replaced with the phrase “intellectual property right regimes” and the phrase “patent laws” should be replaced with “intellectual property laws.”

Paragraph 26c states: “Promote and advance formal, non-formal and informal education and public awareness needed to promote sustainable development, including environment education. Promote and provide assistance, with the support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs.”

After the last word of the paragraph, “needs,” the clause “giving specific focus to the different identified needs and roles of men and women” should be added.

Paragraph 26d states: “Promote understanding of the potential of education to promote sustainability, to reduce poverty, to train people for sustainable livelihoods and catalyse necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives.”

After the phrase “to reduce poverty,” the phrase “and food insecurity” should be added.

Paragraph 26h states: “Strengthen networks for sustainable development education at national, regional and international levels with the aim of sharing experiences and know-how to raise awareness for sustainable development stewardship.”

Between the term “sustainable development” and before the word “education,” the phrase “research and” should be inserted.

Paragraph 28b states: “Encourage national level indicators of sustainable development in the context of national assessments for monitoring the attainment of sustainable development goals. This activity should also be linked to efforts at sub-regional levels.”

After the term “national level indicators,” the clause “including gender-sensitive indicators” should be inserted.

After paragraph 28b, the following new paragraph should be added:

“Encourage the continued development and use of gender disaggregated data and its incorporation into information systems, development programs, policies, and impact assessment methodologies.”

Paragraph 28c states: “Promote the development and wider use of satellite technology applications, including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation, to provide vital information on, for example, environmental impacts, land use and land use changes.”

After the word “including,” the phrase “the promotion of the Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS)” should be inserted. Also, the phrase “land use changes” should be changed to “land cover changes.”

The following new paragraph should be added after paragraph 28e:

“Support the elaboration of indicators and information to enable national governments to make informed decisions and policies related to biotechnology.”

STATEMENT BY FAO RE INPUT TO PARA 27 Capacity-building

In response to a request of the Bureau specifically to facilitate links between type one and type two outcomes in the Summit preparatory process, FAO and SARD focal points of farmers, indigenous peoples, NGOs, workers and trade unions, business and industry, and women would like to suggest a reference to the following concrete partnership initiative either related to section (a) or directly after it:

\“Support a resource centre to build capacity for the implementation of multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives including those jointly developed by FAO, Major Groups and other stakeholders to ensure food security and sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) through:

- Access to resources for SARD
- Good practices for SARD

Fair conditions for employment in agriculture\”

2. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

23.

(n) Assist countries with ecosystems of global significance, taking into account the role that such ecosystems play in the provision of global ecological services, including by enhancing, *inter alia*, the development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance under the 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the World Heritage List under the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; and the list of Biosphere Reserves under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.

3. UNDP

Please note suggested language for change in para. 27 of the chairman's paper. This is language suggested during the session by John Ohiorhenuan of UNDP. Please replace section c) "Promote programmes for capacity building..." with the following:

"Support developing countries and countries in transition in: 1) assessing their own capacity development needs and opportunities at personal, institutional and societal levels, 2) designing and mobilizing resources and support for national and community level programmes which focus on meeting the challenges of globalization more effectively and attaining the Millennium Development Goals."

4. UNICEF

26 (d) bis Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education, for girls and boys, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

5. UNIDO

Recommended changes:

Include paragraph between 25 (e) and 25 (f):

"Encourage the more systematic use of technologies needs assessments to evaluate the capabilities to manage innovation and the capability to acquire and develop specific technologies in order to meet the priority needs of the developing countries with a view of developing national technology policies and implementation strategies consistent with national needs and priorities".

Add a new sub-paragraph:

"Promote technology foresight activities for analysis of technology and industry trends and formulating regional and national technology policies and strategies".

B. Major Groups

1. Bahá'í International Community

26. (g) Support the empowerment of women and girls by [improving access] GIVING THEM PRIORITY IN ACCESS to basic and higher education, training and capacity building, with emphasis on gender mainstreaming.

28. (b) Encourage national-level indicators THAT MEASURE THE ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL DIMENSIONS of sustainable development in the context of national assessments for monitoring the attainment of sustainable development goals. Such activity should also be linked to efforts at the subregional levels;

2. Common Fund for Commodities

Text Proposed by Common Fund for Commodities towards the end of paragraph 24 (c) of the Chairman's paper:

In this connection, support should be given to diversification programmes in Developing Countries, particularly LDCs, including strengthening activities covered by the Common Fund for Commodities aimed at sustainable development.

Text Proposed by Common Fund for Commodities to be incorporated as para. 27 (d) of the Chairman's paper:

Support capacity building in the areas of research and development, sustainable production, processing and marketing of commodities of interest to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

3. NGO Energy and Climate Caucus

Finance

23. *(add)* [(o) **Because energy is so essential for sustainable development, governments and civil society create partnerships to establish an international sustainable energy fund no later than 2003, with:**

i. the general function of such a fund being to support projects to promote energy conservation and sustainable sources of renewable energy, and with 80% of the fund's income, in accordance with UN goals of poverty eradication, used to support sustainable energy projects in low-income areas of developing countries and economies in transition, and assistance to secure additional public and private funding to attract sustainable energy investments in such areas;

ii. funding for such a fund coming from 20% of the monies saved from OECD governments, intergovernmental entities, and international agencies' phasing out of government, intergovernmental, and international subsidies that support unsustainable forms of energy, such as fossil fuels, nuclear energy and large-scale hydropower, plus from voluntary contributions by governments that may derive from other sources, such as direct domestic taxes on the production and consumption of unsustainable forms of energy, and plus from voluntary contributions by civil society organizations and individuals;

iii. a specific function of such a fund would be to support the institutionalization of diverse participation in all energy policy and project decision-making by underrepresented groups such as the poor and low-income, indigenous peoples, youth, women, and affected workers, as well as transparency, disclosure, and accountability, with its own operations institutionalized accordingly.]

