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Comments on the Chairperson's Draft Negotiating Document

Prepared by

Farmer's Major group

Background Paper No.12
CSD19/2011/BP12

xx. The Chairperson proposes that the following draft negotiating document be transmitted to the Commission for its consideration in May 2011

The Commission on Sustainable Development, Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ including, inter alia, its principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities, Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the Declaration of Barbados⁶ and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,¹⁰ the outcome document of the High-level review meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹¹, Reaffirming that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, Also reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resources base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development, Reaffirming the commitments to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard further reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting of the 65th session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals¹², Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012¹³,

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

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

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

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ *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 I.

⁷ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of*

Comment [r1]: And hunger (includes whole of MDG 1 which is both poverty and hunger)

Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1014 January 2005 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Brussels, Belgium, 14-20 May 2001* (A/CONF.191/13), chap. I, pp. 10-67.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 65/2

¹² General Assembly resolution 65/1

¹³ General Assembly resolution 64.236

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Recognizing the need for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable development, and recognizing the essential role of official development

assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development,

Recalling the Millennium Declaration¹⁴, the outcome of the 2005 World Summit,¹⁵ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁶ and the

Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey

Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,¹⁷

Recalling the outcomes of COP16 of the UNFCCC in Cancun, Mexico, COP10 of the CBD in Nagoya, Japan and COP9 of the UNCCD in Buenos Aires, Argentina,

Expressing our deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food

security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected

development gains, in particular in developing countries, while remaining undeterred in our

efforts to make the MDGs a reality for all,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address food security and

agricultural development in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner,

Welcoming increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, and recognizing that the Economic and Social Council

Development Cooperation Forum, along with initiatives such as the high-level forums on aid

effectiveness which produced the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008

Accra Agenda for **Action**,¹⁸ make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which

have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national

ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results; and also bearing in mind that

there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific

situation of each country needs to be fully considered,

Reaffirming the need to fulfill all official development assistance commitments including

Comment [r2]: Add L'Aquila commitments on agriculture and food security

the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, *Mindful* that measures and actions recommended at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and their implementation should be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, World Trade Organization rules,

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/2

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁶ *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.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

¹⁸ A/63/539, annex.

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Expressing concern that despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented outcome,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address all thematic issues

of the cycle and enhance implementation of policy decisions, including through enhanced

international support, enabling environments at all levels, the empowerment of the most vulnerable including women, technical assistance, access to and transfer of technologies, capacity-building and exchange of knowledge and experience,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission at its eighteenth session¹⁹ and of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting at its nineteenth session,²⁰

Also taking note of the outcomes of the intersessional meetings of the 19th session of the Commission,

Noting the previously agreed provisions and decisions in relation to the thematic cluster of issues of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission, including the decisions

taken at previous sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

Recognizing that transport and mobility are essential preconditions for sustainable development,

Expressing concern that adequate transport infrastructure is still widely lacking in many developing countries, in particular in rural areas, hindering poverty eradication and the achievement of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the chemicals related multilateral environmental agreements,

Recalling also the establishment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and its Dubai declaration, underlining that sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout

their lifecycle by 2020, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,
Expressing concern that developing countries in particular face uphill challenges in properly managing their waste including a lack of resources and lack of access to appropriate technologies,

Expressing concern over the risks posed to people and the environment by the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, including e-waste, and in this regard the need for wider ratification and implementation of relevant instruments and protocols relating to the transport of hazardous waste, especially the Basel Convention,

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council.*

²⁰ E/CN.17/2011/10.

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Recalling the International Labour Organization Conventions No. 176 concerning Safety and Health in Mines and No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries,

Recalling paragraph 46 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and its underlying mandates, which support efforts to, among others, address various impacts and

benefits from mining; to enhance the participation of stakeholders; and to foster sustainable mining practices;

Taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,²¹

Recognizing that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development,

Expressing concerns that many developing countries lack the necessary resources and capabilities to shift to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Recalling the request in the JPOI to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year

framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift

towards sustainable consumption and production,

Emphasizing that strong linkages exist among the five issues on the agenda of its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, and that policies and measures aimed at one issue may have

co-benefits for others,

Also emphasizing that addressing the interlinkages and cross-cutting issues and means of

implementation, as defined by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh

session²², is vital to achieving sustainable development,

Convinced of the urgency of the present challenges and of the need for a bold, determined

and innovative response to the multiple crises we face, namely, one which protects the development gains of the past decades and accelerates progress towards sustainable development,

Also convinced that national implementation strategies should enhance the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous people, rural and other local

communities, through, inter alia, the use of bottom-up approaches in decision-making, and stressing the need for the involvement of women, in particular, in decision-making, *Noting* the contribution of national reporting, partnerships, learning centres and sideevents, and other non-negotiated outcomes of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the advancement of sustainable development, *Recognizing* that the implementation by developing countries of the following recommendations requires adequate financial resources, technology transfer and capacitybuilding,

²¹ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29-E/CN.17/2003/6)*, Chairperson's summary.

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Mindful that the following recommendations should be consistently implemented, taking into account national strategies, legislation and relevant international obligations, *Decides* to call upon Governments and the United Nations system, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take the responsibility for the implementation of actions as follows:

A. Transport

1. Addressing the growing transport challenges is increasingly urgent. Transport infrastructure development often requires long lead times, visionary decision-making and thorough and integrated planning, as well as significant investment. At the same time, transport infrastructure is very durable and can provide services and benefits for decades or even generations. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance transport and mobility for poverty eradication and a more sustainable future for all.
2. Integrated urban and rural transport planning, as well as supportive fiscal and regulatory policies, combined with the development of new technologies and greater international cooperation, are key factors for achieving a transport sector that meets the requirements of sustainable development. In this regard, the outcomes of the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia, held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 23-25 August 2010, and of the Intersessional Senior Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development of Lithium Resources in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10-11 November 2010, are particularly useful.
3. In order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and eradicate poverty, it is necessary to expand the transport infrastructure and transport services in developing countries, in particular in rural areas.
4. Increasing urbanisation and private motorisation have resulted in unprecedented congestion, wasteful energy use and increased motor vehicle emissions, with serious negative impacts on urban air quality, living conditions, energy security and public health.
5. Rapid growth of energy use for transport, high reliance on fossil fuels and the associated problems of air pollution, lack of energy security, and rising greenhouse gas emissions from transport make concerted policy actions increasingly urgent.

