

A Synopsis of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Santa Cruz de la Sierra Summit on Sustainable Development, and the Third Summits of the Americas.

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Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to assist countries in managing policy decisions informed by the conclusions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), in Johannesburg, South Africa 2002, the III Summit of the Americas, in Quebec City, Canada 2001 and the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia 1996. The relationship between these three Summits is important for streamlining countries and institutions efforts in successfully carrying out the mandates and initiatives agreed upon at all three Summits.

The Johannesburg WSSD brought together thousands of participants, including Heads of State and Government, leaders from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), representatives from business, industry, youth groups, farming organizations and indigenous groups, as well as members of the scientific and technological communities. This Summit provided a world-wide forum for discussion of key issues of development and management of natural resources. The WSSD is a ten-year global follow-up to the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The 1996 Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz, Bolivia is a major milestone for the Americas because it is the first and only region to hold a presidential gathering to reach agreement and commitments on sustainable development. The leaders of the Americas participated in the formulation of and signed the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and adopted the Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of the Americas. The Bolivia Plan of Action became an outline to advance the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, both of which are results of the 1992 United Nations (UN) Earth Summit, and to tailor them to the region's priorities.

The 2001 III Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, Canada culminated a three-year process that included the participation of 34 democratically elected heads of State and Government as well as international

organizations, financial institutions and civil society organizations. The III Summit of the Americas addressed common hemispheric issues and challenges such as education, poverty alleviation, strengthening human rights, democracy and economic integration. The III Summit of the Americas resulted in the Declaration of Quebec City and the Plan of Action, which present the region's priorities and goals for the up-coming years.

The Organization of American States's (OAS) Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment (USDE) produced an extensive document in June 2002 on the successes, current projects and the progress of the hemisphere in achieving mandates and initiatives on sustainable development from the Summits of the Americas. Building upon the USDE's work, this paper will focus on the measures, actions, plans and projects of the hemisphere in relation to the goals agreed upon at the two Summits of the Americas and at the WSSD. It will also outline the areas where the hemisphere and the Summits of the America's goals are exceeding that of the WSSD, as well as areas where the hemisphere has fewer commitments than the WSSD.

The paper is divided into the following subjects, Health, Transport and Energy, Biodiversity and Climate Change, Forests, Marine Environment, Mining and Minerals, Waste and Water Resource Management, Agriculture, Small Island Developing States and Final Conclusions.

Health

The issue of health has been thoroughly developed by the WSSD and the Summits of the Americas. Recognizing the link between human health and the environment was a goal for the hemisphere as preparation for participation in the WSSD. The WSSD's Plan of Implementation re-enforces this commitment to health by integrating health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies, programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development.¹ The

¹ WSSD 47(k).

policy makers in the Western hemisphere have been actively working on the improvement of human health in relation to environment.

Hemispheric example: The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has made noteworthy contributions to the Regional Programme to Promote the Use of Appropriate Technologies in Basic Sanitation, the Regional Plan on Air Quality and Health for the Americas, and the efforts of the U.S.-Mexico Border XXI Program.²

A common focus among all three Summits is the effort to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality rates. The difference between the Summits of the Americas and the WSSD is that the WSSD has given a timeline for developing programmes to reduce infant/child mortality rates by two-thirds by 2015 and maternal mortality rates by three-fourths of the prevailing rate in 2000.³ The Bolivia Summit proposes upgrading health conditions with a view to reduce mortality and morbidity among children and mothers.⁴ PAHO has major initiatives in this area.

Hemispheric example: The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy is the primary scheme being implemented to reduce childhood mortality and morbidity and improve child health conditions. In December 1999, PAHO launched a new programme called “Healthy Children: Goal 2000” designed to prevent 100, 000 deaths of children under five years in the Americas by 2002 using IMCI strategy. As of January 2001, eleven countries had endorsed this initiative and held national programme launches. During the periods 1990-1995 and 1995-2000, mortality from communicable diseases was reduced by 15% in countries with infant mortality rates between 30 and 40 per 1 000 live births. Countries whose infant mortality rates were between 10 and 20 per 1 000 live births achieved

² *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p.10.

³ WSSD 47(f)

⁴ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p. 252.

a reduction of 65%. If these trends continue and IMCI is added, it will be possible to reduce such deaths by approximately 100,000, according to PAHO estimates.⁵

Outlined in the Summits of the Americas and the WSSD is the need for health sector reform. Countries should reaffirm their commitment to an equity-oriented health sector reform process which the WSSD defines as, “equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunization services and safe vaccines, and medical technology.”⁶ Once again the WSSD and the Summits of the Americas share the same perspective regarding health sector reform however, the WSSD includes more detailed language in their Plan than the III Summit of the Americas does.

Hemispheric example: PAHO also has established a programme to support health-sector reform in the Americas by promoting the expansion of coverage, particularly among the most vulnerable populations in rural areas, and the design of new-high-quality, effective models of care in health centers and hospitals, to place greater emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention.⁷

Both the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD encourage prevention programmes and promotion programmes that address non-communicable diseases and conditions. When discussing non-communicable diseases and conditions, the WSSD includes all diseases and conditions listed in the III Summit of the Americas but adds, “associated risk factors.” These “associated risk factors” are alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical exercise.⁸ The III Summit of the Americas also discusses tobacco by encouraging the active

⁵ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p.10.

⁶ WSSD 47(b)

⁷ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 11.

⁸ WSSD 47(o)

participation of the negotiation of the proposed Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. This mandate also promotes the sharing of best practices for designing programmes to raise public awareness on tobacco, alcohol and drugs.⁹

The III Summit of the Americas specifies the implementation of Community-based health programmes as a way to address the issue. This is an example of how the Summits of the Americas relates health issues to hemispheric needs.

The Americas are committed to combating HIV/AIDS and its consequences at the highest level, with the decision to use the UN General Assembly Special Session on AIDS as a platform to generate support for hemispheric and national HIV/AIDS programmes.¹⁰ The commitment to combating HIV/AIDS is an area of overlap between the WSSD and the III Summit of the Americas. However, the WSSD sets a timeframe for the reduction of HIV occurrences in men and women between the ages 15-24 by 25 percent by 2005 in countries most greatly affected and globally by 2010 for men and women between the ages 15-24.¹¹

Communicable diseases is an area of commonality between the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD. The WSSD encourages private financial resources for research and development on diseases of the poor. The III Summit of the Americas defines the communicable diseases as tuberculosis, dengue, malaria and Chagas therefore focusing on the diseases most relevant to the hemisphere.

The Bolivia Summit does not discuss these health issues.

Energy and Transport

⁹ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.367.

¹⁰ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.366.

¹¹ WSSD 48.

The areas of similarity for transport between the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD are in the promotion of energy efficient multi-modal transportation, encouraging governments to comply with the commitments of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place for international maritime transportation. The differences in the treatment of transport issues are highlighted in the language used in the Summits. For example Quebec City Summit discusses the “transport of dangerous goods including nuclear, hazardous and noxious substances and waste,” where as the WSSD focuses on the, “transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel.” This difference in language allows for a broader, less definitive interpretation of dangerous goods in the Summits of the Americas’ Plan of Action while the WSSD’s language is more specific and limiting.