23. *(add)* [(p) **Set a target for all countries to reduce military expenditures no less than 5% per year for five years, re-directing monies saved to finance sustainable energy projects aimed at supporting poverty eradication, social stability and other requirements of sustainable development.]**

Trade

24. (b) Reduce with a view to *(delete)* [eventually] phasing out export subsidies and trade distorting domestic support measures [, **and in particular, OECD countries' phasing out subsidies that support unsustainable forms of energy, such as fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and large-scale hydropower, in all economic sectors, by 2006, including subsidies of international agencies and intergovernmental entities supported by funding from OECD countries, and non-LDC developing countries and countries with economies in transition, commit to consider similar subsidy elimination by a future date depending on progress made by OECD countries in their commitments**];

4. IUCN

23 (a). In addition to new and additional resources for financing, financial resources should also be used more efficiently, and where subsidies are provided they should be supportive of sustainable development rather than undermine it.

5. IUCN and WFF

23 (h) Improve the lending policies of the international financial institutions as well as their role in the management of volatile short-term capital flows in order to make them coherent and consistent with the sustainable development objectives of developing countries, including by committing to increase their investment in sustainable initiatives;

24. Urgent actions are required to:

(b) Reduce with a view to eventually phasing out environmentally harmful export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures related to and affecting forests, and redirect freed up resources toward environmentally friendly and socially viable activities;

(d) Develop supply-side capacity and increase the capacity to assess the economic, social and environmental effects on forests of trade policies to enhance the gains for developing countries from those trade liberalization measures that deliver direct and immediate benefits for sustainable development

6. Youth Caucus

Science and Education

c-) Promote and advance formal, non-formal and informal education from the primary to post secondary levels enhance public awareness needed to promote to sustainable development, including environmental education. Promote and provide assistance, with support of international community, to national education action plans and programs that are relevant to local conditions and needs, keeping in mind the right to educational self-determination of indigenous peoples.

Add new para:
26c bis

use education in the industrialised countries to raise awareness on sustainable development and to change unsustainable patterns of consumption.

Add new para :
26d bis

Implement educators to be tent major group.

Capacity building

Ad new para:
27d bis

Support comprehensive youth empowerment programs in the educational, locational, and political sectores, particularly at local and national levels.

Information and Decision Making

Add new para:
28f bis

Increase access to computer technology and internet especially for young people. Provide technical, technological and financial support to these countries to increase computer literacy and exchange of information particularly with concern for digital divide.

Add new para:
28g bis

Encourage procure and expand the dedication of the financial resources to international, national and local level to ensure youth participation in all levels of planning and decision making for sustainable development.

Promote capacity building for youth including scholarship and increased research grand opportunities for research and academic work on sustainable development for young people. Encourage youth exchanges between developed and developing nations for students studying development issues.

Finance for youth proposals for sustainable development, particularly supporting youth, by youth initiatives.

X. STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERANTIOANL LEVELS

A. International organisation

1. ILO

The ILO suggests that a distinction is made between

-the governance of the integration of economic, social and environmental policies, which is, on the one hand, a process in which political actors are responsible

-and the governance of the transformation of the economy from unsustainable to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, as well as the preservation of natural resources, which are, on the other hand, a process in which economic and social actors are the main decision makers

The ILO suggests two changes in the discussion paper; first in the general considerations, and then, in an additional section V with three paragraphs:

I. General considerations

1. In order to

2. The overriding objective of governance for sustainable development is to bring about an integration of economic, social and environmental strategies and policies. This is to facilitate a transformation of the economy from unsustainable to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption. A strengthening of governance for sustainable development must be based on the principles of responsibility in open market economies. The role of the political institutions on an international level is to provide national governments with visions, knowledge, policy tools, and agreed standards for a successful integration of the three policy areas. The role of national governments is to set objectives and targets, create the necessary incentives and the legal frameworks and provision of services for a transformation of the economy. The role of economic and social actors, employers and workers, in business and SMEs, farmers and entrepreneurs, is to make the necessary decisions regarding investment and technology, with the goal of creating new and sustainable patterns of production and preservation of natural resources. Success in achieving the objectives of the strategy for sustainable development requires strengthening of all the various aspects of good governance.

3. In this context ...

-Effective ...

-Coherence ...

-Transparency ..

-Institutional ..

-A clear role for economic and social actors, as well as provisions, to establish a close cooperation between employers and workers in the transformation process of the economy

V. Strengthening the role of the economic and social actors in the transformation of the economy

40. The economic and social actors, employers and workers in business and SMEs, entrepreneurs and farmers, are the key players in the task of transforming the economy into more sustainable patterns of production and consumption. The role of these actors needs to be strengthened in the implementation of Agenda 21/the WSSD strategy.

41. Governments must give due recognition to the role of economic and social actors as decision-makers on technology, investment and employment in the preparation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies and to facilitate social dialogue and cooperation between social partners.

42. On a global level, the existing partnerships between employers and workers and governments through the ILO, have to bring the WSSD strategy to the top of the agenda of the social dialogue in the main sectors of importance for the transformation of the economy: agriculture, energy, transport, industry, forestry, fishery and tourism. All relevant UN agencies will have to work with employers and workers in this context to provide information on how the WSSD strategy can be translated into action, with the aim of building strong and lasting alliances, as well as supporting the economic and social actors in their decision making, on both national and local levels.