6. Significant public and private investments in transport infrastructure and integrated public

transport systems in developing countries are needed to support affordable, economically

viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transport.

7. Policies for enhancing sustainability should promote appropriate combinations of measures

that can avoid or reduce unnecessary transport and travel where possible, including through

use of communication and information technologies, encourage a shift towards more energy efficient and less carbon intensive modes of transport, and promote innovations and

improvements in transport technologies.

8. Sustainable transport solutions are directly linked to the objective of promoting sustainable

consumption and production patterns to decouple transport growth from its energy consumption and its negative environmental and social impacts.

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Policy options/actions needed

9. Actions are needed at different levels to *enhance access to sustainable transport, in particular in rural areas of developing countries.*

(a) Provide basic rural transport infrastructure and services, including improved rural public

transport services, and ensure that all larger villages and rural settlements are accessible

year round by all-weather roads, addressing urgently the particular needs of sub-Saharan

Africa;

(b) Increase public investments in integrated rural development programmes, including through wider use of integrated rural accessibility planning, investing in rural roads, implementing new road networks and enhancing existing ones, to enhance poverty eradication and the achievement of the MDGs in all developing countries;

(c) Increase international financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to improve

transport infrastructure, in particular in least developed and land-locked developing countries as well as in small island developing States.

10. *With a sense of urgency significantly improve public transport systems for more sustainable urban development*

(a) Ensure integration of transport considerations in urban land use planning;

(b) Support city administrations, municipalities and other local authorities in their efforts to

plan and implement sustainable urban transport policies and projects;

(c) Significantly improve and increase public transport infrastructure and services, in particular in congested city centers, urban and sub-urban areas;

(d) Ensure that all urban public transport systems are safe, clean, efficient, affordable and

environmentally friendly, addressing the specific needs of women, youth, the elderly and the disabled;

(e) Expand bus rapid transit, metro and light rail systems, learning from successful experiences;

Comment [r3]: Emphasize corridor approach” linking roads to ports and rail”

- (f) Promote public-private partnerships as appropriate to contribute to the construction and operation of urban transport systems;
- (g) Improve the efficiency of management of commercial vehicle fleets, including vehicle maintenance and inspection, and the replacement of old vehicles by more efficient newer ones;
- (h) Improve dedicated infrastructure for safe walking and non-motorized transport in urban centers;
- (i) Implement measures to discourage the use of private motor vehicles in congested inner city centers.

11. *Enhance modal shifts, where possible, towards less energy intensive and low carbon modes of transport for people and goods*

- (a) Enhance and strengthen coordination of multi-modal transport systems and services through institutional integration of local transport authorities, multi-modal mobility planning, and easy and fast inter-modal transfer options;
- (b) Promote greater use of railways and inland waterways, in particular for high-volume passenger and freight transport over long distances and between cities and commercial centers;
- (c) Promote the modernization of railways and the economic integration of ports and airports with the hinterland;
- (d) Promote innovative goods movement systems across all modes of transport across the supply chain.

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12. *Further develop and improve transport technologies*

- (a) Reduce urban air pollution from the transport sector by improving fuel quality, developing cleaner fuels, and promoting vehicle fuel economy and emission standards;
- (b) Establish mandatory fuel economy labeling for consumer information;
- (c) Eliminate use of leaded gasoline and reduce sulphur content in motor fuels, including through partnerships such as the Partnership for Clean Fuel Vehicles;
- (d) Increase investments in technologies for cleaner vehicles and fuels and improved fuel use and engine efficiency;
- (e) Provide incentives for innovation, research and deployment of advanced motor vehicle and transport technologies;
- (f) Encourage use of environmentally benign fuels, including natural gas, sustainably produced biofuels and electricity from renewable sources of energy;
- (g) Review and improve national and local motor vehicle registration and motor vehicle emission and safety regulations;
- (h) Regulate trade in used vehicles and prevent the importation of potentially inefficient or unsafe motor vehicles to developing countries.

13. *Create an enabling environment for sustainable transport*

- (a) Recognize the importance and as appropriate strengthen the capacity of the public sector

- in the provision of affordable transport infrastructure and services;
- (b) Ensure regular public participation in all decision-making on transport;
- (c) Strengthen sustainable transport infrastructure and services by enhancing transport data collection and analysis, development of tools and indicators, and use of modern information technologies;
- (d) Employ, where feasible, improved transport management methods, such as reversal and segregated highways, and share best practices in the use of these methods;
- (e) Implement economic instruments to internalize external costs based on the polluter pays principle and in line with Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration;
- (f) Increase the relative share of funding for public transport in total transport infrastructure investment;
- (g) Optimize the use of renewable energy including sustainable biofuels in SIDS' and other countries' transportation plans;
- (h) Make efforts that financial austerity programmes do not result in a reduction of public transport services;
- (i) Factor the impacts of climate change into transport infrastructure planning, to ensure resilience while addressing the associated costs in a way that ensures that sustainable transport is affordable, reliable, and efficient;
- (j) Encourage voluntary initiatives and programmes to offset greenhouse gas emissions from transport to reduce its net environmental impacts.

14. *Enhance international cooperation in transport*

- (a) Address and identify opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships, including an international financial mechanism for implementing affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transport system in developing countries;
- (b) Encourage transport technology sharing and transfer of environmentally sustainable transport technologies to developing countries;
- (c) Share knowledge and provide support in capacity building, technology transfer and financial assistance along with enhanced levels of investment in transport infrastructure and services in least developed countries;
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- (d) Support initiatives to reduce the impacts of transportation on health and the environment implemented by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO);
- (e) Initiate a knowledge partnership for international sharing of experiences in the sustainable production and use of biofuels;
- (f) Encourage international technical cooperation and dialogues within the framework of the UNECE Forum on Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations;
- (g) Foster regional transport integration and corridor development efforts as appropriate to use full potential of multi-country infrastructure and facilitate access to markets of landlocked countries;
- (h) Support SIDS in their efforts to improve transport infrastructure at the national and

regional levels and address the challenges of geographic remoteness, small size and low

transport volumes;

(i) Enhance transport and road safety through active participation and contribution to the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020).