The Bolivia Summit does not discuss transport issues.

Energy is discussed in depth in the Bolivia Summit and the WSSD and is broadly discussed in the III Summit of the Americas. The areas of overlap consist of: the promotion of cross-the-board energy efficiency, the reduction of barriers to energy efficiency investments, the development and utilization of renewable energy and clean technologies, as well as encouraging the introduction of cleaner and appropriate energy production and consumption technologies options. These options include alternative fuels. Alternative fuels listed in the WSSD and the Bolivia Summit differ. The WSSD lists fossil fuels and hydro technology where as the Bolivia Summit lists opportunities for natural gas and cleaner energy for electrical power and the economic and environmental sustainability of the petroleum sector.

Hemispheric Example: In 2001, Saint Lucia became the first country to endorse a Sustainable Energy Plan and commit the country to becoming a sustainable energy demonstration nation. The Plan removes barriers and establishes market conditions for the promotion

of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean transportation projects. It seeks to maximize the use of domestic natural resources while mitigating the impacts on the local and global environment.¹²

The Bolivia Summit compiles common ideas on energy that reflect the initiatives from the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD and then focuses on specific needs of the hemisphere. For example, specifically addressing the needs of rural and indigenous communities. The Bolivia Summit specifically links energy management to climate change as well.

Hemispheric Example: In the Caribbean, cleaner energy technologies are being promoted both via the region-wide Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Project (CREDP) and a high level of solar radiation captured by photovoltaic technology. In southern windswept Chile, wind power has been found to be a particularly appropriate technology for the provision of village power.¹³

Biodiversity and Climate Change

For both the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD, their platform for climate change is the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In accordance with UNFCCC commitments, the WSSD requires action at all levels to the UNFCCC, to provide technical and financial assistance, and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.¹⁴ The III Summit of the Americas simply states that the issue of climate change is a priority and that the hemisphere as party to the UNFCCC resolve to pursue its objectives.¹⁵ The Bolivia Summit does not discuss the UNFCCC.

¹² *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 41.

¹³ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 42.

¹⁴ WSSD 36(c).

¹⁵ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.351.

Biodiversity is an integral part of sustainable development and environmental issues. The III Summit of the Americas promotes the objectives and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity as where the WSSD encourages the application of the Convention by 2010.¹⁶ Once again the WSSD builds upon a global Convention as its platform but then adds a timeframe and expands mechanisms for countries to apply to the Convention. Therefore countries have a specific interpretation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and related mandates. An example of a related mandate is the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity.¹⁷

Examples of the WSSD's more specific but limiting language can be seen in the interpretations of the WSSD Plan on the application of the Convention on Biological Diversity's commitments. These commitments include; integrating the Convention's objectives into the global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies; providing financial and technical support to developing countries; and taking into consideration the opportunity to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts.

The Bolivia Summit develops the Americas' stance on biological diversity by expanding the commitments of the Convention on Biological Diversity relevant to the Hemisphere. The Hemisphere's platform is listed in a few initiatives and written in broad language that allows for interpretation at the national, regional and hemispheric level. The promotion of discussions on biological diversity at the Inter-American level is an example of how the Bolivia Summit integrates a global Convention into the hemisphere's priorities while adhering to the objectives of that Convention. Financial and technical co-operation are other aspects also

¹⁶ WSSD 42.

¹⁷ WSSD 31(b).

promoted by the Bolivia Summit for the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Hemispheric Example: A strategy for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems is the establishment of biological corridors designed to join together protected natural areas or form solid blocks of previously fragmented plant cover and promote sustainable management programs in them. The most important and advanced example in the region is the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, which extends from southern Mexico through Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. It is considered as a “bridge of life” that allows species from the north and south to migrate and reproduce in various extensive areas of the region. The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (MBCP) links natural ecosystems, indigenous communities, population groups, and cultivated land across these eight countries, integrating environmental and economic objectives for the benefit of the whole population. The Project is currently being carried out through series of national Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects funded by the World Bank. There are also regional coordination initiatives through a GEF project executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNEP.¹⁸

Forests

Forests are a key element of biodiversity. For this reason all three Summits discuss sustainable forest management. Strong language is used with terms such as, “urgent action” or “immediate action” towards the implementation of the sustainable forest management and sustainable timber harvesting. One of the common outlined actions is, “the support of UN Forum on Forests and its program of work.”¹⁹ Both the Bolivia Summit and the WSSD discuss other UN Conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, when outlining

¹⁸ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 27.

¹⁹ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.353.

necessary actions for sustainable forest management. Another area of overlap the Bolivia Plan and the WSSD’s Plan is recognizing and supporting indigenous and community-based participation in the sustainable management of forests.²⁰

Hemispheric Example: Through a cooperation arrangement reached with the Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAP) of Mexico, UNEP/ROLAC launched the Pilot Project on Community Training for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests. To support this project, basic volumes on agroecology and agroforestry and four community-training handbooks were published. Negotiations were held when a new environment authority in Mexico was created, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), and as a result the project was extended five more years, 2001 to 2005. Under this agreement, a special project was approved for the State of Chiapas (2002-2005) that will be launched in February of 2002. Arrangements have been reached with other countries, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, and countries within the project of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, for the design and development of similar projects in these countries. However, no concrete proposals have been made. This project could be the basis of local training and act as a reinforcing agent for the strategies of conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests, one of the priority issues set by the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean.²¹

The WSSD’s Plan of Implementation outlines the need to take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement, illegal international trade in forest production and promotion and facilitation of achieving sustainable timber harvesting.²² The III Summits of the Americas’

²⁰ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.256.

²¹ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 26.

²² WSSD 43 (c & d).

Plan of Action simply states that the hemisphere will reaffirm their commitments to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which they are a party, including through the enactment and the effective enforcement of any necessary domestic laws.²³ The broad language of the III Summit of the Americas allows for countries in the hemisphere that are party to the WSSD to use the WSSD's Plan of Implementation tools for their sustainable forest management.

Hemispheric example: Nearly every country in the hemisphere has established a system of national parks and protected areas. Countries continue to establish parks and reserves, conserving the most outstanding representative ecosystems in the hemisphere. Since 1992 coverage has increased an estimated 30% with some countries protecting up to 25 % of their terrestrial land base. However, there are great differences as to the level of protection and management in these areas.²⁴

Marine Environment

Marine environment is another essential element to ensuring greater biodiversity. It is discussed in the WSSD's Plan as well as in the Bolivia Plan, but is not discussed in the III Summit of the Americas. Both the Bolivia Summit and the WSSD build upon the "Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities." The Bolivia Plan's initiatives for coastal and marine environments focus on strengthening research and monitoring capabilities, developing and implementing environmental education and awareness programs, strengthening institutional capabilities for development and environmental management, strengthening pollution prevention and response programmes, and implementing of programmes to protect marine resources from land-based pollution.²⁵ However,

²³ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.350.

²⁴ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 25.

²⁵ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 37.

unlike the WSSD, neither the Bolivia Summit nor the III Summit of the Americas discuss fish stocks depletion or management.

