

GLOBAL ISSUES: PROMOTING A NEW MULTILATERALISM

countries key to Canada's (and the world's) environmental quality.

There is compelling evidence that climate change will affect water availability, agriculture, forests and sea levels; that it will cause extreme weather events, large-scale migration and loss of biodiversity; and that it will change the patterns of disease outbreaks. In our continuing effort to deal with the effects of climate change, the Government will deliver on Canada's commitment to the Kyoto Protocol in a way that produces results, while maintaining a strong and growing economy. Canada's recently updated climate change plan sets out a series of initiatives to enable Canada to meet its obligation under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 6 percent from 1990 levels (the Protocol baseline year).

Canada will also host the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP 11) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Montreal late in 2005. This will be the first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol since it entered into force and will focus on a new international climate change agreement to succeed the Kyoto Protocol after 2012. At this meeting and throughout its Presidency of the UNFCCC in 2006, Canada will work with other countries, including the United States and developing countries that are major emitters of greenhouse gases, to lay the foundation for a robust long-term global climate-change regime.

Specific Initiative

- working with Environment Canada, Foreign Affairs will seek to build international support for a robust long-term global climate-change regime; and as the host of the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation Office (CDM/JI), facilitate the approval of Canadian projects abroad, facilitate the acquisition of credits from these projects, and improve the operations of the international CDM Executive Board to make the Kyoto Protocol project mechanisms more effective.

Global overfishing seriously threatens marine resources worldwide, including those of importance to Canada. The international regimes and organizations that govern

world fisheries require reform and modernization. To ensure stewardship of this vital element of the global commons, the Government will work to strengthen the international fisheries management regime and foster its effective and broad implementation. The Government is convening a global conference to address overfishing as a key part of our strategy.

Specific Initiative

- Foreign Affairs, with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, will press for the reform of international fisheries governance, through the convening of a global conference to address overfishing. In tandem, we will pursue multilateral efforts to bring the United Nations Fish Agreement into general use and build support for effective regional and worldwide fisheries management regimes.

As urbanization, especially in the developing world, accelerates, Canada can share its experience and expertise with developing countries in such areas as urban management and planning. This will assist the development of sustainable cities and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Specific Initiative

- Foreign Affairs will work with other federal departments, as well as with organizations such as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, to promote sustainable cities and strengthen local governance in the developing world. We will also utilize the 2006 World Urban Forum, a UN-Habitat event in Vancouver, to advance the sustainable cities agenda. With other departments, we will promote the sharing of experiences on housing and infrastructure, environment, governance and finance, and improving human security.

SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH

Canada also has an important role to play on international economic development questions, where a new multilateralism is critically needed. In September 2005, leaders of developed and developing countries