B. Chemicals

15. Sound management of chemicals has important implications for achieving the Millennium

Development Goals, including the goal on poverty eradication. Chemicals can contribute to

job creation, improved living standards, the health of humans, livestock and other animals,

agricultural productivity and energy efficiency. However, the adverse consequences of improper management of chemicals for the environment and human health can be significant and long lasting. The risks can be most acute in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the Small Island Developing States and

Least Developed Countries. Poor people, indigenous people, women and children are disproportionately at risk.

16. Significant progress has been made towards the 2020 goal on sound management of

chemicals through SAICM and other programs. However, this progress is insufficient and

uneven across countries and regions.

17. The global production, trade and use of chemicals are increasing, particularly in developing

countries and countries with economies in transition, yet those countries have the least human and technical capacities to deal with the challenges related to chemicals management.

18. A great deal remains to be done at all levels to ensure the environmentally sound use and

management of chemicals over their life cycle within the principle of sustainable development, and SAICM remains a useful tool in this regard.

Policy options/actions needed

19. Actions are needed to *address chemicals management throughout the life cycle by developing comprehensive regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level.*

(a) Integrate and mainstream sound management of chemicals as a priority in MDG-based

national development strategies and plans;

(b) Evaluate and strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional infrastructures to ensure coherent and efficient administrative and legislative systems for the sound management of chemicals;

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(c) Strengthen the enforcement of laws and regulations as well as the implementation of the

precautionary approach and the polluter-pays principle;

(d) Establish or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms engaging all relevant agencies

and stakeholders in sound chemicals management;

(e) Link the health and environmental sectors to address chemical safety, risk prevention and

reduction, and avail of WHO offices to strengthen national and regional coordination;
 (f) Strengthen the implementation of international agreements and processes on chemicals

through a cross-sectoral, participatory and partnership-based set of interventions.

20. *Strengthen information accessibility and sharing on risk assessment, risk management and*

safe use of chemicals throughout the life cycle

(a) Effectively implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

of Chemicals (GHS);

(b) Establish national pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs);

(c) Participate in and implement the prior informed consent (PIC) procedures as provided by

the Rotterdam and Basel conventions;

(d) Improve knowledge, training, education and awareness of all stakeholders, including academia, legislators, policy makers, farmers, workers, and companies, on the sound management of chemicals along the value-chain;

(e) Provide relevant training and technical assistance to developing countries and countries

with economies in transition;

(f) Promote the role of industry in information sharing and implementation of the precautionary approach to chemical safety, strengthen responsible advertising and marketing, implement the principle of “no data, no market”, and mainstream practices of corporate environmental and social responsibility in the chemical industry;

(g) Strengthen transparency and disseminate information and data about the environment and

health risks of chemicals through, inter alia, product labels, toxicity and environmental reports, environmental impact assessments, eco-audits, and emission inventories;

(h) Support international and regional networks to facilitate the sharing of good practices, methodologies, and results of research to improve the sound management of chemicals, including the clearing house mechanisms of chemical conventions and the SAICM;

(i) Strengthen information and data sharing between developed and developing countries,

including research findings on chemical safety and toxicity, as well as information on accessible alternatives to toxic chemicals.

21. *Enhance chemical safety, risk prevention and reduction*

(a) Establish or strengthen a regulatory system, such as registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals, among others, and incorporate the implementation of international legally binding instruments on chemicals and waste, as well as voluntary standards and agreements, including the International Code of Conduct

on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;

(b) Develop monitoring programmes on chemical safety that specifically address each point

of the chemical life cycle;

(c) Strengthen preparedness for chemical emergencies and accidents as well as develop

legislation on liabilities and compensation for environmental damages;

(d) Strengthen human capacity for technical assessments and management of chemicals,

including training of enforcement officers, inspectors and custom officials;

(e) Develop necessary laboratory capacity for monitoring of the occurrence and effects of chemicals in the environment, through, inter alia, regional and sub-regional cooperation;
 (f) Speed up activities to address existing stocks of obsolete chemicals and avoid future accumulations of large stocks of chemicals **when** they are banned or taken off the market;

Comment [r4]: Add "Including by UN agencies"

(g) Develop safer alternative products and techniques for replacing the use of hazardous chemicals and promote more sustainable approaches such as integrated pest management,
 organic farming methods and green chemistry;

(h) Establish pesticide authorization and regulatory systems at the national level;

(i) Consider the development of international codes and standards for industrial chemicals,

and encourage the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) organizations to continue working together to provide countries with coherent guidance and standards for industrial chemicals;

(j) Develop strategies directed specifically at minimizing risks to the health of women, children and workers from toxic chemical exposure;

(k) Combat the illegal dumping of hazardous chemicals, including obsolete pesticides;

(l) Take concerted actions at all levels to address emerging issues, including strengthening

research, risk assessment and information sharing on e-waste, chemicals in products, lead

in paint, nanotechnologies, perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) and other new chemicals under the MEAs.

22. Strengthen partnerships between governments, private sector, research institutions and

civil society for sound management of chemicals

(a) Strengthen technical and capacity support to public interest NGOs, research institutions

and communities to enable and facilitate their responsible and active participation in policy development processes on chemicals management;

(b) Foster public-private partnerships to strengthen capacity of national industry and small

and medium enterprises (SMEs) for the safe and responsible use and handling of chemicals.

23. Strengthen the international policy and legal framework and enabling environment for

sound management of chemicals

(a) Strengthen the international policy framework for chemicals, including through full and

effective implementation of SAICM;

(b) Further enhance coordination, coherence and synergies among existing institutions and

processes addressing chemicals, including the coordination between CSD and other bodies and mechanisms, such as the IOMC, and transmit the outcomes of CSD to other fora, in particular the third International Conference on Chemicals Management;

(c) Analyze and consider the possible longer term needs for international structures and mechanisms to be developed or supplemented beyond 2020;

(d) Further strengthen the international legal framework for sound management of chemicals

through the ratification, implementation and enforcement of international legal instruments on chemicals, including the ILO Convention concerning Safety in the use of Chemicals at Work and the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions;

(e) Further enhance synergies among the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions, including at the national and regional level;

(f) Successfully negotiate the global legally binding instrument on mercury by 2013.