Hemispheric Example: Coastal resources and coastal and maritime management issues are increasingly being studied and addressed on a multinational basis within sub-regions in the hemisphere. Examples include activities to conserve and plan sustainable use of the coral reefs off the coasts of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico; coordination of marine management along the coasts of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; and joint efforts by 12 countries in the Caribbean to address adaptation to climate change under the GEF-sponsored project Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC).²⁶

Desertification

The Summits of the Americas and the WSSD strengthens the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.²⁷ Other areas of overlap are the conservation and restoration of soils, formulation of national cooperation for the implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and mobilization of technologies and economic policies to reverse soil degradation. The key differences between the Summits of the Americas Plans and the WSSD's Plan is that the WSSD stresses the need to address causes of desertification and land degradation and address poverty resulting from land degradation,²⁸ as where Summits of the Americas does not.

Hemispheric Example: Most countries are implementing programmes for conservation, soil restoration and prevention of the causes of soil degradation. Several countries have even established a legal framework for soil conservation. The following are various initiatives that have been developed: The Program for Promotion and Use of Conservation

²⁶ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 38.

²⁷ WSSD 39.

²⁸ WSSD 39.

Practices and Land Management, with available, validated environmentally sustainable technology (Costa Rica); development of a project in the “Scotland District” region that promotes soil conservation (Barbados); implementation of National Soil and Water Conservation Programme initiatives (Canada), the National Land and Soil Conservation Programme (Dominican Republic), and the programme entitled, “System of Incentives for Recovery of Degraded Soil,” designed to regenerate grasslands, and conserve and rehabilitate soil, with an investment of US\$60 million to benefit 68,000 producers and cover an area measuring 600,000 hectares (Chile).²⁹

Mining and Minerals

Mining is a prominent industry for many countries in the hemisphere. The open language of the III Summit of the Americas on mining and minerals gives countries the opportunity to adopt and implement environmentally sound mining practices as they choose. The Bolivia Summit limits interpretation by outlining that it encourages sponsoring consultations among the public and private sectors and civil society on specific issues.³⁰ The WSSD uses more limiting language as well. It includes many important and specific requirements for mining and minerals in their Plan. The WSSD discusses the need to enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development.³¹ Where as the III Summit of the Americas simply recognizes the social and economic dimensions of the activities of the mining sector.³² All three Summits promote the development of environmentally sound exploitation and management of minerals and mining.

²⁹ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 20.

³⁰ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.266.

³¹ WSSD 44(b).

³² *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.353.

Hemispheric Example: Bolivia’s government and state mining company COMIBOL is drafting a plan to carry out site remediation work in Oruro Department given the area’s high level of environmental damage caused by mining operations. Work is to focus on the San Jose silver-tin mine and the heavy-metal pollution that threatens the water supply of over 200,000 residents in the Challapampa area. The Government has made US \$4.5 million available to COMIBOL for the plan. Swedish Geological conducted an environmental audit in 1995, which revealed that daily water runoff from the San Jose mine reached 1,100m³.³³

As result of a new mining law in Colombia, a number of functions previously exercised by the Mines and Energy Ministry have been delegated to the state mining company Minercol. The ministry has delegated to Minercol responsibilities related to the administration of mineral resources, promoting the industry, titles, technical assistance, development, regulation and overseeing of concession contracts. Minercol has also been made a member of the recently created mining policy advisory committee, which is to advise the government on policy and the co-ordination of all public bodies related to mining.³⁴

Waste and Water Resource Management

Safe water and sanitation services are essential to a population’s well-being. That is why particular emphasis is placed on protecting drinking water. The WSSD Plan of Implementation pledges to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water by 2015. This is outlined in the Millennium Declaration. The Plan sets the goal to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015.³⁵ The WSSD’s Plan produces a timeframe for countries to follow as well as a detailed

³³ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 43.

³⁴ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 43.

³⁵ WSSD 24

language as to the processes countries should follow in order to achieve the 2015 goals.

A part of protecting human health is the establishment, strengthening and implementation of specific programmes, laws and policies that ensure drinking water is free of contaminants, heavy metals, and micro-organisms that are harmful to human health.³⁶ The III Summit of the Americas emphasizes the need for enhancing access to safe water and sanitation services. The Plan of Action suggests strengthening national and regional capacities for integrated water resource and waste management.³⁷ The Bolivia Summit supports the protection and conservation of water resources at national and local levels.³⁸ This open language could permit countries in the hemisphere to follow the Johannesburg WSSD's Plan for achieving the Millennium Declaration 2015 goals while also applying the Summits of the Americas mandates.

Water resource management, water quality and pollution control, and water resource legislation are areas in the hemisphere where the current efforts are not sufficient for combating the growing problem. According to the USDE, "Water pollution remains a major issue of concern. In South America alone, it has been estimated that 8 to 10 units of natural water are ruined by pollution for each unit used. Considering the very high levels of urbanization in the region, access to clean water and sewage collection will remain a critical issue for years to come."³⁹ Current legislation by many countries is improving to rectify this problem. However, some hindering factors are: the overall lack of rules and regulations for monitoring and enforcing existing legislation; weak coordination between the public, social and economic agencies; overlapping responsibilities between sectoral and environmental institutions;

³⁶ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.262.

³⁷ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.352.

³⁸ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.262.

³⁹ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 34.

budgetary restrictions; lack of technical training and qualified personnel; and lack of political will.⁴⁰

Hemispheric Examples: Integrated Management of the São Francisco River Basin and the Coastal Zone The project aims to correct major environmental problems by designing a Management Plan for the São Francisco Watershed and Coastal Zone of Brazil. Demonstration projects include decontamination of the river, sustainable management of productive activities in the watershed, rationing water use, and recovery of depleted coastal areas.⁴¹

Strategic Action Program for the Integrated Management of Water Resources and the Sustainable Development of the San Juan River Basin and its Coastal Zone (SJRBC) This project is being implemented by the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, through MINAE (Ministry of Environment and Energy) and MARENA (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources) respectively. The formulation of the Strategic Action Programme is supported by three main activities: (a) basic studies, (b) demonstration projects, (c) workshops.⁴²

Agriculture

Agriculture is part of the natural resource base and economic development of a country. Agricultural practices can greatly affect a region's environment. Areas of commonality between the Bolivia Summit and WSSD are: strategies for land-use practices that promote sustainable agriculture, water quality, soil fertility improvement and education on agricultural pest control. The WSSD's Plan of Implementation encourages assistance from relevant international organizations to help with

⁴⁰ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 36.

⁴¹ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 35.

⁴² *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 35.

information sharing strategies.⁴³ The III Summit of the Americas also supports agricultural training initiatives and the inclusion of relevant bodies, specifically civil society, organizations linked to rural areas and the scientific and academic communities.⁴⁴

Hemispheric Example: Countries in the hemisphere are enforcing measures to regulate the use and sale of dangerous pesticides and chemical substances, for example the transfer of technology in integrated pest nutrient management through the “Integrated Project in Support of Agricultural Diversification in the Eastern Caribbean States,” implemented by IICA with the support of the Caribbean Office of Marketing Arm International (Eastern Caribbean States). Also Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Peru, French Guyana, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, and Venezuela use, promote and teach integrated pest management through biological control, including use of parasitoids and biological control agents.⁴⁵

Many of the WSSD’s initiatives are based on a combination of economic goals and sustainable agriculture. These initiatives overlap with the III Summit of the Americas, “promote, where appropriate, a favorable environment for agribusiness.” The WSSD’s Plan requests that countries reverse the trend toward declining public sector finance for sustainable agriculture and employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water with methods such as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse.⁴⁶ The Bolivia Plan builds upon a third idea for the economic and sustainable agriculture and that is to promote agricultural export programs by finding wider access to markets for agricultural products in accordance

to the World Trade Organization.⁴⁷ The WSSD suggests enhancing access to existing markets and developing new markets for value-added agricultural products.⁴⁸ For all three Summits agricultural considerations are affected by economic goals and not just developing sustainable agriculture.

