

**United Nations Conference
on Environment and Development
(UNCED)**

Fourth Session of the Preparatory Committee

New York

2 March to 5 April 1992

FINAL REPORTS

Vol II

UNCED PREPCOM IV
NEW YORK, 2 MARCH - 3 APRIL 1992
FINAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION
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**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES**

SUMMARY

The document on the table at the start of Prepcom IV (A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3) had not been discussed at Prepcom III. Rather, it was a document which had been written by the UNCED secretariat based on the view that the four issues contained in the paper were important enough to merit a separate Agenda 21 chapter. However, the four areas covered under this chapter are all being handled elsewhere and hence an implicit consensus developed at Prepcom IV that UNCED should give some consideration to these issues and highlight their importance for successfully achieving the goal of sustainable development but refrain from expending scarce resources on issues which were not high priority for UNCED.

The resulting section on promoting development through trade supports market-based approaches. In discussing the role of international commodity agreements it calls for market intelligence and technical activities and refrains from calling for a return to discredited efforts at market manipulation via the use of buffer stocks and similar activities. Trade and the environment is left to the appropriate international institutions "in accordance with their respective mandates and competences." In Canada's view, this is predominately the GATT. There are no brackets in either of these sections.

There are three bracketed passages in the section on providing adequate financial resources to developing countries. These brackets remain pending the results at Rio of the negotiations on financial resources. The rest of this section endorses ongoing efforts to deal with the debt problem and to mobilise resources for sustainable development. Finally, the section on encouraging economic policies conducive to sustainable development has one bracketed passage which will need to be resolved at Rio. This section strongly emphasizes the use of market-based approaches for achieving its objectives.

All subsections on financing and cost-evaluation have been removed from the text.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.71 Adopted Agenda 21 chapter: International Cooperation (replaces PC/100/Add.3).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

Overall--focus on general overview of the policy environment and add a paragraph on good governance.

Section A. Promoting sustainable development through trade--retain emphasis in favour of multilateral trading system, market-oriented economic system and trade liberalization while reducing emphasis on market intervention in respect of commodities trade

--emphasize terms of trade as a function of demand and supply and therefore, need for market transparency, non-intervention, market determined-pricing, value-added processing and export product and market diversification, etc.

Section B. Making trade and environment mutually supportive--avoid insertions which would detract from the role of GATT as the international body responsible for international trade rules and their relationship to the environment. Delete wording which seeks to expand mandate of UNCTAD in this regard.

Section C. Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries--emphasize role of developing countries in implementing sound policies to encourage domestic savings and promote investment from domestic and foreign investors as the key route to obtaining adequate finance for sustainable development.

--eliminate reference to a schedule of actions or specific time frame in respect of ODA targets Canada has already agreed to and not accept any new targets in respect of either ODA or environmental funding.

--rewrite the sections of debt so that it becomes consistent with existing Canadian policy and the international debt strategy.

Section D. Encourage economic policies conducive to sustainable development--obtain agreement to this section virtually as written going into Prepcom IV.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Disputes were minimized to a considerable extent by liberally quoting from UNCTAD VIII's Cartagena declaration. One of the main issues of contention was over the citing of agricultural subsidies as being environmentally damaging. The EC strongly opposed its inclusion while Argentina, Australia and New Zealand in particular wanted its

inclusion. Compromise wording was found. The recent "collapse of communism" and spread of democracy has in effect left the world with one development model and there was therefore relatively little disagreement on economic policy. One of the main areas of disagreement was with regard to ODA which remains bracketed in the text.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The text was adopted with five bracketed passages. Three of these passages deal with ODA and await resolution of talks on financing under Agenda 21.

A fourth bracketed passage is an introductory paragraph introduced by the EC during plenary on the penultimate day of Prepcom IV. The passage is derived from "The Spirit of Cartagena" (ie. the introduction to UNCTAD VIII's final declaration). Pakistan, Brazil, Colombia and other G-77 countries insisted that this passage remain in brackets since its introduction occurred very late in the Prepcom and the G-77 needed time to reach consensus on it. They also expressed doubt that this was the appropriate place for a Spirit of UNCED-type declaration. The text is acceptable to Canada and its removal from brackets should not cause any problems for us. Negotiators of this document followed a rule whereby any passages borrowed from Cartagena were quoted verbatim and therefore any change to the text would be unacceptable to Canada. The placement of the passage is not a major concern.

The final bracketed passage is in section D of the document, entitled, "Encourage economic policies conducive to sustainable development". This passage deals with domestic economic reforms to be taken in developed countries, including increasing savings and reducing consumption. The difficulties in this passage lie with the sudden shift of emphasis from actions to be taken in developing countries to those to be taken in developed countries and with the effects reduced consumption in developed countries, and hence reduced demand for imports, would have on the development prospects of developing countries.

In general, this chapter represents a modest success for UNCED. It generally deals with areas in which it was not necessary or appropriate to make major advances within the UNCED process and wisely refrains from attempting to do so. At the same time it does highlight the importance of issues that are being dealt with elsewhere.

Specifically, efforts at market manipulation through international commodity agreements have proven ineffective and renewed efforts in this direction would have represented

a waste of scarce resources. Instead the section embraced a market-oriented approach and focused on the need for more useful information gathering and disseminating activities.

The relationship between trade rules and environmental policy is being dealt with in the appropriate forum, the GATT, and this chapter of Agenda 21 should help to ensure that the focus on this issue remains in the GATT. The issue is complicated and will take some time to properly analyze and resolve. This text highlights the importance of this issue while leaving it to be handled in the GATT.

ODA in general is not an issue to be resolved by UNCED. The question of funding for the Agenda 21 activities is being dealt with elsewhere in the UNCED process and once agreement is reached the necessary re-wording for consistency and removal of brackets should be relatively straight forward.

Economic policies conducive to sustainable development are generally being pursued by developing countries via policies meant to correct misdirected public spending, large budget deficits and other macroeconomic imbalances, restrictive policies and distortions in the areas of exchange rates, investment and finance and obstacle to entrepreneurship.

In short, the agreed Agenda 21 actions should either reenforce or prevent interference with activities being undertaken elsewhere to deal with these issues.

In general, Canadian objectives were realized.

There are a number of implications for actions Canada will need to take before Rio. First, Ministers should be told in the upcoming Memorandum to Cabinet that Canadian objectives were generally achieved in this area and our job will be to ensure that the results obtained do not unravel. There is no reason to change present Canadian policies of: A) refraining from entering into new commodity agreements; B) pursuing the trade and environment issue in the OECD and ultimately the GATT; C) refraining from raising our ODA target levels and from setting dates for meeting these targets and D) urging developing countries to continue to deal with their economic problems by pursuing domestic economic reform and by instituting good governance practices.

Second, given the fact that we generally achieved our objectives for this chapter of Agenda 21 at Prepcom IV we will need to safeguard the results.

Third, the Canadian UNCED Working Group on Trade and Environment will need to review the UNCED documents arising

from Prepcom IV for trade implications in general and to ensure that they are internally consistent since this is a cross-sectoral issue.

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Contact Group
after final
Plenary :

Agreed to deletion of 1E/O
subject to agreement of
Mexican delegation. All
other brackets remain.

A

170 hrs 31/4/92



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.71
31 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth Session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary session
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Cooperation
International policies to accelerate sustainable development
in developing countries, and related domestic policies

(Section I, chapter 1, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.3

INTRODUCTION

→ new para: see attached

1. Economic policies of individual countries and international economic relations both have great relevance to sustainable development. The reactivation and acceleration of development requires both a dynamic and a supportive international economic environment and determined policies at the national level. It will be frustrated in the absence of either of these requirements. A supportive external economic environment is crucial. The development process will not gather momentum if the global economy lacks dynamics and stability and is beset with uncertainties. Neither will it gather momentum if the developing countries are weighted down by external indebtedness, if development finance is inadequate, if barriers restrict access to markets and if commodity prices and the terms of trade of developing countries remain depressed. The record of the 1980s was essentially negative on each of these counts and needs to be reversed. The policies and measures

needed to create an international environment that is strongly supportive of national development efforts are thus vital. International cooperation in this area should be designed to complement and support - not to diminish or subsume - sound domestic economic policies, in both developed and developing countries, if global progress towards sustainable development is to be achieved.

2. The international economy should provide a supportive international climate for achieving environment and development goals in the following ways:

(a) Promoting sustainable development through trade liberalization;

(b) Making trade and environment mutually supportive;

(c) Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries and dealing with international debt;

(d) Encouraging macroeconomic policies conducive to environment and development.

(2 bis) See attached

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Promoting sustainable development through trade

Basis for action

3. An open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable multilateral trading system, consistent with the goals of sustainable development, and which leads to the optimal distribution of global production in accordance with comparative advantage, is of benefit to all trading partners. Moreover, improved market access for developing countries' exports in conjunction with sound macroeconomic and environmental policies would have a positive environmental impact and make therefore an important contribution towards sustainable development.

4. Experience has shown that sustainable development requires a commitment to sound economic policies and management, an effective and predictable public administration, the integration of environmental concern into decision-making and progress towards democratic Governments, in the light of country-specific conditions, which allows for full participation of all parties concerned. These attributes are essential for the fulfilment of policy directions and objectives listed below.

5. The commodity sector dominates the economies of many developing countries in terms of production, employment and export earnings. An important feature of the world commodity economy in the 1980s was the prevalence of very low and declining real prices for most commodities in international markets and a resulting substantial contraction in commodity export earnings for many producing countries. The ability of those countries to mobilize, through

INTRODUCTION

"In order to confront the challenges of environment and development, states have decided to establish a new partnership. This partnership commits all states to engage in a continuous and constructive dialogue, inspired by the need to achieve a more efficient and equitable world economy. It is recognized that for the success of this new partnership it is important to overcome confrontation and to foster a climate of genuine cooperation and solidarity. It is equally important to strengthen national and international policies and multilateral cooperation to adapt to the new realities."

2. Bis Governments recognize that there is a new global effort to relate the elements of the international economic system and mankind's needs for a safe and stable natural environment. Therefore, it is the intent of governments that consensus building at the intersection of the environmental trade and development areas will be ongoing in existing international fora as well as in the domestic policy of each country.

5. "The removal of existing distortions in international trade is essential. In particular, the achievement of this objective requires that there be substantial and progressive reduction in support and protection of agriculture - covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies - as well as in industry and other sectors in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries. Thus in agriculture as well as in industry and other sectors there is scope for initiatives aimed at trade liberalisation and at policies to make production more responsive to environment and development needs. Trade liberalisation should therefore be pursued on a global basis across economic sectors so as to contribute to sustainable development."

international trade, the resources needed to finance investments required for sustainable development may be impaired by this development and by tariff and non-tariff impediments, including tariff escalation, limiting their access to export markets. [The removal of existing distortions in international trade in agriculture is also essential. In particular, the achievement of this objective requires that there be substantial and progressive reduction in support and protection of agriculture - covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies - in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries.] or [The agriculture sector, on which many developing countries depend to a considerable extent, illustrates the potential for mutually supportive initiatives aimed at trade liberalization and the introduction of policies to make agriculture production more responsive to environmental and development needs.]

6. The international trading environment has been affected by a number of developments which have created new challenges and opportunities and which have made multilateral economic cooperation of even greater importance. World trade has continued to grow faster than world output in recent years. However, the expansion of world trade has been unevenly spread, and only a limited number of developing countries have been capable of achieving appreciable growth in their exports. Protectionist pressures and unilateral policy actions continue to endanger the functioning of an open multilateral trading system, affecting particularly the export interests of developing countries. Economic integration processes have intensified in recent years and should impart dynamism to global trade and enhance the trade and development possibilities for developing countries. In recent years, a growing number of these countries have adopted courageous policy reforms involving ambitious autonomous trade liberalization, while far-reaching reforms and profound restructuring processes are taking place in Central and Eastern European countries, paving the way for their integration into the world economy and the international trading system. Increased attention is being devoted to enhancing the role of enterprises and promoting competitive markets through adoption of competitive policies. The GSP has proved to be a useful trade policy instrument, although its objectives will have to be fulfilled, and trade facilitation strategies relating to electronic data interchange (EDI) have been effective in improving the trading efficiency of the public and private sectors. The interactions between environment policies and trade issues are manifold and have not yet been fully assessed. An early, balanced, comprehensive and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations would bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade, enhance the trade and development possibilities of developing countries and provide greater security and predictability to the international trading system.

Objectives

7. In the years ahead, and taking into account the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, Governments should continue to strive to meet the following objectives:

(a) Promote an open non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that will enable all countries - in particular, the developing countries - to improve their economic structures and improve the standard of living of their populations through sustained economic development;

(b) Improve access to markets for exports of developing countries;

(c) Improve the functioning of commodity markets and achieve sound, compatible and consistent commodity policies at national and international levels with a view to optimizing the contribution of the commodity sector to sustainable development taking into account environmental considerations;

(d) Promote and support policies, domestic and international, which make economic growth and environmental protection mutually supportive.

Activities

(a) International and regional cooperation and coordination

Promote an international trading system that takes account of the needs of developing countries

8. Accordingly the activities of the international community should be:

(a) To halt and reverse protectionism in order to bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade, to the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

(b) To provide for an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system;

(c) To facilitate, in a timely way, the integration of all countries into the world economy and the international trading system;

(d) To ensure that environment and trade policies are mutually supportive, with a view to achieving sustainable development;

(e) To strengthen the international trade policies system through an early, balanced, comprehensive and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

9. The international community should aim at finding ways and means for achieving a better functioning and enhanced transparency of commodity markets, greater diversification of the commodity sector in developing economies within a macroeconomic framework that takes into consideration a country's economic structure, resource endowments, and market opportunities, and better management of natural resources that takes into account the necessities of sustainable development.

10. Therefore, all countries should implement previous commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and further expand market access, particularly in areas of interest to developing countries. This improvement of market access will be facilitated by appropriate structural adjustment in developed countries. Developing countries should continue the trade-policy reforms and structural adjustment they have undertaken. It is thus urgent to achieve an improvement in market access conditions for commodities, notably the progressive removal of barriers which restrict imports, particularly from developing countries, of commodity products in primary and processed forms as well as the substantial and progressive reduction of types of support that induce uncompetitive production, such as production and export subsidies.

(b) Management related

Develop domestic policies which maximize the benefits of trade liberalization for sustainable development

11. For developing countries to benefit from the liberalization of trading systems, they should implement the following policies, as appropriate:

(a) Create a domestic environment supportive of an optimal balance between production for the domestic and export markets and remove biases against exports and discourage inefficient import-substitution;

(b) Promote the policy framework and the infrastructure required to improve the efficiency of export and import trade as well as the functioning of domestic markets.

12. The following policies should be adopted by developing countries with respect to commodities consistent with market efficiency:

(a) Expand processing, distribution and improve marketing practices and the competitiveness of the commodity sector;

(b) Diversify in order to reduce dependence on commodity exports;

(c) Reflect efficient and sustainable use of factors of production in the formation of commodity prices including the reflection of environmental, social and resources costs.

(c) Data and information

(i) Encourage data collection and research

13. GATT, UNCTAD and other relevant institutions should continue to collect appropriate trade data and information. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to strengthen the Trade Control Measures Information System managed by UNCTAD.

(ii) Improve international cooperation in commodity trade and the diversification of the sector

14. With regard to commodity trade, Governments should, directly or through appropriate international organizations, where appropriate:

(a) Seek optimal functioning of commodity markets, inter alia, through improved market transparency involving exchanges of views and information on investment plans, prospects and markets for individual commodities. Substantive negotiations between producers and consumers should be pursued with a view to achieving viable and more efficient international agreements, that take into account market trends, or arrangements, as well as study groups. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the agreements on cocoa, coffee, sugar and tropical timber. The importance of international commodity agreements and arrangements is underlined. Occupational health and safety matters, technology transfer and services associated with the production, marketing and promotion of commodities, as well as environmental considerations, should be taken into account;

(b) Continue to apply compensation mechanisms for short-falls in commodity export earnings of developing countries in order to encourage diversification efforts;

(c) Provide assistance to developing countries upon request in the design and implementation of commodity policies and the gathering and utilization of information on commodity markets;

(d) Support efforts of developing countries to promote the policy framework and infrastructure required to improve the efficiency of export and import trade;

(e) Support the diversification initiatives of the developing countries at the national, regional and international levels.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost-evaluation

(b) Capacity-building

15. The above-mentioned technical cooperation activities aim at strengthening national capabilities for design and implementation of commodity policy, use and management of national resources and the gathering and utilization of information on commodity markets.

B. Making trade and environment mutually supportive

Basis of action

16. Environment and trade policies should be mutually supportive. An open, multilateral trading system makes possible a more efficient allocation and use of resources and thereby contributes to an increase in production and incomes and to lessening demands on the environment. It thus provides the additional resources needed for economic growth and development and improved environmental protection. A sound environment, on the other hand, provides the ecological and other resources needed to sustain growth and underpin a continuing expansion of trade. An open, multilateral trading system, supported by the adoption of sound environmental policies, would have a positive impact on the environment and contribute to sustainable development.

17. International cooperation in the environmental field is growing, and in a number of cases trade provisions in multilateral environment agreements have played a role in tackling global environmental challenges. Trade measures have thus been used in certain specific instances, where considered necessary, to enhance the effectiveness of environmental regulations for the protection of the environment. Such regulations should address the root causes of environmental degradation so as not to result in unjustified restrictions on trade. The challenge is to ensure that trade and environment policies are consistent and reinforce the process of sustainable development. However, account should be taken of the fact that environmental standards valid for developed countries may have unwarranted social and economic costs in developing countries.

Objectives

18. Governments should strive to meet the following objectives, through relevant multilateral forums including GATT, UNCTAD and other international organizations:

(a) Make international trade and environment policies mutually supportive in favour of sustainable development;

(b) [Improve the multilateral framework to identify and address circumstances when environment-related trade measures could be the most effective policy option for promoting the environmental goal while avoiding unnecessary restrictions to trade;]

(c) Clarify the role of GATT, UNCTAD and other international organizations in dealing with trade and environment-related issues including, where relevant, conciliation procedure and dispute settlement;

(d) Encourage international productivity and competitiveness and encourage a constructive role on the part of industry in dealing with environment and development issues.

Activities

Developing an environment/trade and development agenda

19. Governments should encourage GATT, UNCTAD and other relevant international and regional economic institutions to examine, in accordance with their respective mandates and competences, the following propositions and principles:

(a) Elaborate adequate studies for the better understanding of the relationship between trade and environment for the promotion of sustainable development;

(b) Promote a dialogue between trade, developmental and environmental communities;

(c) In those cases when trade measures related to environment are used, ensure transparency and compatibility with international obligations;

(d) Deal with the root causes of environment and development problems in a manner which avoids the adoption of environmental measures resulting in unjustified restrictions on trade;

(e) ^{Spec to} [Avoid the use of trade restrictions or distortions ~~and subsidies~~ as a means to offset differences in cost arising from differences in environmental standards and regulations since their application could lead to trade distortions and increase protectionist tendencies, ~~bearing in mind that governmental subsidies may be considered useful in certain circumstances, such as during transition periods or in stimulating development of environmental technologies;~~]

(f) Ensure that environment-related regulations or standards, including those related to health and safety standards, do not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade;

(g) Ensure that special factors affecting environment and trade policies in the developing countries are borne in mind in the application of environmental standards as well as in the use of any trade measures. It is worth noting that standards that are valid in the most advanced countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries;

(h) Encourage participation of developing countries in multilateral agreements through mechanisms such as special transitional rules;

(i) Unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country should be avoided. Environmental measures addressing transborder or global environmental problems should, as far as possible, be based on an international consensus. Domestic measures targeted to achieve certain environmental objectives may need trade measures to render them effective. Should trade policy measures be found necessary for

the enforcement of environmental policies, certain principles and rules should apply. These could include, inter alia, the principle of non-discrimination; the principle that the trade measure chosen should be the least trade-restrictive necessary to achieve the objectives; an obligation to ensure transparency in the use of trade measures related to the environment and to provide adequate notification of national regulations; and the need to give consideration to the special conditions and developmental requirements of developing countries as they move towards internationally agreed environmental objectives;

(j) Develop more precision, where necessary, and clarify the relationship between GATT provisions and some of the multilateral measures adopted in the environment area;

(k) Ensure public input in the formation, negotiation and implementation of trade policies as a means of fostering increased transparency in the light of country-specific conditions;

(l) Ensure that environmental policies provide the appropriate legal and institutional framework to respond to new needs for the protection of the environment that may result from changes in production and trade specialization.

C. Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries

Basis for action

20. Investment is critical to the ability of developing countries to achieve needed economic growth to improve the welfare of their populations and to meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner, all without deteriorating or depleting the resource base that underpins development. Sustainable development requires increased investment, for which domestic and external financial resources are needed. Foreign private investment and the return of flight capital which depend on a healthy investment climate are an important source of financial resources. Many developing countries have experienced a decade-long situation of negative net transfer of financial resources, during which their financial receipts were exceeded by payments they had to make, in particular for debt-servicing. As a result, domestically mobilized resources had to be transferred abroad instead of being invested locally in order to promote sustainable economic development.

21. For many developing countries, the reactivation of development will not take place without an early and durable solution to the problems of external indebtedness, taking into account the fact that, for many developing countries, external debt burdens are a significant problem. The burden of debt-service payments on those countries has imposed severe constraints on their ability to accelerate growth and eradicate poverty and has led to a contraction in imports, investment and consumption. External indebtedness has

emerged as a main factor in the economic stalemate in the developing countries. Continued vigorous implementation of the evolving international debt strategy is aimed at restoring debtor countries' external financial viability and the resumption of their growth and development would assist in achieving sustainable growth and development. [In this context, additional financial resources in favour of developing countries are essential.]

Objectives

22. [The specific requirements for the implementation of the sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes included in Agenda 21 are dealt with in the relevant programme area and in the related discussion of financial resources and mechanisms. However, in order to provide an efficient macroeconomic framework that would restore the ability of developing countries to invest for sustainable development, it is necessary to ensure substantial financial resources to developing countries. To this end, donors to developed countries should implement the undertakings they have made to attain the agreed international target of devoting 0.7 per cent of GNP to ODA. There should also be continued improvements in the quality of aid as well as its utilization. Furthermore, the continuation of the process of debt and debt-service reduction is required.]

Activities

(a) Meet international targets of official development assistance funding

23. [Developed countries should implement the undertakings they have made to attain the agreed international target of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance and 0.15 per cent to the least developed countries. Developed countries should enhance the quality and the quantity of their aid (para. 27 of General Assembly S-18/3).]

(b) Address the debt issue

24. In regard to the external debt incurred with commercial banks, the progress being made under the strengthened debt strategy is recognized and a more rapid implementation of this strategy is encouraged. Some countries have already benefited from the combination of sound adjustment policies and commercial bank debt reduction or equivalent measures. The international community encourages:

(a) Other countries with heavy debts to banks to negotiate similar commercial bank debt reduction with their creditors;

(b) The parties to such a negotiation to take due account of both the medium-term debt reduction and new money requirements of the debtor country;

(c) Multilateral institutions actively engaged in the strengthened international debt strategy to continue to support debt-reduction packages related to commercial bank debt with a view to ensuring that the magnitude of such financing is consonant with the evolving debt strategy;

(d) Creditor banks to participate in debt and debt-service reduction;

(e) Strengthened policies to attract direct investment, avoid unsustainable levels of debt and foster the return of flight capital.

25. With regard to debt owed to official bilateral creditors, the recent measures taken by the Paris Club with regard to more generous terms of relief to the poorest most indebted countries are welcomed. Ongoing efforts to implement these "Trinidad terms" measures in a manner commensurate with the payments capacity of those countries and in a way that gives additional support to their economic reform efforts are welcomed. The substantial bilateral debt reduction undertaken by some creditor countries is also welcomed, and others which are in a position to do so are encouraged to take similar action.

26. The actions of low-income countries with substantial debt burdens which continue, at great cost, to service their debt and safeguard their credit-worthiness are commended. Particular attention should be paid to their resource needs. Other debt-distressed developing countries which are making great efforts to continue to service their debt and need their external financial obligations also deserve due attention.

27. In connection with multilateral debt, it is urged that serious attention should be given to continuing to work towards growth-oriented solutions to the problem of developing countries with serious debt-servicing problems, including those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral financial institutions. Particularly in the case of low-income countries in the process of economic reform, the support of the multilateral financial institutions in the form of new disbursements and the use of their concessional funds is welcomed. The use of support groups should be continued in providing resources to clear arrears of countries embarking upon vigorous economic reform programmes supported by IMF and the World Bank. Measures by the multilateral financial institutions such as the refinancing of interest on non-concessional loans with IDA reflows - "fifth dimension" - are noted with appreciation.

Means of implementation

Financing and cost-evaluation

- D. Encourage economic policies conducive to sustainable development

Basis for action

28. The unfavourable external environment facing developing countries makes domestic resource mobilization, and efficient allocation and utilization of domestically mobilized resources all the more important for the promotion of sustainable development. In a number of countries, policies are necessary to correct misdirected public spending, large budget deficits and other

macroeconomic imbalances, restrictive policies and distortions in the areas of exchange rates, investment and finance, and obstacles to entrepreneurship. [In developed countries such policy reforms would help to release resources for supporting the transition to sustainable development domestically and for supporting such a transition in developing countries. An increase in domestic savings in developed countries would be a complement to policies to restrain consumption on environmental grounds.]

29. Good management that fosters the association of effective, efficient, honest, equitable and accountable public administration with individual rights and opportunities, is an essential element for sustainable, broadly based development and sound economic performance at all development levels. All countries should increase their efforts to eradicate mismanagement of public and private affairs, including corruption, taking into account the factors responsible for, and agents involved in, this phenomenon.

30. Many indebted developing countries are undergoing structural adjustment programmes relating to debt rescheduling or new loans. While such programmes are necessary for improving the balance in fiscal budgets and balance-of-payments accounts, in some cases they have resulted in adverse social and environmental effects, such as cuts in allocations for health care, education and environmental protection. It should seek to ensure that structural adjustment programmes do not have negative impacts on environment and social development so that such programmes can be more in line with the objectives of sustainable development.

Objectives

31. It is necessary to establish, in the light of the country-specific conditions, economic policy reforms that promote the efficient planning and utilization of resources for sustainable development through sound economic and social policies, fostering entrepreneurship and the incorporation of social and environmental costs in resource pricing, and removing sources of distortion in the area of trade and investment.

Activities

(a) Management related

Promote sound economic policies

32. The industrialized countries and other countries in a position to do so should strengthen their efforts:

(a) To encourage a stable and predictable international economic environment, particularly with regard to monetary stability, real rates of interest and fluctuations in key exchange rates;

(b) To stimulate savings and reduce fiscal deficits;

(c) To ensure that the processes of policy coordination take into account the interests and concerns of the developing countries, including the need to promote positive action to support the efforts of the least developed countries to halt their marginalization from the world economy;

(d) To undertake appropriate national macroeconomic and structural policies aimed at promoting non-inflationary growth, narrowing their major external imbalances and increasing the adjustment capacity of their economies.

33. Developing countries should consider strengthening their efforts to implement sound economic policies:

(a) That maintain monetary and fiscal discipline required to promote price stability and external balance;

(b) That result in realistic exchange rates;

(c) That raise domestic savings and investment as well as improve returns to investment.

34. More specifically, all countries should develop policies that improve efficiency in the allocation of resources and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the changing global economic environment. In particular, wherever appropriate, and taking into account national strategies and objectives, countries should:

(a) Remove the barriers to progress caused by bureaucratic inefficiencies, administrative strains, unnecessary controls and the neglect of market conditions;

(b) Promote transparency in administration and decision-making;

(c) Encourage the private sector and foster entrepreneurship by improving institutional facilities to enterprise creation and market entry. The essential objective would be to simplify or remove the restrictions, regulations, and formalities that make it more complicated, costly and time-consuming to set up and operate enterprises in many developing countries;

(d) Promote and support the investment and infrastructure required for sustainable economic growth and diversification on an environmentally sound and sustainable basis;

(e) Provide scope for appropriate economic instruments, including market mechanisms, in harmony with the objectives of sustainable development and fulfilment of basic needs;

(f) Promote the operation of effective tax systems and financial sectors;

(g) Provide opportunities for small-scale enterprises, both farm and non-farm, and for the indigenous population and local communities to contribute fully to attain the objective of sustainable development;

(h) Remove biases against exports and in favour of inefficient import substitution and establish policies that allow them to benefit fully from the flows of foreign investment, within the framework of national, social, economic and developmental goals;

(i) Promote the creation of a domestic economic environment supportive of an optimal balance between production for the domestic and export markets.

(b) International and regional cooperation and coordination

35. Governments of developed countries and those of other countries in a position to do so should, directly or through appropriate international and regional organizations and international lending institutions, enhance their efforts to provide developing countries with the following:

(a) Increased technical assistance for capacity-building in the nation's design and implementation of economic policies, upon request;

(b) Design and operation of efficient tax systems, accounting systems and financial sectors;

(c) Promotion of entrepreneurship.