24. Further strengthen the means of implementation for the sound management of chemicals

(a) Support developing countries in the transition to sound chemicals management, including their efforts to implement SAICM and chemicals related conventions, through adequate finance, transfer of technology, technical cooperation and capacity building;

(b) Integrate fully the objectives of sound management of chemicals into national development plans and corresponding budgets, and reflect the link between chemical safety and sustainable development in the funding decisions of bilateral development cooperation;

(c) Support the ongoing initiative of the Executive Director of UNEP on a consultative process to identify financing options for the chemicals and waste agenda;

(d) Consider all viable solutions for providing adequate financing to sustainable management of chemicals, including transforming SAICM's Quick Start Programme (QSP) into a permanent funding arrangement for the implementation of SAICM, establishing a multilateral fund, and expanding the funding for the chemicals focal area in GEF;

(e) Foster scientific research of safe alternatives to toxic chemicals and develop capacity for the production of such alternatives in developing countries;

(f) Strengthen regional and sub-regional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology established under the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions;

(g) Consider establishing an international mechanism, in collaboration with the regional and sub-regional centres as well as the regional offices of the IOMC participating organizations, to support education and capacity building for sound management of chemicals aligned with the implementation of SAICM and the three main conventions on chemicals and waste.

C. Waste Management

25. Waste management and waste minimization represent challenges for all countries, but developing countries face special challenges. The rapid increase in volume and type of both solid and hazardous waste as a result of economic growth, urbanization and industrialization is becoming a major issue for national and local governments, particularly in developing countries, which are constrained in terms of both financial resources and capacity.

26. A number of new waste streams have emerged or assumed greater importance, especially ewaste and hazardous waste. In many cases, conventional waste management systems were not designed for handling these new waste streams.

27. The negative impacts on the health of surrounding communities, as well as on local environment, in terms of pollution of land, water and air, are becoming more acute.

Ineffective and inefficient waste management results in greenhouse gas and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and resources.

28. There is a need to decouple waste generation from economic growth. Sustainable waste

management is crucial for eradicating poverty and achieving other MDGs.

29. Priority objectives are to formulate and implement policies that, through an integrated approach, firstly, promote waste prevention and minimization and secondly, support effective and efficient management of the remaining solid and hazardous wastes, focusing

on reuse and recycling and on the recovery (3R concept) of useful materials and energy, as

well as on environmentally sound disposal.

30. In this regard, the Intersessional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in

Africa, held in Rabat, Morocco, on 25-26 November 2010, and the Meeting on Building Partnerships to Move towards Zero Waste, held in Tokyo, Japan from 16 – 18 February 2011, were especially useful.

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Policy options/action needed

31. Actions are needed to *define a long-term waste management strategy within the context of*

sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels.

(a) Develop and enforce comprehensive national and local policies and strategies based on

the principles of sustainable development and on the 3R concept;

(b) Make use of planning instruments for local and national waste strategy implementation

and waste management infrastructure;

(c) Take into account the social and poverty issues related to waste management, including

the livelihoods of waste scavengers and rag-pickers;

(d) Improve education and raise public awareness, including to change perspectives on waste

to see it as a resource;

(e) Put in place national spent fuel and radioactive waste management plans.

32. *Improve waste management systems, infrastructure and technology*

(a) Improve the quality and reliability of waste related data for better monitoring and projections;

(b) Work towards formulating global standards and definitions regarding waste and hazardous waste and promote information exchange on waste management through the entire life-cycle;

(c) Reduce amounts of waste disposed of in landfills, improve planning and policies for resource recovery, develop reliable and safe waste disposal sites, and establish criteria for

waste treatment and disposal quality;

(d) Promote use of biotechnologies and bioremediation;

(e) The international community to implement the relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Bamako, Basel and Cotonou Conventions; and provide guidelines and assistance to developing countries for implementation and enforcement of these agreements and conventions;

- (f) Ensure effective enforcement of the Basel Convention on hazardous waste management, especially with respect to the illegal shipment of waste and e-waste, and conclude, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations and ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Basel Convention;
- (g) Support the fundamental principles of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management under the auspices of the IAEA;
- (h) Strengthen regional mechanisms to support multilateral agreements on waste.

33. *Sustain the implementation of environmentally sound waste reduction, reuse and recycle*

(3R)

- (a) Carry out waste management with a life-cycle perspective based on the 3R concept and polluter-pays principle;
- (b) Increase use of extended producer responsibility and product information;
- (c) Improve economic incentives and instruments for waste reduction at source, waste minimization and recycling, and develop markets for recycled materials;
- (d) Promote corporate waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- (e) Cooperate on R&D on zero-waste systems including zero hazardous waste production technologies;
- (f) Develop waste-to-energy initiatives and related infrastructure, and reduce emissions from landfills by capturing methane for use as energy source through efforts such as the Global Methane Initiative;
- (g) Incorporate the 3Rs into product and process design.

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34. *Strengthen the implementation of effective e-waste and hazardous waste policies and strategies*

- (a) Continue efforts to reduce the use of hazardous substances, including heavy metals, in line with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;
- (b) Support the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) and its Seaport Environmental Security Network as a means of strengthening international coordination on enforcement;
- (c) Call for ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships while keeping in mind that the implementation of the Basel and of the Hong Kong conventions have to remain complementary and coherent.

35. *Manage specific wastes*

- (a) Pay special attention to specific waste streams, including e-waste, plastics, agricultural biomass, healthcare waste, industrial hazardous waste, and radioactive waste;
- (b) Increase efforts to collect and treat e-waste and increase safe recycling of e-products,

Comment [r5]: Largely covered under 36 b; option to delete

including by electronic companies, and cooperate to address the growing problem of e-waste

dumps, in particular in developing countries;

(c) Reduce marine pollution, including plastics in the oceans;

(d) Define targets for reducing quantities of biodegradable waste in landfills;

(e) Develop regulations for medical and bio-wastes.

36. *Improve agricultural waste management*

(a) Improve markets for products of agricultural waste management, such as for designer

fertilizers;

(b) Treat crop residues as valuable resources; develop, transfer and apply technologies for

efficient conversion of those residues to soil nutrients and renewable energy sources through efforts such as the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management;

(c) Improve and increase composting and anaerobic digestion;

(d) Expand use of biogas including as source of clean cooking fuel.