Hemisphere Example: Progress by countries was made in implementing programmes to promote exports of nontraditional agricultural products and to strengthen institutional capacity for this export promotion. For example the development of information and advisory services, business, opportunities, training, competition, and trade missions and participation in international events (Belize, Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica); implementation of farm reconversion and nontraditional export programmes geared to small farmers (Uruguay); development of the programmes for marketing nontraditional farm products, directed primarily at low-income small farmers (Mexico, Honduras). Support for the flower production sector (Barbados); and support for small producers, especially female heads of households, in production and marketing efforts, through the “Small Holder Crop Improvement and Marketing Project” (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).⁴⁹

Illicit crops are a problem in the hemisphere and globally. This hemisphere is striving to facilitate access to markets for those products derived from alternative development programs implemented in countries engaged in the substitution of illicit crops.⁵⁰ The WSSD enhances international cooperation to combat illicit cultivation of narcotic plants.⁵¹ Illicit crops can negatively impact a country’s social, economic and environmental well-being.

Small Island Developing States

⁴³ WSSD 38(g).

⁴⁴ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.354.

⁴⁵ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 18 & 19.

⁴⁶ WSSD 38(j & k).

⁴⁷ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.255.

⁴⁸ WSSD 38(l).

⁴⁹ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 18.

⁵⁰ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.354.

⁵¹ WSSD 38(n)

For the Summits of the Americas, the III Summit of the Americas outlines the hemisphere's realization that for Small Island Developing States(SIDS) and coastal states there are physical vulnerabilities that affect hemispheric security. The Bolivia Summit does not discuss hemispheric security but III Summits of the Americas and the WSSD focus on mechanisms to assist SIDS with development such as transferring of technologies and capacity building.

In the III Summits of the Americas, SIDS outline their security concerns as multidimensional and have concluded that a principal threat to their security is environmental vulnerability, exacerbated by susceptibility to natural disasters and transportation of nuclear waste.⁵² The WSSD Plan discusses this security threat and uses the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities as its platform. The timeframe for this to be implemented by 2004. This platform will effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts in SIDS.⁵³ The WSSD also builds upon hazard and risk management, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and helping relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies for SIDS.⁵⁴ Adhering to WSSD Plan could assist the hemisphere in completing the III Summit of the Americas mandates regarding SIDS and hemispheric security.

Hemispheric Example: The USAID has given support to the Caribbean Development Bank to establish a Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean (DMFC), to promote sustainable development through reduced risk and losses from natural hazards. Also the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) has recently completed a Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy for the Caribbean, which serves as a framework

⁵² *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.336.

⁵³ WSSD 52(e).

⁵⁴ WSSD 52(h).

for coordinating the actions of national and regional agencies. Support is provided by the various donor agencies active in disaster preparedness, response and prevention.⁵⁵

Another threat to SIDS is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Both the III Summit of the Americas and the WSSD agree that HIV/AIDS is an increasingly threatening factor to SIDS. The WSSD expands on the issue by discussing solutions to the HIV/AIDS problem and other health related problems, for example looking at health systems and the availability of drugs for not just HIV/AIDS but other communicable and non-communicable diseases as well.⁵⁶

Other Issues

The Quebec City Summit briefly states that the hemisphere is to reaffirm their commitments to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which they are party, including through enactment and effective enforcement of any necessary domestic laws.⁵⁷ This provides countries with the opportunity to interpret the listed mandate on their own.

A clear reference by the Summits of the Americas to MEAs is given in another mandate the necessity of adhering to the United Nations (UN) policies on different issues is discussed but the WSSD includes UN's policies and forums as well as global conventions and timelines regarding these topics in a stronger language. The WSSD's Plan of Implementation refers to specific Conventions, such as "the Ramsar Convention"⁵⁸ and "the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities"⁵⁹ rather than all MEAs. This stronger language encourages compliance with WSSD's goals and is a good working base for the hemisphere to follow.

⁵⁵ *Towards Sustainable Development in the Americas*, p. 31.

⁵⁶ WSSD 54 (b).

⁵⁷ *Official Documents for the Summits of the Americas Process from Miami to Québec City*, p.350.

⁵⁸ WSSD 31(e).

⁵⁹ WSSD 32.

Tourism is an important and growing industry form the entire hemisphere, however neither the of the Summits of the Americas focuses on tourism. The WSSD Plan discusses tourism, and has set the 2004 timeframe for developing community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism for SIDS.⁶⁰

Final Conclusions

Poverty reduction is the central theme of the WSSD, which links the fight against poverty with sustainable development and environment protection. At the Johannesburg Summit, numerous global commitments to poverty reduction were made by participating countries, such as the solidarity fund for the eradication of poverty. Commitments to poverty reduction on a global scale such as the WSSD exceed those of the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of the Americas Health Initiatives, which is comparable in breadth and depth.

A particularly relevant issue to development in the Americas is the creation of sustainable cities and communities, which was a unique focus of the Bolivia Summit. The Bolivia Summit directed countries to “redouble efforts to meet the housing needs of the poorest and most vulnerable sectors, bearing in mind the need to provide adequate essential services and to improve the environment.” Creating sustainable communities through low-income housing is a direct mandate for addressing poverty.

The strongest parallels between global efforts towards sustainable development and the hemispheric efforts within the framework of the Summit Process, are in the areas of health, biodiversity and sustainable forest management. For example, health initiatives within the Summit Process emphasize reducing maternal and infant mortality rates as well as combating HIV/AIDS. The UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Forum on Forests are tailored to enforce global commitments to hemispheric realities.

More so than previous summits, the Johannesburg Summit also emphasized energy and sanitation issues. The Johannesburg initiatives regarding sanitation and energy are an excellent opportunity for the Hemisphere to comply with global commitments on a regional level.

With regards to climate change, marine environment, desertification, mining and minerals, the WSSD was successful in elaborating potential policies on a conceptual and implementation level. These issues have yet to be addressed to the same degree within the Summit Process. In particular, the issues that have yet to be addressed at all within the Summit process are: tourism, mountain ecosystems, land-based activities, ozone depletion, depletion of fish stocks, chemical management and air pollution control. The WSSD commitments can be used as a temporary guide for the Americas until Hemispheric policies are created to deal with these issues on a regional level.

Overall, governments reaffirmed and agreed to take a wide range of concrete measures for action to achieve effective implementation of sustainable development goals. The Summits of the Americas took a broader approach by highlighting important issues but allows countries to apply their own mechanisms for implementation.