36. International financial and development institutions should further review their policies and programmes in the light of the objective of sustainable development.

37. Stronger economic cooperation among developing countries has long been accepted as an important component of efforts to promote economic growth, technological capabilities and accelerate development in the developing world. Therefore, the efforts of the developing countries to promote economic cooperation among themselves should be enhanced and continue to be supported by the international community.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost-evaluation

(b) Capacity-building

38. The above-mentioned policy changes in developing countries involve substantial national efforts for capacity-building in the areas of public administration, central banking, tax administration, savings institutions and financial markets.

39. In the implementation of the four programme areas identified in this chapter, special attention should be given to the special circumstances facing the economies in transition. It is also to be recognized that these countries are facing unprecedented challenges in transforming their economies, in some cases in the midst of considerable social and political tensions.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENT PC/100/ADD.3/REV.3

International Cooperation to Accelerate
Sustainable Development in Developing Countries
and Related Domestic Policies

Submitted by the Delegations of Argentina, Australia,
the European Community and its Member States,
Finland, New Zealand, Uruguay

Paragraph 5

Replace text in both sets of brackets with:

"The removal of existing distortions in international trade is essential. In particular, the achievement of this objective requires that there be substantial and progressive reduction in support and protection of agriculture ~~(covering internal regimes, market access and export subsidies)~~ as well as in industry and other sectors ~~in order to avoid inflicting large losses on the more efficient producers, especially in developing countries. Thus in the agriculture field,~~ as well as in industry and other sectors, there is scope for initiatives aimed at trade liberalisation and at policies to make production more responsive to environment and development needs. Trade liberalisation should therefore be pursued on a global basis across economic sectors so as to contribute to sustainable development."

Paragraph 19 (e)

- . Insert "seek to" before avoid No
- . Delete "and subsidies" OK
- . Delete last four lines OK

Amended sub-paragraph 19(e) would then read:

"e. Seek to avoid the use of trade restrictions or distortions as a means to offset differences in cost arising from differences in environmental standards and regulations since their application could lead to trade distortions and increase protectionist tendencies."

31 March 1992

US proposal

Language to put Program areas A and B
in context

=====

bis

Governments recognize that there is a new global effort to relate the elements of the international economic system and mankind's needs for a safe and stable natural environment. Therefore, it is the intent of governments that consensus building at the intersection of the environmental and ~~the continuation of~~ trade and development will be ongoing in existing international fora as well as in the domestic policy of each country. ~~Program areas A and B should be viewed as steps in the process of formulating ideas on these issues.~~

ideas

EC proposal from Cartagena preamble

bis

[IN ORDER TO CONFRONT THE CHALLENGES OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STATES HAVE DECIDED TO ESTABLISH A NEW PARTNERSHIP. THIS PARTNERSHIP COMMITS ALL STATES TO ENGAGE IN A CONTINUOUS AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE INSPIRED BY THE NEED TO ACHIEVE A MORE EFFICIENT AND EQUITABLE WORLD ECONOMY. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS NEW PARTNERSHIP IT IS IMPORTANT TO OVERCOME CONFRONTATION AND TO FOSTER A CLIMATE OF GENUINE COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY. IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICIES AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION TO ADAPT TO THE NEW REALITIES.]

~~Such level is implied as in the econ of all
our countries as well as
now to make econ growth + env'l protection.~~

see original
text

governments recognize that there is a
new global effort
- as (2 bis) adopted

EC text proposed before intro:

approximation

↑ actual
- not to be used
E: A 514 L 71

In order to confront the challenges of em't + devel
states have decided to establish a new partnership. This
partnership commits all states to engage in a
continuous + constructive dialogue, inspired by the
need to achieve a more efficient + equitable
world economy. It is recognized that for
the success of this new partnership it
is important to overcome confrontation
and to foster a climate of genuine cooperation
+ solidarity. It is equally important to
strengthen nat'l + int'l policies + multilateral
cooperation to adapt to the new realities

U.K - keep doc in [] brackets here

Para 39 - Paul will let me know what happened
in contact group

L 71 - will continue consultations today
in cleaning up the text

+ adopted

40. Particular efforts in the implementation of the four programme areas identified in this chapter are warranted in view of the specially acute environmental and developmental problems of the least developed countries.

COMBATING POVERTY

SUMMARY

As with other chapters, CANZ prepared a joint intervention for changes to the poverty chapter. These proposals for amendments to the text drew heavily on the Canadian brief and most were integrated into the final poverty chapter. In some cases they were simplified, in particular with reference to the role of a possible poverty focal point, as negotiators were reluctant to adopt detailed mandates into the text. Nevertheless reference remains to a focal point for information exchange and the formulation and implementation of replicable pilot projects to combat poverty. The text also makes reference to the need to give priority to poverty eradication in the institutional arrangements for UNCED follow-up.

The text has been considerably strengthened with respect to the empowering of local communities, the role of women and the responsibility of national governments to put in place relevant policies to eradicate poverty. The link between macro-economic and social policy and micro-community level activities and institutions has been clearly established in the final text. Although the text is still poorly organized, all the essential concepts have been included. The international NGO working group on poverty and affluence had a strong influence on the final text. Their work was timely, reached all major delegation groupings and was presented in a form that was easily accessible to negotiators. Among the plenary group of issues, this was the area where the NGO/government working relationship was the most productive.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.68 Adopted Agenda 21 document: Combating Poverty, Changing Consumption Patterns, and Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability (replaces PC/100/Add.2).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to obtain national and international commitment for action on providing sustainable livelihoods for the poor through national policies which address issues of equity and access to and control over productive resources, goods and services.

2. Seek support for an international poverty focal point within an existing institution which would be part of an UNCED follow-up arrangement to track anti-poverty commitments and would act as a clearinghouse for successful anti-poverty programmes.

3. Propose a restructuring of the chapter to include a focus on international action which can be taken to ensure that poverty stays front and centre of the international agenda and that puts pressure on national governments to continue to address the issue of poverty within their national boundaries.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The poverty chapter was one of the weakest among the plenary documents but thanks to hard work by NGO and government delegates alike the final version of the chapter is considerably stronger. The structure of the chapter remains poor but all the essential concepts, objectives and programmes have been included. The negotiations on this section built on the good will developed during discussions on the health chapter and allowed for a good exchange of ideas between developed and developing countries.

The Canadian brief formed the basis for the joint CANZ intervention and many of the Canadian ideas were integrated into the final text: in particular the addition of an objective focusing on national development plans and budgets; the emphasis on establishing community-based mechanisms; the establishment of a focal point for information exchange; and the need to ensure that follow-up arrangements for UNCED include poverty eradication as a high priority.

The G77 also prepared detailed comments on the text which were in large part integrated. The most striking background work came from the NGO Poverty and Affluence Working Group (see document attached) who developed a few key ideas, presented them in a short document to all regional groupings as they were developing their positions. As a result all of the NGO ideas made their way into delegation interventions in one form or another to the great benefit of the chapter. Notable concepts included in the chapter from the NGOs are the need for empowering of communities, the need for a supportive international policy framework and the need for an examination of south/north financial flows.

The chapter also recognizes the need to focus capacity building at the local community level and to strengthen mechanisms to allow sharing of experience and knowledge

between community groups at a national and international level.

The chapter was adopted as amended with no square brackets except for a single reference to people living under occupation. Strong references to poverty in the draft Rio Declaration clearly link these two documents.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

There was a much greater degree of agreement on this chapter than originally predicted by delegations. Negotiations focused on the need to strengthen what started out as a very poor text. The process of negotiation allowed for good north/south government cooperation and very fruitful and positive linkages with NGOs.

Canada's objectives going into the meeting were fully met by the final document which emerged except for the fact that the structure of the chapter remains weak. As the chapter goes forward to Rio with essentially no square brackets, no further negotiation will be required. The key issue which remains will be how to strengthen existing structures to ensure that recommendations from the chapter are implemented and that poverty is closely tracked by UNCED follow-up arrangements.

Report prepared by:

Barbara Brown
CIDA
994-4168

COMBATING POVERTY - Draft 3/12 March 92

The NGO Poverty and Affluence Working Group and the Women's Working Group recommend the following changes to A/Conf.151/PC/100/Add 2

Revise paragraph 6 to empower communities to play a role in the eradication of poverty and the development of sustainable livelihoods

6. Activities that will contribute to the integrated promotion of sustainable livelihoods and environmental protection cover a variety of sectoral interventions involving a range of actors, from local to global. Integrated action to promote sustainable livelihoods and protect the environment is essential at every level, especially the community or local level. In its general design, this programme should be focussed on the empowerment of local and community groups through the principle of delegating authority, accountability and resources to the most appropriate level. Enabling actions will be necessary at a national, regional and international level to support a locally driven approach.

The programme should contain immediate measures to empower peoples' organizations, women's groups and NGOs to alleviate poverty and to develop sustainably. It should also have a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between the various population groups. The principle of delegating to the lowest appropriate level and a locally driven approach, will ensure that the programme will be geographically and ecologically specific.

Add a new section on empowering communities in the ACTIVITIES section

a) EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

7. Sustainable development must be achieved at every level of organization. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and NGOs are important sources of innovation and action at the local level. Success at achieving community level sustainability combines empowerment, meeting needs of local people and caring for the environment. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and NGOs have a strong interest and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods and environmental conservation. They need a strong commitment from national governments and international organizations to support their efforts.

A supportive policy framework would include:

(a) **International cooperation to provide a framework for the effective alleviation of poverty** including: stopping the net outflow of resources from poor countries; removing trade barriers for products from developing countries; reducing military expenditure 20% by 1995; changing structural adjustment programs where they divert resources from basic human and environmental protection services, etc. National and local efforts should give priority to meeting basic needs for food, shelter, health and education - rights recognized in United Nations agreements. International policies should support these efforts.

(b) **Political and financial commitments to support a community driven approach to sustainability.** A community driven approach developed and lead by peoples' organizations, women's groups and NGOs would include: 1) establishing grassroots mechanisms and strengthening and replicating existing grassroots mechanisms (a) to empower communities in the areas of finance, technology exchange and communications and (b) to allow the sharing of experience and knowledge between communities nationally, regionally and globally; 2) transferring back to communities the responsibility and control for the management and protection of the local natural resources on which their economy depends to assure that these resources are developed in a sustainable fashion; 3) establishing a network of community based learning centers for sustainable development which, among other things, would cultivate endogenous capacity for technological development, application and assessment; 4) empowering women through full participation in decision making; 5) respecting the cultural integrity, promoting self-determination and rights to control over natural resources of indigenous peoples; and 6) commitment to democratic decision making at the local, national, multi-lateral and global levels.

Draft 3
NGO Poverty and Affluence
Working Group and Women's Working
Group

12 March 92



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.68
30 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary session
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Combating poverty, changing consumption patterns, and
demographic dynamics and sustainability

(Section I, chapters 2, 3 and 4 of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2

COMBATING POVERTY

(Sect. I, chap. 2)

PROGRAMME AREA

Enabling the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods

Basis for action

1. Poverty is a complex multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains. No uniform solution can be found for global application. Rather, country-specific programmes to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment are crucial for a solution to this problem. The eradication of poverty and hunger, greater equity in income distribution and human resources development remain major challenges everywhere. The struggle against poverty is the shared responsibility of all countries.

2. While managing resources sustainably, an environmental policy that focuses mainly on the conservation and protection of resources must take due account of those who depend on the resources for their livelihoods. Otherwise it could have an adverse impact both on poverty and chances for long-term success in resource and environmental conservation. Equally, a development policy that focuses mainly on increasing the production of goods without addressing the sustainability of the resources on which production is based will sooner or later run into declining productivity, which could also have an adverse impact on poverty. A specific anti-poverty strategy is therefore one of the basic conditions for ensuring sustainable development. An effective strategy for tackling problems of poverty, development and environment simultaneously should begin by focusing on resources, production and people, and should cover demographic issues, enhanced health care and education, the rights of women, the role of youth and of indigenous people and local communities and a democratic participation process in association with improved governance.

3. Integral to such action is, together with international support, the promotion of economic growth in developing countries which is both sustained and sustainable and direct action in eradicating poverty by strengthening employment and income-generating programmes.

Objectives

4. The long-term objective of enabling all people to achieve sustainable livelihoods should provide an integrating factor which allows policies to address issues of development, sustainable resource management, and poverty eradication simultaneously. The objectives of this programme area are:

(a) To provide all persons urgently with the opportunity to earn a sustainable livelihood;

(b) To implement policies and strategies which promote adequate levels of funding and focus on integrated human development policies, including income generation, increased local control of resources, local institution-strengthening and capacity-building and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and local levels of government as delivery mechanisms;

(c) To develop for all poverty-stricken areas integrated strategies and programmes of sound and sustainable management of the environment, resource mobilization, poverty eradication and alleviation, employment and income generation;

(d) To create a focus in national development plans and budgets on investment in human capital, with special policies and programmes directed at rural areas, the urban poor, women and children.

Activities

5. Activities that will contribute to the integrated promotion of sustainable livelihoods and environmental protection cover a variety of sectoral interventions involving a range of actors, from local to global, and are essential at every level, especially the community and local levels. Enabling actions will be necessary at the national and international levels, taking full account of regional and subregional conditions to support a locally driven and country-specific approach. In general design, the programmes should:

(a) Focus on the empowerment of local and community groups through the principle of delegating authority, accountability and resources to the most appropriate level to ensure that the programme will be geographically and ecologically specific;

(b) Contain immediate measures to enable those groups to alleviate poverty and to develop sustainability;

(c) Contain a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable local, regional and national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between various population groups. It should assist the most disadvantaged groups - in particular, women, children, and youth within those groups - refugees and people under occupation. The groups will include poor smallholders, pastoralists, artisans, fishing communities, landless people, indigenous communities, migrants and the urban informal sector.

6. The focus here is on specific cross-cutting measures - in particular, in the areas of basic education, primary/maternal health care, and the advancement of women. The measures should be supplemented, inter alia, by the

establishment of adequate framework conditions, structural adjustment, and the application of social measures required for their implementation.

(a) Empowering communities

7. Sustainable development must be achieved at every level of society. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and non-governmental organizations are important sources of innovation and action at the local level and have a strong interest and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods. Governments, in cooperation with appropriate international and non-governmental organizations should support a community-driven approach to sustainability, which would include, inter alia:

(a) Empowering women through full participation in decision-making;

(b) Respecting the cultural integrity and the rights of indigenous people[s]; *and their local communities*

(c) Promoting or establishing grass-roots mechanisms to allow for the sharing of experience and knowledge between communities;

(d) Giving communities a large measure of participation in the sustainable management and protection of the local natural resources in order to enhance their productive capacity;

(e) Establishing a network of community-based learning centres for capacity-building and sustainable development.

(b) Management-related activities

8. Governments, with the assistance of and in cooperation with appropriate international, non-governmental, and local community organizations, should establish measures which will directly or indirectly:

(a) Generate remunerative employment and productive occupational opportunities compatible with country-specific factor endowments, on a scale sufficient to take care of prospective increases in the labour force and to cover backlogs;

(b) With international support, where necessary, develop adequate infrastructure, marketing systems, technology systems, credit systems etc. and human resources to support the above actions and to achieve a widening of options for resource-poor people. High priority should be given to basic education and professional training;

(c) Provide substantial increases in economically efficient resource productivity and measures to ensure that the local population benefits in adequate measure from resource use;

(d) Empower community organizations and people to enable them to achieve sustainable livelihoods;

(e) Set up an effective primary health care and maternal health care system accessible to all;

(f) Consider strengthening/developing legal frameworks for land management, access to land resources and land ownership - in particular, for women, and for the protection of tenants;

(g) Rehabilitate degraded resources, to the extent practicable, and introduce policy measures to promote sustainable use of resources for basic human needs;

(h) Establish new community-based mechanisms and strengthen existing mechanisms to enable communities to gain sustained access to resources needed by the poor to overcome their poverty;

(i) Implement mechanisms for popular participation - particularly by poor people, especially women, in local community groups, to promote sustainable development;

(j) Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions, measures to ensure that women and men have the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, to have access to the appropriate information, education and means to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values. Governments should take active steps to implement programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible, responsible planning of family size and services, as appropriate, in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including pre-natal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood, and should provide all women with the opportunity to breast-feed during the first four months (post-partum). Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness;

(k) Adopt integrated policies aiming at sustainability in the management of urban centres;

(l) Undertake activities aimed at the promotion of food security and, where appropriate, food self-sufficiency within the context of sustainable agriculture;

(m) Support research on and integration of traditional methods of production which have been shown to be environmentally sustainable;

(n) Actively seek to recognize and integrate informal-sector activities into the economy, by removing regulations and hindrances that discriminate against activities in those sectors;

(o) Consider making available lines of credit and other facilities for the informal sector and improved access to land for the landless poor so that they can acquire the means of production and reliable access to natural resources. In many instances special considerations for women are required. Strict feasibility appraisals are needed for borrowers to avoid debt crises;

(p) Provide the poor with access to fresh water and sanitation;

(q) Provide the poor with access to primary education.

(c) Data, information and evaluation

9. Governments should improve the collection of information on target groups and target areas in order to facilitate the design of focused programmes and activities, consistent with the target-group needs and aspirations. Evaluation of such programmes should be gender-specific, since women are a particularly disadvantaged group.

(d) International and regional cooperation and coordination

10. The United Nations system, through its relevant organs, organizations and bodies, in cooperation with Member States and with appropriate international and non-governmental organizations, should make poverty alleviation a major priority and should:

(a) Assist Governments, when requested, in the formulation and implementation of national action programmes on poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Action-oriented activities of relevance to the above objectives, such as poverty eradication, projects and programmes supplemented where relevant by food aid, and support and special emphasis to employment and income generation, should be given particular attention in this regard;

(b) Promote technical cooperation among developing countries for poverty eradication activities;

(c) Strengthen existing structures in the United Nations system for coordination of action relating to poverty eradication, including inter alia the establishment of a focal point for information exchange and the formulation and implementation of replicable pilot projects to combat poverty;

(d) Give high priority in the follow-up of the implementation of Agenda 21 to review of the progress made in eradicating poverty;

(e) Examine the international economic framework including resource flows and structural adjustment programmes to ensure that social and environmental concerns are addressed. In this connection, conduct a review of

the policies of international organizations, bodies and agencies, including financial institutions to ensure the continued provision of basic services to the poor and needy;

(f) Promote international cooperation to address the root causes of poverty. The development process will not gather momentum if developing countries are weighted down by external indebtedness, if development finance is inadequate, if barriers restrict access to markets and if commodity prices and the terms of trade in developing countries remain depressed.

Means of implementation

[(a) Financing and cost evaluation]

[11. Direct costing of the array of activities envisaged above is not possible, since specific activities would be designed to respond to the specific conditions prevailing in each case] country. However, indirect costing points to an estimate in the very rough order of magnitude of US\$ 30 billion, of which approximately \$15 billion would be provided through external assistance if this effort is to be shared equally by recipients and donors.]

[12. The formulation and implementation of the global action programme mentioned in paragraph 5 above would require the strengthening of the international organizations concerned. Average annual costs over the period would be in the order of \$50 million.]

[13. In many instances, these costs pertain to the implementation of activities included in various chapters of Agenda 21, so that funding for these activities would contribute to achieving both sectoral objectives and poverty alleviation.]

(b) Capacity-building

14. National capacity-building for implementation of the above activities is crucial and should be given high priority. It is particularly important to focus capacity-building at the local community level in order to support a community-driven approach to sustainability and to establish and strengthen mechanisms to allow sharing of experience and knowledge between community groups at a national and international level. Requirements for such activities are considerable and related to the various relevant sectors of Agenda 21, calling for requisite international, financial and technological support.

CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

(Sect. I, chap. 3)

15. This chapter proposes two programmes:

- (a) Focusing on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption;
- (b) Developing national policies and strategies to encourage changes in unsustainable consumption patterns.

16. Since the issue is very broad, it is addressed in several parts of Agenda 21, notably those dealing with energy, transportation and wastes and in the chapters on economic instruments and transfer of technology. The present chapter should also be read in conjunction with the one below on demographic dynamics and sustainability.

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Focusing on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption

Basis for action

[17. While poverty largely results in certain kinds of environmental stress, one of the most serious problems now facing the planet is that associated with historical patterns of unsustainable consumption and production, leading to environmental degradation, aggravation of poverty and imbalances in the development of countries.]

18. Measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in the global patterns of consumption and production.

[19. Special attention should be paid to the demand for natural resources generated by unsustainable consumption and to efficient use of those resources consistent with the goal of minimizing depletion and reducing pollution. Although consumption patterns are very high in certain parts of the world, the basic consumer needs of a large section of humanity are not being met. This inequitable distribution of income and wealth results in excessive demands and unsustainable lifestyles among the richer segments, which place immense stress on the environment. The poorer, meanwhile, are unable to meet food, health care, shelter and educational needs. Changing consumption patterns will require a multipronged strategy focusing on demand, meeting the basic needs of the poor, and reducing wastage and the use of finite resources in the production process.]

20. Growing recognition of the importance of addressing consumption has also not yet been matched by understanding of its implications. Some economists

are questioning traditional concepts of economic growth and underlining the importance of pursuing economic objectives which take account of the full value of natural resource capital. More needs to be known about the role of consumption in relation to economic growth and population dynamics in order to formulate coherent international and national policies.

Objectives

21. Action is needed to meet the following broad objectives:

(a) Promotion of patterns of consumption and production that reduce environmental stress and will meet the basic needs of humanity;

(b) Development of better understanding of the role of consumption and how to bring about more sustainable consumption patterns.

Activities

(a) Management-related activities:

Adopt an international approach to achieving sustainable consumption patterns

22. In principle, ^{countries} Governments should be guided by the following basic objectives in their efforts to address consumption, ^{and lifestyles.} in the context of environment and development:

(a) All countries should strive to promote sustainable consumption patterns;

(b) Developed countries should take the lead in achieving sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyles;

(c) Developing countries should seek to achieve sustainable consumption patterns in their development process, guaranteeing the provision of basic needs of the poor, ~~without replicating those wasteful and inefficient~~ consumption patterns of industrialized countries in their development processes. This requires [substantial] technological and other assistance from industrialized countries. ^{entailed}

23. In the follow-up of the implementation of Agenda 21 the review of progress made in changing unsustainable consumption patterns should be given high priority.] ^{of industrial countries generally recognized unduly}

(b) Data and information:

(i) Undertake research on consumption

24. In order to support this broad strategy, Governments, and/or private research and policy institutes, with the assistance of regional and international economic and environmental organizations, should make a concerted effort to:

/...

(a) Expand or promote databases on production and consumption and develop methodologies for analysing them;

(b) Assess the relationship between production and consumption, environment, technological adaptation and innovation, economic growth and development; and demographic factors;

(c) Examine the impact of ongoing changes in the structure of modern industrial economies away from materials intensive economic growth;

(d) Consider how economies can grow and prosper while reducing energy, material use and production of harmful materials;

(e) Identify balanced patterns of consumption world wide which the earth can support in the long term.

(ii) Develop new concepts of sustainable economic growth and prosperity

25. Consideration should also be given to the present concepts of economic growth, and the need for new concepts of wealth and prosperity, which allow higher standards of living through changed lifestyles and are less dependent on the Earth's finite resources and more in harmony with the Earth's carrying capacity. This should be reflected in the evolution of new systems of national accounts and other indicators of sustainable development.

(c) International cooperation and coordination:

26. While international review processes exist for examining economic, development and demographic factors, more attention needs to be paid to issues related to consumption and production patterns and sustainable lifestyles and environment.

27. In the follow-up of the implementation of Agenda 21, reviewing the role and impact of unsustainable production and consumption patterns and lifestyles and their relation to sustainable development should be given high priority.

[28. Financial costs:] [Implementation of this programme is unlikely to require significant new financial resources. A research programme and an international process, once established, would require support (probably in the range of about \$1 million.)]

B. Developing national policies and strategies to encourage sustainable production and consumption patterns

Basis for action

29. Achieving the goals of environmental quality and sustainable development will require efficiency in production and changes in consumption patterns in order to emphasize optimization of resource use and minimization of waste. In many instances, this will require reorientation of existing production and consumption patterns which have developed in industrial societies, and which are in turn emulated in much of the world.

30. Progress can be made by strengthening positive trends and directions which are emerging, as part of a process aimed at achieving significant changes in consumption patterns of industries, Governments, households and individuals.

Objectives

31. In the years ahead Governments, working with appropriate organizations, should strive to meet the following broad objectives:

(a) Promote efficiency in production processes and reduce wasteful consumption in the process of economic growth, taking into account the development needs of developing countries;

(b) Develop a domestic policy framework which will encourage a shift to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption;

(c) Reinforce both values which encourage sustainable production and consumption patterns, and policies which encourage the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

Activities

(a) Encourage greater efficiency in the use of energy and resources

32. ~~Reducing the amount of~~ ~~More efficient use~~ of energy and materials used ^{per unit} in the production of goods and services can contribute both to the alleviation of environmental stress, and to greater economic and industrial productivity and competitiveness. Governments, in cooperation with industry, should therefore intensify efforts to use energy and resources in an economically efficient and environmentally sound manner, in the following ways:

(a) Encourage the dissemination of existing environmentally sound technologies;

(b) Promote research and development in environmentally sound technologies;

(c) Assist developing countries to use these technologies efficiently, and to develop technologies suited to their particular circumstances;

(d) Encourage the environmentally sound use of new and renewable sources of energy;

(e) Encourage the environmentally sound and sustainable use of renewable natural resources.

(b) Minimize the generation of wastes

33. At the same time, society needs to develop effective ways of dealing with the problem of disposing of mounting levels of waste products and materials. Governments, together with industry, households and the public, should make a concerted effort to reduce the generation of wastes and waste products in the following ways:

(a) Encourage recycling in industrial processes and at the consumed level;

(b) Reduce wasteful packaging of products;

(c) Encourage the introduction of more environmentally sound products.

(c) Assist individuals and households to make environmentally sound purchasing decisions

34. The recent emergence in many countries of a more environmentally conscious consumer public, combined with increased interest on the part of some industries in providing environmentally sound consumer products, is a significant development which should be encouraged. Governments and international organizations, together with the private sector, should develop criteria and methodologies for the assessment of environmental impacts and resource requirements throughout the full life cycle of products and processes. Results of those assessments should be transformed into clear indicators in order to inform consumers and decision makers.

35. Governments, in cooperation with industry and other relevant groups, should encourage expansion of environmental labelling and other environmentally related product information programmes designed to assist consumers to make informed choices.

36. They should also encourage ^{the emergence of an informed consumer public} other ways of assisting individuals and ^{and} households to make environmentally informed choices, in the following ways:

(a) Provide information on the consequences of consumption choices and behaviour, so as to encourage demand for environmentally sound products and use of products;

(b) Make consumers aware of the health and environmental impact of products, through means such as consumer legislation and environmental labelling;

(c) Encourage specific consumer-oriented programmes such as recycling and deposit/refund systems.

(d) Exercise leadership through government purchasing

37. Governments themselves also play a role in consumption, particularly in countries where the public sector plays a large role in the economy and can have a considerable influence on both corporate decisions and public perceptions. They should therefore review the purchasing policies of their agencies and departments so that they may improve, where possible, the environmental content of government procurement policies, without prejudice to international trade principles.

(e) Move towards environmentally sound pricing

38. Without the stimulus of prices and market signals which make clear to producers and consumers the environmental costs of the consumption of energy, materials, and natural resources and the generation of wastes, significant changes in consumption and production patterns seem unlikely to occur in the near future.

39. Some progress has begun in the use of appropriate economic instruments to influence consumer behaviour. These instruments include ^{no ceiling charges} environmental charges and taxes, deposit/refund systems and other ~~price-related~~ economic instruments. This process should be encouraged in the light of country-specific conditions.

(f) Reinforcing values which support sustainable consumption

40. Governments and private-sector organizations should promote more positive attitudes towards sustainable consumption through education, public awareness programmes and other means such as positive advertising of products and services that utilize environmentally sound technologies or encourage sustainable production and consumption patterns. In the review of the implementation of Agenda 21, an assessment of the progress achieved in developing these national policies and strategies should be given due consideration.

Means of implementation

41. This programme is concerned primarily with changes in unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and values that encourage sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyles. It requires the combined efforts of Governments, consumers and producers. Particular attention should be paid to the significant role which women and households play as consumers and the potential impacts of their combined purchasing power on the economy.

DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

(Sect. I, chap. 4)

42. This chapter presents three programme areas:

(a) Developing and disseminating knowledge concerning the links between demographic trends and factors and sustainable development;

(b) Formulating integrated national policies for population, environment and development;

(c) Implementing integrated population, environment and development programmes at the local level.