37. *Improve capacity building and technology transfer for effective waste management*

(a) International organizations and developed countries to provide capacity building and resources to implement waste strategies and support technology access in developing countries;

(b) Foster capacity building, networking, and technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, including knowledge on selecting and maintaining technologies, as well as investment in best practices for environmentally sound management of various waste streams in developing countries, and promote the development of materials such as

manuals, guidelines, technology summaries and good practices;

(c) Improve capacity of local research and development institutions, and build skills and capacities in local governments for integrated waste management, including technical and

managerial skills;

(d) Move waste management from a vocation to a profession, including through dedicated

university courses;

(e) Provide assistance to developing countries for establishing inventories of hazardous, radioactive wastes, e-waste, and contaminated sites;

(f) Create platforms for technology providers and recipients to interact with government.

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38. *Finance and invest in and build partnerships for sustainable waste management*

(a) Mobilize financial resources for developing countries to build waste management infrastructure, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

(b) Encourage public-private partnerships for financing waste management infrastructure and

technology;

(c) Build broad-based partnerships for waste management at local, national and international

levels;

(d) Clearly define effective actions to be taken by emerging global partnerships on waste management, ensuring coherence and complementarity between the recent initiatives by UNEP to set up a global partnership on waste management and by UN-DESA and UNCRD to launch an international partnership on waste management services of local authorities.

D. Mining

39. Mining industries are very important to many countries, in particular developing countries.

When managed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyze broad-based development and reduce poverty. The goal should be to maximize the positive economic impact of mining while minimizing its negative environmental and social impacts, reinforcing the capacity of producing countries to benefit from their natural resources in the long term.

40. A holistic approach where mining is fully integrated in the sustainable development paradigm is needed. There is a need to create linkages between mining and other economic sectors while pursuing sound economic diversification strategies. There is a need to ensure a fair distribution of benefits from mining activities among citizens.

41. States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources. Within this context, there is a need for countries to develop comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks to promote mining investment and to address the negative social and environmental impacts of mining, including post mine closure.

42. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels is a priority. There is an urgency to enhance transparency on mining activities and the revenues they generate.

Transparency should be addressed at all stages of supply chains up to consumers.

43. Enhancing the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, in order for them to play an active role in mining development, is critical. Collaboration and partnerships between the public and the private sector are needed to ensure the positive contribution of mining to sustainable development and promote an equitable distribution of benefits from the extraction of mineral resources.

44. Financial and technical assistance from the international community, and support to capacity building, are needed to support development and sustainable management of the mining sector.

Policy options /actions needed

45. Actions are needed to *develop partnerships and effective collaboration among government, companies, and communities at all levels.*

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(a) Promote national multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on mining focused on the promotion

of sustainability in the sector and the reinforcement of capacities;

(b) Create and improve knowledge partnerships centered on mining.

46. *Better integrate the mining sector in national economies*

(a) Add value at all stages of the mineral supply chains, including through beneficiation strategies;

(b) Create linkages between mining and the rest of the economy to promote income

generation and job creation. and contribute to local business expansion and development,
inter alia by building production chains or economic clusters, and developing upstream and downstream industrial and service activities;
(c) Increase reinvestment of mining companies to promote diversification of local economies;
(d) Promote competitiveness and investment through modernization of administrative processes for licensing and permitting, provision of geological and mineral information, diversification of financing mechanisms for the sector, and strengthened technical support and training;
(e) Build national capacities to manage effectively investment inflows, including to negotiate contracts;
(f) Strengthen the legal frameworks for taxation of mining activities and improve the efficiency of the tax collection system;
(g) Improve market access for LDCs;
(h) Allocate part of the income generated by mining activities to multi-use infrastructure, social infrastructure, environmental recovery of abandoned and orphan mining areas and investment in natural assets.

47. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address

the environmental impacts of mining

(a) Develop regulations to promote sound management by mining companies, including to ensure the rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines and proper management of tailings and waste stockpiles, mine drainage, and mine closure, including through the use of environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments;
(b) Promote biodiversity conservation goals in mining strategies and plans;
(c) Develop legal and regulatory frameworks for mine closure and ensure that adequate financial provisions for funding of mine closure are submitted prior to the granting of permits;
(d) Strengthen institutional capacity to monitor environmental impacts during and post mining activities to provide information to citizens and to enforce environmental legislation;
(e) Develop legislation to regulate mining in environmentally sensitive areas such as sites important for water resources and areas critical for biodiversity conservation as well as sacred sites;
(f) Promote a preventive approach to environmental liabilities through responsible design of mining projects, and develop strategies and standards for remediation of environmental liabilities;
(g) Design a regulatory framework to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters;
(h) Establish monitoring systems and national registries for water use and quality in mining activities including mining waste.

48. *Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address*

the social impacts of mining

- (a) Improve working and living conditions of miners, especially mine health and safety, including in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM);
- (b) Take steps to eradicate all forms of child labor in mining, considering in particular ILO conventions 132 and 138;
- (c) Better enforce human and workers' rights, beyond support to voluntary initiatives, including by considering ratification of ILO convention 176 on safety in mines;
- (d) Provide education, training, health services and social protection in ASM and other mining communities, systematically including women and children;
- (e) Give special attention to the protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities, including free, prior, and informed consent, full and effective participation and the enforcement of environmental regulations and environmental safeguards;
- (f) Ensure land rights of local and indigenous communities, in particular through comprehensive land use plans;
- (g) Design and implement mechanisms for redress and compensation for communities having suffered damages from mining activities, in particular uranium mining, including fair compensation for resettlement;
- (h) Conduct regular social and economic surveys over the life of mining projects.

49. *Enhance participation by major groups and local and indigenous communities*

- (a) Enhance the participation of all stakeholders throughout the life-cycle of mining activities, including local and indigenous communities and women, and protect the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities in mining areas;
- (b) Ensure public consultation in a timely and transparent manner before the granting of exploration and exploitation rights and require that stakeholders be consulted in the development of mine closure plans;
- (c) Improve public access to information on government decisions regarding mining, for example through electronic portals.

50. *Strengthen technical capacities at the national level, with support from the international community*

- (a) Include sustainable development content into the technical and managerial training for the mining sector;
- (b) Support capacity building to promote adequate national governance mechanisms, including for supervision, implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations;
- (c) Encourage closer collaboration among relevant ministries to address mining in an integrated manner;
- (d) Support developing countries in the identification of mineral resources;
- (e) Promote the sharing and dissemination of best practices on environmental issues, for example through on-site seminars and web-based training, and the creation of regional science-based networks.