⁶⁰ WSSD 52(g).

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
7. Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment (Transportation)	“Recognising that environmentally sound, safe, and efficient transportation systems, including multi-modal corridors, are essential to the quality of the daily lives of the people of the Americas as well as to trade in goods and services among our countries;” (7.2.1)		III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production	Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition (20(a)). Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation (20(b)).
7. Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment (Transportation)	“Actively and collectively encourage international maritime and air carriers to fully comply with International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) standards of safety governing the transport of dangerous goods including nuclear, hazardous and noxious substances and waste and stress the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place;” (7.2.6)		III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production	Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Governments, taking into account their national circumstances, are encouraged, recalling paragraph 8 of resolution GC (44)/RES/17 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and taking into account the very serious potential for environment and human health impacts of radioactive wastes, to make efforts to examine and further improve measures and internationally agreed regulations regarding safety, while stressing the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place, relevant to international maritime transportation and other transboundary movement of radioactive material, radioactive waste and spent fuel, including, inter alia, arrangements for prior notification and consultations done in accordance with relevant international instruments (33.bis).
7. Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment (Transportation)	“Actively and collectively encourage international maritime carriers, in particular cruise ships, to comply with International Maritime Organisation (IMO) standards in relation to the protection of marine environment and to take full account of the special area status of the wider Caribbean;” (7.2.7)		III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production	Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States (33(a));

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u> <u>Energy</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
7. Infrastructure and Regulatory Environment (Energy)	“Recognise that in pursuing the regional integration of energy markets, issues such as market reform and stability, regulatory reform and trade liberalisation will be addressed; support and endorse the Hemispheric Energy Initiative which promotes policies and practices to advance such integration;” (7.3)	Initiative 63. Encourage hemispheric, regional, and cross-border energy and mining co-operation by sponsoring consultations among the public and private sectors and civil society on specific issues relating to policies, trade measures, laws, tariffs, regulations, research, and institutional structures.	III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies’ policies support countries to establish policy and regulatory frameworks that create a level playing field (19(j)); 2. Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional co-operation arrangements for promoting cross-boarder energy trade (19(v)); 3. Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand (19(o));
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management (Energy)	“Reaffirm our commitment to advancing environmental stewardship in the area of energy by advancing policies, practices, transference of and access to technologies, that are economically efficient and take the environmental impacts of energy development and use into account;” (9.15)	<p>Initiative 59. Recognize and support the work undertaken to implement the Summit of the Americas energy agenda, coordinated by the Hemispheric Energy Steering Committee, which promotes sustainable energy development and use by: increasing investment in the energy sector; promoting cleaner energy technologies in electrical power markets; advancing regulatory co-operation and training; increasing the economic and environmental sustainability of the petroleum sector; creating new opportunities for natural gas; promoting energy efficiency; developing rural electrification strategies; and sharing information on policies, programs, and projects to address climate change.</p> <p>Initiative 60. Create positive regulatory and institutional settings to reduce barriers to energy efficiency investments and the development and use of renewable energy and clean technology projects, which are economically feasible and socially desirable.</p> <p>Initiative 61. Substantially increase access</p>	III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production	<i>Energy</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors (19(b)); 2. Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development (19(d)); 3. Diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognising the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives (19(e)).

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
		<p>to energy services by under-served areas, especially rural and indigenous communities. In this regard, encourage community participation and co-operation of international agencies in the implementation, where pertinent, as well as in the financing of appropriate and efficient energy services.</p> <p>Initiative 62. Promote the introduction of cleaner and appropriate energy production and consumption technologies and options, such as those involving alternative fuels, through public and private sector technology exchange initiatives.</p>			<p>regional targets as well as initiatives (19(e)),</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community (19(h)); 5. Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed (19(i)); 6. Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, particularly of developing countries, as well as serve as information clearing houses (19(l)); 7. Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability and to ensure consumer access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services (19(o)); 8. Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international co-operation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services to all sections of their populations (19(s));

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Reaffirm our commitments to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which we are party, including through enactment and effective enforcement of any necessary domestic laws,” (9.3)	Initiative 58. Develop programs at the national and regional levels, as appropriate, to implement the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as seek to implement the relevant recommendations of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) as developed at the 1995 Tropical Americas Workshop.	III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production	<i>Sustainable consumption and production</i>	1. Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks (15);
				<i>Transport</i>	1. Implement transport strategies for sustainable development (20);
				<i>Chemicals Management</i>	1. Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonised system for the classification and labelling of chemicals, with a view to having the system operational by 2008 (22(c));
				<i>Oceans</i>	1. Where possible, maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to maximum sustainable yield levels not later than 2015 (30(a)); 2. Eliminate subsidies contributing to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity (30(f)); 3. Implement the Ramsar Convention (31(e)); 4. Implement the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (32); 5. Establish a regular process under the UN for global reporting and assessment for the state of the marine environment by 2004 (34(b))
				<i>Biodiversity</i>	1. Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss (42);
				<i>Forests</i>	1. Support the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (43(b)); 2. Take immediate action on domestic forest law enforcement and illegal international trade in forest production (43(c)); 3. Take immediate action at the national and international levels to promote and facilitate the means to achieve sustainable timber harvesting (43(d));