PROGRAMME AREAS

- A. Developing and disseminating knowledge concerning the links between demographic trends and factors and sustainable development

Basis for action

43. Demographic trends and factors and sustainable development have a synergistic relationship.

44. The growth of world population and production combined with unsustainable consumption patterns places increasingly severe stress on the life-supporting capacities of our planet. These interactive processes affect the use of land, water, air, energy and other resources. Unless well-managed, rapidly growing cities face major environmental problems. The increase in both the number and size of cities calls for greater attention to issues of local government and municipal management. Human dimensions are key elements to consider in this intricate set of relationships and they should be adequately taken into consideration in comprehensive policies for sustainable development. Such policies should address the linkages of demographic trends and factors, resource use, [appropriate technology dissemination,] and development. Population policy should also recognize the role played by human beings in environmental and development concerns. There is need to increase awareness of this issue among decision makers at all levels and to provide better information on which to base national and international policies and framework against which to interpret this information.

45. There is a need to develop strategies to mitigate both the adverse impact on the environment of human activities as well as the adverse impact of environmental change on human populations. The world's population is expected to reach over 8 billion by the year 2020. Sixty percent of the world's population already live in coastal areas, while 65 per cent of cities with populations above 2.5 million are located along the world coasts and several of them are already at or below the present sea level.

Objectives

46. The following objectives should be achieved as soon as practicable:

(a) Incorporate demographic trends and factors in the global analysis of environment and development issues;

(b) Develop a better understanding of the relationships among demographic dynamics, technology, cultural behaviour, natural resources, and life support systems;

(c) Assess human vulnerability in ecologically sensitive areas and centres of population to determine the priorities for action at all levels, taking full account of community defined needs.

Activities

Research on interaction between demographic trends and factors, and sustainable development

47. Relevant international, regional and national institutions should consider undertaking the following activities:

(a) Identify the interactions between demographic processes, natural resources and life support systems, bearing in mind regional and subregional variations deriving from, inter alia, different levels of development;

(b) Integrate demographic trends and factors into the ongoing study of environmental change, using the expertise of international, regional and national research networks, and of local communities to first study the human dimensions of environmental change and, second, to identify vulnerable areas;

(c) Identify priority areas for action and develop strategies and programmes to mitigate the adverse impact of environmental change on human populations, and vice versa.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

48. [Research and dissemination of results will require US\$ 10 million annually from international sources.] It should be adequately financed taking into account the role of existing agencies in this field .

(b) Strengthen research programmes that integrate population, environment and development

49. In order to integrate demographic analysis as part of a broader social sciences perspective of environment and development, interdisciplinary research should be increased. International institutions and networks of

experts should enhance their scientific capacity taking full account of community experience and knowledge, and disseminate the experience gained in multidisciplinary approaches and in linking theory to action.

50. Better modelling capabilities should be developed, identifying the range of possible outcomes of current human activities, especially the interrelated impact of demographic trends and factors, per capita resource use and wealth distribution, as well as major migration flows which may be expected with increasing climatic events and cumulative environmental change that may destroy people's local livelihoods.

(c) Develop information and public awareness

51. Socio-demographic information should be developed in a suitable format for interfacing with physical, biological and socio-economic data. Compatible spatial and temporal scales, cross-country and time-series information, as well as global behavioral indicators should be developed, learning from local communities' perceptions and attitudes.

52. Awareness should be increased at all levels about the need to optimize the sustainable use of resources through efficient resource management taking into account the development needs of the populations of developing countries.

53. Awareness should be increased of the fundamental linkages between improving the status of women and demographic dynamics, particularly through women's access to education, primary and reproductive health care programmes, economic independence and the access to effective, equitable participation in all levels of decision-making.

54. Results of research should be disseminated through technical reports, scientific journals, the media, workshops, forums or other means concerned with sustainable development issues so that it can be used by decision makers at all levels and increase public awareness.

(d) Develop and/or enhance institutional capacity and collaboration

55. Collaboration and exchange of information should be increased between research institutions and international, regional and national agencies and all other sectors (including the private sector, local communities, non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions) from both the industrialized and developing countries, as appropriate.

56. Efforts should be intensified to enhance the capacities of national and local governments, private sector and non-governmental organizations in developing countries to meet the growing needs for improved management of rapidly growing urban areas.

B. Formulating integrated national policies for
~~population and environment and development~~ *taking into account*
demographic trends and factors

Basis for action

57. Existing plans for sustainable development have generally recognized demographic trends and factors as critical elements which influence consumption patterns, production, lifestyles and long-term sustainability. But in future, more attention will have to be given to these issues in general policy formulation and the design of development plans. To do this, all countries will have to improve their own capacities to assess the environment and development implications of their demographic trends and factors. As well, they will need to formulate and implement policies and action programmes where appropriate. Policies should be designed to address the consequences of population growth built into population momentum, while, at the same time, incorporating measures to bring about demographic transition. They should combine environmental concerns and population issues within a holistic view of development where the primary goals include: alleviation of poverty; secure livelihoods; good health; quality of life; improvement of the status and income of women and their access to schooling and professional training, fulfilment of their personal aspirations; and empowerment of individuals and communities. Recognizing that large increases in the size and number of cities will occur in developing countries under any likely population scenario, greater attention should be given to preparing for the needs, of improved municipal management and local government. *in particular of women and children*

Objective

58. Full integration of population concerns into national planning, policy and decision-making process should continue. Population policies and programmes should be considered, with full recognition of women's rights.

Activities

59. Governments and other relevant actors could, inter alia, undertake the following activities, with appropriate assistance of aid agencies, and report on their status of implementation to the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development, especially to its Committee on Population and Environment.

(a) Assess the implications of national demographic trends and factors

60. The relationships between demographic trends and factors, and environmental change, and between environmental degradation and the components of demographic change should be analysed.

61. Research should be conducted on how environmental factors interact with socio-economic ones as a cause of migration.

62. Vulnerable population groups should be identified (such as rural landless workers, ethnic minorities, refugees, migrants, displaced people, women heads of household) whose changes in demographic structure may have specific impacts on sustainable development.

63. An assessment should be made of the implications of the age structure of the population on resource demand and dependency burdens, ranging from educational expenses for the young, to health care and support for the elderly, and household income generation.

64. An assessment should also be made of national population carrying capacity in the context of satisfaction of human needs and sustainable development, and give special attention to critical resources, such as water and land, and environmental factors, such as ecosystem health and biodiversity.

65. The impact of national demographic trends and factors on the traditional livelihoods of indigenous groups and local communities, including changes in traditional land use because of internal population pressures, should be studied.

(b) Build and strengthen a national information base

66. National databases on demographic trends and factors and environment should be built and/or strengthened, disaggregating data by ecological region (ecosystem approach) and population/environment profiles established by region.

67. Methodologies and instruments should be developed to identify areas where sustainability is, or may be, threatened by the environmental effects of demographic trends and factors, incorporating both current and projected demographic data linked to natural environmental processes.

68. Case studies should be developed of local level responses by different groups to demographic dynamics particularly in areas subject to environmental stress and deteriorating urban centres.

69. Population data should be disaggregated by, inter alia, sex and age in order to take into account the implications of the gender division of labour for the use and management of natural resources.

(c) Incorporate demographic features into policy and plans

70. In formulating human settlements policies, account should be taken of the resource needs, waste production and ecosystem health.

71. The direct and induced effects of demographic changes in environment and development programmes should, where appropriate, be integrated, and the impact on demographic features assessed.

72. National population policy goals and programmes consistent with national environment and development plans for sustainability, and in keeping with individuals' freedom, dignity and personally held values, should be set and implemented.

73. Appropriate socio-economic policies for the young and the elderly, both in terms of family and state support systems, should be developed.

74. Policies and programmes should be developed for handling the various types of migrations that result from, or induce environmental disruptions, with special attention to women and vulnerable groups.

75. Demographic concerns, including concerns for environmental migrants and displaced people, should be incorporated in the programmes for sustainable development of relevant international and regional institutions.

76. National reviews should be conducted and the integration of population policies in national development and environment strategies should be monitored nationally.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

77. [The implementation of these activities by Governments will require at least \$90 million annually from international sources.]

(b) Raise awareness of demographic and sustainable development interactions

78. Understanding should be increased in all sections of society of the interactions between demographic trends and factors, and sustainable development. Stress should be put on local and national action. Demographic and sustainable development education should be coordinated and integrated both in the formal and non-formal education sectors. Particular attention should be given to population literacy programmes, notably for women. Special emphasis should be placed on the linkage between these programmes, primary environmental care and the provision of primary health care and services.

(c) Strengthen institutions

79. The capacity of national, regional and local structures to deal with issues relating to demographic trends and factors, and sustainable development should be enhanced. This would involve strengthening the relevant bodies responsible for population issues to enable them to elaborate policies consistent with the national prospects for sustainable development. Cooperation among government, national research institutions, non-governmental organizations and local communities in assessing problems and evaluating policies should also be enhanced.

80. The capacity of the relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies, international and regional intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and local communities should, as appropriate, be enhanced to help countries develop sustainable development policies on request and, as appropriate, provide assistance to environmental migrants and displaced people.

81. Inter-agency support for national sustainable development policies and programmes should be improved through better coordination of population and environment activities.

(d) Promote human resources development

82. The international and regional scientific institutions should assist Governments upon request to include concerns for the population/environment interactions at the global, ecosystem and micro-levels in the training of demographers, population and environment specialists. Training should include research on linkages and ways to design integrated strategies.

C. Implementing ~~integrated~~ population, environment and development programmes at the local level

Basis for action

including integrated population

83. Population programmes are more effective when implemented together with appropriate cross-sectoral policies. In order to attain sustainability at the local level, a new framework is needed that integrates demographic trends and factors with other factors such as ecosystem health, technology, human settlements, and with socio-economic structures and access to resources. Population programmes should be consistent with socio-economic and environmental planning. Integrated sustainable development programmes should closely correlate action on demographic trends and factors with resources management activities and development goals meeting the needs of the people concerned.

Objective

84. Population programmes along with natural resources management and development programmes at the local level, that will ensure sustainable use of natural resources, improve the quality of life of the people and enhance environmental quality should be implemented.

Activities

85. Governments, local communities including community-based organizations and national non-governmental organizations could, inter alia, undertake the activities set out below with the assistance and cooperation of international organizations, as appropriate. Governments could share their experience in their implementation of Agenda 21 with the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development, especially to its Committee on Population and Environment.

consistent with national plans, objectives, and priorities

(a) Develop a framework for action

86. An effective consultative process should be established and implemented with concerned groups of society where the formulation and decision-making of all components of the programmes are based on a nationwide consultative process drawing on community meetings, regional workshops and national seminars, as appropriate. This process should ensure that views of women and men on needs, perspective and constraints are equally well reflected in the design of programmes, and that solutions are rooted in specific experience. The poor and underprivileged should be priority groups in this process.

87. Nationally determined policies for integrated and multifaceted programmes, with special attention to women, to the poorest people living in critical areas and to other vulnerable groups should be implemented, ensuring the involvement of groups with a special potential to act as agents for change and sustainable development. Special emphasis should be placed on those programmes that achieve multiple objectives, encouraging sustainable economic development, and mitigating adverse impacts of demographic trends and factors, and avoiding long-term environmental damage. Food security, access to secure tenure, basic shelter, and essential infrastructure, education, family welfare, women's reproductive health, family credit schemes, reforestation programmes, primary environmental care, women's employment should, as appropriate, be included among other factors.

88. An analytical framework should be developed to identify complementary elements of sustainable development policies as well as the national mechanisms to monitor and evaluate their effects on population dynamics.

89. Special attention should be given to the critical role of women in population/environment programmes and in achieving sustainable development. Projects should take advantage of opportunities to link social, economic and environmental gains for women and their families. Empowerment of women is essential and should be assured through education, training and policies to accord and improve women's right and access to assets, human and civil rights, labour-saving measures, job opportunities and participation in decision-making. Population/environment programmes must enable women to mobilize themselves to alleviate their burden and improve their capacity to participate in and benefit from socio-economic development. Specific measures should be undertaken to close the gap between female and male illiteracy rates.

(b) Support programmes which promote changes in demographic trends and factors towards sustainability

90. Consistent with national plans, objectives, strategies and priorities, reproductive health programmes and services, should, as appropriate, be developed and enhanced to reduce maternal and infant mortality from all causes and enable women and men to fulfil their personal aspirations in terms of family size, in a way in keeping with their freedom and dignity and personally held values.

91. Governments should implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions, measures to ensure that women and men, without bias of gender, have the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, to have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values.

92. Governments should take active steps to implement programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible, responsible planning of family size and services, as appropriate in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including pre-natal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed during the first four months (post-partum). Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness.

93. Consistent with national priorities, culturally based information and education programmes that transmit reproductive health messages to men and women that are easily understood should be developed.

(c) Create appropriate institutional conditions

94. Constituencies and institutional conditions to facilitate the implementation of demographic activities should, as appropriate, be fostered. This requires support and commitment from political, indigenous, religious and traditional authorities, the private sector and the national scientific community. In developing these appropriate institutional conditions, countries should closely involve established national machinery for women.

95. Population assistance should be coordinated with bilateral and multilateral donors to ensure that population needs and requirements of all developing countries are addressed, fully respecting the overall coordinating responsibility, and the choice and strategies of the recipient countries.

96. Coordination should be improved at local and international level. Working practices should be enhanced in order to make optimum use of resources, draw on collective experience and improve the implementation of programmes. UNFPA and other relevant agencies should strengthen the coordination of international cooperation activities with recipient and donor countries in order to assure that adequate funding is available to respond to growing needs.

97. Proposals should be developed for local, national and international population/environment programmes in line with specific needs for achieving sustainability. Where appropriate, institutional changes must be implemented so that old-age security does not entirely depend on input from family members.

Means of implementation

(a) Financial and cost evaluation

98. [The total resources, national as well as external, currently devoted to population activities in developing countries is estimated to be \$4.5 billion a year. Of that amount, nearly 80 per cent is provided by developing countries themselves. To carry out intensified programmes, and implement integrated population/environment actions in line with the above activities, an average of \$7 billion is needed annually in the 1993-2000 period, of which about half is required from international sources. The goal is to mobilize resources amounting to \$9 billion a year by the turn of the century. About \$6 million annually is needed to strengthen international institutions.]

(b) Research

99. Research should be undertaken with a view to developing specific action programmes; it will be necessary to establish priorities between proposed areas of research.

100. Socio-demographic research should be conducted on how populations respond to a changing environment.

101. Understanding of socio-cultural and political factors that can positively influence acceptance of appropriate population policy instruments should be improved.

102. Surveys of changes in needs for appropriate services relating to responsible planning of family size, reflecting variations among different socio-economic groups, and in different geographical regions should be undertaken.

(c) Human resources development and capacity-building

103. The areas of human resources development and capacity-building, with particular attention to education and training of women, are areas of critical importance and are a very high priority in the implementation of population programmes.

104. Workshops to help programme and projects managers to link population programmes to other development and environmental goals should be conducted.

105. Educational materials, including guides/workbooks for planners and decision makers and other actors of population/environment/development programmes, should be developed.

106. Cooperation should be developed between Governments, scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations within the region, and similar institutions outside the region. Cooperation with local organizations should be fostered in order to raise awareness, engage in demonstration projects and report on the experience gained.

107. Recommendations contained in this ^{chapter} ~~section~~ should in no way prejudice discussions in the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), which would be the appropriate forum to deal with population and development issues, taking into account recommendations from the UN Conference on Poverty (Mexico City, 1984) and UN ⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻ Toward Looking Strategies on the Advancement of Women (Nairobi, 1985).

CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

SUMMARY

Canadian objectives were largely met in the development of the final version of the chapter on consumption. This was an area where Canada was able to play a positive role with respect to the proposed chapter by strongly supporting its intent in our opening intervention on behalf of CANZ (Canada, Australia and New Zealand). Initially the USA put square brackets around Programme Area A (Focusing on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption) but after several negotiating sessions, all square brackets were removed with little dilution of the text, with the exception of two introductory paragraphs for which the USA and G77 could not find consensus language.

While the chapter could be improved considerably, it is a good first commitment by developed countries to take the leadership in achieving sustainable consumption patterns. Follow-up at the international level on the recommendations proposed in the chapter will be necessary and has not yet been clearly assigned.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.68 (see Tab#25) Adopted Agenda 21 document: Combating Poverty, Changing Consumption Patterns, and Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability (replaces PC/100/Add.2).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Support this section of Agenda 21 with wording changes to bring it into line with Green Plan objectives, and other parameters as outlined in Annex I to the second UNCED MC.
2. Seek to shift the debate over consumption patterns from the moral arena to an economic forum, and pursue the development of market mechanisms by which to correctly address the environmental costs of product consumption and material on energy use.
3. Seek expansion of programmes that educate and inform consumers about their role in minimizing wasteful use of resources, and that help them make wise choices in the marketplace.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

There was a brief plenary discussion of the document during which Canada, on behalf of CANZ, expressed general support for the chapter and said we would submit proposed written changes to the text. The Nordic countries also expressed support for the chapter but the United States raised concerns and asked that the entire first programme area, which largely focuses on research, be put in square brackets. Since the G77 were absent from the plenary at the time it was not possible to get a general reading from them with respect to the chapter. After this brief general debate, a contact group was formed to negotiate all three issues in Add.2: poverty, consumption and population.

During contact group negotiations all major regional groupings were represented, CANZ (represented by Canada for this issue), the EC, the G77, the United States, the Nordics and the Swiss. Delegations concentrated on improving and clarifying the language of the text. The American delegate took proposed amendments ad referendum to Washington and tentatively removed the brackets from the first programme area. While all other delegates could agree on the language in the chapter, Washington responded by again putting square brackets on a number of the paragraphs, although not around the entire programme area.

When the final version of the chapter returned to plenary complete with square brackets, the contact group was asked to meet again to try to find compromise language. After this final meeting, compromise wording was found for all except the two introductory paragraphs where the G77 and the USA could not reach agreement on the link between poverty and consumption. The chapter was adopted in plenary with these two paragraphs in brackets. While there remains a substantive issue of responsibility here, it is quite possible that with the right language in these two paragraphs, the brackets can be removed in Rio.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

In spite of predictions to the contrary, the PrepCom came close to a consensus on this issue. With very little work it should be possible to remove the remaining square brackets in Rio. This was an important chapter in the eyes of the G77 in that they were looking to see some commitment from developed countries to reduce levels of consumption. They were somewhat surprised at the level of support for the chapter from developed countries. In the end all delegations were surprised by the willingness of the USA to work towards compromise wording on the chapter.

While the chapter remains rather weak, it is a beginning in addressing the issue of global consumption patterns. In negotiations, Canada was in the enviable position of having already thought through the issues within the Green Plan process and of being one of few countries to already have in place programmes recommended in the chapter, for example environmental labelling.

A key issue with this chapter will be follow-up through the UNCED process. In a section on international cooperation and coordination the chapter recommends that this issue be given high priority in the follow-up to UNCED. Specific recommendations need to be developed on how this is to take place.

In summary Canada was able to play a positive role in the negotiation of this chapter. To a large extent Canadian objectives were met although some "moral arena" language remains in the text. The existence of the Green Plan as a framework document for the negotiations was invaluable.

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DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS

SUMMARY

Negotiations on the population chapter were difficult as was anticipated. Discussions among delegates were confused by interference from the UNCED secretariat consultant and by overzealous lobbying on the part of the NGO women's caucus. In the end consensus was finally reached with the G77 removing square brackets from the paragraphs referring to community based programmes. While the text still has too great an emphasis on research, it has been considerably strengthened in particular with respect to the role of women and the importance of addressing the economic and social status of women in developing effective population programmes. The chapter recommends that countries report progress on implementation to the 1994 Conference on Population and Development and that UNFPA have prime responsibility for following up on this section of Agenda 21.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.68 (see Tab#25) Adopted Agenda 21 document: Combating Poverty, Changing Consumption Patterns, and Demographic Dynamics and Sustainability (replaces PC/100/Add.2).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek continued support for population issues as key to sustainable development
2. Seek support for the three programmes proposed in the text and propose that the 1994 United Nations Conference on Population and Development be the forum for review and reporting on these.
3. Seek to promote national and international recognition of the positive effects of universal literacy, primary health care, and enhanced social and economic status for women in the reduction of population growth rates.
4. Seek to gain national and international recognition of the importance of comprehensive, affordable and accessible reproductive health services in order to reduce maternal mortality, promote child survival and to allow couples to fulfil their family size aspirations.

5. Seek to encourage national and international efforts to document and disseminate successful micro-level action strategies for reducing population pressures and environmental stress so that such strategies may be replicated on a wider scale.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The chapter on population promised to be one of the more contentious sections of Agenda 21. In initial statements in plenary, developed countries, including Canada, pointed out the importance of this chapter in achieving sustainable development. During this session the G77 removed all references to women in the text and bracketed one entire programme area, specifically the one which CANZ had identified as being the most important: implementing integrated population programmes at the local level. It was not clear if this was done in response to Holy See lobbying with the Latin American delegations or as a counter tactic to the USA bracketing one entire programme area in the consumption chapter. In the end it was probably a combination of both.

Following the plenary session there were several negotiating sessions on the population chapter in a small contact group. By the time of the contact group sessions the NGO women's caucus had protested strongly about the use of women as negotiating pawns and the G77 had backed away from their tactic of removing reference to women from all texts.

Hence during negotiations compromise language was found for virtually all paragraphs and strong references to the need to improve the general status of women was introduced into the chapter. When it was clear to the G77 that, with the exception of the United States, developed countries were in support of the chapter on consumption, they removed the square brackets from the third programme area. In the final language, however, commitments are couched in terms of "governments could undertake the activities set out below" which is weaker than the original text.

Like the health and poverty chapters, this chapter became a victim of strong lobbying from the women's caucus; it took four sessions to reach consensus on paragraphs 91 and 92. In addition, unfortunate conflict arose between the UNCED Secretariat consultant and the coordinator of the contact group with the Secretariat either refusing to make changes to the text agreed by delegates or inserting their own changes without the agreement of delegates. This was not only confusing but added additional uncertainty to a text which was already difficult to negotiate.

In the end consensus language was found and the chapter goes forward to Rio with virtually no brackets.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

It was anticipated that this would be a difficult chapter to negotiate and it was. With constant monitoring from the Holy See, general resistance to the chapter from the G77, overzealous protection of the text on the part of the UNCED Secretariat leading to unprofessional behaviour, and, finally, overzealous lobbying by the NGO women's caucus, the text was in stress from several directions. Due to hard work by the Australian chair and the American delegate and a willingness to compromise on the part of the Indian delegate, representing the G77, consensus was finally reached. The text is not as strong and clear as it could be but there have been some important steps forward especially with respect to the importance of the economic status of women in dealing with population programmes and the need to educate men.

All of the Canadian objectives have been met in the text. The major weakness is the playing down of the importance of the 1994 Conference on Population and Development which is mentioned in only two of the three programme areas (Programme B - Policy, and Programme C - Implementation, not in Programme A - Research) and where "could report" is the agreed wording rather than "should report". This is partly due to the general fatigue of the negotiators and partly results from the desire to make the text less directive to developing countries and more collaborative.

Follow-up through Agenda 21 and after June is clearly the prime responsibility of UNFPA. IPPF will also doubtless have a strong role to play although they are not mentioned in the text. It is not yet clear how this chapter relates to the many other international population initiatives and conferences which are at play.

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PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN HEALTH

SUMMARY

Final discussions on the health chapter erupted in heated debate over two paragraphs on contraception. After a long debate, compromise language was adopted which included taking into account cultural considerations. Overall the chapter has been improved bringing targets into line with those adopted in other fora and setting them as goals to be considered for implementation by countries with adaptation to each country in terms of phasing, priorities and availability of resources. The activities section on vulnerable groups still misses the mark with respect to women. Negotiations on this chapter were extremely useful in raising the profile of the issue of health within UNCED and in building north/south cooperation. The chapter was adopted with virtually no brackets.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 Protection and Promotion of Human Health (replaces PC/100/Add.5).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to have health and well-being recognized as the most fundamental objective of economic development activity.
2. Seek to have recognized the importance of including health as a fundamental criterion in all development initiatives.
3. Seek support for the concept that individual awareness of health is in itself empowering.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

With the exception of the paragraphs on contraception there were no substantive disagreements among delegations on the health chapter. On the contrary, negotiations on this chapter provided the first opportunity for developed country and developing country delegations to work cooperatively.

Delegations' interventions in plenary and in contact group focused almost exclusively on improving the document. The final approved chapter has been strengthened to include more objectives of interest to developing countries such as water and sanitation and to focus more on a community-based approach. Objectives, targets and the general terminology

of the document have been brought into line with the overall strategy of health for all by the year 2000. Targets have been expressed in terms of goals to be achieved in accordance with individual countries' priorities and availability of resources.

Despite the outburst during the final discussion of the chapter, consensus language was found and the document was adopted by the PrepCom with brackets only around language on technology transfer pending resolution of this issue in the technology transfer chapter.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

While the chapter on human health does not move the issue forward in a substantive way it has achieved the purpose of putting health solidly into Agenda 21. Discussions on the subject gave delegations an opportunity to work cooperatively on a non-contentious issue. This process was important to the PrepCom and helped lay the ground for consensus on other more contentious issues such as population and consumption.

Since the chapter has been unanimously adopted without square brackets, it will not need to come up for discussion in Rio. It will be important, however, in discussing the means of implementation of Agenda 21 to clarify how follow-up on the health chapter will be achieved and monitored.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.62
24 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary session
Agenda item 2 (c)

Protection and promotion of human health

(Section I, chapter 5, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5

INTRODUCTION

1. The present document was prepared by the Secretary-General of the Conference in response to decision 3/8, taken on 3 September 1991 by the third Preparatory Committee. It is based on document A/CONF.151/PC/54, which reviewed environmental health aspects of development, on the conclusions and recommendations of the WHO Commission on Health and Environment, which concluded its work in October 1991, and on guidance on the structure and organization of Agenda 21 provided at the third session of the Preparatory Committee, in document A/CONF.151/PC/L.49.

2. A [Health and development are intimately interconnected. Both insufficient development leading to poverty and inappropriate development resulting in overconsumption coupled with expanding world population can result in severe environmental health problems in both developing and developed nations. Action items under Agenda 21 must address the primary health needs of the world's population since they are integral with the achievement of the goals of sustainable development and primary environmental care. The linkage of health, environmental and socio-economic improvements requires intersectoral efforts. Such efforts involving education, housing, public works and community groups including businesses, schools and

universities, religious, civic and cultural organizations, are aimed at enabling people in their communities to ensure sustainable development. Particularly relevant is the inclusion of prevention programmes rather than relying solely on remediation and treatment. Countries ought to develop plans for priority actions, drawing on programme areas (a) to (e) which are based on cooperative planning by the various levels of government, NGOs, and local communities. An appropriate international organization, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) should coordinate these activities. A]

PROGRAMME AREAS

3. The following programme areas are developed in this chapter of Agenda 21.
 - A. Meeting basic health needs, including provision of safe food, adequate and balanced nutrition, clean drinking water and adequate sanitation, *particularly in rural areas* - ISSUE PUT INTO CENTRAL GROUP OF PRIORITY.
 - B. Control of communicable diseases
 - C. Protecting vulnerable groups
 - D. Meeting the urban ^{and rural} health challenge
 - E. Reducing health risks from environmental pollution and hazards

A. MEETING BASIC HEALTH NEEDS

Basis for action

4. Health ultimately depends on the ability to successfully manage the interaction between the physical, spiritual, biological and economic/social environment. Sound development is not possible without a healthy population, yet most developmental activities affect to some degree the environment which, in turn, causes or exacerbates many health problems. Conversely, it is the very lack of development that adversely affects the health condition of many people and which can be alleviated only through development. The health sector cannot accomplish basic needs and objectives on its own; it is dependent on social, economic, and spiritual development while directly contributing to it. It is also dependent on a healthy environment, including the provision of a safe water supply and sanitation, and the promotion of a safe food supply and proper nutrition. Particular attention should be directed towards food safety with priority on the elimination of food contamination by pathogens, and post-harvest spoilage; comprehensive and sustainable water policies to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation to preclude both microbial and chemical contamination. Education and appropriate services regarding responsible planning of family size (with respect for cultural, religious, and social traditions) also contributes to these intersectoral activities. These activities presuppose the building of a health infrastructure for primary health care especially for women and

children in conjunction with primary environmental care. Meeting basic health needs goes hand in hand with the alleviation of poverty and should be seen as a contribution to it.

Objectives

5. Within the overall strategy to achieve health for all by the year 2000; to meet basic health needs ^{particularly of} (of urban, peri-urban and) rural populations; to provide necessary specialized environmental health services and coordinate involvement of citizens, the health sector, the health related sectors, and relevant non-health sectors (business, social, education and religious institutions) in solutions to health problems. As a matter of priority, health service coverage should be achieved for population groups in greatest need.