51. *Support the transfer of sound technologies and know-how to help developing countries*

reduce the negative environmental impacts of mining

- (a) Support strategic planning for post-mine closure to ensure that local communities continue to derive benefits in the long term;
- (b) Encourage the sharing of best practices on mine closure and rehabilitation, water reuse,

minimization of water contamination, reduction in energy consumption, and reduction in use of chemicals in mining;

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(c) Provide capacity building for the development of environmentally sound mining technologies.

52. Foster the improvement of the performance of mining companies

(a) Promote sustainable mining principles;

(b) Gradually improve environmental and social standards for mining operations, including

for social and environmental impact assessments, with transparent and mutually agreed codes of conduct including verification mechanisms;

(c) Promote CESR in relation to mining, as well as transparency and accountability, and sharing of good practices such as sustainability reports;

(d) Promote social responsibility in mining to improve relations with local communities, and

devise compliance mechanisms to ensure full responsibility of companies for environmental and social safeguards during and after operations and their role in rehabilitation;

(e) Promote the adoption of international guidelines for performance, such as IFC performance guidelines, OECD guidelines, UN Global Compact, and Global Reporting Initiative.

53. Fully integrate artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) in national economies, maximizing

income generation and livelihoods opportunities while minimizing negative environmental and social impacts

(a) Recognize ASM as a legitimate vehicle for poverty alleviation and income generation, and as a vector of development that needs to be supported and regulated;

(b) Designate special areas reserved for ASM, and provide public support for resource assessment and environmental impact assessment for these areas;

(c) Provide technical support to ASM communities to allow for the formalization, professionalization and technological upgrading of the sector, with the aim to reduce its negative environmental and social impacts and combat tax evasion;

(d) Scale up training and financial support for ASM including through microcredit and group

lending for miners;

(e) Address the negative social impacts associated with artisanal and small-scale mining, including mercury pollution from gold mining and other health and safety concerns, with special attention to women and children.

54. Continue to improve the international governance of the mining sector

(a) Recognize the work of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals, and Sustainable Development (IGF), including its Policy Framework for the mining sector, which provides a systemic approach for developing mining in a way that promotes sustainable development; request UNCTAD to continue to provide support to the Forum;

(b) Encourage the UN, together with governments, companies and relevant stakeholders, to

develop guidelines and best practices covering the legal, policy and institutional environment, and producer country maximization of financial, economic and social benefits of mining;

(c) Promote market transparency in mineral trade and information on trends in global markets, and explore their implications for competitiveness and economic policy;

(d) Support transparency initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), in particular with a view to ensure revenues from mining operations are not used to fuel armed conflict;

(e) Promote country by country financial reporting to fight illicit financial flows from the mining sector;

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(f) Encourage investors to follow ethical guidelines for investments in the mining sector, following the example of some sovereign investment funds.

55. *Improve energy and resource efficiency in the mining sector, efficient use and management*

of mineral resources as well as reuse and recycling of metals and minerals

(a) Increase resource and energy efficiency in the mining sector, including reducing water

use and re-using water while protecting groundwater reserves;

(b) Increase efforts to reduce waste by re-use and recycling, including through improved design of products for ease of recycling and “urban mining”;

(c) Promote the reduction of methane emissions from coal mines and the recovery of methane to produce energy through programs such as the Global Methane Initiative;

(d) Establish energy efficiency standards in mining.

E. 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

56. Resource productivity has been increasing in many countries and some countries and

sectors have achieved relative decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation. Nevertheless, resource use and environmental degradation continue to grow.

57. The combination of over- and under-consumption that exists in all countries, though in

differing proportions, has resulted in enormous disparities within and between countries.

58. Together with poverty eradication and protecting the natural resource base, changing

unsustainable consumption and production patterns is one of the three overarching objectives of sustainable development.

59. SCP, as highlighted in the JPOI, connects to several other themes, including the four other

themes of the current cycle as well as energy, agriculture, tourism, and corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability, and supports implementation of

global sustainable development commitments, the achievement of the MDGs and implementation of relevant MEAs.

60. SCP is a high priority because global over-consumption is stressing the environment, including through production of greenhouse gases and global warming that are causing sea

level rise, which have grave potential impacts on SIDS.

61. Considerable progress has been made in all regions since UNCED and WSSD in launching

initiatives that can accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, and many initiatives are active at all levels, from the local to the international. They are led

Comment [r6]: Replace with “sustainable food systems”. See also clause 76

by major groups, governments at various levels, international agencies and various multistakeholder partnerships. Yet, these initiatives remain fragmented along sectoral, ministerial, and other lines, and their aggregate impact remains small in comparison with the challenges.

62. The Marrakech Process has been effective as an interim means to share information and knowledge across countries and regions; however the scale of its impact has been limited and its sustainability is weakened by its being a voluntary initiative without formal intergovernmental endorsement.

63. A unique opportunity now exists to move to a new level of ambition through the creation of a global 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to

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accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production as called for in the JPOI.

64. The High-level Meeting on a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, held in Panama City, on 13-14 January 2011, was extremely useful in advancing understanding of the shape and scope of the 10YFP on SCP and in galvanizing political support for the 10YFP.

Policy options/actions needed

65. To achieve the goals and objectives of the JPOI on sustainable consumption and production, it is agreed to establish a 10-year framework (10YFP) of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (2011-2021), one that provides a common vision

inspired by Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration, and the JPOI, that is ambitious, aiming towards the highest common denominator, that catalyzes high-level political support, that is

broadly participatory, engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector, that is feasible

and actionable, and that respects national ownership and priorities and is in accordance with the Rio Principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities.

66. *Vision /Goals/Objectives of the 10YFP on SCP. The 10YFP should:*

(a) Affirm a common vision of shared prosperity, social equity, gender equality, and human

development on a shared but finite planet;

(b) Encourage sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth and poverty eradication, respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of toxic materials and the emission of waste and pollutants including over the life cycle as well as

achieving a more efficient use of natural resources, so that we do not jeopardize the needs

of future generations;

(c) Reaffirm that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development, that 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;

(d) Support 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;

(e) Advance efforts at all levels to delink economic growth and environmental degradation –

minimizing economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste;

(f) Promote a competitive, inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, decent

jobs and social cohesion and energy and resource efficiency;

(g) Create new economic and market opportunities for all countries, with particular attention

to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and especially the least developed countries;

(h) Build upon and reinforce a collaborative process, begun with the Marrakech Process, engage all interested stakeholders at all levels, including all relevant UN agencies, and promote development of mutually supportive multi-stakeholder SCP partnerships.