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Taking into account the needs and concerns of small developing countries” (9.3)		III. Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	<i>Mining</i>	1. Supports efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts of mining, minerals and metals (44 (a));
				<i>Sustainable consumption and production</i>	1. Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support for capacity building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition (15(a));
				<i>Air pollution</i>	1. Improve access by developing countries to alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010 (37 &37(d));
9.Environment and Natural	“Explore ways of moving forward in the Americas and globally, with a	Initiative 3. Promote mechanisms of hemispheric co-operation for the exchange	V. Sustainable Development in a Globalizing World VI. Health and Sustainable	<i>Mining</i>	1. Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals (44(c));
				<i>Water Resources management</i>	1. Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment and/or further development of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators (26).
				<i>Trade-related Technical Assistance</i>	1. Strengthening developing country capacity to encourage public/private initiatives that enhance the ease of access, accuracy, timeliness and coverage of information on countries and financial markets (45); 2. Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide (45.sexties);
9.Environment and Natural			VI. Health and Sustainable	<i>Health and environment</i>	1. Integrate the health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>		<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>	
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section Development</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
Resources Management & 14. Health	view to contributing to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, recognising the links between the environment and human health.” (9.6)	of information and experiences on national policies and measures to reduce the effects of environmental problems on child health.			vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development (47(a)); 2. Launch international capacity-building initiatives, as appropriate, that assess health and environment linkages and use the knowledge gained to create more effective national and regional policy responses to environmental threats to human health (47(k));
14. Health	“Reaffirm their commitment to an equity-oriented health sector reform process, emphasising their concerns for essential public health functions, quality of care, equal access to health services and health coverage, especially in the fields of disease prevention and health promotion” (14.2.1)	Initiative 2. Strengthen national programs, and those of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), for the control of emerging and recrudescing infectious-contagious diseases and for immunization against diseases of public health importance, for example, those diseases related to environmental deterioration. Initiative 4. Improve the coverage and quality of the health services available to the population, for example, services related to diseases arising from environmental pollution, with emphasis on primary care for the most vulnerable groups, giving priority to preventive and promotional aspects and to access to family planning information and services, with the participation of the various sectors concerned.		Health Sector Reform	1. <i>Develop partnerships to improve global health literacy by 2010 (47(e));</i> 2. <i>Promote equitable and improved access to affordable and efficient health-care services, including prevention, at all levels of the health system, essential and safe drugs at affordable prices, immunisation services and safe vaccines, and medical technology (47(b));</i> 3. <i>Improve the development and management of human resources in health-care services (47(d));</i> 4. <i>Target research efforts and apply research results to priority public health issues, in particular those affecting susceptible and vulnerable populations,</i> 5. <i>Address effectively, for all individuals of appropriate age, the promotion of their healthy lives, including their reproductive and sexual health, consistent with the commitments and outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits (47(j));</i>
14. Health	“Intensify efforts and share and promote best practices to: reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality” (14.2.3(a))	Initiative 1. Strengthen programs to increase access to safe drinking water, control and improve air quality, and upgrade health conditions with a view to reducing mortality and morbidity among children and mothers, and establish environmental quality standards with the participation of civil society.		Health-Care Services	1. <i>Develop programmes to reduce infant/child mortality rates by two-thirds by 2015, and maternal mortality rates by three-fourths of the prevailing rate in 2000 (47(f));</i> 2. <i>Ensure equal access of women to health-care services, giving particular attention to maternal and emergency obstetric care (47(i));</i>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
14. Health	“Develop processes to evaluate the efficacy of alternative health practices and medicinal products to ensure public safety and share this experience and knowledge with other countries in the Americas;” (14.2.4)			<i>Health-Care Services</i>	1. Promote the preservation, development and use of effective traditional medicine knowledge and practices, where appropriate, in combination with modern medicine, recognising indigenous and local communities as custodians of traditional knowledge and practices, while promoting effective protection of traditional knowledge, as appropriate, consistent with international law (47(h));
14. Health	“Implement Community-based health care, prevention and promotion programs to reduce health risks and non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease and including hypertension, cancer, diabetes, mental illness as well as the impact of violence and accidents on health;” (14.4.1)			<i>Health-Care Services</i>	1. Develop or strengthen, where applicable, preventive, promotive and curative programmes to address non-communicable diseases and conditions, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, injuries, violence and mental health disorders and associated risk factors, including alcohol, tobacco, unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity (47(o));
	“Participate actively in the negotiation of a proposed Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; develop and adopt policies and programs to reduce the consumption of tobacco products, especially as it affects children; share best practices and lessons learned in the development of programs designed to raise public awareness, particularly for adolescents, about the health risks associated with tobacco, alcohol and drugs;” (14.4.2)				
14. Health	“Commit, at the highest level, to combat HIV/AIDS and its consequences;” (14.3.1)			<i>Health-Care Services</i>	1. <i>Implement, within the agreed time frames, all commitments agreed in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasising in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, (48);</i>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
	“Enhance programs at the hemispheric, national and local levels to prevent, control and treat communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, dengue, malaria and Chagas;” (14.3.2)				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Fulfilling commitments for the provision of sufficient resources to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while promoting access to the Fund by countries most in need (48(b)); 3. Protecting the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace (48(c)); 4. Mobilising adequate public and encouraging private financial resources for research and development on diseases of the poor, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, directed at biomedical and health research, as well as new vaccine and drug development (48(d)).
14. Health	“Utilise the June 2001 UN General Assembly Special Session on AIDS as a platform to generate support for hemispheric and national HIV/AIDS programs;” (14.3.1)			Health-Care Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing national preventive and treatment strategies, regional and international co-operation measures, and the development of international initiatives to provide special assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS (48(a));
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Resolve, as parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to pursue its objectives in accordance with its provisions and to address the issue of climate change as a priority for action,” (9.7)		IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	Climate Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actions at all levels are required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Meet all the commitments and obligations under the UNFCCC; (b) Work co-operatively towards achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC; (c) Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the UNFCCC; (d) Enhance the implementation of national, regional and international strategies to monitor the Earth’s atmosphere, land and oceans including, as appropriate, strategies for integrated global observations, inter alia with the cooperation of relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations specialized agencies in cooperation with the UNFCCC;(36(a, b, c, h))

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management & 4. Hemispheric Security	“Recognise the vulnerabilities in all our countries, in particular of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and low-lying coastal states, and the need to support the conduct of vulnerability assessments, the development and implementation of adaptation strategies, capacity building and technology transfer;”(9.7)		VII. Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	SIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community (52(a)); 2. Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of: Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas (52(d (ii))); 3. Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004, and build the capacities necessary to diversify tourism products, while protecting culture and traditions, and effectively conserving and managing natural resources (52(g)); 4. Support efforts by small island developing States to build capacities and institutional arrangements to implement intellectual property regimes (52(k)); 5. Support the finalisation and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States (52(i));
4. Hemispheric Security	Support the efforts of SIDS to address their special security concerns, recognising that for the smallest and most vulnerable states in the Hemisphere, security is multi-dimensional in scope... SIDS has concluded that among the threats to their security is environmental vulnerability, exacerbated by susceptibility to natural disasters and the transportation of nuclear waste			SIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking by 2004 initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States (52(e)); 2. Extend assistance to small island developing States in support of local communities and appropriate national and regional organisations of small island developing States for comprehensive hazard and risk management, disaster

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
4. Hemispheric Security	(4.2.3); Support the efforts of SIDS to address their special security concerns, recognising that for the smallest and most vulnerable states in the Hemisphere, security is multi-dimensional in scope... SIDS has concluded that among the threats to their security is new health threats including the HIV/AIDS pandemic and increased levels of poverty (4.2.3).			SIDS	prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and help relieve the consequences of disasters, extreme weather events and other emergencies (52(h)); 1. Provide support to SIDS to develop capacity and strengthen: (a) Health-care services for promoting equitable access to health care (54(a)); (b) Health systems for making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and dengue fever (54(b)); (c) Efforts to implement initiatives aimed at poverty eradication, which have been outlined in section II of the present [WSSD] document (54(d)).
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Promote the adoption, implementation and enforcement of national legislation, regulations standards and policies that provide for high levels of environmental protection...” (9.8)		III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production	Policies	1. Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (14(a)); 2. Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, (14 (c)); 3. Develop and adopt, where appropriate, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production (14 (e)); 4. Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
6. Trade, Investment and Financial Stability	“...Noting that businesses can make an important contribution to sustainable development and increase access to opportunities, including the reduction of inequalities in the communities in which they operate, and consider the increase expectations of our citizens and civil society organisations that businesses carry out their operations in a manner consistent with their social and environmental responsibilities...” (6.3.1)			<i>Corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability</i>	<p>strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies (16).</p> <p>1. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (17(a));</p> <p>(b) Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders (17(b));</p> <p>(c) Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes (17(c));</p> <p>(d) Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes (17 (d)).</p> <p>2. Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development (18(a));</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Consult and co-ordinate domestically and regionally, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that economic, social and environmental policies are mutually supportive and contribute to sustainable development, building on existing initiatives undertaken by relevant regional and international organisations”(9.9)		VIII.bis Other Regional Initiatives: Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional co- operation	<p>(b) Continue to promote the internalisation of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment (18(b));</p> <p>(c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services (18(c));</p> <p>(d) Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph (18(d));</p> <p>1. The Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development is an undertaking by the leaders of that region that, building on the Platform for Action on the Road to Johannesburg 2002, which was approved in Rio de Janeiro in October 2001, recognises the importance of regional actions towards sustainable development and takes into account the region’s singularities, shared visions and cultural diversity. It is targeted towards the adoption of concrete actions in different areas of sustainable development, such as biodiversity, water resources, vulnerabilities and sustainable cities, social aspects (including health and poverty), economic aspects (including energy) and institutional arrangement. (67)</p> <p>2. The Initiative envisages the development of actions among countries in the region that may foster South-South co-operation and may count with the support of groups of countries, as well as multilateral and regional organisations, including financial institutions. Being a framework for co-operation, the Initiative is open to partnerships with governments and all major groups. (68)</p>
9.Environment	“...Placing particular emphasis on	Initiative 47. Seek to establish, strengthen,		Waste	1. Develop waste management systems, with highest priorities