Activities

6. National Governments should, in the light of country specific conditions and needs, strengthen their health sector programmes to:

- (a) Build basic health infrastructures, monitoring and planning systems
 - (i) Develop primary health care that is practical, scientifically sound and appropriate to their needs and meet basic health needs of clean water, safe food and sanitation;
 - (ii) Support the use and strengthening of mechanisms which improve the coordination between health and related sectors at all appropriate levels of government;
 - (iii) Develop and implement rational and affordable approaches to the establishment and maintenance of health facilities;
 - (iv) Ensure and, where appropriate, increase provision of social services support;
 - (v) Develop strategies, including reliable health indicators, to monitor the progress and evaluate the effectiveness of health programmes;
 - (vi) Explore ways to finance the health system based on the assessment of the resources needed and identify the various financing alternatives;
 - (vii) Promote information exchange, technical support and training;
 - (viii) Support initiatives for self-management of services by vulnerable groups;
 - (ix) Integrate traditional knowledge and experience into national health systems, as appropriate.

- (b) Support research and methodology development
- (i) Establish mechanisms for sustained community involvement in environmental health activities, including optimization of the appropriate use of community financial and human resources;
 - (ii) Conduct environmental health research, including behaviour research and ways to increase coverage and ensure greater utilization of services by peripheral, underserved and vulnerable populations, as appropriate to good prevention services and health care;
 - (iii) Conduct research into traditional knowledge of prevention and curative health practices.

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

7. ^ [Raising of health services levels to achieve objective (a) above requires expenditures of more than US\$ 20 billion annually and about the same amount to achieve objective (b), totalling an annual expenditure of more than US\$ 40 billion annually for the health sector. A contribution of about US\$ 5 billion should be provided from international financial sources. This would include US\$ 10 million annually for the strengthening of regional and global institutions which support national capacity-building in this area.^]

Scientific and technological means:

8. New approaches to planning and managing health care systems and facilities should be tested and research on ways of integrating appropriate technologies into health infrastructures supported. The development of scientifically sound health technology should enhance the adaptability to local needs and maintainability by community resources, including the maintenance and repair of equipment used in health care. Programmes to facilitate the transfer and sharing of information and expertise should be developed, including communication methods and educational materials.

Human resource development:

9. Intersectoral approaches to the reform of health personnel development should be strengthened to ensure its relevance to the "Health for All" strategies. Efforts to enhance managerial skills at the district level should be supported, with the aim of ensuring the systematic development and efficient operation of the basic health system. Intensive, short, practical training programmes with emphasis on skills in effective communication, community organization and facilitation of behaviour change should be developed in order to prepare the local personnel of all sectors involved in social development for carrying out their respective roles. In cooperation with the education sector, special health education programmes should be developed focusing on the role of women in the health care system.

Capacity-building:

10. Governments should consider adopting enabling and facilitating strategies to promote community participation in meeting its own needs in addition to providing direct support to the provision of health care services. A major focus should be the preparation of community-based health and health-related workers to assume an active role in community health education with emphasis on team work, social mobilization and the support of other development workers. National programmes should cover district health systems in urban, peri-urban and rural areas; the delivery of health programmes at the district level, and the development and support of referral services.

B. CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Basis for action

11. Advances in the development of vaccines and chemotherapeutic agents have brought many communicable diseases under control. However, many important communicable diseases remain for which environmental control measures are indispensable, especially in the field of water supply and sanitation such as cholera, diarrhoeal diseases, leishmaniasis, malaria, and schistosomiasis. In all such instances, the environmental measures, either as an integral part of primary health care or undertaken outside the health sector, form an indispensable component of overall disease control strategies, together with health and hygiene education, and in some cases, are the only component.

12. With HIV infection levels estimated to increase to 30-40 million by the year 2000, the socio-economic impact of the pandemic is expected to be devastating for all countries and increasingly for women and children. While direct health costs will be substantial, they will be dwarfed by the indirect costs of the pandemic, i.e. mainly costs associated with the loss of income and decreased productivity of the workforce. The pandemic will inhibit growth of the service and industrial sectors and significantly increase costs of human capacity-building and retraining. The agricultural sector is particularly affected where production is labour-intensive.

Objectives

13. A number of goals have been formulated through extensive consultations in various international forums attended by virtually all Governments, relevant United Nations agencies (including WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, and UNDP), the World Bank and a number of non-governmental organizations. Goals (including but not limited to those listed below) are recommended for implementation by all countries where they are applicable, with appropriate adaptation to the specific situation of each country in terms of phasing, standards, priorities, and availability of resources, (with respect for cultural, religious and social traditions). Additional goals that are particularly relevant to a country's specific situation should be added in the country's national plan of action (Plan of Action for the implementation of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s). Such national

...
...
...

level action plans should be coordinated and monitored from within the public health sector. Some major goals are:

- (a) By the year 2000, to eliminate Guinea worm disease (dracunculiasis);
- (b) By the year 2000, eradicate polio;
- (c) By the year 2000, to effectively control onchocerciasis (river blindness) and leprosy;
- (d) By 1995, to reduce measles deaths by 95 per cent and reduce measles cases by 90 per cent compared with pre-immunization levels;
- (e) By continued efforts, to provide health and hygiene education and to ensure universal access to safe drinking water and universal access to sanitary measures of excreta disposal, thereby markedly reducing waterborne diseases such as cholera and schistosomiasis; and,
 - (i) By the year 2000, to reduce the number of deaths from childhood diarrhoea in developing countries by between 50 to 70 per cent;
 - (ii) By the year 2000, to reduce the incidence of childhood diarrhoea in developing countries by at least 25 to 50 per cent;
- (f) By the year 2000, to initiate comprehensive programmes to reduce mortality from acute respiratory infections in children under five years by at least one third, particularly in countries with high infant mortality;
- (g) By the year 2000, to provide 95 per cent of the world's child population with access to appropriate care for acute respiratory infections within the community and at first referral level;
- (h) By the year 2000, to institute anti-malaria programmes in all countries where malaria presents a significant health problem and maintain the transmission-free status of areas freed from endemic malaria;
 - (i) By the year 2000, to implement control programmes in countries where major human parasitic infections are endemic and achieve an overall reduction in the prevalence of schistosomiasis and of other trematode infections by 40 per cent and 25 per cent respectively from a 1984 baseline, as well as a marked reduction in incidence, prevalence and intensity of filarial infections;
- (j) To mobilize and unify national and international efforts against AIDS to prevent infection and to reduce the personal and social impact of HIV infection;
- (k) To contain the resurgence of tuberculosis with particular emphasis on multiple antibiotic resistant forms;
- (l) To accelerate research on improved vaccines and implement to the fullest extent possible the use of vaccines in the prevention of disease.

Activities

14. Each national Government, in accordance with national plans, ^{action for public health} priorities and objectives, should consider developing a national health action plan with appropriate international assistance and support including, at a minimum, the following components:

- (a) National health systems ^{networks for Public Health}
- (i) Programmes to identify environmental hazards in the causation of communicable diseases;
 - (ii) Monitoring systems of epidemiological data to ensure adequate forecasting of the introduction, spread or aggravation of communicable diseases;
 - (iii) Intervention programmes, including measures consistent with the principles of the global AIDS strategy;
 - (iv) Vaccines for the prevention of communicable diseases;
- (b) Public information and health education
- (i) Provide education and disseminate information on the risks of endemic communicable diseases and build awareness on environmental methods for control of communicable diseases to enable communities to play a role in the control of communicable diseases;
- (c) Intersectoral cooperation and coordination
- (i) Second experienced health professionals, to relevant sectors, such as planning, housing and agriculture;
 - (ii) Develop guidelines for effective coordination in the areas of professional training, assessment of risks and development of control technology;
- (d) Control of environmental factors that influence the spread of communicable diseases
- (i) Apply methods for the prevention and control of communicable diseases including water supply and sanitation, water pollution control, food quality control, integrated vector control, garbage collection and disposal, and environmentally sound irrigation practices;
- (e) Primary health care system
- (i) Strengthen prevention programmes with particular emphasis on adequate and balanced nutrition;

- (ii) Strengthen early diagnostic programmes and improve capacities for early preventative/treatment action;
- (iii) Reduce the vulnerability to HIV infection of women and of their offspring;
- (f) Support research and methodology development
 - (i) Intensify and expand multidiscipline research, including focused efforts on the mitigation and environmental control of tropical diseases;
 - (ii) Carry out intervention studies to provide a solid epidemiological basis for control policies and to evaluate the efficiency of alternative approaches;
 - (iii) Undertake studies in the population and among health workers to determine the influence of cultural, behavioural and social factors on control policies;
- (g) Development and dissemination of technology
 - (i) Develop new technologies for the effective control of communicable diseases;
 - (ii) Promote studies to determine how to optimally disseminate results from research;
 - (iii) Ensure technical assistance including the sharing of knowledge and know-how.

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

15. [^] [The health sector expenditure of developing countries for the control and prevention of communicable diseases, particularly the tropical and vector-borne diseases, is estimated at US\$ 2 billion annually. The international financial support should contribute about one third of the health sector costs, or US\$ 600 million, annually. This includes US\$ 4 million annually for the support of international institutions. In addition, vector control services and insecticides require annual expenditures in the order of US\$ 1 billion annually.

16. The public health expenditures for the prevention of AIDS and the treatment of AIDS cases is estimated to cost the developing countries around US\$ 1 billion annually. The international financial support should cover about US\$ 300 million thereof, including global and regional institutions and programmes.[^]]

Scientific and technological means:

17. Efforts to prevent and control diseases should include investigations of the epidemiological, social and economic bases for the development of more effective national strategies for the integrated control of communicable diseases. Cost-effective methods of environmental control should be adapted to local developmental conditions.

Human resources development:

18. National and regional training institutions should promote broad intersectoral approaches to prevention and control of communicable diseases, including training in epidemiology and community prevention and control, immunology, molecular biology and the application of new vaccines. Health education materials should be developed for use by community workers and for the education of mothers for the prevention and treatment of diarrhoeal diseases in the home.

Capacity-building:

19. The health sector should develop adequate data on the distribution of communicable diseases as well as the institutional capacity to respond and collaborate with other sectors for prevention, mitigation and correction of communicable disease hazards through environmental protection. The advocacy at policy- and decision-making levels should be gained, professional and societal support mobilized, and communities organized in developing their self-reliance.

C. PROTECTING VULNERABLE GROUPS

Basis for action

20. In addition to meeting basic health needs, specific emphasis has to be given to protecting and educating vulnerable groups, particularly infants, youth, women, indigenous peoples and the very poor as a prerequisite for sustainable development.

21. Infants and children: Approximately one third of the world's population are children under 15 years old. At least 15 million of these children die annually from such preventable causes as birth trauma, birth asphyxia, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition, communicable diseases and diarrhoea. The health of children is affected more severely than other population groups by malnutrition and adverse environmental factors, and many children risk exploitation as cheap labour or in prostitution.

22. Youth: As has been the historical experience of all countries, youth are particularly vulnerable to the problems associated with economic development which often weakens traditional forms of social support essential for healthy development of young people. Urbanization and changes in social mores have increased substance abuse, unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted

diseases including AIDS. Currently more than half of all people alive are under the age of 25 and 4 of every 5 live in developing countries, therefore it is important to ensure that historical experience is not replicated.

23. Women: In developing countries, the health status of women remains relatively low, and during the 1980s poverty, malnutrition and general ill-health in women were even rising. Most women in developing countries still do not have adequate basic educational opportunities and they lack the means of promoting their health, responsibly controlling their reproductive life and improving their socio-economic status. Particular attention should be given to the provision of pre-natal care to ensure healthy babies.

24. Indigenous peoples: Indigenous peoples^{and their communities} make up a significant percentage of global population. The outcomes of their experience have tended to be very similar in that the basis of their relationship with traditional lands has been fundamentally changed. They tend to feature disproportionately in unemployment, lack of housing, poverty and poor health. In many countries the number of indigenous people is growing faster than the general population. Therefore it is important to target health initiatives for indigenous people^{and their communities}.

Objectives

25. The general objectives of protecting vulnerable groups are to ensure that all such individuals should be allowed to develop to their full potential (including healthy, physical, mental and spiritual development): to ensure that young people can develop, establish and maintain healthy lives; to allow women to perform their key roles in society; and to support indigenous people through educational, economic and technical opportunities.

26. Specific major goals for child survival, development and protection were agreed upon at the World Summit for Children and remain valid also for Agenda 21. Supporting and sectoral goals cover women's health and education, nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, basic education and children in difficult circumstances.

- New para 27. see hardcut
Activities

- New para 28. see hardcut

27. National Governments, in cooperation with local and non-governmental organizations should initiate or enhance programmes in the following areas:

(a) Infants and children

- (i) Strengthen basic health care services for children, in the context of primary health care delivery including prenatal care, breast-feeding, immunization and nutrition programmes;
- (ii) Undertake widespread adult education on the use of oral rehydration therapy for diarrhoea, treatment of respiratory infections and prevention of communicable diseases;

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Para 13 (second sentence)

... "with respect for cultural, religious and social aspects in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values."

Para 26 bis (to become new para 27)

Governments should take active steps to implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the ~~same~~ right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, to have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values taking into account ethical and cultural considerations.

Para 26 ter (to become new para 28)

Governments should take active steps to implement programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible services as appropriate for the responsible planning of family size, in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including pre-natal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to fully breast feed at least during the first four months post-partum. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness.

- (iii) Promote creation, amendment, and enforcement of a legal framework protecting children from sexual and workplace exploitation;
- (iv) Protect children from the effects of environmental and occupational toxic compounds;
- (b) Youth
 - (i) Strengthen services for youth in health, education and social sectors in order to provide better information, education, counselling and treatment for specific health problems, including drug abuse;
- (c) Women
 - (i) Involve women's groups in decision-making at the national and community levels to identify health risks and incorporate health issues in national action programmes on women and development;
 - (ii) Provide concrete incentives to encourage and maintain attendance of women of all ages at school and adult education courses, including health education and training in primary, home and maternal health care;
 - (iii) Carry out baseline surveys and knowledge, attitude and practice studies on health and nutrition of women throughout their life cycle, especially as related to the impact of environmental degradation and adequate resources;
- (d) Indigenous peoples and their communities
 - (i) Strengthen by resource and self-management preventative and curative health services;
 - (ii) Integrate traditional knowledge and experience into health systems.

Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation:

28. ^[The incremental cost, above the basic health needs, for activities to address the special needs of vulnerable groups is an estimated US\$ 3.7 billion per year to cover child health programmes, youth programmes and women's health programmes. About US\$ 400 million would be needed from international sources, including US\$ 5 million annually to strengthen international institutions.^]

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF ARGENTINA, CHILE AND URUGUAY TO THE DOCUMENT A/CONF.151/PC/L.62 ("PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN HEALTH"), PAGE 17.

1) DELETE (h) (11).

2) ADD A NEW PARAGRAPH WHICH WOULD READ AS FOLLOWS:

"(h bis) EFFECTS OF ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

(i) UNDERTAKE, AS A MATTER OF URGENCY, RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH OF THE INCREASING ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION REACHING THE EARTH'S SURFACE AS A CONSEQUENCE OF DEPLETION OF THE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER.

to be appropriate

(ii) ON THE BASIS OF THE OUTCOME OF THIS RESEARCH, ~~IMPLEMENT~~ REMEDIAL MEASURES TO MITIGATE THE ABOVE MENTIONED EFFECTS ON HUMAN BEINGS."

- (h) Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation
- (i) Develop and implement appropriate national legislation, standards and enforcement procedures on the basis of existing international guidelines;
- (ii) Investigate whether there are health effects due to additional ultraviolet radiation caused by ozone layer reduction; *see Chile Harnden*
- (i) Industry and energy production
- (i) Establish environmental health impact assessment procedures for the planning and development of new industries and energy facilities;
- (ii) Incorporate appropriate health risk analysis in all national programmes for pollution control and management, with particular emphasis on toxic compounds such as lead;
- (iii) Establish industrial hygiene programmes in all major industries for the surveillance of workers' exposure to health hazards *(especially noting the need to protect female workers)*;
- (iv) Promote the introduction of clean technologies within the industry and energy sectors;
- (j) Monitoring and assessment
- (i) Establish as appropriate adequate environmental monitoring capacities for the surveillance of environmental quality and health status of populations;
- (k) Injury monitoring and reduction
- (i) Support, as appropriate, the development of systems to monitor the incidence and cause of injury to allow well-targeted intervention/prevention strategies;
- (ii) Develop, in accordance with national plans, strategies in all sectors (industry, traffic, and others) consistent with the WHO safe cities and safe communities programmes, to reduce the frequency and severity of injury;
- (iii) Emphasize preventive strategies to reduce occupationally derived diseases and diseases caused by environmental and occupational toxins to enhance worker safety;



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.62/Corr.1
28 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Agenda item 2 (c) of plenary

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Protection and promotion of human health

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.5

Corrigendum

1. After paragraph 26, insert the following:

Change
27. Governments should implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country specific conditions, measures to ensure that women and men ~~have the~~ right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, to have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values.

28. Governments should take active steps to implement programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible, responsible planning of family size and services, as appropriate in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including pre-natal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast feed during the first four months (post-partum). Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness.

2. Renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

Human resource development:

46. Comprehensive national strategies should be designed to overcome the lack of qualified human resources, which is a major impediment to progress in dealing with environmental health hazards. Training should include environmental and health officials at all levels from managers to inspectors. More emphasis needs to be placed on including the subject of environmental health in the curricula of secondary schools and universities and on educating the public.

Capacity-building:

47. Each country should develop the knowledge and practical skills to foresee and identify environmental health hazards, and the capacity to reduce the risks. Basic capacity requirements must include: knowledge about environmental health problems and awareness on the part of leaders, citizens and specialists; operational mechanisms for intersectoral and intergovernmental cooperation in development planning and management and in combating pollution; arrangements for involving private and community interests in dealing with social issues; delegation of authority and distribution of resources to intermediate and local levels of government to provide front-line capabilities to meet environmental health needs.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SUMMARY

Discussions on the Human Settlements chapter received a relative ease of consensus from developed and developing countries in both plenary and contact groups. The agreed upon issues included expanding the text of the document to apply to all countries, and increasing the emphasis on both the role of local authorities and improving the capacity of local governments. Other underlying issues which were strengthened throughout the document were the need for increased participation of the private sector, NGOs, women, youth and indigenous people in the planning, development and implementation of human settlements initiatives, and the need for increased coordination among relevant UN agencies and international organizations. Countries were also asked to develop priorities among the eight program areas in accordance with their national plans and objectives.

A recommendation to establish mechanisms with the assistance, where appropriate, of relevant international agencies to mobilize resources for local initiatives for improvements in environmental quality was also added to the text.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.67 Adopted Agenda 21 chapter: Human Settlements (replaces PC/100/Add.7).

CANZ Statement on Human Settlements

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

The Canadian objectives were the following:

- To expand the document to address the roles and responsibilities of all countries;
- To strengthen partnerships among existing international and national agencies and organizations as well as with the private sector and the community in implementation of recommendations and activities;
- To strengthen the mandate of existing programmes and agencies to address the proposed activities; and
- To recommend that priorities be established among the eight program areas.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Canada played the lead role in collaboration with Australia and New Zealand in providing an opening statement in plenary as well as a written submission to the UNCED Secretariat. All Canz delegates also played an active role in discussions in contact groups. The main recommendations for changes to the text of the UNCED document were based on Canadian preparations, of which, almost all were incorporated into the new text.

Other key players included Germany who highlighted their recent International Conference on Promoting Environmental Urban Management; the Phillipines who asked that increased attention be given to social equity, to both rural and urban areas, and to expanding the document to address all countries; Uganda who asked that more attention be given to the Global Strategy for Shelter; Sweden who recommended that both developed and developing countries would need to make changes in lifestyles and consumption patterns, and that the role of local authorities be more clearly defined throughout the document; Brazil and Guyana who both commented on the strength of the document as a good basis for a discussion of the key issues; the USA who emphasized the need for improving the capacity of local governments; and Czechoslovakia who emphasized the need for regional approaches in order that human settlements management be effective and ecologically sound. Brazil, Tanzania, Poland, Finland, the Netherlands, and the European Community also took active roles in the contact groups in negotiating text. Tanzania, in particular, was instrumental in developing a new text on sustainable energy.

The main issues which required in depth discussion were the program areas on improving human settlements management, promoting sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements, and promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure. In each of these, respectively, texts were added to reflect the need to mobilize resources at the local level, an expansion of the text to reflect both energy and transport systems, and the deletion of the specific referral to a formal Settlement Infrastructure and Environment Program (SIEP). Although there was debate on these issues, consensus was obtained without prolonged discussions and no text, other than the text on finance, remains in brackets.

Concurrent with Prepcom IV was the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver. Canada played the lead role in this event and the development of a Declaration which was available to

delegates at the Prepcom. A presentation on the activities of the Global Parliamentarians Conference as well as the framework for a preliminary project proposal were also presented to the Canadian Delegation by Mr. Robert Wenman, MP of Fraser Valley West and Chairman of the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The Human Settlements document was substantially strengthened through the discussions and decisions at Prepcom IV. Canada was also able to achieve all of its objectives. These included expanding the document to address the needs and roles of all countries; strengthening partnerships among public, private and community sectors; and strengthening recommendations for improved coordination among existing programs and agencies. This is still to be discussed by the group on finance. In discussions with other country delegates, it became evident that achieving the last of the Canadian objectives, establishing priorities among the eight program areas, would be an unrealistic task to accomplish at this Prepcom. Instead, it was recommended that countries do this as part of their national plans.

The finance and cost evaluation sections for each of the eight program areas have been placed in square brackets for review by the finance group chaired by John Bell. No review of these took place in either plenary or contact groups and further attention will need to be given to assessing the actual financial requirements in each of these areas. It should also be recognized that strengthening the mandate of existing programmes and agencies (Canada third objective) may also be dependent on financing and cost evaluation.

Prepcom IV really provided the first opportunity to negotiate a formal document on human settlements. The strong support from country delegates and the relative ease of consensus on this text proved this to be one of the few areas where all countries could begin to develop and implement initiatives once necessary financial resources are available. The broad range of the programs identified also reflected many of the recommendations made in other UNCED documents. This tends to demonstrate the potential leadership role that human settlements can play in operationalizing the final agreements which will be made at UNCED.

Since the Stockholm Conference in 1972 as well as the inception of UNCHS (Habitat) in 1977, Canada has been an active player and a leader in the field of human

settlements. In moving towards the UNCED Conference, CMHC, CIDA, and Environment Canada will need to examine a range of options in order to identify specific initiatives which Canada will support. Some of these, such as the proposal by the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat presented to the Canadian delegation are only at an initial stage and will need to be further developed in conjunction with other relevant partners in the coming weeks.

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(8) 748-2468



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.67
27 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session

New York, 2 March-3 April 1992

Plenary session

Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Promoting sustainable human settlement development

(Section I, Chapter 6 of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.7

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its third session, the Preparatory Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on human settlements (A/CONF.151/PC/43).
2. In decision 3/3, the Preparatory Committee welcomed the report and decided that human settlements should be treated as a distinct programme of Agenda 21; that its programme areas should address human settlements as a substantive framework for sustainable development; that programme areas such as atmosphere, land, coastal areas, freshwater and waste management should include the human settlement dimension; and that the views expressed by Governments on the report be reflected in Agenda 21 (A/46/48, vol. II, annex I).

3. In industrialized countries, the consumption patterns of cities are severely stressing the global ecosystem while settlements in the developing world need more raw material, energy, and economic development simply to overcome basic economic and social problems. Human settlement conditions in many parts of the world, particularly the developing countries are deteriorating mainly as a result of the low levels of investments in the sector attributable to the overall resource constraints in these countries. In the low-income countries for which recent data are available, an average of only 5.6 per cent of central government expenditure went to housing, amenities, social security and welfare. 1/ Expenditure by international support and finance organizations is equally low. For example, only 1 per cent of the United Nations system's total grant-financed expenditures in 1988 went to human settlements 2/ while in 1991, loans from the World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) for urban development and water supply and sewerage amounted to 5.5 and 5.4 per cent, respectively, of their total lending. 3/

4. On the other hand, available information indicates that technical cooperation activities in the human settlement sector generate considerable public and private sector investment. For example, every dollar of UNDP technical cooperation expenditure on human settlements in 1988 generated a follow-up investment of US\$ 122, the highest of all UNDP sectors of assistance. 4/

5. This is the foundation of the "enabling approach" advocated for the human settlement sector. External assistance will help to generate the internal resources needed to improve the living and working environments of all people by the year 2000 and beyond, including the growing number of unemployed - the no-income group. At the same time the environmental implications of urban development should be recognized and addressed in an integrated fashion by all countries with high priority being given to the needs of the urban and rural poor, the unemployed and the growing number of people without any source of income.

Human settlement objective

6. The overall human settlement objective is to improve the social, economic and environmental quality of human settlements and the living and working environments of all people, in particular the urban and rural poor. Such improvement should be based on technical cooperation activities, partnerships among the public, private and community sectors and participation from in the decision-making process community groups and special interest groups such as women, indigenous people, the elderly and the disabled. These approaches should form the core principles of national settlement strategies. In developing these strategies, countries will need to set priorities among the eight programme areas in this document in accordance with their national plans and objectives taking fully into account their social and cultural capabilities. Furthermore, countries should make appropriate provision to monitor the impact of their strategies on marginalized and disenfranchised groups with particular reference to the needs of women.

7. The programme areas included in this chapter are:

- (a) Providing adequate shelter for all;
- (b) Improving human settlement management;
- (c) Promoting sustainable land use planning and management;
- (d) Promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure: water, sanitation, drainage, hazardous and solid waste management;
- (e) Promoting sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements;
- (f) Promoting human settlement planning and management in disaster-prone areas;
- (g) Promoting sustainable construction industry activities;
- (h) Promoting human resource development and capacity-building for human settlement development.

II. PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Providing adequate shelter for all

1. Basis for action

8. Access to safe and healthy shelter is essential to a person's physical, psychological, social and economic well-being and should be a fundamental part to national and international action. The right to adequate housing as a basic human right is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Despite this, it is estimated that at the present time, at least 1 billion people do not have access to safe and healthy shelter and that if appropriate action is not taken, this number will increase dramatically by the end of the century and beyond.

9. A major global programme to address this problem is the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, adopted by the General Assembly in December 1988 (resolution 43/181, annex). Despite its widespread endorsement, the Strategy needs a much greater level of political and financial support to enable it to reach its goal of facilitating adequate shelter for all by the end of the century and beyond.

2. Objective

10. The objective is to achieve adequate shelter for rapidly growing populations and for the currently deprived urban and rural poor through an enabling approach to shelter development and improvement which is environmentally sound.

3. Activities

11. The following activities should be undertaken:

(a) As a first ^{step} towards the goal of "providing adequate shelter for all" all countries should take immediate measures to provide shelter to their homeless poor, while the international community and financial institutions should undertake actions to support the efforts of the developing countries to provide shelter to the poor;

(b) All countries should adopt and/or strengthen national shelter strategies with targets as appropriate based on the principles and recommendations contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. People should be protected by law against unfair eviction from their homes or land;

(c) All countries should, as appropriate, support the shelter efforts of the urban and rural poor, the unemployed and the no-income group by adopting and/or adapting existing codes and regulations, to facilitate their access to land, finance and low-cost building materials and by actively promoting the regularization and upgrading of informal settlements and urban slums as an expedient measure and pragmatic solution to the urban shelter deficit;

(d) All countries should, as appropriate, facilitate access of urban and rural poor to shelter by adopting and utilizing housing and finance schemes and new innovative mechanisms adapted to their circumstances;

(e) All countries should support and develop environmentally compatible shelter strategies at national, state/provincial, and municipal levels for through partnerships among the private, public, and community sectors and with the support of community-based organizations;

(f) All countries, especially developing ones, should, as appropriate, formulate and implement programmes to reduce the impact of the phenomenon of rural to urban drift by improving rural living conditions;

(g) All countries, where appropriate, should develop and implement resettlement programmes which address the specific problems of displaced populations in their respective countries;

(h) All countries should, as appropriate, document and monitor the implementation of their national shelter strategies by using, inter alia, the monitoring guidelines adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements and the shelter performance indicators being produced jointly by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the World Bank;

(i) Bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be strengthened in order to support the implementation of the national shelter strategies of developing countries;

(j) Global progress reports covering national action as well as support activities of international organizations and bilateral donors should be produced and disseminated on a biennial basis as requested by the Global Shelter Strategy for the Year 2000.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[12. The total requirements for obtaining adequate shelter conditions for the urban and rural poor by the year 2000 are about US\$ 75 billion annually, to be financed primarily from household, community and national resources. About US\$ 10 billion per year in external financing will be needed.]

[13. Annual support costs for strengthening international institutions in support of the Strategy's programme of action are estimated at US\$ 10 million per year, a portion of which will be needed by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to support its role as the agency designated by the General Assembly as the secretariat for the Strategy.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

14. The requirements under this heading are addressed in each of the other programme areas included in the present chapter.

(c) Human resource development and capacity-building

[15. Developed countries and funding agencies should provide specific assistance to developing countries in adopting an enabling approach to the provision of shelter for all, including the no-income group, and covering research institutions and training activities for government officials, professionals, communities and non-governmental organizations and by strengthening local capacity for the development of appropriate technologies.]