(i) Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups

should play an active role in accelerating a shift towards SCP.

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67. *The 10YFP should adhere to the following guiding principles:*

(a) Be simple and flexible to respect different levels of development and national ownership

of each country's development strategies, priorities and policies, and to enable the inclusion of new and emerging issues;

(b) Draw on valuable experiences such as the Marrakech Process and the SAICM model. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the Task Forces, should be well

integrated into the structure of the 10YFP;

(c) Avoid imposing new constraints on the developmental needs of developing countries, additional conditionalities for international development financing and ODA;

(d) Avoid using SCP to implement trade protectionist measures, but rather open new market

development opportunities in particular for products from developing countries;

(e) Avoid duplication of existing initiatives and support synergies with implementation of global sustainable development commitments, MDGs and MEAs.

68. *The 10YFP should provide concrete short-, medium- and long-term measures to support*

activities and programmes that accelerate a shift towards SCP. The functions of the Framework should include:

(a) information sharing/clearinghouse allowing all relevant stakeholders to learn and share

best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, within and among communities of practice (e.g. local authorities, business and industry, government SCP experts);

(b) foster cooperation and networking among all stakeholders, including public-private partnerships;

(c) promote coordination and coherence of SCP programmes;

(d) strengthen enabling frameworks and policy making for SCP and support mainstreaming

of SCP in decision making at all levels;
 (e) raise awareness, educate and mobilize civil society;
 (f) provide technical assistance, training and capacity building on good SCP practices, including a mechanism for developing countries to submit initiatives for support;
 (g) deepen the scientific and policy knowledge base;
 (h) promote SCP as an integral part of Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility;
 (i) foster innovation and new ideas, including from traditional knowledge;
 (j) encourage accountability and transparency for countries, notably developed countries, in their efforts to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;
 (k) give international recognition to successful initiatives that accelerate a shift to SCP as an incentive for active participation in the 10YFP.

69. *The 10YFP should include a simple, efficient and well-functioning organizational structure*

that incorporates all key cooperation partners, including Governments and Major Groups, and other stakeholders, building on existing UN entities and inter-agency collaboration. It should be composed of the following mechanisms:

(a) A global clearinghouse platform to share information and tools;
 (b) A mechanism for developing countries to solicit support for their SCP initiatives;
 (c) A global pact between Governments and relevant stakeholders on sustainable consumption and production patterns;
 (d) A policy strategy with a strategic approach to attain clear goals and objectives;
 (e) A toolbox consisting of all the existing and future programs on SCP;
 (f) National and regional partner institutions and knowledge hubs and focal points;
 (g) A multi-stakeholder Bureau or board with representatives from different regions and main stakeholders involved in the 10YFP;

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(h) An intergovernmental or stakeholder periodical monitoring and review mechanism at the

international, regional and national levels;

(i) A dedicated secretariat within an existing UN institution based on its comparative advantage such as UNEP to provide a coordinating function, including maintaining a clearinghouse, to facilitate regional networks and meetings, to organize periodic highlevel

meetings, possibly on the margin of CSD, and to encourage communities of practice, in cooperation and coordination with all relevant UN agencies/programmes and regional entities;

(j) Selected lead agencies and/or multistakeholder partnerships to lead selected key priority

programmes as well as mobilize funding;

(k) A branding logo to recognize initiatives contributing to the 10YFP.

70. *Predictable financing, access to environmentally preferable technologies and more open*

market access for environmentally and socially preferable goods and services will be a key

driver in the speed at which the 10YFP is implemented. The 10 YFP could offer these means of implementation through:

(a) Mainstreaming sustainable development, resource efficiency, and SCP objectives in government programs, encouraging initiatives that draw on multiple sources of financing

- able to support a shift to more sustainable consumption and production;
- (b) Supporting the implementation of SCP initiatives in developing countries by ensuring predictable and additional financial resources, transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and capacity building. The transfer of technology and know-how is key for developing countries to leapfrog to achieve sustainable development, minimize economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste and open new market development opportunities for developing countries;
- (c) Realigning existing multilateral and bilateral funding sources, the GEF, and IFI funding to provide financial and technical support for implementation of the 10YFP;
- (d) Enhancing regional and national actors' capacities to access these resources;
- (e) A voluntary trust fund with financing distributed like the SAICM Quick Start Programme model to support the launch of programmes;
- (f) Mobilizing additional resources from the private sector, including through SCP partnerships.

71. *SCP programmes included in the 10YFP should meet the following criteria and be voluntary:*

- (a) meet the goals of SCP, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and contribute to the three pillars of sustainable development;
- (b) be bottom-up, responding to national and regional needs and priorities;
- (c) be based on life-cycle thinking;
- (d) be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;
- (e) involve all relevant stakeholders;
- (f) encourage the use of a mix of efficient instruments in each programme;
- (g) have established clear targets, especially related to resource efficiency;
- (h) be described according to a standard template including objectives, activities, delivery mechanisms, indicators of success, and lead actors.

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72. The 10YFP should include an initial list of programmes building on the experiences carried out under the Marrakech Process and other best practices that support, expand and scale up the many effective bottom-up initiatives existing on SCP.

73. These programmes could be further described in an annex that would be open and flexible in order to add and/or modify the programmes as new issues or partnerships develop over the period of the 10YFP. The non-negotiated annex would form part of the 10YFP and would describe the programmes according to a common template.

74. Both sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes are needed and all programmes should take a life cycle perspective.

75. Data and information are critical for sustainable choices and to foster market development for sustainable products and services.

76. *Key programmes areas could include:*

- (a) Sustainable agriculture, rural development, and food security,
- (b) Sustainable tourism,

Comment [r7]: Replace with "sustainable food systems" as per name of work group and better reflecting that food security and hunger are not wasteful; the issue lies in the larger food system to encourage more sustainable food and beverage production, processing, and packaging. In Panama it was discussed that processing offers the most obvious SCP gains on energy, water, and recycling.