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>		<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>	
<u>Section</u> and Natural Resources Management & 8. Disaster Management	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject Management</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
	<p>enhancing access to safe water and sanitation services, and strengthening national and regional capacities for integrated water resources management and for waste management.” (9.8)</p> <p>“Promote the exchange of knowledge and experiences regarding the combat against inappropriate practices in the exploitation of natural resources and unsustainable patterns of consumption, including the problems of waste management, which increase the vulnerability of the people to natural disasters;” (8.1.4)</p>	<p>and implement, where appropriate, specific programs, laws, and policies to protect public health by ensuring that drinking water is free from micro-organisms, heavy metals, and chemical contaminants harmful to human health.</p> <p>Initiative 49. Develop, strengthen, implement, and co-ordinate at the national or local level, as appropriate, water resources policies, laws, and regulations to ensure the protection and conservation of water resources.</p>			<p>placed on waste prevention and minimisation, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries (21(a));</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Launch a programme of actions, to achieve the millennium development goal on safe drinking water. In this respect, we agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water as outlined in the Millennium Declaration and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation (24), 3. Mobilise international and domestic financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development (24(a));
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	<p>“...The promotion of the objectives and the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification;” (9.13)</p>	<p>Initiative 26. Promote research and training programs on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>Initiative 27. Promote the exchange of innovative experience on partnerships for the management of protected areas.</p> <p>Initiative 28. Consider, in accordance with the terms of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, ways and means for the effective protection and use of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous people and other local communities relevant to the</p>	IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	Biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (29(d)); 2. Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries (31(b)); 3. Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
		<p>conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from such knowledge, innovations, and practices.</p> <p>Initiative 29. Pursuant to the objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, promote discussions on biological diversity at the inter-American level to propose substantive strategies with a view to overcoming the challenges related to the conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological diversity in the Hemisphere.</p> <p>Initiative 30. Promote continued financial and technical co-operation at the multilateral, bilateral, and national levels and the development of financial instruments and funding mechanisms that support the aforementioned conventions. Promote at the national, multilateral, or international level as appropriate, inter alia, increased domestic public and private sector investments, risk capital funds, cost recovery mechanisms, and national environmental funds.</p>			<p>International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats (31(e)).</p> <p>4. The Convention (on Biological Diversity) is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources. A more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries, and includes actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Integrate the objectives of the Convention into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the programmes and policies of the economic sectors of countries and international financial institutions;</p> <p>(b) Promote the ongoing work under the Convention on the sustainable use on biological diversity, including on sustainable tourism, as a cross-cutting issue relevant to different ecosystems, sectors and thematic areas;</p> <p>(c) Encourage effective synergies between the Convention and other multilateral environmental agreements, inter alia, through the development of joint plans and programmes, with due regard to their respective mandates, regarding common responsibilities and concerns;</p> <p>(d) Implement the Convention and its provisions, including active follow-up of its work programmes and decisions through national, regional and global action programmes,</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
					<p>in particular the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and strengthen their integration into relevant cross-sectoral strategies, programmes and policies, including those related to sustainable development and poverty eradication, including initiatives which promote community-based sustainable use of biological diversity;</p> <p>(e) Promote the wide implementation and further development of the ecosystem approach, as being elaborated in the ongoing work of the Convention;</p> <p>(f) Provide financial and technical support to developing countries, including capacity-building, in order to enhance indigenous and community-based biodiversity conservation efforts;</p> <p>(g) Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels;</p> <p>(h) Subject to national legislation, recognise the rights of local and indigenous communities who are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, develop and implement benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices;</p> <p>(i) Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention, and in particular recognise the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way;</p> <p>(j) Promote the effective participation of indigenous and local</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
		Initiative 12. Promote the conservation and restoration of soils through the application of technologies and economic policies to reverse soil degradation processes and to remedy the problems of significant soil erosion including in mountainous areas and, when applicable, problems that result from misuse of natural resources. Promote also hemispheric co-operation for implementation, as appropriate, at the national and regional levels, of the 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, with special		<i>Desertification</i>	<p>communities in decision and policy-making concerning the use of their traditional knowledge;</p> <p>(k) Encourage technical and financial support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to develop and implement, as appropriate, inter alia, national sui generis systems and traditional systems according to national priorities and legislation, with a view to conserving and the sustainable use of biodiversity;(42(a, b, c, d, e, h, i, j, k, l, m)</p> <p>5. Implement the Convention on Biological Diversity's expanded action-oriented work programme on all types of forest biological diversity, in close co-operation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (43(i)).</p> <p>1. Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, to address causes of desertification and land degradation in order to maintain and restore land, and to address poverty resulting from land degradation. This would include actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Mobilize adequate and predictable financial resources, transfer of technologies and capacity-building at all levels;</p> <p>(b) Formulate national action programmes to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Convention and its related projects, with the support of the international community, including through decentralized projects at the local level;</p> <p>(c) Encourage the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification to continue exploring and enhancing synergies, with due regard to their respective mandates, in the elaboration and implementation</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
		attention to the appendix related to our region.			<p>of plans and strategies under the respective Conventions;</p> <p>(d) Integrate measures to prevent and combat desertification as well as to mitigate the effects of drought through relevant policies and programmes, such as land, water and forest management, agriculture, rural development, early warning systems, environment, energy, natural resources, health and education, and poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies;</p> <p>(e) Provide affordable local access to information to improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification and drought;</p> <p>(f) Call on the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to take action on the recommendations of the GEF Council concerning the designation of land degradation (desertification and deforestation) as a focal area of GEF as a means of GEF support for the successful implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification; and consequently, consider making GEF a financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the prerogatives and decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, while recognising the complementary roles of GEF and the Global Mechanism of the Convention in providing and mobilising resources for the elaboration and implementation of action programmes (39(a-f));</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Strengthening of co-operation arrangements for terrestrial and marine natural protected areas, including adjacent border parks and important areas for shared species;” (9.13)		IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	Marine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction (31(a)); 2. Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands (31(d));
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Promote the adoption of concrete and urgent actions towards the implementation of sustainable forest management; promote policies, practices, incentives and investment in support of sustainable forest management, building on existing hemispheric initiatives and co-operation, as well as support the UN Forum on Forests and its program of work.” (9.14)	<p>Initiative 19. Develop appropriate mechanisms to promote opportunities for public participation in the sustainable management of forests, including on the part of indigenous and local communities, whose culture and needs should be respected and supported.</p> <p>Initiative 23. As appropriate, seek the ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and seek the adoption of legislative, administrative, and other policy measures to implement the provisions or promote the objectives of these conventions.</p>	IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	Forest	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognise and support indigenous and community-based forest management systems to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable forest management (43(h)); 2. Implement the Convention on Biological Diversity’s expanded action-oriented work programme on all types of forest biological diversity, in close co-operation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (43(i)). 3. <i>Implement the Convention on Biological Diversity’s expanded action-oriented work programme on all types of forest biological diversity, in close co-operation with the Forum, Partnership members and other forest-related processes and conventions, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders (43(i)).</i>
9.Environment and Natural Resources Management	“Promote the development of environmentally sound exploitation and management of minerals and metals, recognising the importance of the social and economic dimensions of the activities of the mining sector, and support the work of regional and international for a in this area;” (9.16)	Initiative 63. Encourage hemispheric, regional, and cross-border energy and mining co-operation by sponsoring consultations among the public and private sectors and civil society on specific issues relating to policies, trade measures, laws, tariffs, regulations, research, and institutional structures.	IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	Mining, minerals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers’ health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organisations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development (44(a)); 2. Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
8. Disaster Management	<p>“...Ensure appropriate land-use practices; inventory and evaluate the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure; estimate climate change variability and sea-level rise and assess their possible impacts; and in pursuit of the above create the requisite legal framework and establish the cooperative mechanisms to access and share advances in science and technology and their application in the early warning, preparedness for and mitigation of these hazards.” (8.1.1)</p> <p>“Adopt and support, as appropriate, initiatives aimed at promoting capacity building at all levels, such as the transfer and development of technology for prevention – risk reduction, awareness, preparedness,</p>		IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base and Social Development	Disaster Management	<p>and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts (44(b));</p> <p>3. Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, and, where possible and appropriate, improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information, and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites (44(c)).</p> <p>1. Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects (35(d));</p> <p>2. Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (35(e));</p> <p>3. Develop and strengthen early warning systems and information networks in disaster management, consistent with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (35(h));</p> <p>4. Develop and strengthen capacity at all levels to collect and disseminate scientific and technical information, including the improvement of early warning systems for predicting</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
	mitigation – and response to natural and other disasters, as well as for the rehabilitation of affected areas;” (8.1.8)				the improvement of early warning systems for predicting extreme weather events, especially El Niño/La Niña, through the provision of assistance to institutions devoted to addressing such events, including the International Centre for the Study of the El Niño phenomenon (35(i));
8. Disaster Management	“Establish or strengthen, where appropriate, partnerships with all relevant actors, including the private sector, technical professional associations, regional institutions, civil society, educational and research institutions and other multilateral coordinating agencies such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in the development and implementation of disaster management policies and programs at the national and community levels,” (8.1.3)		IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	<i>Disaster Management</i>	<p>5. Promote cooperation for the prevention and mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment in order to enhance the capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations (35(j)).</p> <p>1. Support the establishment of effective regional, subregional and national strategies and scientific and technical institutional support for disaster management (35(b));</p> <p>2. Strengthen the institutional capacities of countries and promote international joint observation and research, through improved surface-based monitoring and increased use of satellite data, dissemination of technical and scientific knowledge, and the provision of assistance to vulnerable countries (35(c));</p> <p>3. Encourage the dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters, and promote community-based disaster management planning by local authorities, including through training activities and raising public awareness (35(f));</p> <p>4. Support the ongoing voluntary contribution of, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community and other partners in the management of natural disasters according to agreed, relevant guidelines (35(g));</p>
10. Agriculture Management and Rural	“Support national efforts to strengthen rural enterprises, in particular small- and medium-sized enterprises and	Initiative 7. Encourage the development and implementation of national and local strategies and, if appropriate, land use	IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural	<i>Agriculture</i>	<p>1. Integrate existing information systems on land-use practices by strengthening national research and extension services and farmer organizations to trigger farmer-to-farmer</p>