B. Improving human settlement management

1. Basis for action

16. By the turn of the century, the majority of the world's population will be living in cities. While urban settlements, particularly in developing countries, are showing many of the symptoms of the global environment and development crisis, they nevertheless generate 60 per cent of gross national product and, if properly managed, can develop the capacity to sustain their productivity, improve the living conditions of their residents and manage natural resources in a sustainable way.

17. Some metropolitan areas extend over the boundaries of several political and/or administrative entities (counties and municipalities) even though they conform a continuous urban system. In many cases this political heterogeneity hinders the implementation of comprehensive environmental management programmes.

2. Objectives

18. The objectives are to ensure sustainable management of all urban settlements, particularly in developing countries, in order to enhance their ability to improve living conditions of residents, especially the marginalized and disenfranchised, thereby contributing to the achievement of national economic development goals.

3. Activities

(a) Improve urban management

19. One existing framework for strengthening management is in the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Urban Management Programme (UMP), a concerted global effort to assist developing countries in addressing urban management issues. Its coverage should be extended to all interested countries during the period 1993-2000. All countries should as appropriate, and in accordance with national plans, objectives and priorities and with the assistance of NGOs and representatives of local authorities, undertake the following activities at the national, state/provincial, and local levels with the assistance of relevant programmes and support agencies:

(a) Adopt and apply urban management guidelines in the areas of land management, urban environmental management, infrastructure management and municipal finance and administration;

(b) Accelerate efforts to reduce urban poverty through a number of actions, including:

- (i) Generate employment for the urban poor, particularly women, through the provision, improvement and maintenance of urban infrastructure and services and the support of economic activities in the informal sector, such as repairs, recycling, services and small commerce;
- (ii) Provide specific assistance to the poorest of the urban poor through, inter alia, the creation of social infrastructure in order to reduce hunger and homelessness, and the provision of adequate community services;
- (iii) Encourage the organization of indigenous community-based organizations, private voluntary organizations, and other forms of non-governmental entities which can contribute efforts to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for low-income families;

(c) Adopt innovative city planning strategies to address environmental and social issues by:

- (i) Reducing subsidies on, and recovering full costs of, high standard environmental and other services (e.g. water supply, sanitation, waste collection, roads, telecommunications) provided to higher income neighborhoods;
- (ii) Improving the level of infrastructure and service provision in poorer urban areas;

(d) Develop local strategies for the improvement of the quality of life and the environment, integrating decisions for land use and land management, investment in public and private sectors, as well as mobilize human and material resources, thereby promoting employment generation which is environmentally sound and protective of human health.

(b) Strengthen urban data systems

20. All countries should undertake during the period 1993-2000 with the active participation of the business sector as appropriate pilot projects in selected cities for the collection, analysis and subsequent dissemination of urban data including environmental impact analysis, at the local, state/provincial, national and international levels and the establishment of city data management capabilities. 5/ United Nations organizations such as Habitat, UNEP and UNDP could provide technical advice and model data management systems.

(c) Encourage intermediate city development

21. In order to relieve pressure on large urban agglomerations of developing countries, policies and strategies should be implemented towards the development of intermediate cities which create employment opportunities for unemployed labour in the rural areas and support rural-based economic activities, although sound urban management is essential to ensure that "urban sprawl" does not expand resource degradation over an ever wider land area and

increase pressures to convert open space and agricultural/buffer lands for development.

22. For this purpose, all countries should, as appropriate, conduct reviews of urbanization processes and policies in order to assess environmental impacts of growth and apply urban planning and management approaches specifically suited to the needs, resource capabilities and characteristics of their growing intermediate-sized cities. As appropriate, they should also concentrate on activities aimed at facilitating the transition from rural to urban lifestyles and settlement patterns and at promoting the development of small-scale economic activities, particularly the production of food, to support local income generation and the production of intermediate goods and services for rural hinterlands.

23. All cities, particularly those characterized by severe sustainable development problems, should in accordance with national laws, rules and regulations develop and strengthen programmes aimed at addressing such problems and guiding their development along a sustainable path. Some international initiatives in support of such efforts as in the Sustainable Cities Programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the Healthy Cities Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) should be intensified. Additional initiatives involving the World Bank, the regional development banks and bilateral agencies as well as other interested stakeholders, particularly international and national representatives of local authorities should be strengthened and coordinated. Individual cities should, as appropriate:

(a) Institutionalize a participatory approach to sustainable urban development, based on a continuous dialogue between the actors involved in urban development (public sector, private sector and communities), especially women and indigenous people;

(b) Improve the urban environment by promoting social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public services needs, the provision of urban infrastructure, the enhancement of public amenities and the protection and/or rehabilitation of older buildings, historic precincts and other cultural artifacts. In addition, "green works" programmes should be activated to create self-sustaining human development activities and both formal and informal employment opportunities for low-income urban residents;

(c) Strengthen the capacities of their local governing bodies to deal more effectively with the broad range of developmental and environmental challenges associated with rapid and sound urban growth through comprehensive approaches to planning which recognize the individual needs of cities and which are based on ecologically sound urban design practices;

(d) Participate in international "sustainable city networks" to exchange experiences and mobilize national and international technical and financial support;

(e) Promote the formation of environmentally sound and culturally sensitive tourism programmes as a strategy of sustainable development of urban and rural settlements and as a way of decentralizing urban development, and of reducing discrepancies among regions;

(f) Establish mechanisms with the assistance of relevant international agencies to mobilize resources for local initiatives for improvements in environmental quality;

(g) Empower community groups, non-governmental organizations and individuals to assume the authority and responsibility for managing and enhancing their immediate environment through participatory tools, techniques and approaches embodied in the concept of environmental care.

24. Cities of all countries should reinforce cooperation among themselves and cities of the developed countries, under the aegis of non-governmental organizations active in this field, such as the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and the World Federation of Twin Cities.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[25. Total annual requirements, primarily for infrastructure maintenance and operations for municipal services in developing countries are roughly estimated at US\$ 100 billion, to be financed mostly by revenues. The total external financial and technical assistance required is estimated at about US\$ 15 billion per year. About US\$ 10 million would be needed for strengthening international institutions.]

(b) Human resource development and capacity-building

26. Developing countries should, with appropriate international assistance, consider focusing on training and developing a cadre of urban managers, technicians, administrators and other relevant stakeholders needed to successfully manage environmentally sound urban development and growth and equipped with the skills necessary to analyse and adapt innovative experiences of other cities. For this purpose, the full range of training methods - from formal education to the use of the mass media - should be utilized, as well as the "learning by doing" option.

27. Developing countries should also encourage technological training and research through joint efforts by donors, non-governmental organizations and private business in such areas as the reduction of waste, water quality, saving of energy, safe production of chemicals and less polluting transportation.

28. Capacity-building activities carried out by all countries, assisted as suggested above, should go beyond the training of individuals and functional groups to include institutional arrangements, administrative routines, inter-agency linkages, information flows and consultative processes.

29. In addition, international efforts such as the Urban Management Programme, in cooperation with multilateral and bilateral agencies, should continue to assist the developing countries in their efforts to develop a participatory structure by mobilizing the human resources of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the poor, particularly women and the disadvantaged.

C. Promoting sustainable land use planning and management

1. Basis for action

30. Access to land resources is an essential component of sustainable low impact lifestyles. Land resources are the basis for (human) living systems and provide soil, energy, water and the opportunity for all human activity. In rapidly growing urban areas, access to land is rendered increasingly difficult by the conflicting demands of industry, housing, commerce, agriculture, land tenure structures and the need for open spaces. Furthermore, the rising costs of urban land prevent the poor from gaining access to suitable land. In rural areas, unsustainable practices, such as the exploitation of marginal lands and the encroachment on forests and ecologically fragile areas by commercial interests and landless rural populations, result in environmental degradation as well as in diminishing returns for impoverished rural settlers.

*and where appropriate the encouragement of communally owned land
particular attention to women & indigenous people
+ managed economic & cultural resources*

2. Objective

31. The objective is to provide for the land requirements of human settlement development through environmentally sound physical planning and land use so as to ensure access to land to all households.

3. Activities

32. All countries should consider, as appropriate, undertaking a comprehensive national inventory of their land resources in order to establish a land information system in which land resources will be classified according to their most appropriate uses and environmentally fragile or disaster-prone areas will be identified for special protection measures.

33. Subsequently, all countries should consider developing national land-resource management plans to guide land-resource development and utilization as follows:

(a) Establish, as appropriate, national legislation to guide the implementation of public policies for environmentally sound urban development, land utilization, housing and for the improved management of urban expansion;

(b) Create, where appropriate, efficient and accessible land markets which meet community development needs by, inter alia, improving land registry systems and streamlining procedures in land transactions;

(c) Develop fiscal incentives and land-use control measures, including land-use planning solutions for a more rational and environmentally sound use of limited land resources;

(d) Encourage partnerships among the public, private and community sectors in managing land resources for human settlements development;

(e) Strengthen community-based land-resource protection practices in existing urban and rural settlements;

(f) Establish appropriate forms of land tenure which provide security of tenure for all land-users, especially indigenous people, women, local communities, the low-income urban dwellers and the rural poor;

(g) Accelerate efforts to promote access to land by the urban and rural poor, including credit schemes for the purchase of land and for building/acquiring or improving safe and healthy shelter and infrastructure services;

(h) Develop and support the implementation of improved land management practices which deal comprehensively with potentially competing land requirements for agriculture, industry, transport, urban development, green spaces, preserves and other vital needs;

(i) Promote understanding among the policy makers of the adverse consequences of unplanned settlements in environmentally vulnerable areas and of the appropriate national and local land use and settlements policies required for this purpose.

34. At the international level, global coordination of land resource management activities should be strengthened by the various bilateral and multilateral agencies and programmes such as UNDP, FAO, the World Bank, the regional development banks, other interested organizations and the UNDP/World Bank/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) Urban Management Programme, and action taken to promote the transfer of applicable experience on sustainable land-management practices to and among developing countries.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[35. The overall cost is about US\$ 3 billion annually, including about US\$ 300 million from the international community. About US\$ 4 million will be needed for strengthening international organizations. Some aspects of this programme may be funded under the land use programmes detailed in other Agenda 21 chapters. These programmes should be funded in an integrated fashion.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

36. All countries, particularly developing countries, alone or in regional or subregional groupings, should be given access to modern techniques of land-resource management, such as geographical information systems, satellite photography/imagery and other remote-sensing technologies.

(c) Human resource development and capacity-building

37. Environmentally focused training activities in sustainable land resources planning and management should be undertaken in all countries with developing countries being given assistance through international support and funding agencies in order to:

(a) Strengthen the capacity of national, state/provincial, and local educational research and training institutions to provide formal training of land management technicians and professionals;

(b) Facilitate the organizational review of government ministries and agencies responsible for land questions, in order to devise more efficient mechanisms of land-resource management, and carry out periodic in-service refresher courses for their managers and staff in order to familiarize them with up-to-date land-resource management technologies;

(c) Where appropriate, equip those agencies with modern equipment, such as computer hardware and software and survey equipment;

(d) Strengthen existing programmes and promote an international and interregional exchange of information and experience in land management through the establishment of professional associations in land management sciences and related activities, such as workshops and seminars.

D. Promoting the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure: water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management

1. Basis for action

38. The sustainability of urban development is defined by many parameters relating to the availability of water supplies, air quality and the provision of environmental infrastructure for sanitation and waste management. As a result of the density of users, urbanization, if properly managed, offers unique opportunities for the supply of sustainable environmental infrastructure through adequate pricing policies, educational programmes and equitable access mechanisms which are economically and environmentally sound. In most developing countries, however, the inadequacy and lack of environmental infrastructure is responsible for widespread ill-health, and a large number of preventable deaths each year. In those countries conditions are set to worsen due to growing needs beyond governments' capability to respond adequately.

39. An integrated approach to the provision of environmentally sound infrastructure in human settlements, in particular for the urban and rural poor, is an investment in sustainable development which can result in improvement to the quality of life, increase productivity, improve health and reduce the burden of investments in curative medicine and poverty alleviation.

40. Most of the activities whose management would be improved by an integrated approach, are covered in Agenda 21 as follows: section I, chapter 5 (Protection and promotion of human health conditions) and section II, chapters 1 (Protecting the atmosphere), 10 (Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources) and 13 (Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues).

2. Objective

41. The objective is to ensure the provision of adequate environmental infrastructure facilities in all settlements by the year 2025. The achievement of this objective would require that all developing countries incorporate in their national strategies programmes to build the necessary technical, financial and human resource capacity aimed at ensuring better integration of infrastructure and environmental planning by the year 2000.

3. Activities

42. All countries should assess the environmental suitability of infrastructure in human settlements, develop national goals for sustainable management of waste, and implement environmentally sound technology to ensure that the environment, human health and quality of life are protected. Settlement infrastructure and environmental programmes designed to promote an

integrated human settlements approach to the planning, development, maintenance and management of environmental infrastructure (water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management) should be strengthened with the assistance of bilateral and multilateral agencies. Coordination among these agencies and with collaboration from international and national representatives of local authorities, the private sector, and community groups should also be strengthened. The activities of all agencies engaged in providing environmental infrastructure should, where possible, reflect an ecosystem or metropolitan area approach to settlements and should include monitoring, applied research, capacity-building, transfer of appropriate technology and technical cooperation among the range of programme activities.

43. Developing countries should be assisted at the national and local levels in adopting an integrated approach to the provision of water supply, energy, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management and external funding agencies should ensure that this approach is applied in particular to environmental infrastructure improvement in informal settlements based on regulations and standards that take into account the living conditions and resources of the communities to be served.

44. All countries should, as appropriate, adopt the following principles for the provision of environmental infrastructure:

(a) Adopt policies that minimize if not altogether avoid environmental damage, whenever possible;

(b) Ensure that ^{relevant} all decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences;

(c) Promote development in accordance with indigenous practices and adopt technologies appropriate to local conditions;

(d) Promote policies aimed at recovering the actual cost of infrastructure services, while at the same time recognizing the need to find suitable approaches (including subsidies) to extend basic services to all households;

(e) Seek joint solutions to environmental problems which affect several localities.

45. The dissemination of information from existing programmes should be facilitated and encouraged among interested countries and local institutions.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[46. Financial requirements for major development programmes are estimated in other chapters, especially those dealing with health, energy, freshwater resources, sanitation and solid wastes. Annual technical assistance requirements for the settlement infrastructure environmental programmes are estimated at about US\$ 50 million; US\$ 3 million will be needed to strengthen international institutions.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

47. Scientific and technological means within the existing programmes should be coordinated wherever possible and should:

(a) Accelerate research in the area of integrated policies of environmental infrastructure programmes and projects based on cost-benefit analysis and overall environmental impact;

(b) Promote methods of assessing "effective demand", utilizing environmental and developmental data as criteria for technology choice.

(c) Human resource development and capacity-building

48. With the assistance and support of funding agencies, all countries should, as appropriate, undertake training and popular participation programmes aimed at:

(a) Raising awareness of the means, approaches and benefits of the provision of environmental infrastructure facilities, especially among indigenous people, women, low-income groups and the poor;

(b) Developing a cadre of professionals with adequate skills in integrated infrastructural service planning and maintenance of resource efficient, environmentally sound and socially acceptable systems;

(c) Strengthening the institutional capacity of local authorities and administrators in the integrated provision of adequate infrastructure services in partnership with local communities and the private sector;

(d) Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, including cross-subsidy arrangements, to extend the benefits of adequate and affordable environmental infrastructure to unserved population groups, especially the poor.

E. Promoting sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements

1. Basis for action

49. Most of the commercial and non-commercial energy produced today is used in, and for, human settlements and a substantial percentage of it is used by the household sector. Developing countries are presently faced with the need to increase their energy production to accelerate development and raise the living standards of their populations, while at the same time reducing energy production costs and energy-related pollution. Increasing the efficiency of energy use to reduce its polluting effects and to promote the use of renewable energies must be a priority in any action taken to protect the urban environment.

50. Developed countries, as the largest consumers of energy, are faced with the need for energy planning and management, promoting renewable and alternate sources of energy, and evaluating the life-cycle costs of current systems and practices as a result of which many metropolitan areas are suffering from pervasive air quality problems related to ozone, particulate matters and carbon monoxide. The causes have much to do with technological inadequacies and with an increasing fuel consumption generated by inefficiencies, high demographic and industrial concentrations and a rapid expansion in the number of motor vehicles.

51. Transport accounts for about 30 per cent of commercial energy consumption and for about 60 per cent of total global consumption of liquid petroleum. In developing countries, rapid motorization and insufficient investments in urban transport planning, traffic management and infrastructure, are creating increasing problems in terms of accidents and injury, health, noise, congestion and loss of productivity similar to those occurring in many developed countries. All of these problems have a severe impact on urban populations, particularly the low-income and no-income groups.

2. Objectives

52. The objectives are to extend the provision of more energy-efficient technology and alternative/renewable energy for human settlements and to reduce negative impacts of energy production and use on human health and on the environment.

3. Activities

53. The principal activities relevant to this programme area are included in Agenda 21 as follows: section II, chapter 1 (Protecting the atmosphere), programme area A (Promoting sustainable energy development) and programme area B (Promoting transport systems which are specifically safe and environmentally sound).

54. A comprehensive approach to human settlements development should include the promotion of sustainable energy development in all countries, as follows:

(a) Developing countries, in particular, should:

- (i) Formulate national action programmes to promote and support reforestation and national forest regeneration with a view to achieve sustained provision of the biomass energy needs of the low-income groups in urban areas and the rural poor, in particular women and children;
- (ii) Formulate national action programmes to promote integrated development of energy saving and renewable energy technologies particularly for the use of solar, hydro, wind and biomass sources;
- (iii) Promote wide dissemination and commercialization of renewable energy technologies through suitable measures, inter alia, fiscal and technology transfer mechanisms;
- (iv) Carry out information and training programmes directed at manufacturers and users in order to promote energy saving techniques and energy efficient appliances;

(b) International organizations should:

- (i) Support developing countries in implementing national energy programmes in order to achieve widespread use of energy saving and renewable energy technologies, particularly the use of solar, wind, biomass and hydro sources;
- (ii) Provide access to research and development results to increase energy use efficiency levels in human settlements.

55. Promoting efficient and environmentally sound urban transport systems in all countries should be a comprehensive approach to urban transport planning and management. For this all countries should:

(a) Integrate land-use and transportation planning to encourage development patterns which reduce transport demand;

(b) Adopt urban transport programmes favouring high-occupancy public transport in countries as appropriate;

(c) Encourage non-motorized modes of transport by providing safe cycleways and footways in urban and suburban centres in countries as appropriate;

(d) Devote particular attention to effective traffic management, to efficient operation of public transport and to maintenance of transport infrastructure;

(e) Promote the exchange of information among countries and representatives of local and metropolitan areas;

(f) Re-evaluate the present consumption and production patterns in order to reduce energy and national resources use.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[56. The financing for this programme area is included in the estimate for part II, chapter 1 of Agenda 21 (Protecting the atmosphere).]

(b) Human resource development and capacity-building

57. In order to enhance the skills of energy service and transport professionals and institutions, all countries should, as appropriate:

(a) Provide on-the-job and other training of government officials, planners, traffic engineers, and managers involved in the energy service and transport section;

(b) Raise public awareness about the environmental impacts of transport and travel behaviour through mass media campaigns and support for non-governmental and community initiatives promoting the use of non-motorized transport, shared driving and improved traffic safety measures;

(c) Strengthen regional, national, state/provincial, and private sector institutions that provide education and training on energy service and urban transport planning and management.

F. Promoting human settlement planning and management in disaster-prone areas

1. Basis for action

58. Natural disasters cause loss of life, disruption of economic activities and urban productivity - particularly for highly susceptible low-income groups, and environmental damage, such as loss of fertile agricultural land and contamination of water resources, and can lead to major resettlement of populations. Over the past two decades they are estimated to have caused some 3 million deaths and affected 800 million people. Global economic losses have been estimated by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator to be in the range of US\$ 30-50 billion per year. 7/

59. The General Assembly, in resolution 44/236, proclaimed the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. The goals of the Decade 8/ bear relevance to the objectives of the present programme area.

60. In addition, there is an urgent need to address the prevention and reduction of man-made disasters and/or disasters caused by, inter alia, industries, unsafe nuclear power generation and toxic wastes (see section I, chapter 5 of Agenda 21 - Protection and promotion of human health).

2. Objective

61. The objective is to enable all countries, in particular those that are disaster-prone, to mitigate the negative impact of natural and man-made disasters on human settlements, national economies and the environment.

3. Activities

62. Three distinct areas of activity are foreseen under this programme area, namely the development of a "culture of safety", pre-disaster planning and post-disaster reconstruction.

(a) Develop a culture of safety

63. To promote a "culture of safety" in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out:

(a) Complete national and local studies on the nature and occurrence of natural disasters, their impact on people and economic activities, the effects of inadequate construction and land use in hazard-prone areas, and the social and economic advantages of adequate pre-disaster planning;

(b) Implement nationwide and local awareness campaigns through all available media, translating the above knowledge into information easily comprehensible to the general public and to the populations directly exposed to hazards;

(c) Strengthen, and/or develop global, regional, national and local early warning systems to alert populations to impending disasters;

(d) Identify industrially based environmental disaster ^{-prone} areas at the national and international levels and implement strategies aimed at the rehabilitation of these areas through, inter alia:

(i) Restructuring of the economic activities and promoting new job opportunities in environmentally sound sectors;

(ii) Promoting close collaboration between governmental and local authorities, local communities and non-governmental organizations and private business;

(iii) Developing and enforcing strict environmental control standards.

(b) Develop pre-disaster planning

64. Pre-disaster planning should form an integral part of human settlement planning in all countries. The following should be included:

(a) Complete multi-hazard research into risk and vulnerability of human settlements and settlement infrastructure, including water and sewerage, communication and transportation networks, as one type of risk reduction may increase vulnerability to another (e.g., an earthquake resistant house made of wood will be more vulnerable to wind storms);

(b) Develop methodologies for determining risk and vulnerability within specific human settlements and incorporate risk and vulnerability reduction into the human settlement planning and management process;

(c) Redirect inappropriate new development and human settlements to areas not prone to hazards;

(d) Prepare guidelines on location, design and operation of potentially hazardous industries and activities;

(e) Develop tools (legal, economic etc.) to encourage disaster-sensitive development, including means of ensuring that limitations on development options are not punitive to owners, or incorporate alternative means of compensation;

(f) Further develop and disseminate information on disaster-resistant building materials and construction technologies for buildings and public works in general;

(g) Develop training programmes for contractors and builders on disaster-resistant construction methods. Some programmes should be directed particularly to small enterprises, which build the great majority of housing and other small buildings in the developing countries as well as for the rural populations which build their own houses;

(h) Develop training programmes for emergency site managers, non-governmental organizations and community groups which cover all aspects of disaster mitigation, including urban search and rescue, emergency communications, early warning techniques, and pre-disaster planning;

(i) Develop procedures and practices to enable local communities to receive information about hazardous installations or situations in these areas, and facilitate their participation in early warning and disaster abatement and response procedures and plans;

(j) Prepare action plans for the reconstruction of settlements, especially the reconstruction of community life-lines.

(c) Initiate post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation planning

65. The international community as a major partner in post-reconstruction and rehabilitation should ensure that the countries involved derive the greatest benefits from the funds allocated by undertaking the following activities:

(a) Carry out research on past experiences on the social and economic aspects of post-disaster reconstruction and adopt effective strategies and guidelines for post-disaster reconstruction with particular focus on development focused strategies in the allocation of scarce reconstruction resources, and on the opportunities which post-disaster reconstruction provides to introduce sustainable settlement patterns;

(b) Prepare and disseminate international guidelines for adaptation to national and local needs;

(c) Support efforts of national governments to initiate contingency planning, with participation of affected communities, for post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[66. External assistance will continue to be required for post-disaster investments, which are roughly estimated to run at about US\$ 600 million annually. Technical assistance connected with this programme area could cost about US\$ 50 million annually; US\$ 2 million is suggested for strengthening international organizations.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

67. Scientists and engineers specializing in this field in both developing and developed countries should collaborate with urban and regional planners in order to provide the basic knowledge and means to mitigate losses due to disasters as well as environmentally inappropriate development.

(c) Human resource development and capacity-building

68. Developing countries should conduct training programmes on disaster-resistant construction methods for contractors and builders, who build the majority of housing in the developing countries. This should focus on the small business enterprises, which build the majority of housing in the developing countries.

69. Training programmes should be extended to government officials and planners and community and non-governmental organizations to cover all aspects of disaster mitigation, such as early warning techniques, pre-disaster planning and construction, post-disaster construction and rehabilitation.

G. Promoting sustainable construction industry activities

1. Basis for action

70. The activities of the construction sector are vital to the achievement of the national socio-economic development goals of providing shelter, infrastructure and employment. However, they can be a major source of environmental damage through depletion of the natural resource base, degradation of fragile eco-zones, chemical pollution and the use of building materials harmful to human health.

2. Objectives

71. The objectives are first, to adopt policies and technologies and to exchange information on them in order to enable the construction sector to meet human settlement development goals while avoiding harmful side-effects on human health and on the biosphere and, second, to enhance the employment-generation capacity of the construction sector. Governments should work in close collaboration with the private sector in achieving these objectives.

3. Activities

72. All countries should, as appropriate and in accordance with national plans, objectives and priorities:

(a) Establish and strengthen indigenous building materials industry, based as much as possible, on inputs of locally available natural resources;

(b) Formulate programmes to enhance the utilization of local materials by the construction sector by expanding technical support and incentive schemes for, increasing the capabilities and economic viability of small-scale and informal operatives who make use of these materials and traditional construction techniques;

(c) Adopt standards and other regulatory measures which promote the increased use of energy-efficient designs and technologies and sustainable utilization of natural resources in an economically and environmentally appropriate way;

(d) Formulate appropriate land-use policies and introduce planning regulations specially aimed at protection of eco-sensitive zones against physical disruption by construction and construction-related activities;

(e) Promote the use of labour-intensive construction and maintenance technologies which generate employment in the construction sector for the underemployed labour force found in most large cities while at the same time promoting the development of skills in the construction sector;

(f) Develop policies and practices to reach informal sector and self-help housing builders by adopting measures to increase the affordability of building materials on the part of the urban and rural poor, through, inter alia, credit schemes and bulk procurement of building materials for sale to small-scale builders and communities.

73. All countries should:

(a) Promote the free exchange of information on the whole range of environmental and health aspects of construction including the development and dissemination of databases on the adverse environmental effects of building materials through the collaborative efforts of the private and public sectors;

(b) Promote the development and dissemination of databases on the adverse environmental and health effects of building materials and introduce legislation and financial incentives to promote recycling of energy-intensive materials in the construction industry and conservation of waste energy in building-materials production methods;

(c) Promote the use of economic instruments, such as product charges, to discourage the use of construction materials and products which create pollution during their life-cycle;

(d) Promote information exchange and appropriate technology transfer among all countries, with particular attention to developing countries, for resource management in construction, particularly for non-renewable resources;

(e) Promote research in construction industries and related activities, and establish and strengthen institutions in this sector.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[74. It is roughly estimated that the construction activities of developing countries amount to about US\$ 400 billion annually and will increase by about US\$ 20 billion annually. The stream of new investments for these levels of activity and to bring in clean technologies is estimated at US\$ 40 billion annually, primarily from private sources. If 10 per cent of the new investments come from the international community, this would amount to US\$ 4 billion annually. About US\$ 3 million would be needed to strengthen international organizations.]

(b) Human resource development and capacity-building

75. Developing countries should be assisted by international support and funding agencies in upgrading the technical and managerial capacities of the small entrepreneur and the vocational skills of operatives and supervisors in

the building materials industry, using a variety of training methods. These countries should also be assisted in developing programmes to encourage the use of non-waste and clean technologies through appropriate transfer of technology.

76. General education programmes should be developed in all countries, as appropriate, to increase builder awareness of available sustainable technologies.

77. Local authorities are called upon to play a pioneering role in promoting the increased use of environmentally sound building materials and construction technologies, e.g., by pursuing an innovative procurement policy.

H. Promoting human resource development and capacity-building for human settlements development

1. Basis for action

78. Most countries, in addition to shortcomings in the availability of specialized expertise in the areas of housing, settlement management, land management, infrastructure, construction, energy, transport, and pre-disaster planning and reconstruction, face three cross-sectoral human resource development and capacity-building shortfalls. First is the absence of an enabling policy environment capable of integrating the resources and activities of the public sector, the private sector and the community, or social sector; second is the weakness of specialized training and research institutions; and third is the insufficient capacity for technical training and assistance for low-income communities, both urban and rural.

2. Objective

79. The objective is to improve human resource development and capacity-building in all countries by enhancing the personal and institutional capacity of all actors, particularly indigenous people and women, involved in human settlement development. In this regard, account should be taken of traditional cultural practices of indigenous people and their relationship to the environment.