- (c) Energy access, diversification of energy sources
- (d) Sustainable transport,
- (e) Sustainable construction and buildings,
- (f) Eco-design and innovation,
- (g) Sustainable products including addressing the issue of affordability,
- (h) Sustainable production along supply chain and SMEs (such as the UNIDO/UNEP Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production program and other similar programs),
- (i) Extension of EU SWITCH-Asia program to other regions and groups,
- (j) Sustainable consumption,
- (k) Sustainable public procurement,
- (l) A partnerships among cities to share learning, tools and guidance,
- (m) Sustainable waste management,
- (n) Implementation of ISO26000,
- (o) SCP indicators,
- (p) Education for sustainable development and research,
- (q) Sustainable lifestyles,
- (r) Training, education and extension programs to transfer information from the scientific community,
- (s) Labeling for sustainable products and services,
- (t) Product environmental footprinting and communication.

F. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation

77. Following the significant work already undertaken, coherence should continue to be enhanced between and within international processes and institutions having an impact on

the themes of the current cycle.

78. Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation should be participatory, multidisciplinary, multisectoral and mutually reinforcing.

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79. Policy options should take into consideration the interlinkages among the issues of the thematic clusters as well as cross-cutting issues in order to realize synergies and cobenefits.

80. The eradication of poverty remains an overarching objective of sustainable development.

Comment [r8]: And hunger

To this end, the immediate objective should be to meet the Millennium Development Goal

of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

81. National sustainable development strategies should address in an integrated manner the social, economic and environmental pillars. These strategies should address, inter alia, social equity, gender equality, education, health and multi-stakeholder engagement and policy coherence, and incorporate strategic assessments in accordance with national legislation.

Policy options/actions needed

82. *Accelerate convergence among the three pillars of sustainable development in an inclusive and participatory manner:*

- (a) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns to foster more efficient use of

- natural resources, delink economic growth from environmental degradation, and contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development;
- (b) Employ life cycle thinking, taking into account that green initiatives need to be rooted in the context of sustainable development and be sensitive to concerns of poverty eradication;
- (c) Implement transparent government structures, effective public management and strict anti-corruption measures and develop accountability frameworks that correspond to realities in different countries and take into account the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples;
- (d) Develop and strengthen national legal frameworks that will allow mainstreaming of policies of all five themes into national sustainable development strategies;
- (e) Develop a monitoring framework in order to enhance a more efficient implementation of sustainable development strategies;
- (f) Bring the principle of gender equality and empowerment of women into all aspects of social sustainability policy and enable all groups in society to participate and share in economic and social development so that they will be able to contribute as active and innovative agents of change;
- (g) Promote policy options and practical measures that will contribute to the creation of green and decent jobs to address poverty and social equity;
- (h) Increase investment in education infrastructure, and promote universal and free access to primary education and development of human resources capacity through appropriate education and training programmes, formal, non-formal and informal, in particular for poor and vulnerable communities;
- (i) Expand awareness-raising, information-sharing and education for sustainable development opportunities at all levels within the context of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, which can support changes in consumer behavior and thus function as a means towards more sustainable communities;
- (j) Strengthen human resources and institutional capacities as well as technology transfer for small island developing States for sustainable management of natural resources, including in coastal zones, marine fisheries and wetlands, and build the capacity of small island developing States to strengthen sound management of chemicals and waste, especially hazardous waste;
- (k) Promote the role of multistakeholder partnerships to exchange information and knowledge, and build networks;
- (l) Encourage and further enable major groups' participation in decision making processes.

83. *Manage natural resources in a sustainable manner that supports ecosystem functions for the benefit of present and future generations, facilitates the achievement of the Millennium*

Development Goals, and promotes greater resource efficiency

- (a) Enhance measure to protect fisheries, decrease acidification of oceans to preserve coral reefs, and promote conservation and sustainable management of oceans;

(b) Enhance measures to protect watercourses and terrestrial ecosystems from pesticides or industrial chemicals and waste and invest in treatment of waste water as an important element to safeguard human health and the environment.

84. *Strengthen capacity, technology, the scientific base and the exchange of information and knowledge with developing countries*

(a) Support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries and recognize the importance of traditional knowledge and the contribution of indigenous communities' know-how and experience, across the five themes as appropriate;

(b) Implement targeted capacity-building programmes in areas relevant to the thematic cluster, their interlinkages and the cross-cutting issues, in coordination with local, national and regional institutions;

(c) Strengthen South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation and enhance support

from the United Nations development system in promoting such cooperation;

(d) Increase investments in training, research and development, in particular on sustainable

practices and technologies, and accelerate the transfer and diffusion of such technologies,

information, methods, practices to reach all users;

(e) Encourage sustainable use of energy and especially renewable energy in order to reduce

greenhouse gas emissions that are linked to climate change, and which are associated with activities in all four sectors, especially transport;

(f) Strengthen the scientific base and knowledge sharing as well as public-private partnerships in order to prevent harmful effects of chemicals and waste, build more sustainable transport systems, achieve more sustainable lifestyles and encourage more sustainable mining practices that will not harm local and indigenous populations;

(g) Encourage science-based approaches, such as life cycle analyses, which can help promote

more sustainable production practices and offer consumers more sustainable consumption

choices;

(h) Support the integration of climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction

strategies in development policies.

85. As contained in many outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits such as

the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the provision of means of implementation are critical to implementing global, regional and national policies in various areas, including the thematic areas of this cycle. To complement and reinforce local and national actions, international cooperation is essential.

86. *Enhance availability and effective use of finance for sustainable development*

(a) Ensure predictable and accessible financial resources for sustainable development, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

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(b) Secure additional, quick disbursing financial support to address the increased need of

developing countries to deal with multiple and inter-related crises, particularly food

crisis, climate change, economic and financial crises;

(c) Call for the fulfillment of all official development assistance commitments, recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 % of gross

national product for official development assistance to least developed countries;

(d) Increase efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase

its development impact in line with recent initiatives, such as the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, which make important contributions to the efforts of those countries that have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, and managing for results;

(e) Improve access to finance, including microfinance, in particular by local communities, women, small businesses, artisanal miners, and small farm holders.

87. Support the world trading system, recognizing the major role trade plays in achieving sustainable development

(a) Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral

trading system;

(b) Assist developing countries, particularly least developed countries, with the aim to help

developing countries with trade policies and regulations, trade development, building productive capacities, trade-related infrastructure, trade-related adjustment and other trade-related needs.

Follow up

88. Institute a process for the review of implementation of decisions taken at CSD-19.