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
Development	promote, where appropriate, a favourable environment for agri-business; encourage, in a complementary manner, the training of small- and medium-sized rural entrepreneurs as well as the modernization of training institutions in this field;” (10.1.2)	<p>plans aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Initiative 9. Seek to formulate and implement programs to promote the development and adoption of integrated pest management and integrated nutrient management, as well as measures aimed at education in the use of agrochemicals posing risks to human health and the environment and in the effective regulation of their use and of trade therein, and encourage those that are currently being negotiated, in particular on prior informed consent procedures for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade.</p> <p>Initiative 10. Seek to establish, as appropriate, education, information, training, and research programs and promote the exchange of best practices, to foster innovations in agricultural technology, including models for integrated farming systems that emphasize productivity, profitability, efficiency, and environmental protection. These programs should address the needs of small-scale farmers, poverty eradication, improved nutritional standards, and food security.</p> <p>Initiative 13. Seek to develop, as appropriate, the capacities of local</p>	Resource Base of Economic and Social Development		<p>exchange on good practices, such as those related to environmentally sound, low-cost technologies, with the assistance of relevant international organizations (38(g));</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for sustainable agriculture, provide appropriate technical and financial assistance, and promote private sector investment and support efforts in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen agricultural research and natural resource management capacity and dissemination of research results to the farming communities (38(j)); 3. Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, inter alia, by applying such methods as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse (38(k)); 4. Promote programmes for the environmentally sound, effective and efficient use of soil fertility improvement practices and agricultural pest control (38(o));

<u>III Québec City Summit of the Americas Plan of Action</u>		<u>Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development, Santa Cruz, Bolivia</u>	<u>World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation</u>		
<u>Section</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Chapter II Initiatives</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Selected Text</u>
10. Agriculture Management and Rural Development	“Encourage the development of markets in the Hemisphere for goods obtained through the sustainable use of natural resources;” (10.1.3)	communities and of rural organizations such as farmer-initiated cooperatives, inter alia through information and training, in order to foster conservation and sustainable agriculture through programs in areas such as integrated pest management, soil conservation, water quality, crop diversification, and waste management. Initiative 8. Promote agricultural export programs, including those that benefit small producers, and wider access to markets for agricultural products, in accordance with the principles of the World Trade Organization, and seek to determine the effect of economic policies on sustainable agriculture and rural development.	IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	<i>Agriculture</i>	1. Enhance access to existing markets and develop new markets for value-added agricultural products (38(l));
10. Agriculture Management and Rural Development	“Strive to facilitate access to markets for those goods derived from alternative development programs implemented in countries engaged in the substitution of illicit crops;” (10.1.4)		IV. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development	<i>Agriculture</i>	1. <i>Enhance international cooperation to combat the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants, taking into account their negative social, economic and environmental impacts (38(n));</i>