3. Activities

80. Specific human resource development and capacity-building activities have been built into each of the programme areas of this chapter. More generally, however, additional steps should be taken to reinforce those activities. In order to do so, all countries, as appropriate should take the following action:

(a) Strengthen the development of the human resources and of capacities of public sector institutions through technical assistance and international cooperation so as to achieve by the year 2000 substantial improvement in the efficiency of governmental activities;

(b) Create an enabling policy environment supportive of the partnership between the public, private and community sectors;

(c) Provide enhanced training and technical assistance to institutions providing training for technicians, professionals and administrators, and appointed, elected, and professional members of local governments and strengthen their capacity to address priority training needs, particularly in regard to social, economic and environmental aspects of human settlements development;

(d) Provide direct assistance for human settlement development at the community level, inter alia, by:

(i) Strengthening and promoting programmes for social mobilization and awareness raising of the potential of women and youth in human settlements activities;

(ii) Facilitating coordination of the activities of women, youth, community groups, and non-governmental organizations in human settlements development;

(iii) Promoting research on women's programmes and other groups, and evaluate progress made with a view to identifying bottlenecks and needed assistance;

(e) Promote the inclusion of integrated environmental management into general local government activities.

81. Both international organizations and non-governmental organizations should support the above activities by, inter alia, strengthening subregional training institutions, providing updated training materials and disseminating the results of successful human resource and capacity-building activities, programmes and projects.

4. Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[82. International technical assistance to support national programmes is estimated at about US\$ 60 million annually; US\$ 5 million will be needed for strengthening international institutions.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

83. Both formal training and non-formal types of human resource development and capacity-building programmes should be combined, and use should be made of user-oriented training methods, up-to-date training materials and modern audio-visual communication systems.

Notes

1/ No aggregate figures are available on internal expenditure or official development assistance on human settlements. However, data available in the World Development Report, 1991, for 16 low-income developing countries show that the percentage of central government expenditure on housing, amenities, and social security and welfare for 1989 averaged 5.6 per cent, with a high of 15.1 per cent in the case of Sri Lanka, which has embarked on a vigorous housing programme. In OECD industrialized countries, during the same year, the percentage of central government expenditure on housing, amenities and social security and welfare ranged from a minimum of 29.3 per cent to a maximum of 49.4 per cent, with an average of 39 per cent (World Bank, World Development Report, 1991, World Development Indicators, table 11 (Washington, D.C., 1991), forthcoming).

2/ See the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, containing preliminary statistical data on operational activities of the United Nations system for 1988 (A/44/324-E/1989/106/Add.4, annex).

3/ World Bank Annual Report, 1991 (Washington, D.C., 1991).

4/ UNDP, "Reported investment commitments related to UNDP-assisted projects, 1988", table 1, "Sectoral distribution of investment commitment in 1988-1989".

5/ A pilot programme of this type, the City Data Programme (CDP), is already in operation in the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat) aimed at the production and dissemination to participating cities of micro-computer application software designed to store, process and retrieve city data for local, national and international exchange and dissemination.

6/ This calls for integrated land-resource management policies, which are also addressed in section II, chapter 2 of Agenda 21 (Integrated approach to planning and management of land resources).

7/ Estimates of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.

Notes (continued)

8/ The goals of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 44/236 are as follows:

(a) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the assessment of disaster damage potential and in the establishment of early warning systems and disaster-resistant structures when and where needed;

(b) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

(c) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(d) To disseminate existing and new technical information related to measures for the assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters;

(e) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific disasters and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

CANZ STATEMENT
DELIVERED BY CANADA

MARCH 16, 1992

MR. CHAIRMAN, ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATES OF CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, I WOULD LIKE TO HIGHLIGHT A FEW POINTS WHICH ARE THE BASIS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE WRITTEN COMMENTS WE WILL BE PUTTING FORWARD IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE DOCUMENT AS IT CURRENTLY IS WRITTEN ADDRESSES PRIMARILY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, ISSUES OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AS THEY RELATE TO ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT MUST BE ADDRESSED BY ALL COUNTRIES. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE DOCUMENT AND ITS CORRESPONDING RECOMMENDATIONS BE EXPANDED TO ADDRESS BOTH DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

IN ADDITION, WE NOTE THAT THE DOCUMENT SETS FORWARD 8 PROGRAMME AREAS. IN OUR VIEW, COUNTRIES WILL NEED TO DEVELOP NATIONAL STRATEGIES WHICH SET PRIORITIES AMONG THESE 8 AREAS. IN THEIR STRATEGIES, WE WOULD ALSO SUGGEST THAT COUNTRIES STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS WITH NGOS, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT DEALING WITH MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL ISSUES. ONE SUGGESTION MIGHT BE FOR COUNTRIES TO REPORT ON THESE NATIONAL STRATEGIES AT AN ALREADY PLANNED CONFERENCE. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO HIGHLIGHT THE GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS ON HABITAT CONFERENCE CURRENTLY TAKING PLACE IN VANCOUVER ON THESE ISSUES. IN RESPECT TO MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL ISSUES, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WILL ALSO BE DISTRIBUTING A REPORT TO EACH DELEGATION WHICH DETAILS POSITIONS THAT CITIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS WILL PUT FORWARD IN RIO THIS JUNE.

AS A FINAL POINT, WE WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT THE SECRETARIAT ADD TO THE LIST OF RELATED DOCUMENTS TO THIS CHAPTER, THE DOCUMENT "PC/100/Add.15 - INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES".

THANK YOU.

INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION- MAKING

SUMMARY

This document is bracketless, with exception of the financing and institutional questions, to be resolved in Rio. Canada was very active and maintained a spirit of compromise throughout the negotiations. All key Canadian proposals were accepted and modifications to the rest of the text were generally consistent with current Canadian positions. Where possible, references to national governments were substituted for countries so as to recognize jurisdictional considerations in countries such as Canada.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.70 Adopted Agenda 21 chapter: Integration of Environment and Development in Decision-Making (replaces PC/100/Add.8).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to support actions proposed in this chapter that deal with the dissemination of public information and access to information in the public domain;
2. Seek to ensure a coordinated approach between proposals in this chapter and other chapters of Agenda 21 which propose information activities;
3. Seek to strengthen this chapter by focusing on priority areas already agreed to by 38 countries at the International Forum on Environmental Information held in Montreal in May 1991 (see Environment Canada, Environmental Information Statement, May 1991);
4. Avoid mention of specific targets in favour of wording which commits to progress but not to unrealistic timetables;
5. Avoid proposals to implement specific economic instruments or to shift the taxation base away from income taxes and towards resource taxes; and
6. Avoid discussion of questions related to broad scientific, environmental technology, or economic data that is private or is otherwise protected.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Most of the brackets were removed with the exception of areas such as financial resources and institutions which will be adjusted for consistency pending final decisions taken on these issues in Rio. Two new programme areas were proposed: (e) Full cost environmental accounting (by Norway and Sweden) and (f) Global corporate environmental management (by China and the G-77). There was considerable overlap in these new program areas with the subject matter in the other program areas. Canada suggested that there were many good points in these new program areas that could be captured elsewhere in the text. Since, it was not possible (there was no time left to debate these new areas) to agree on them at this time, Canada suggested that these items carry over to post-Rio for further discussions. If this were done, consensus could be reached on the rest of the document. Most countries expressed general agreement and the two new program areas were deleted from this chapter for the time being. We do not expect these program areas to be revisited during the Rio negotiations.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

This document was easily approved at the final plenary. The only issues left to be resolved are that of financial resources and institutional questions. No plans were made to review these issues in the context of L.70 before they were discussed at Rio. Generally, changes to the text were not substantial or highly controversial to current Canadian concerns. All Canadian concerns in the briefing material for PrepCom IV were integrated into the text as Canadian and CANZ interventions were quite frequent.

Notable changes to the text include: sustainable development objectives wording were consistently introduced throughout the document; focus on economic instruments received less attention than Canada had originally anticipated; USA proposal of the concept of market mechanisms working within a legal and regulatory framework was adopted by the Plenary; and the G-77, as noted above, deleted the proposed programme area (f) and instead inserted minor references to transnational corporations and large enterprises with a view to encouraging and their environmental roles.

Overall, due to the completion of this chapter, which reflects every Canadian concern, we are pleased with the outcome of this paper and do not anticipate further discussions on this issue as it is currently drafted. The bracketed areas of the document will have to be re-examined

once the financing and institutional Agenda 21 issues become resolved. The chapters relating to "full cost environmental accounting" and "global corporate environmental management" will be the subject of further discussion, but post-Rio.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.70
28 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Integration of environment and development in decision-making

(Section I, chapter 7, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8

INTRODUCTION

1. The present chapter consists of six programmes:

(a) Integrating environment and development at the policy, planning and management levels;

(b) Providing an effective legal and regulatory framework;

(c) Making effective use of economic instruments and market and other incentives;

(d) Establishing systems for environmental accounting;

{ [(e) Full cost environmental accounting;]) withdrawn

{ [(f) Global corporate environmental management.] } withdrawn with
amendments

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Integrating environment and development at the policy, planning and management level

Basis for action

2. Prevailing systems for decision-making in many countries tend to separate economic, social and environmental factors - at the policy, planning and management levels. This influences the actions of all groups in society, including Governments, industry and individuals, and has important implications for the efficiency and sustainability of development. An adjustment or even a fundamental reshaping of decision-making, in light of country-specific conditions, may be necessary if environment and development is to be put at the centre of economic and political decision-making - in effect achieving a full integration of these factors. In recent years, some Governments have also begun to make significant changes in the institutional structures of government in order to enable more systematic consideration of the environment when decisions are made on economic, social, fiscal, energy, agricultural, transportation, trade, and other policies, as well as the implications of policies in these areas for the environment. New forms of dialogue are also being developed for achieving better integration among national and local government, industry, science, environmental groups and the public in the process of developing effective approaches to environment and development. The responsibility for bringing about changes lies with Governments in partnership with the private sector and local authorities, and in collaboration with national, regional and international organizations including in particular UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank. Exchange of experience between countries can also be significant. National plans, goals and objectives, national rules and regulations and law; and the specific situation in which different countries are placed are the overall framework in which such integration takes place. In this context it must be borne in mind the environmental standards may pose severe economic and social costs if they are uniformly applied in developing countries.

Objectives

3. The overall objective is to improve or restructure the decision-making process so that consideration of socio-economic and environmental issues is fully integrated and a broader range of public participation assured. Recognizing that countries will develop their own priorities in accordance with their prevailing conditions, needs, national plans, policies and programmes, the following objectives are proposed:

(a) To conduct a national review of economic, sectoral and environmental policies, strategies and plans to ensure the progressive integration of environmental and developmental issues;

(b) To strengthen institutional structures to allow the full integration of environmental and developmental issues, at all levels of decision-making;

(c) To develop or improve mechanisms to facilitate the involvement of concerned individuals, groups and organizations in decision-making at all levels;

(d) To establish domestically determined procedures to integrate environment and development issues in decision-making.

Activities

(a) Improve decision-making processes

4. The primary need is to integrate environmental and developmental decision-making processes. To do this, Governments should conduct a national review, and, where appropriate, improve the processes of decision-making so as to achieve the progressive integration of economic, social and environmental issues in the pursuit of development that is economically efficient, socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound. Countries will develop their own priorities in accordance with their national plans, policies and programmes for the following activities:

(a) Ensuring the integration of economic, social and environmental considerations in decision-making at all levels and in all ministries;

(b) Adopting a domestically formulated policy framework that reflects a long-term perspective and cross-sectoral approach as the basis for decisions, taking account of the linkages between and within the various political, economic, social and environmental issues involved in the development process;

(c) Establishing domestically determined ways and means to ensure the coherence of sectoral, economic, social, and environmental policies, plans and policy instruments, including fiscal measures and the budget; these mechanisms should apply at various levels and bring together those interested in the development process;

(d) Monitoring and evaluating the development process systematically, conducting regular reviews of the state of human resources development, economic and social conditions and trends, the state of the environment and natural resources; this could be complemented by annual environment and development reviews, with the view to assessing sustainable development achievements by the various sectors and departments of government;

(e) Ensuring transparency of, and accountability for, the environmental implications of economic and sectoral policies;

(f) Ensuring access by the public to relevant information, facilitating the reception of public views and allowing for effective participation.

(c) Enhance education and training

10. Countries, in cooperation, where appropriate, with national, regional or international organizations, should ensure that essential human resources exist, or be developed, to undertake the integration of environment and development at various stages of the decision-making and implementation process. To do this, they should improve education and technical training, particularly for women and girls, by including interdisciplinary approaches, as appropriate, in technical, vocational and university and other curricula. They should also undertake systematic training of government personnel, planners and managers on a regular basis, giving priority to the requisite integrative approaches and planning and management techniques that are suited to country-specific conditions.

(d) Promote public awareness

11. Countries, in cooperation with national institutions and groups, the media and the international community, should promote awareness in the public at large, as well as in specialized circles, of the importance of considering environment and development in an integrated manner, and should establish mechanisms for facilitating a direct exchange of information and views with the public. Priority should be given to highlighting the responsibilities and potential contributions of different social groups.

(e) Strengthen national institutional capacity

12. Governments, in cooperation, where appropriate, with international organizations, should strengthen national institutional capability and capacity to integrate social, economic, developmental and environmental issues at all levels of development decision-making and implementation. Attention should be given to moving away from narrow sectoral approaches, progressing towards full cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation.

B. Providing an effective legal and regulatory framework

Basis for action

13. Laws and regulations suited to country-specific conditions are among the most important instruments for transforming environment and development policies into action - not only through "command and control" methods, but also as a normative framework for economic planning and market instruments. Yet although the volume of legal texts in this field is steadily increasing, much of the law-making in many countries seems to be ad hoc and piecemeal, or has not been endowed with the necessary institutional machinery and authority for enforcement and timely adjustment.

14. While there is continuous need for law improvement in all countries, many developing countries have been affected by shortcomings of laws and

regulations. To effectively integrate environment and development in the policies and practices of each country, it is essential to develop and implement integrated, enforceable, effective laws and regulations that are based upon sound social, ecological, economic and scientific principles. It is equally critical to develop workable programmes to review and enforce compliance with the laws, regulations and standards that are adopted. Technical support may be needed for many countries to accomplish these goals. Technical cooperation requirements in this field include legal information, advisory services and specialized training and institutional capacity-building.

15. The enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations (at the regional, national, state/provincial or local/municipal level) are also essential for the implementation of most international agreements in the field of environment and development, as illustrated by the frequent treaty obligation to report on legislative measures. The survey of existing agreements undertaken in the context of conference preparations has indicated problems of compliance in this respect, and the need for improved national implementation and, where appropriate, related technical assistance. In developing their national priorities, countries should take account of their international obligations.

Objectives

16. The overall objective is to promote, in light of country-specific conditions, the integration of environment and development policies through appropriate legal and regulatory policies, instruments and enforcement mechanisms at the national, state, provincial, and local level. Recognizing that countries will develop their own priorities in accordance with their needs and national, and where appropriate, regional plans, policies and programmes, the following objectives are proposed:

(a) To disseminate information on effective legal and regulatory innovations in the field of environment and development, including appropriate instruments and compliance incentives, with a view to encouraging their wider use and adoption at the national, state, provincial, and local level;

(b) To support countries which request it in their national efforts to modernize and strengthen the policy and legal framework of governance for sustainable development, having due regard for local social values and infrastructures;

(c) To encourage the development and implementation of national, state, provincial and local programmes which assess and promote compliance and respond appropriately to non-compliance.

Activities

(a) Make laws and regulations more effective

17. Governments, with the support of competent international organizations, where appropriate, should regularly assess the laws and regulations enacted and the related institutional/administrative machinery established at the national/state and local/municipal level in the field of environment and sustainable development, with a view to rendering them effective in practice. Programmes for this purpose could include the promotion of public awareness, preparation and distribution of guidance material, and specialized training, including workshops, seminars, education programmes, and conferences, for public officials who design, implement, monitor and enforce laws and regulations.

(b) Establish judicial and administrative procedures

18. Governments and legislators, with the support, where appropriate, of competent international organizations, should establish judicial and administrative procedures for legal redress and remedy of actions affecting environment and development that may be unlawful or infringe on rights under the law, and should provide access to individuals, groups and organizations with a recognized legal interest.

(c) Provide legal reference and support services

19. Competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations could cooperate to provide Governments and legislators, upon request, with an integrated programme of environment and development law (sustainable development law) services, carefully adapted to the specific requirements of the recipient legal and administrative systems. Such systems could usefully include assistance in the preparation of comprehensive inventories and reviews of national legal systems. Past experience has demonstrated the usefulness of combining specialized legal information services with legal expert advice. Within the United Nations system, closer cooperation between all agencies concerned would avoid duplication of databases and facilitate division of labour. These agencies could examine the possibility and merit of performing reviews of selected national legal systems.

(d) Establish a cooperative training network for sustainable development law

20. Competent international and academic institutions could - within agreed frameworks - cooperate to provide, especially for trainees from developing countries, postgraduate programmes and in-service training facilities in environment and development law. Such training should address both the effective application and the progressive improvement of applicable laws, the related skills of negotiating, drafting and mediation, and the training of trainers. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations already active in this field could cooperate with related university programmes to harmonize curriculum planning and to offer an optimal range of options to interested Governments and potential sponsors.

(e) Develop effective national programmes for reviewing and enforcing compliance with national, state, provincial and local laws on environment and development

21. Each country should develop integrated strategies to maximize compliance with its laws and regulations relating to sustainable development, with assistance from international organizations and other countries as appropriate. The strategies could include:

(a) Enforceable, effective laws, regulations and standards that are based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and appropriate risk assessment, incorporating sanctions designed to punish violations, obtain redress, and deter future violations;

(b) Mechanisms for promoting compliance;

(c) Institutional capacity for collecting compliance data, regularly reviewing compliance, detecting violations, establishing enforcement priorities, undertaking effective enforcement, and conducting periodic evaluations of the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement programmes;

(d) Mechanisms for appropriate involvement of individuals and groups in the development and enforcement of laws and regulations on environment and development.

(f) National monitoring of legal follow-up to international instruments

22. Contracting parties to international agreements, in consultation with the appropriate secretariats of relevant international conventions as appropriate, should improve practices and procedures for information on legal and regulatory measures taken. Contracting parties to international agreements could undertake sample surveys of domestic follow-up action subject to agreement by the sovereign States concerned.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[23. Most of the programme activities could be carried out, with government consent, through organizations and institutions already active or competent in this field, including mechanisms of technical cooperation between developing countries.

[(a) Additional technical cooperation costs for a projected series of 20 country missions per year with the consent of the sovereign States concerned (to prepare comprehensive inventories of national legal systems with regard to sustainable development), and for direct assistance to developing countries in national implementation of international instruments, are estimated at \$4 million;]

[(b) Additional support costs to international organizations and institutions (to provide, upon request and under preferential conditions, legal reference, advisory and training services to Governments of developing countries and economies in transition) are estimated at \$2 million per year.]

(b) Scientific and technological means

24. The programme relies essentially on a continuation of ongoing work for legal data collection, translation and assessment. Closer cooperation between existing databases may be expected to lead to better division of labour (e.g., in geographical coverage of national legislative gazettes and other reference sources) and to improved standardization and compatibility of data, as appropriate.

(c) Human resources development

25. Participation in training is expected to benefit practitioners from developing countries and to enhance training opportunities for women. Demand for this type of postgraduate and in-service training is known to be high. The seminars, workshops, and conferences on review and enforcement that have been held to date have been very successful and well attended. The purpose of these efforts is to develop resources (both human and institutional) to design and implement effective programmes to continuously review and enforce national and local laws, regulations, and standards on sustainable development.

(d) Strengthen legal and institutional capacity

26. A major part of the programme should be oriented towards improving the legal-institutional capacities of countries to cope with national problems of governance and effective law-making and law-applying in the field of environment and sustainable development. Regional centres of excellence could be designated and supported to build up specialized databases and training facilities for linguistic/cultural groups of legal systems.

C. Making effective use of economic instruments and market and other incentives

Basis for action

27. Environmental law and regulation are important but cannot alone be expected to deal with the problems of environment and development. Prices, markets and governmental fiscal and economic policies also play a complementary role in shaping attitudes and behaviour towards the environment.

28. During the past several years, many Governments, primarily in industrialized countries but also in Central and Eastern Europe and in developing countries, have been making increasing use of economic approaches including those that are market-oriented. Examples include the polluter pays principle and the more recent natural resource user pays concept.

29. Within a supportive international and national economic context and given the necessary legal and regulatory framework economic and market-oriented approaches can in many cases enhance capacity to deal with the issues of environment and development. This would be achieved by providing cost-effective solutions, applying integrated pollution prevention control, promoting technological innovation and influencing environmental behaviour, as well as providing financial resources to meet sustainable development objectives.

30. What is needed is an appropriate effort to explore and make more effective and widespread use of economic and market-oriented approaches within a broad framework of development policies, law and regulation suited to country-specific conditions, as part of a general transition to economic and environmental policies which are supportive and mutually reinforcing.

Objectives

31. Recognizing that countries will develop their own priorities in accordance with their needs and national plans, policies and programmes, the challenge is to achieve significant progress in the years ahead in meeting three fundamental objectives:

(a) To incorporate environmental costs in the decisions of producers and consumers, to reverse the tendency to treat the environment as a "free good" and to pass these costs on to other parts of society, other countries, or to future generations;

(b) To move more fully towards integration of social and environmental costs into economic activities, so that prices will appropriately reflect the relative scarcity and total value of resources and contribute towards the prevention of environmental degradation;

(c) To include wherever appropriate the use of market principles in the framing of economic instruments and policies to pursue sustainable development.

Activities

(a) Improve or reorient governmental policies

32. In the near term, Governments should consider gradually building on experience with economic instruments and market mechanisms by undertaking to reorient their policies, keeping in mind national plans, priorities and objectives, in order to:

(a) Establish effective combinations of economic, regulatory and voluntary (self-regulatory) approaches;

(b) Remove or reduce those subsidies which do not conform with sustainable development objectives;

(c) Reform or recast existing structures of economic and fiscal incentives to meet environment and development objectives;

(d) Establish a policy framework which encourages the creation of new markets in pollution control and environmentally sounder resource management;

(e) Move towards pricing consistent with sustainable development objectives.

33. In particular, Governments should explore how effective use can be made of economic instruments and market mechanisms in the following areas:

(a) Issues related to energy, transportation, agriculture and forestry, water, wastes, health, tourism and tertiary services;

(b) Global and transboundary issues;

(c) The development and introduction of environmentally sound technology and its adaptation, diffusion and transfer to developing countries, [on concessional and preferential terms.]

(b) Take account of the particular circumstances of developing countries and countries with economies in transition

34. A special effort should be made to develop applications of the use of economic instruments and market mechanisms geared to the particular needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the assistance of regional and international economic and environmental organizations and as appropriate non-governmental research institutes, by:

(a) Providing technical support to these countries on issues relating to the application of economic instruments and market mechanisms;

(b) Encouraging regional seminars and, possibly, the development of regional centres of expertise.

(c) Create an inventory of effective uses of economic instruments and market mechanisms

35. Given the recognition that the use of economic instruments and market mechanisms is relatively recent, exchange of information about different countries' experiences with such approaches should be actively encouraged. In this regard, Governments should encourage the use of existing means of information exchange to look at effective uses of economic instruments.

(d) Increase understanding of the role of economic instruments and market mechanisms

36. Governments should encourage research and analysis on effective uses of economic instruments and incentives with the assistance and support of regional and international economic and environmental organizations, as well as non-governmental research institutes, with a focus on such key issues as:

(a) The role of environmental taxation suited to national conditions;

(b) The implications of economic instruments and incentives for competitiveness and international trade, and potential needs for appropriate future international cooperation and coordination;

(c) The possible social and distributive implications of using various instruments.

(e) Establish a process for focusing on pricing

37. The theoretical advantages of using pricing policies where appropriate need to be better understood, and accompanied by greater understanding of what it means to take significant steps in this direction. Processes should therefore be initiated, at both the national and international levels to examine:

including large industrial enterprises and transnational corporations in cooperation with the business industry.

(a) The practical implications of moving towards greater reliance on *as well as* pricing that internalize environmental costs appropriate to help achieve *other* sustainable development objectives; *9160,*

(b) The implications for resource pricing in the case of resource-exporting countries, including the implications of such pricing policies for developing countries;

(c) The methodologies used in valuing environmental costs.

(f) Enhance understanding of sustainable development economics

38. Increased interest in economic instruments including market mechanisms also requires a concerted effort to improve understanding of sustainable development economics by:

(a) Encouraging institutions of higher learning to review their curricula and strengthen studies in sustainable development economics;

(b) Encouraging regional and international economic organizations and non-governmental research institutes with expertise in this area to provide training sessions and seminars for government officials.

Means of implementation

39. This programme involves adjustments or reorientation of policies on the part of Governments. It also involves international and regional economic and environmental organizations and agencies with expertise in this area.

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[40. Additional costs associated with implementing these activities would be minimal, in the range of not more than \$5 million annually, associated with the creation of a global inventory and regional seminars. Any costs are far outweighed by the potential for additional financial resources arising from increased reliance on economic instruments and market incentives.]

D. Establishing systems for integrated environmental and economic accounting

Basis for action

41. A first step towards the integration of sustainability into economic management is the establishment of better measurement of the crucial role of ~~the ecosystem/balance~~ and the environment as a source of natural capital and as a sink for by-products generated during the production of man-made capital and other human activities. As sustainable development encompasses social, economic and environmental dimensions, it is also important that national accounting procedures are not restricted to measuring the production of goods and services that are conventionally remunerated. A common framework needs to be developed whereby the contributions made by all sectors and activities of society, that are not included in the conventional national accounts, are included in satellite accounts. A programme to develop national systems of integrated environmental and economic accounting in all countries is proposed.
↳ to the extent consistent with sound theory and practicability

Objectives

42. The main objective is to expand existing systems of national economic accounts in order to integrate environment and social dimensions in the accounting framework including at least satellite systems of accounts for natural resources in all member States. The resulting systems of integrated environmental and economic accounting (IEEA) to be established in all member States at the earliest date should be seen as a complement to, rather than a substitute for, traditional national accounting practices for the foreseeable future. IEEAs would be designed to play an integral part in the national development decision-making process. National accounting agencies should work in close collaboration with national environmental statistics as well as the geographic and natural resource departments. The definition of economically active could be expanded to include people performing productive but unpaid tasks in all countries. This would enable their contribution to be adequately measured and taken into account in decision-making.

Activities

(a) Strengthen international cooperation

43. The United Nations Statistical Office should:

(a) Make available to all member States the methodologies contained in the SNA Handbook on Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting;

(b) In collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies, further develop, test, refine, and then standardize the provisional concepts and methods such as those proposed by the SNA Handbook, keeping member States informed of the status of the work throughout this process;

(c) Coordinate, in close cooperation with other international organizations, the training of national accountants, environmental statisticians and national technical staff in small groups for the establishment, adaptation and development of national IEEAs.

44. The Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat in close collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies should:

(a) Support, in all member States, the utilization of sustainable development indicators in national economic and social planning and decision-making practices with a view to ensuring that IEEAs are usefully integrated in economic development planning at the national level;

(b) Promote improved environmental and economic and social data collection.

(b) Strengthen national accounting systems

45. At the national level, the programme could be adopted mainly by the agencies dealing with national accounts, in close cooperation with environmental statistics and natural resource departments with a view to assisting national economic analysts and decision makers in charge of national economic planning. National institutions should play a crucial role not only as the depositary of the system but also in its adaptation, establishment and continuous use. Unpaid productive work such as domestic work and child care should be included, where appropriate, in satellite national accounts and economic statistics. Time-use surveys could be a first step in the process of developing these satellite accounts.

(c) Establish an assessment process

46. At the international level, the Statistical Commission should assemble and review experience and advise member States on technical and methodological issues related to the further development and implementation of IEEAs in member States.

① HC/HS } See A/T
② HC/CP }

(d) Strengthen data and information collection

47. National Governments could consider implementing the necessary enhancement in data collection to set in place national IEEAs with a view to contributing pragmatically to sound economic management. Major efforts should be made to augment the capacity to collect and analyse environmental data and information and to integrate it with economic data, including gender disaggregated data. Efforts should also be made in order to develop physical environmental accounts. International donor agencies should consider financing the development of intersectoral data banks to help ensuring that national planning for sustainable development is based on precise, reliable and effective information and is suited to national conditions.

(e) Strengthen technical cooperation

48. The United Nations Statistical Office, in close collaboration with the relevant United Nations agencies, should strengthen existing mechanisms for technical cooperation among countries. This should also include exchange of experience in the establishment of IEEAs particularly in connection with the valuation of non-marketed natural resources and standardization in data collection.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

[49. Financing will have to be increased, particularly for activities connected to environmental data gathering and assessment at both the national and international levels. Based on the experience and estimates by the United Nations Statistical Office, the establishment of IEEAs requires some additional international funding. However, the costs can be significantly higher if countries do not have reasonably developed national statistical systems. Cost estimates assume that national counterparts play an instrumental role in the process and that contributions in terms of human resources and infrastructure are readily available in the country. Approximately US\$ 2 million per year in external costs will be needed.]

(b) Strengthen institutions

50. To ensure the application of IEEAs:

(a) National institutions in developing countries could be strengthened to ensure the effective integration of environment and development at the planning and decision-making levels;

(b) The Statistical Office should provide the necessary technical support to member States in close collaboration with the assessment process to be established by the Statistical Commission. [The Statistical Office should provide substantive technical support for establishing IEEAs and the provision of technical cooperation in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies.]

(c) Enhance use of information technology

51. Guidelines and mechanisms could be developed and agreed for the adaptation and diffusion of information technologies to developing countries. State-of-the-art data management technologies should be adopted for the most efficient and widespread use of IEEAs.

(d) Strengthen national capacity

52. Governments, with the support of the international community, should strengthen national institutional capacity to collect, store, organize, assess and use data in decision-making. Training in all areas related to the establishment of IEEAs, and at all levels, will be required especially in developing countries. This should include technical training of those involved in economic and environmental analysis, data collection, national accounting as well as training decision makers to use such information in a pragmatic and appropriate way.

[E. Full-cost environmental accounting

Basis for action

53. The failure to account for the depletion and degradation of natural resources distorts product costs and prices and leads to unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Current accounting practices report only market transactions and do not record the full cost of natural resource use. No direct costs are assigned to the consumers of common goods, such as air and water. Environmental accounting studies indicate that few corporations have adopted environmental accounting procedures. Internalizing all long-term environmental costs in the accounting and reporting process is a vital operational requirement for sustainable development. Achieving this goal requires the development of new accounting rules and financial statements. There is a need for new valuation methods for quantifying the unrecorded costs of non-sustainable development to be devised.

54. Governments can take supportive steps to ensure that market price signals will reflect full environmental costs. They can adopt the "polluter pays" principle, which requires the polluter to internalize the costs of pollution prevention, adopt other economic incentives, such as tradeable permits, user fees and deposit refund systems, and remove price distortions in existing governmental programmes that cause natural resources to be underpriced.

Objectives

55. The following objectives will require the coordinated efforts of corporations, Governments and international organizations:

(a) Inclusion, within five years, of environmental considerations in corporate accounting and reporting in order to relate an enterprise's environmental activities to its financial position and performance;

(b) Incorporation, within 10 years, of full environmental costs into the production of goods and services in order to send the right price signals to producers and consumers;

(c) Development, within 10 years, of accounting and reporting methods in order to encompass sustainable development considerations in the calculation of financial results.

Activities and means of implementation

56. The managerial tasks for corporations are to:

(a) Provide, within three years, relevant environmental information in their financial statements to shareholders, creditors, employees, governmental authorities, consumers and the public; separate environmental expenditure from other expenditure; measure and separate environmental liabilities arising from compliance with environmental regulations from other liabilities; develop a programme of environmental auditing;

(b) Ensure that compensation is provided to those directly and adversely affected by the environmental harm caused by the enterprise;

(c) Redefine, within five years, asset and liability boundaries in order to include public goods, such as air and water quality and biodiversity, in a manner consistent with sustainable development;

(d) Develop and use prototype accounts that measure resources use and, within 10 years, link resource use to financial statements through appropriate valuation methods;

(e) Utilize the results of sustainable development accounting in order to improve sustainable development management.

57. The managerial tasks for Governments and international organizations are to:

(a) Remove, within five years, price distortions arising from governmental programmes affecting land, water, energy and other natural resources;

(b) Review existing accounting and reporting regulations and develop new ones which require more transparent reporting, within five years;

(c) Develop, within 10 years, methods and rules for accounting for sustainable development, including the "polluter pays" principle.

58. The data and information tasks for governments, international organizations and corporations are to:

(a) Develop, within 10 years, a national natural resource inventory based on corporate use of renewable and non-renewable resources;

46. Bis "Governments should seek to identify and consider measures to correct price distortions arising from governmental programs affecting land, water, energy and other natural resources."
46. Ter "Governments should encourage corporations to:
- a) provide relevant environmental information through transparent reporting to shareholders, creditors, employees, government authorities, consumers and the public;
 - b) develop and implement methods and rules for accounting for sustainable development."

(b) Prepare, every five years, sustainable development reports at the corporate level, using new prototype accounts and statements showing income on a sustainable basis and, within 10 years, include in those reports environmental and development items covering the corporation's impact in developing countries, as well as a statement by the Board of Directors on the status of the corporation's transition to a sustainably managed corporation.

59. Tasks in the area of international and regional cooperation and coordination are to:

(a) Review, within five years, investment and trade policies in order to remove distortions in pricing and the barriers that often encourage excessive use and dependence on imports and exports of natural resources;

(b) Harmonize, within five years, accounting rules for financial statements which incorporate environmental considerations;

(c) Develop, within 10 years, common accounting rules for sustainable development.

60. The capacity-building tasks for Governments and international organizations are to:

(a) Support practical research for the development of new prototype statements and methods for valuing all environmental resources;

(b) Encourage the retraining of auditors in environmental accounting and reporting so that they can verify that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the enterprise's activities and reflect the full environmental costs of production.]

[F. Global corporate environmental management

Basis for action

61. Managerial leadership in the adoption of consistently high environmental policies is the key to promoting a global standard of corporate responsibility, even ahead of changes in national and international law. Managerial policies can encourage a corporate culture based upon sustainable development values. In order to institutionalize the corporate-wide environment and development policies, however, supportive corporate programmes and organizational structures are needed. Corporate efforts to integrate environment, health and safety goals into performance appraisals, organizational structure and education and training are the key to linking sustainable development with daily decision-making.



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.70/Corr.1
31 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Integration of environment and development in decision-making

(Section I, chapter 7, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.8

Corrigendum

1. Insert at the end of paragraph 33 (a)

[cooperation should be sought from large industrial enterprises,
including transnational corporations, that are active in these fields];

2. Insert at the end of paragraph 37 (a)

[large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations,
which operate globally, should be invited to participate in these
processes];

3. Insert as section (c) of paragraph 38

010 33 } [(c) Encouraging large industrial and transnational corporations with expertise in environmental matters to organize training programmes for the private sector and other groups].

4. Insert at the end of paragraph 39

[, including transnational corporations].

5. Insert at the end of paragraph 48

010 33 } [The cooperation of large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, with experience in valuation of such resources, should also be sought].

46 bis

" Governments should seek to identify and consider measures to correct price distortions arising from governmental programs affecting land, water, energy and other natural resources "

46 ter " Governments should encourage corporations to

- a) provide relevant environmental information through transparent reporting to shareholders, creditors, employees, government authorities, consumers and the public;
- b) develop and implement methods and rules for accounting for sustainable development. "

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY

Despite five weeks of intensive negotiations in New York, no final decision was reached at PrepCom IV on the issue of financial resources, and the entire issue has been left to UNCED to resolve. While this outcome met a number of our minimal procedural objectives, it did not meet our aims for a substantive result.

Nevertheless, along the way, consensus was achieved on several points. Delegations agreed that the financial resources issue should be handled as a chapter of Agenda 21 - and it should focus on the funding of Agenda 21, rather than conventions. Delegations agreed that a package approach would be needed, identifying a variety of potential sources and channels for funding. All delegations accepted the concept that new and additional resources would be required - at least for problems of global significance. And all agreed that the goal of such funding would be to build "partnerships for sustainable development".

The major points of contention in Rio will likely be: whether new and additional resources should be provided for the incremental costs of implementing Agenda 21; the concept of a multilateral separate fund for Agenda 21; the possibility of expanding the scope of the GEF; the real volume of the IDA replenishment; timetables for meeting ODA targets; the role of national sustainable development strategies as a basis for coordinating domestic and international funding for Agenda 21; and the potential eligibility of economies in transition for new and additional resources for Agenda 21.

DOCUMENTATION

Compilation of Proposed Amendments to
A/CONF.151/PC/L.41/Rev.1
A/CONF.151/PC/L.75 (draft decision, not approved by PrepCom)

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

Our approach to the issue of financial resources in UNCED is part of our evolving policy on the issue of environmental funding, as it arises from the two convention negotiations, as well as in meetings of the GEF Participants Committee.

Our basic objective in all of these negotiations is to have the Global Environmental Facility accepted as the coordinating mechanism for all funding directed towards

global environmental issues - both those to be covered by conventions, and those that are not. Canada is prepared to provide new and additional funding for these purposes through the GEF. We seek to have existing ODA flows, IFI lending and private flows identified as the appropriate source of funding to developing countries for environmental problems of local significance. Canada seeks to re-orient ODA and IFI flows towards dealing with these problems, in the larger context of assisting developing countries to implement Agenda 21.

Our financial commitments of funds for this purpose will be made within the current parameters of the International Assistance Envelope.

Canada's procedural objectives for the discussion of this issue at PrepCom Four were to:

- a) achieve early agreement on the need to deal with this issue through a draft chapter of Agenda 21;
- b) build as much of a consensus as possible in PrepCom IV around the contents of such a chapter, in order to narrow the debate around a few basic options for political decision in Rio;
- c) avoid the Secretariat's costing estimates of \$125 billion a year in external financing for the implementation of Agenda 21 becoming used as a basis for the discussion of financial resources;
- d) postpone discussions of specific amounts to be pledged to fund the implementation of Agenda 21 until UNCED;

Substantively, our objective was to reach agreement on the financial resources in UNCED consistent with the following principles approved by Cabinet in December 1991 and February 1992:

- a) There should be one coordinating framework for global environmental funding. The GEF should evolve to play that role. (Note: the other principles approved in December 1991 dealt more specifically to the relationships between funding arrangements within the framework of the GEF and did not apply to the financial resources discussion at PrepCom IV.)
- b) Environmental funding to developing countries to meet global needs should be coordinated with ODA funding from bilateral and multilateral sources, and domestic expenditures.
- c) Developing countries should be encouraged to develop national sustainable development strategies to set national

policies and priorities. Such strategies should be used by developing countries to identify their priorities for external funding to assist them to meet their commitments under Agenda 21.

d) Existing development assistance coordination mechanisms, such as consultative groups, provide a useful framework for coordinating international environmental funding with ODA and domestic expenditures, within the framework of national sustainable development strategies.

e) Regional level economic co-operation organizations should co-operate with bilateral donors, regional development banks, and the private sector to assist countries in the implementation of sustainable development strategies. They should also be encouraged to review periodically such national level strategies to ensure the economic and ecological consistency of actions taken by states in the same region, within the framework of Agenda 21.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Canada played a central role in the discussion of financial resources during PrepCom IV through the role of John Bell as Coordinator for the issue on behalf of the Chairman of the PrepCom, Tommy Koh. Given our role in the chair on this issue, we deliberately decided to work through the CANZ group to advance our own national positions on the financial resources issue, and to let Ambassador Ron Walker of Australia conduct most of interventions on behalf of CANZ. Within smaller meetings of the OECD countries and G-7 delegations, however, we played an active role on Canada's behalf.

By prior agreement at PrepCom III, discussions of financial resources began in the first week of PrepCom IV, and continued for the entire five weeks of the meeting. During the first week, four formal plenary meetings were held, which allowed delegations to exchange views on the ideas contained in the G-77 text tabled at PrepCom III, L.41. In this debate, it became clear that developing countries had scaled back their funding expectations - at least in terms of immediate commitments from donors - as a result of the impact of the current recession. They also requested that discussion of funding mechanisms for conventions - a point covered by L.41 - be left to further discussion in the convention negotiations, in order to focus the discussion on the funding specifically of Agenda 21. The G-77 developed their concept more fully of a potential "Green Fund" dedicated to the Agenda 21, by identifying in a formal G-77 statement specific governance criteria which

should govern such a fund. These criteria appeared to build bridges towards a reformed GEF as one potential basis for a compromise between the G-77 and OECD delegations.

Two important statements were also tabled in the first week by OECD delegations - one by Portugal on behalf of the EC, and the second by the Nordic Group - both of which essentially presented a "package approach" to the funding of Agenda 21. Both packages cited the potential role of the GEF, ODA, IDA replenishment, debt reduction measures, private sector flows and of innovative sources of funding as sources and channels of external funding for the implementation of Agenda 21.

By the end of the week, the Chairman attempted to capture the sense of the discussion through an informal paper outlining "Elements of Convergence" among delegations, and elements on which "Further discussion would be required". The Chairman followed up this paper through a series of informal meetings with groups of delegation early the following week, to determine if he had the support of the group to table a Chairman's draft chapter of Agenda 21. In the end, the G-77 decided to pre-empt this endeavour by the Chairman, and tabled their own draft chapter - L.41/Rev.1.

The balance of the second week was then spent by OECD delegations developing their own amendments to L.41/Rev.1. The EC and Nordics simply adapted their earlier statements. The CANZ group drew heavily upon the Chairman's untabled draft chapter; and we coordinated our efforts closely with Japan and the USA, in order to present non-overlapping amendments. For example, the paragraph the USA tabled on GEF governance was essentially drafted by CANZ and Japan in concert with the U.S. delegation. It did not prove possible, however, to co-ordinate our amendments with those of the EC and the Nordics. In total, some 15 pages of OECD country amendments to L.41/Rev.1 were tabled in an informal Plenary early in the third week (see attached).

The remainder of the third week, was spent in a rather frustrating series of meetings among OECD delegations, exploring the nuances behind our various amendments, and attempting to come to an agreement to consolidate our amendments into a less overlapping text. This exercise was hampered by the overt resistance of the Nordic delegations to any attempt to negotiate elements of the "Nordic package" with other OECD countries prior to a face to face negotiation with the G-77. Certain members of the EC - notably France - also impeded the EC from attempting to consolidate amendments.

Early in the fourth week, the G-77 were finally able to meet and agree among themselves that a contact group should be struck to negotiate our way through the compilation text of L.41/Rev.1, starting with the "Means of Implementation" section. This exercise got off to a good start when the USA delegation deliberately relaxed its hitherto inflexible position, and began to accept references to providing new and additional financial resources for sustainable development. After three contact group meetings, agreement was reached on one paragraph, recognizing "new and additional resources" as an "essential requirement" for an evolving partnership for sustainable development. Equally important, the G-77 started to acknowledge at the table that a separate fund for Agenda 21 (or "Green Fund") was a non-starter for all donors, and that the debate should shift from "a fund" to "funding" for Agenda 21.

At this point two drafting groups were struck to try to resolve the over-lapping amendments, dealing respectively with the GEF, and with ODA plus private sector resource flows. Neither group made much progress in consolidating text. In one final contact group meeting on Saturday, March 28th, the G-77 stated that since it was now clear that the GEF would not fund all of Agenda 21, they wished to return to the concept of a dedicated fund for Agenda 21. At this point, the USA delegation registered its lack of interest in continuing the contact group discussions. Further off the record meetings among the Heads of twelve developed and developing country delegations were held on Sunday in an attempt to resolve this impasse, by developing an agreed formulation on the predictability and non-erosion of ODA flows to LDCs, as an under-pinning for Agenda 21. These discussions eventually broke down when the USA delegation indicated that they could not bind Congress through an international agreement not to further cut the USA aid budget.

At the beginning of the fifth week, PrepCom Chairman Koh resumed personal management of the issue from John Bell, and asked the Japanese, British and German delegations to turn their hand at producing for him a consolidated text on "Means of Implementation" based on the various OECD amendments. Koh then decided to invite another Coordinator, Mexican Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Rosendal, to make a last minute attempt to broker a compromise on the basis of this text. Surprisingly, the G-77 drafting group on this issue accepted to work on this new OECD text, and proposed only a few strategic drafting changes.

Rosendal met with regional groups and then chaired one final small drafting group on April 2nd to see if agreement could be reached on the basis of this text. Apart from

bracketing the specific reference to achieving the ODA target of 0.7 percent by the year 2000, this group made rapid progress in agreeing to the entire text, until we reached the two competing sections on the GEF proposed by the EC and the G-77. The two texts essentially differed over the interpretation given to the range of Agenda 21 activities that could qualify under the "global mission of the GEF". Despite the fact that the two texts were otherwise very similar, negotiations broke down at this point when it became apparent that the major EC donors, in particular the British, preferred to keep their language intact at this meeting than to find compromise position on GEF scope with the G-77.

The following morning, April 3rd, the Chairman of the G-77 met with the entire Group. It proved to be an acrimonious meeting - in which he and the other members who had participated in the small drafting group (Brazil, Barbados, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Benin, Malaysia and Mexico) - were heavily criticized for abandoning in the positions the Group had staked out in L.41/Rev.1, for no tangible gains. The G-77 decided not to support any decision on financial resources, and Rosendal's text (which would have been issued in the final Plenary as L.75) was pulled. (The draft text is attached).

Only a brief report was given in the final Plenary on the preceding day's discussions. A number of countries, including Canada for CANZ and the United States, regretted this outcome, given that agreement had been very close the day before. USA Ambassador Bohlen specifically stated that while he had not been involved in Rosendal's group, he believed that consensus could have been achieved based on that text. This denouement left the EC delegations feeling rather exposed, as they were widely perceived as the delegations most responsible for the final break-down in the negotiations.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

There was no official decision at all on this issue at PrepCom IV, and the entire subject will be referred to Rio. In formal terms, this means that the financial resources issue will be the only one on the table in Rio for which there is no previously negotiated text. The failure to produce a decision on this issue constituted the major failure of the PrepCom.

Nevertheless, there were a number of accomplishments in the five weeks of discussion on financial resources. Measured against our procedural objectives: we reached agreement on the need to structure a decision on financial

resources as a chapter of Agenda 21; delegations effectively agreed not to use the Secretariat's cost estimates as a basis of discussion; and there was no expectation that the PrepCom should serve as a pledging conference. Even in the absence of a formal decision, delegations succeeded reaching consensus around certain issues and in narrowing down the areas of contention for further debate in Rio. This informal result was consistent with our overall approach towards environmental funding (as described under objectives); and many of the ideas and specific language that was picked up in the amendments to L.41/Rev.1, as well as L.75, drew heavily upon the draft Chairman's text that John Bell floated early in the PrepCom. However, consensus was not reached around our specific objective of gaining recognition for the role of national sustainable development strategies as a basis for coordinating environmental funding at the country level.

The issues around which consensus emerged in New York were as follows.

First, all delegations agreed that the issue of funding arrangements for conventions should be set aside in the debate, and the discussion of financial resources should focus on the funding of Agenda 21 activities.

Second, there was consensus around the concept of a "partnership for sustainable development" as the goal for which funding would be provided for the implementation of Agenda 21.

Third, all donors including the United States were able to agree for the first time to the usage of "new and additional funding", in such phrases as "new and additional funding is an essential requirement for sustainable development in all countries of the world and for an evolving partnership between them." (para 1 of L.75). A great deal of semantic juggling was required every time this phrase came up for negotiation - since most donors could only accept "new and additional" if did not oblige them to address anything more than problems of global significance. However, the USA's willingness to accept this language - following their commitment of funding to the GEF Core Fund - removed one crucial semantic barrier to further progress.

Fourth, the concept of a "package approach" to funding Agenda 21, which identifies a variety of sources and channels for funding, was agreed as the framework for the negotiations. There was consensus that the contents of such a package should include the GEF, ODA, IDA, the regional banks, capacity building programs through the UNDP, debt relief measures, private funding and innovative sources of

funding. In the negotiations over L.75, there was virtually no difficulty in reaching agreed wording over the latter four sources of funding.

Fifth, there was consensus that the governance of the GEF should be both "transparent" and "democratic" in nature - although donors did not interpret the latter phrase as meaning "one country, one vote" in the governance of the GEF. The final G-77 language proposed in L.75 just used these two phrases, suggesting that they could live without giving them greater precision at this stage.

The discussion also highlighted the following issues as the major continuing points of contention that will have to be addressed in Rio.

First, developing countries are convinced that there will be incremental costs to them for implementing Agenda 21 - and that they should receive new and additional funding from donors to assist them in meeting these costs. Donors response - that new and additional funding will be available for problems of global significance - only meets a fraction of this demand. The G-77's formal position in PrepCom IV was that funding commitments for this purpose should be separate from commitments of ODA. However, in later stages of the debate, it was clear that they would be prepared to drop this objection, if there was a reliable commitment from donors of increased ODA flows for this purpose.

Second, most developing countries are still attached to the idea of creating a separate fund (informally referred to as a "Green Fund") to receive and distribute the new and additional funding for Agenda 21. This position was strenuously resisted by all donors - and the more sophisticated G-77 members were ready to drop it, if they could get a clear commitment to increased funding for Agenda 21 in return. However, the majority of the G-77 seek a separate fund as a means of clearly identifying how much new and additional funding is provided for Agenda 21 and where it is being spent. The root of this concern is the fear that existing ODA flows will be diverted to pay for conventions or replenishment of the GEF. For the same reason, the G-77 is very concerned about the "predictability" of both the flows they presently receive and the flows they might receive in the future.

Third, there is a range of views over the scope of the GEF. One outcome of PrepCom IV was that the G-77 realized that the GEF would never evolve into a broad scope Green Fund, and that its mission would continue to be to fund global problems. However, since the GEF is the one clear source of new and additional funding available, the G-77 is

keen to expand its scope to include other issues "of global concern" -principally deforestation and desertification. Some donors regard this demand as negotiable - such as ourselves and the USA; others reject it out of hand, in order to keep the GEF strictly focused on its present mandate - in particular the U.K. and France. This issue will be taken up in detail at the GEF Participants Meeting on April 29-30 in Washington.

Fourth, there is the issue of an appropriate commitment to an IDA increase as part of the funding package for Agenda 21. France and the Nordics pressed for a real increase in IDA 10 over the volume of funding for IDA 9. Other donors, in particular the USA, but also ourselves and other major European donors, were not ready to support such a commitment -particularly at this early stage of negotiations over the IDA 10 replenishment. The debate over the concept of an "Earth Increment" will become more focused at the next IDA 10 negotiations at the end of April.

Fifth, more generally, the issue of reaching ODA targets remains polemical. Most donors were prepared to hold the line at the language worked out in the Cartagena meeting of UNCTAD in February 1992. However, the Nordic delegations made the demand for "greater burden-sharing" an obsession in all of the negotiations at PrepCom IV, and repeatedly proposed that donors commit to reaching the 0.7 percent target by the year 2000. Within the EC, France was prepared to endorse the same target. The G-77 in general preferred to view this dispute from the sidelines - and referred to it as a matter for donor delegations to resolve. However, the Nordic delegations had clear political marching order to push this point as hard as they could in New York - and can be expected to do so again in Rio.

Sixth, there was an ambiguous reaction to the concept of endorsing national plans or sustainable development strategies as a basis for external funding for Agenda 21. This was unfortunate, given that this concept constituted one of our basic substantive objectives in the debate on this issue at PrepCom IV, and it was strongly supported by other donors with whom we worked closely, in particular the USA and Australia. (All the elements of our position were contained in paragraph 1. bis in L.75, which required was bracketed subject to some private negotiations between the G-77 Chairman and the USA delegation.) Nevertheless, as a means of circumventing increased conditionality for Agenda 21 funding, and of giving priority to recipients needs, national sustainable development plans should be welcomed by the developing countries. It will require another push on our part in the final negotiations in Rio to secure recognition of this point.

Seventh, a continuing point of contention was the eligibility of "economies in transition" for any "new and additional resources" for Agenda 21. At various times, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia pushed this issue, usually by inserting the phrase "in particular for" in front of "developing countries" in different points in the text, in order to make the point that developing countries would not be the only recipients of these funds. The USA, in particular, gave moral support to these efforts. Several informal attempts to find a generic solution to this problem were derailed by the G-77; and the G-77 vigorously resisted any attempts to include representatives of the "economies in transition" in any of the closed door drafting groups dealing with the issue. A resolution of the issue in Rio will require finding a satisfactory political formula to deal with their role in the context of a larger "North-South" debate.

The debate on most of these issues will be carried forward in a number of fora between the end of PrepCom IV and Rio: in particular, the Eminent Persons Meeting in Tokyo; the Kuala Lumpur Ministerial of Developing Countries; the GEF Participants Meetings; the IMF/IBRD Interim Committee/ Development Committee meetings; and the final negotiating sessions for the Climate Change and Biodiversity Conventions. Before departing for Rio, the Canadian delegation will need to take stock of where we are on the contentious issues listed above, and review our overall negotiating positions on the elements of a funding package for Agenda 21. We will also need to be able to respond to new funding commitments which other donors might come prepared to make in Rio. At present, the Japanese seem the most likely source for such an initiative, but others may follow.

Finally, it would probably be in our best interests at the start of the Conference in Rio to attempt to have L.75 re-introduced as the basis for further negotiations. As a document, it already represents the G-77 bottom line, and really only requires agreement over ODA targets and the scope of the GEF to be brought to closure. If we could avoid reverting to L.41/Rev.1, the time spent in New York on financial resources will not have been in vain.

Report prepared by:

Michael Small
EAITC
996-4295

19 March 1992

COMPILATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
A/CONF.151/PC/L.41/Rev.1

Financial resources and mechanisms

Compilation requested by the
Coordinator/Vice-Chairman, Mr. John P. Bell (Canada)

Proposed changes are indicated by italics:

Country names are indicated in parentheses, e.g., (EC)

Proposed deletions or text for replacement are shown by
square brackets, e.g., [text]

Proposed additions and alternative wording are set out in
bold italics, e.g., **text**

Country References:

CANZ	Canada, Australia, New Zealand
CzHP	Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland
EC	European Community
Japan	Japan
Nordic	Nordic countries
Russia	Russian Federation
USA	United States

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT
OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS:
CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

China and Pakistan*: revised draft decision

Financial resources and mechanisms

The Preparatory Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 44/228, decides that the following should be inserted as section IV, chapter 1, of Agenda 21:

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly, in resolution 44/228 (part I, para. 15), inter/alia, decided that the Conference on Environment and Development should:

- (j) "identify ways and means of providing new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, for environmentally sound development programs and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans, and to consider ways of effectively monitoring the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data";
- (k) "identify ways and means of providing additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern and especially of supporting those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, owing, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity";

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

- (1) "consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring, on a favourable basis, the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries";
- (v) "quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and to identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources".

[The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the financing of the implementation of Agenda 21 and it constitutes the financial rationale ruling all the other chapters. Further, the purpose is to develop a strategy for the funding and implementaton of priority areas of Agenda 21. (Nordic)]

Alternative text:

The purpose of this chapter is to identify the ways, means and mechanisms for the provision of financial resources to pursue the objectives of Agenda 21 and other activities arising from UNCED. (USA)

Basis for action

1. The recognition that [action for] the transition to (substitute, CANZ) sustainable development remains a principal challenge facing humanity, and that economic growth is essential to meet this challenge.
2. A recognition that the cost of inaction [will] could (substitute, USA) outweigh the [financial] (delete, EC) costs of implementing Agenda 21 with serious consequences for the planet.

Insert:

2. bis Recognition that all countries need to review patterns of development and economic policies to facilitate the transition and that in some cases there will be incremental costs. To meet these costs, all countries will have to reallocate resources and the developing countries will need additional funds and assistance. (CANZ)

[3. The need to finance the implementation of Agenda 21 and to establish an effective [mechanism] framework (substitute, Nordic) for this purpose to enable the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to participate effectively in its

implementation and in follow-up activities to UNCED].

Alternative text (1):

3. Recognition of the need for an effective and continuing process to deploy all available resources, including new and additional resources, particularly for developing countries, for:

- the integration and achievement of environmental and development objectives under national programs for the implementation of Agenda 21 and other UNCED results;
- the incremental costs of actions taken to achieve global environmental benefits, based upon nationally determined strategies and priorities; and
- the strengthening of scientific, technical, professional and institutional capacities for sustainable development;

(CANZ)

Alternative text (2):

3. The need to finance the implementation of Agenda 21 through effective national and international mechanisms.... (EC)

Alternative text (3):

3. The need to finance the implementation of Agenda 21 and to establish effective mechanisms for this purpose. The developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, should be enabled to participate effectively in its implementation and in follow-up activities to UNCED. (CzHP)

Alternative text (4):

3. The need to finance the implementation of Agenda 21 and to establish an effective mechanism for this purpose to enable those countries, in particular developing countries, for which the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, owing, in particular, to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity, to participate effectively in this implementation and in follow-up activities to UNCED. (Russia)

Insert:

3. bis The recognition that for developing countries in particular the challenge of achieving environmentally sustainable development will require access to the necessary financial resources. (USA)

4. Recognition of the interrelationship between ["global" and "local"] global, regional and national (substitute, CANZ) environmental problems and the need for various ways to finance their solution (Nordic).

5. The importance of a supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries. In this context, measures are needed, inter alia, in the areas of market access, terms of trade, remunerative commodity prices, diversification of productive sectors, transfer of technologies, debt problems, and alleviation of poverty.

Alternative and substitute text :

5. The importance of a supportive international economic climate which promotes sound economic growth, including efficient use of natural resources (EC), particularly in developing countries. In this context, special attention is (EC) needed, inter alia, to the areas of adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights (USA) market access, terms of trade, [remunerative] (delete, Japan) commodity prices, diversification of productive sectors, [transfer of technologies] technology cooperation (substitute, USA), debt problems, and alleviation of poverty.

6. The need to provide adequate, new and additional funds, covering [the full incremental costs] the agreed incremental costs (substitute, Russia) with no reallocation of existing multilateral or bilateral financial flows for the activities identified below. These funds flowing from the developed countries to the developing countries are to a great extent of a compensatory nature.

Alternative text (1):

6. The need to mobilize increased resources for national and regional issues pertaining to the implementation of Agenda 21, and furthermore to provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed incremental costs of developing countries' efforts to address environmental problems of global significance. (Nordic)

Alternative text (2):

6. Provision of new and additional funding, covering the agreed incremental costs of activities in developing countries designed to tackle environmental problems of global significance. Financial requirements will be highly dependent on the efforts of developing countries to deal with global environmental externalities. The notion of "partnership in additionality" implies that they are closely related to the commitments to be

made by the developing countries as part of the package to be adopted in Rio de Janeiro. While domestic resources will have to provide a major part in the sustainable development process, external resources available from both the public and private sectors and provided through existing bilateral and multilateral channels should be increased and used effectively and efficiently. (EC)

Alternative text (3):

6. The need to provide adequate and additional funds for Agenda 21 and other UNCED outcomes with no erosion of existing multilateral and bilateral financial flows for sustainable development.

The recognition that developing and developed countries have common but differentiated responsibilities. (Japan)

Alternative text (4):

6. Recognition that ODA Funds should be directed at sustainable development, but not at the expense of social and economic goals, especially the alleviation of poverty. (USA)

7. The recognition that while quantification and mobilization of the sums required is a continuing process, [there should be a substantial initial financial commitment to be increased appropriately in order to achieve the additional funding requirements of Agenda 21]. (bracket text, Japan)

Alternative text (1):

7. Recognition that the external financing requirements will be dependent on detailed programs of action based on national developmental objectives, priorities and plans, but that this should not be used as a reason for delaying financial commitments and the transfer of resources. (CANZ)

Alternative text (2):

7. The recognition that while quantification of the sums required is a continuing process, this should not be used as a reason for delaying financial commitments and the transfer of financial resources. (EC)

[8. These funds should be provided to a large extent on a grant basis and could include concessionary flows.] (delete and deal with under "Means of Implementation, USA)

Alternative text:

8. These funds should be provided to a large extent on a grant basis or concessionary basis as appropriate. (Japan)

Insert:

8. bis The situation of the countries in transition to market economy, because of the state of their environmental degradation and their limited resources to achieve sustainable development, should be taken into account during their transitional period when deciding upon specific commitments to international assistance programs. Their needs in coping with environmental issues should also be acknowledged. (CzHP)

Insert:

8. bis 2. The recognition that a variety of sources exist for financial resources, including governments, multilateral institutions such as the GEF and the multilateral development banks, and the private sector, which is the most powerful source of resources for economic growth in a governmental environment that encourages robust free markets and free and fair trade.

8. bis 3. The need to use existing financial mechanisms and resources -- bilateral, multilateral and private -- more effectively and efficiently to protect the world's environment in the context of sustainable development.

8. bis 4. The need to integrate environment and development at all levels. (USA)

Objectives

[1. Provision of adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources for effective implementation of Agenda 21.

2. Establishment of an appropriate funding mechanism to be utilized for implementation of Agenda 21.]

Alternative text (1):

1. To ensure a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development.

2. To create an effective global partnership for sustainable development.

3. To provide a framework for the provision of financial resources, particularly for developing countries, in promoting the goals of Agenda 21 and other results of UNCED. (USA)

Alternative text (2):

1. Provision of adequate, predictable, increased financial resources, including new and additional funding, for effective implementation of Agenda 21 by all countries relative to their capacities and responsibilities.
2. Establishment of an appropriate framework for funding the implementation of Agenda 21. (Nordic)

Alternative text (3):

1. Provision by all countries of adequate and predictable financial resources for effective implementation of Agenda 21.
2. Strengthening of the existing appropriate funding mechanisms to be utilized for implementation of Agenda 21. (EC)

Activities

1. [To finance the activities described in all the other chapters of Agenda 21, as follows:]

Alternative text:

1. To consider ways and means to finance priority elements in the following chapters of Agenda 21. (USA)

I. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

1. International policies to accelerate sustainable development in particular (Russia) in developing countries, and related domestic policies
2. Combating poverty
3. Changing consumption patterns
4. Demographic dynamics and sustainability
5. Protection and promotion of human health conditions
6. Promoting a sustainable pattern of human settlements
7. Integration of environment and development in decision-making

II. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Protecting the atmosphere
2. Integrated approach to planning and management of land resources
3. Combating deforestation
4. Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought
5. Managing fragile ecosystems: sustainable mountain development
6. Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development
7. Conservation of biological diversity
8. Environmentally sound management of biotechnology
9. Protection of the oceans, all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources
10. Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development management and use of water resources
11. Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals and prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes
12. Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes
13. Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage related issues
14. Safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes

III. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

1. Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development
2. Strengthening the role of youth
3. Recognizing and strengthening the role of indigenous people

4. Non-governmental organizations: partners for sustainable development
5. Local authorities initiatives in support of Agenda/21
6. Strengthening the role of trade unions
7. Business and industry
8. Scientific [and technological] community
9. Primary producers

IV. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2. Transfer of environmentally sound technology
3. Science for sustainable development
4. Promotion of education, training and public awareness
5. National mechanisms and international cooperation for capacity building in developing countries
6. International institutional arrangements
7. Regional organizations
8. International legal instruments and mechanisms
9. Providing data and information for sustainable development

2. In doing so full account shall be taken of the following areas as listed in operative paragraph 12 (Part I) of resolution 44/228 of the United Nations General Assembly:

- (a) "Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;
- (b) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;
- (c) Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources;
- (d) Protection and management of land resources by, inter alia, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;

- (e) Conservation of biological diversity;
- (f) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;
- (g) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;
- (h) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, through the eradication of poverty by, inter alia, implementing integrated rural and urban development programmes, as well as taking other appropriate measures at all levels necessary to stem the degradation of the environment;
- (i) Protection of human health conditions and improvement of the quality of life."

[3. To develop an equitable and balanced representation and transparency in the governance of international financial mechanisms.] (delete, Japan)

Alternative text:

3. To develop an effective partnership in the governance and policy direction of international mechanisms established for the financing of international environmental programs, including appropriate linkages with the Conventions and with national priorities and programs. (CANZ)

[4. To assist in building and strengthening the scientific, technological, and institutional capacities and capabilities of in particular (Russia) the developing countries.] (move to "Means of Implementation", Japan)

Insert:

4.bis To support existing international institutions, particularly those providing concessional resources to developing countries such as the International Development Association and the regional development banks, in their efforts to reorient and strengthen their assistance for the integration of environmental and development objectives and the achievement of environmentally sustainable development. (CANZ)

[5. To monitor on a regular basis the provision by developed countries of financial resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 as to their additionality, predictability, and adequacy.] (delete, Japan) (Replace with new section in "Means of Implementation", Nordic)

Alternative text:

5. To make available on a regular basis information on the provision by all countries of financial resources for the implementation of Agenda 21. (EC)

[6. To review on a regular basis the governance and operation of financial mechanisms utilized for the implementation of Agenda 21.] (delete, Japan) (Replace with new section in "Means of Implementation", Nordic)

Alternative text for paras 5 and 6:

5. To establish effective procedures for monitoring and review of the financing and implementation of Agenda 21, as requested by the General Assembly in Resolution 44/228. (CANZ)

Means of implementationInsert new paragraph:

np. To forge a Partnership for Sustainable Development, all countries should prepare national environmental development strategies that integrate environmental and economic considerations through a systematic process of environmental assessment, identify national policies and programs to promote sustainable development, and establish national and local priorities by means that include public participation and community involvement. For countries in need of assistance, financing for priority programs should be provided through country-based mechanisms that involve all available sources, bilateral and multilateral, in a coordinated and effective partnership. (USA)

1. The new and additional funding should be the basis of an evolving partnership leading progressively towards the goal of sustainable development in both developing and developed countries. (Move paragraph to "Basis for Action", Nordic)

Alternative text for para 1:

1. Implementation of Agenda 21 and other UNCED outcomes will require the use and mobilization in the most effective manner of all available funding sources and mechanisms in an evolving partnership leading progressively toward the goal of sustainable development in both developing and developed countries.

The indicative list of the sources may include the following:

(a) modified GEF under the appropriate governance, including an equitable and balanced representation and transparency, to provide additional financing on concessional terms, in particular for developing countries to meet the incremental costs of addressing the major environmental problems of global concern, including those for which a multilateral convention is in place or under negotiation;

(b) the cost effective use of existing multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, IDA, UNDP, UNEP, regional economic commissions and developing banks;

(c) strengthening of bilateral economic cooperation;

(d) the use of innovative financial mechanisms such as debt-for-environment swaps. (Japan)

[2. This funding should be provided in addition and separate from the ODA target commitments by the developed countries.]

[3. A specific and separate fund for the implementation of Agenda 21 should be established.]

[4. Predictability in the flow of funds should be ensured by [assessed] (delete, Russia) contributions from developed countries. Developing countries could contribute on a voluntary basis.]

[5. The governance of the fund should include the following criteria:

(a) It should be transparent.

(b) It should be democratic in nature, with an equal voice for all parties in setting project eligibility criteria, project selection, and the authority to release funds, enabling an equitable balance between developed and developing countries.

(c) It should provide access and disbursement to all developing countries without any conditionality.

(d) It should provide for funding of activities according to the priorities and needs of the developing countries, taking into account Agenda 21.]

[6. All possibilities can be explored in regard to location or locations of the fund and its administrative and operational activities in the light of the above criteria.]

[7. In addition, existing mechanisms governed by the criteria defined in paragraph 5 above could also be utilized, as appropriate, in order to optimize provision of substantial grants or concessionary resources for the implementation of Agenda 21.]

Alternative text for paras 2-7:

2. Additional development assistance efforts will be required, to enhance both the quality and quantity of ODA support for sustainable development, including strengthening of bilateral cooperation and enhanced support for international institutions providing assistance, particularly concessional assistance to developing countries, for national programs of sustainable development.

3. Mobilisation of higher levels of private funding in support of sustainable development, to include:

- restored access to commercial capital markets;
- increased foreign direct investment and associated technology transfers, through joint ventures with local companies, and with the support of risk-sharing and guarantee facilities such as MIGA, and
- enhanced cofinancing between official and private financial entities,

supported by policy actions by both industrialized and developing countries and efforts by the business community to facilitate flows of private capital and technology.

4. Exploration of innovative sources of financial resources potentially applicable to sustainable development, such as:

- debt-for-environment swaps, and trust funds created through other forms of debt relief,
- environment-related taxes or user charges,
- tradeable emission permits or credits,
- schemes for voluntary public contributions, and/or
- opportunities for reallocating resources presently committed to military purposes.

(CANZ)

Insert as new para 5

5. Governments should work together to:

- (a) revise the GEF to serve as the appropriate multilateral mechanism to provide needed resources on grant or concessional terms to cover the agreed incremental costs from activities arising out of international conventions and other agreed environmental activities that provide incremental global benefits;
- (b) ensure that the GEF will operate in a transparent manner, provide public accountability, and allow both donor and recipient countries to have an equitable say in how its funds are used; and
- (c) open the GEF to universal membership and ensure that both participants and non-participants have access to its funds under agreed criteria. (USA)

Insert as new para 6

6. Assistance in building and strengthening the scientific, technological, and institutional capacities and capabilities of the developing countries should be promoted. (Japan)

Insert as new para 7

7. A supportive international economic environment to enhance the ability of developing countries to achieve economic growth in a manner consistent with sound management of natural resources and the integration of environmental and development priorities;

- an early, balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round can provide increase market access for developing countries, to improve foreign exchange earnings and specialization in areas of comparative advantage;
- additional debt relief can facilitate the implementation of adjustment programs in developing countries; middle income countries can be assisted by debt reduction as well as debt conversion by both public and private creditors on a case by case basis; for low income countries, debt cancellation beyond the original Toronto terms will help to promote sustainable development. (CANZ)

Alternative text for paragraphs 1 to 7:

1. The GEF should play a leading role as the multilateral funding mechanism in the resolution of environmental problems of global significance in developing countries. The structure of the GEF should be adjusted to ensure transparency and involvement of all relevant parties, recognizing the rights of countries, parties to specific global conventions. Direct links should be established between the Conferences of Parties to the new global conventions and the adjusted governance structure of the GEF. The Conferences of the Parties to the conventions would lay down guidelines on priorities and criteria for project formulation and implementation, and determine eligibility, especially on country criteria for assessing GEF resources.

The GEF should remain flexible so that it can contribute to accommodating the possible financial arrangements for the global environmental conventions as they develop, as well as other initiatives of global significance that may arise.

2. Sustainable development integrates all long term considerations and is not limited to the protection of the environment only, although this is an important component of it. Sustainability should thus be part of all development policies, programmes and projects, and for this reason external assistance for sustainable development at the national level should be covered by the traditional ODA channels.

3. More funding is needed for the implementation of sustainable development policies at the national level. The notion of "partnership in additionality" is also to be understood as to include the donor countries commitment to reach the accepted UN target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA.

4. All creditors in the Paris Club are urged to promptly implement the agreement of December 1991 to provide debt relief for the poorest, heavily indebted countries that are pursuing structural adjustment. Further measures are needed, addressing also the problems of lower middle income countries on a case-by-case basis.

5. The regional Development Banks should play an increasing role in the provision of financial resources for the implementation of Agenda 21.

6. There is a need to substantively increase the financial and other assistance to developing countries in the field of technology cooperation and capacity building. UNDP should use its network of field offices and its broad mandate and experience in the field of technical cooperation for facilitating capacity-building at the country level, making full use of the expertise of other bodies, in particular UNEP, the World Bank and regional

development banks.

7. In order to reach the necessary reallocation of economic resources to achieve sustainable development, full social and environmental costs should be integrated into economic activities so that environmental externalities are internalized. This means that environmental costs and other related to the exploitation of natural resources in a sustainable way and borne by the supplier country should be reflected in economic activities.

7. bis. Ways and means of generating new and innovative public and private financial resources to promote sustainable development including in particular:

- greater use of debt swaps,
- an increase in private investment,
- the use of economic and fiscal incentives, coordinated at the appropriate level, such as taxes or charges for example in the field of energy,
- further examination of tradable emission permits in the relevant negotiations.

7. bis 2. Opportunities for reducing military expenditure should allow reallocation of resources for sustainable development. (EC)

Alternative text (2) for paras 2-7:

2. Commitment by the industrialized countries to an agreed schedule to reach the UN target of 0.7 percent of GNP in ODA as agreed and by the year 2000. Those countries that have not yet reached half of this target should take measures to do so as soon as possible and at the latest by 1997.

Commitment by the industrialized countries to provide new and additional financial resources to the agreed incremental costs to developing countries' efforts to combat environmental problems of global significance.

3. Predictability in the flow of funds, and a fair burdensharing between donors, should be ensured by assessed contributions from developed countries. Developing countries could contribute on a voluntary basis.

4. The implementation of Agenda 21 should be ensured through the establishment of a framework consisting of various mechanisms and channels. These include:

- a) Substantial increase in the real volume of the tenth replenishment of IDA over and above IDA 9 is of crucial importance for the promotion of action to address poverty

related to environment and development issues in the least developed countries.

- b) Strengthening the resources of the multilateral development banks. They should play a growing role in the increase of financial resources in the follow up of Agenda 21. Given the upcoming negotiations on the replenishment of the resources of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), an increase in the capital of the IDB should be a first step followed up by the other regional development banks.
- c) Strengthening of UNDP in order to coordinate capacity-building for environment and development at the national level.
- d) Urging all creditors in the Paris Club to promptly implement the agreement of December 1991 to provide debt relief for the poorest, heavily indebted countries that are pursuing structural adjustment. Further reductions that go beyond this agreement are, however, needed and in this context the so called Trinidad Terms, proposed by the U.K. should be a point of departure.

Consideration of debt for sustainable development swaps under the appropriate circumstances as a complementary tool.

- e) Commitment to provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing countries to meet agreed incremental costs for their efforts to combat environmental problems of global significance. Establishment of financial mechanisms and funds for the conventions which shall operate in accordance with the results of the negotiations of the conventions. The funds shall be administered by a revised GEF. Decision making procedures should be transparent and ensure balanced participation by developing and industrialized countries.
- f) Calling on all industrialized countries to make the agreed contributions to the Interim Financial Mechanism of the Montreal Protocol additional to other financial transfers to developing countries.
- g) Cooperating to develop innovative means to mobilize financial resources, such as tradeable permits.

(Nordic)

[8. In the follow-up of UNCED there should be provisions for the effective monitoring of the financing of Agenda 21 and the mechanisms utilized for that purpose.]

Alternative text (1):

8. In the outcome of UNCED there should be provisions for effective monitoring and review of the financing of Agenda 21 and the mechanisms utilized for that purpose. (Japan)

Alternative text (2):

Replace with a new sub-section "Review and Monitoring":

1. In the follow-up of UNCED there should be provision on a regular basis for the effective monitoring of the financing of Agenda 21 and the mechanisms utilized for that purpose as to their additionality, predictability, and adequacy. (Nordic)

Alternative text (3):

8. In the follow-up of UNCED there should be appropriate provision for providing information about the financing of Agenda 21 and the mechanisms utilized for that purpose. (EC)



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.75
2 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Agenda item 2 (c) of plenary

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Draft text on financial resources submitted by the
Issue Coordinator, Andrés Rosenthal (Mexico)

This chapter is without prejudice to specific commitments and arrangements regarding financial resources adopted or to be adopted in specific international legal instruments.

1. [The] new and additional funding is an essential requirement for sustainable development in all countries of the world and for an evolving partnership among them, in particular between both developed and developing countries, towards this goal.

This funding should be provided by developed countries through a variety of sources and channels.

United States of America

[1 bis. To forge a Partnership for Sustainable Development, and as part of a process to lead all countries to sustainable development, those countries should prepare national strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21, in such a manner as to integrate environmental and development considerations through a systematic process of environmental assessment, identify national policies and programmes to promote Agenda 21, and establish national and local

priorities by means that include public participation and community involvement. For countries in need of assistance, particularly the developing countries, financing for priority programmes, including new and additional resources, should be provided through a country-based consultative process that involves all available sources, bilateral and multilateral in a coordinated and effective partnership.]

2. For developing countries ODA is a main source of external funding, including additional funding, for sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21. Substantial additional and improved resource flows are required. In this respect, developed countries [and other countries in a position to do so] agree on the need for more funding and affirm or reaffirm commitments to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA [by the year 2000], aiming at significant increases in their development assistance. Several countries which have already reached the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent or are committed to do so within specified time-frames, aim at an increase in their ODA or at least the maintenance of present levels. In this context, the importance of equitable burden sharing is recognized.

3. Funding for Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be provided in a way which maximizes the availability of new and additional resources, and which makes use in the most effective manner of all available funding sources and mechanisms, which include, among others:

- (a) The multilateral development banks and funds:
 - (i) Considerable resources are provided through the International Development Association (IDA) to finance sustainable development, including in the areas of poverty reduction, health, education, water, land degradation, forests and human settlements. The replenishment of IDA provides a good opportunity for additional contributions, preferably above the volume of the ninth replenishment of IDA (IDA9), to meet important development needs identified in Agenda 21;
 - (ii) The regional development banks should initiate work plans in order to ensure, [through replenishment] an increased and more effective role by the provision of financial resources on [concessionary] [or other types of favourable] terms for the implementation of Agenda 21.
- (b) Relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies;
- (c) Multilateral institutions for capacity-building and technical cooperation;

Increase substantially the financial and other assistance to developing countries in the field of technology transfer and cooperation* and national capacity-building. Necessary financial resources should be provided to UNDP to use its network of field offices and its broad mandate and experience in the field of technical cooperation for facilitating capacity-building at the country level, making full use of the expertise of specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies, within their respective competence, in particular UNEP, as well as the World Bank, and regional development banks;

(d) Bilateral assistance programmes which should be strengthened in order to promote sustainable development;

(e) Debt relief:

(i) All creditors in the Paris Club should promptly implement the agreement of December 1991 to provide debt relief for the poorest, heavily indebted countries that are pursuing structural adjustment;

(f) Private funding:

(i) Mobilization of higher levels of private funding in support of sustainable development, inter alia, by foreign direct investment and technology transfers through joint ventures and other modalities.

4. Innovative ways and means of generating new public and private financial resources and other incentives to promote sustainable development should be explored, in particular:

(a) Various forms of debt relief, apart from official or Paris Club debt, including greater use of debt swaps;

(b) The use of economic and fiscal incentives and mechanisms, particularly in developed countries, such as taxes or charges;

(c) The feasibility of tradeable permits;

(d) New schemes for fund raising and voluntary contributions through private channels including non-governmental organizations;

(e) Reallocating resources presently committed to military purposes.

[4 bis. - A supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development is important, particularly for development, in order to achieve sustainability.]

* Same language as agreed in technology transfer.

(Alternative 1, European Community, Japan, Nordics)

[5. Global Environmental Facility (GEF):

(a) The GEF should serve as the appropriate multilateral mechanism to provide new and additional financial resources on grant or concessional terms to cover the agreed incremental costs of activities, in particular in developing countries, arising out of international conventions on global environmental issues and other mutually environmental activities of global significance that provide global benefits;

(b) The scope of the GEF covers projects arising from national priorities and consistent with the global mission of Facility;

(c) The GEF should be transparent and democratic in nature to ensure a balanced representation, as well as equitable participation by Participants;

(d) It should encourage broad membership and provide access and disbursement in particular to developing countries, under agreed criteria;

(e) Subject to the outcome of the climate change and biodiversity convention negotiations, direct links should be established between the Conferences of the Parties to these Conventions and the adjusted governing structure of the GEF on the basis of mutually agreed division of responsibilities;

(f) Predictability in the flow of funds should be ensured by contributions from developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, taking into account the importance of equitable burden sharing.]

(Alternative 2, G-77 and China)

[5. GEF:

(a) The GEF could serve as an appropriate multilateral mechanism to provide new and additional financial resources on grant or concessional terms to cover the agreed incremental costs of relevant Agenda 21 activities, in particular in developing countries on global environmental issues, and their sustainable development components, and other mutually agreed environmental activities of global significance;

(b) The scope of the GEF covers projects arising from national priorities and consistent with the global mission of the Facility and should be expanded to meet relevant activities of Agenda 21;

(c) It should encourage universal membership. Access and disbursement should be provided in particular to developing countries under agreed criteria, without conditionality;

(d) The governance of GEF must be transparent and democratic in nature. This must be reflected in all its operations and decision-making;

(e) Predictability in the flow of funds should be ensured by contributions from developed countries, taking into account the importance of equitable burden sharing. Other countries in a position to do so may also contribute.]

6. In the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development there should be provision for effective review and monitoring of the financing of Agenda 21, [in particular as to its additionality, adequacy and equitable distribution.]

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

SUMMARY

Negotiations on the transfer of technology chapter continued until Thursday noon when it was clear that no further progress could be made in reaching a bracket free text. Despite the final failure to reach consensus, the text is now largely without brackets except for the three paragraphs referring to access and transfer on concessional and preferential terms and compulsory acquisition of technology. The issue of environmentally safe and sound technologies has also not been resolved. After the initial text tabled on Wednesday by the USA supported by the EC and CANZ, the G77 were unable to reach agreement to accept the text. Subsequently on Thursday the USA hardened their position by placing round brackets around the phrase in dispute, "concessional and preferential".

Negotiations ended with a bitter personal exchange between Qureshi the G77 negotiator and Maseirik, the EC negotiator, which is reflected in the fact that the final document contains four different sets of language for the title. Despite this sour note in the final hour of negotiations, thanks to patient and optimistic chairing by Norwegian ambassador Ultheim the text is relatively clean. The text was adopted by the plenary on Friday with brackets on paragraphs 9, 13 and 20, e) ii). As it stands all of paragraph 13 remains in square brackets which were added by the USA in plenary; within paragraph 13 the comma deemed essential by the USA, EC and Canada and opposed by the G77 also remains in square brackets.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.69 Adopted Agenda 21 document: Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (replaces PC/100/Add.9).

Corrigendum to A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to raise the profile of and the necessity for emphasis to be put on education, training and capacity building in developing countries in order to optimize the effectiveness of technology transfers.
2. To ensure that any proposal, programmes etc. on TOT reflects the fundamentally commercial nature of transferring technology.

3. Avoid protracted discussions on terms of access to technology, referring, if necessary, to the need to provide concessional financing rather than concessional TOT.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Negotiations on this chapter of Agenda 21 were long and difficult. They began during the first week of the meeting and did not end until noon on the second last day. North/south divisions were clear throughout the negotiations although all delegations worked hard throughout to reach consensus language.

The United States did some excellent work in restructuring the text and the G77 did good background work on the document presenting their own language for crucial paragraphs. In the second last week of the meeting the chair of the negotiating group divided up the text and asked each of the key regional groupings to work on redrafting one section of the text. From this process a chairman's paper was produced which formed the basis of negotiations during the last two weeks.

After long discussion, the USA succeeded in having their concept of technology cooperation integrated into the introduction of the chapter and by the end of the second last week only half a dozen paragraphs remained in contention, among them the crucial paragraph on the terms of technology transfer.

On Friday evening of the second last week, to the surprise of other delegations, the USA proposed language which included the phrase "concessional and preferential" terms of transfer and gave hope to the G77 that a compromise was possible. Consistent with instructions, Canada intervened to propose alternate wording which would link 'concessional and preferential' to financing but this was unacceptable to the G77. Negotiations continued throughout the weekend and into the last week of the meeting on the single paragraph (para 13) with this wording. The EC presented compromise wording dealing with the concept of mutual agreement between partners to any transfer of technology which was acceptable to the G77 but not to the USA or to Ottawa. Finally on Wednesday the USA presented further compromise wording which looked as if it might be acceptable to the G77 who entered intensive internal negotiations on the subject.

In the end the G77 would not accept the US language and the US would not accept the EC language. The EC was willing to accept either. As a result the text went forward to the finally plenary with a single comma in square brackets in

paragraph 13. The negotiators managed to resolve differences on most of the rest of the text. In all only the title and three paragraphs remain in contention, including two which refer to the issue of concessional and preferential access to technology.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

This chapter was expected to be one of the most difficult to negotiate and it was. In any event the issue of preferential and concessional terms of transfer will have to be renegotiated in Rio. The implications of this phrasing particularly for trade issues will have to be examined between now and that time so that Canada has a clear and unified position going into negotiations.

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CHRONOLOGY OF PREP COM IV PROPOSALS FOR TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER

G77 Question in Final Plenary: What is the difference between a cat & a comma?

27 March

To promote, facilitate [and finance] the access and the transfer [, adaptation and diffusion] of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, [within a framework of technology cooperation] [on the most favourable basis including on concessional and preferential terms] or [on fair and most favourable terms] [with adequate and effective protection of proprietary rights] consistent with special commitments and arrangements on [transfer of] technology to be adopted in specific international instruments, integrating the protection of the environment.

To promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, [on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms] or [on fair and most favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms] [taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights]. (US proposal)

28 March

To promote, facilitate and finance, on concessional and preferential terms, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, on favourable terms or on fair and most favourable terms, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights. (Cdn proposal; not accepted)

30 March

[To promote, facilitate and finance [, as appropriate,] the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, [on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms] [where mutually agreed] or [mutually agreed upon] [taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights].] OR

[Promote, facilitate, and, as appropriate, finance [which might include] or [including on] concessional and preferential terms, the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to

developing countries, on terms fair and [most] favourable to all parties to the transaction [respecting] or [taking into account the need to protect] intellectual property rights}.

31 March

To promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, and on mutually agreed terms taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights. (EC proposal)

To promote, facilitate, and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms (including on commercial, market, concessional, and/or preferential terms) as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights." (US)

1 April

To promote, facilitate, and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, including on favourable terms, including on concessional and/or preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the specific needs of developing countries. (US)

To promote, facilitate, and finance as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favorable terms (including on concessional and preferential terms) where mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21. (Further US revisions; not accepted by Chair)

3 April

To promote, facilitate and finance as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of an environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms {,} as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21. (Agreement in plenary to bracket entire paragraph, as above; the disputed comma remains in brackets)

G77 Response: A cat has claws at the end of its paws; a comma has pause at the end of its clause.



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.69
28 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Agenda item 2 (c) of plenary session

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
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RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

[Cooperation for the] transfer of [, adaptation and
diffusion] of environmentally sound technology

(Section IV, Chapter 2 of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.9

INTRODUCTION

1. Environmentally [safe and] sound technologies protect the environment, are less polluting, less energy and resource intensive, use renewable resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies for which they were substitutes.
2. Environmentally sound technologies in the context of pollution are "process and product technologies" that generate low or no waste, for the prevention of pollution. They also cover "end of the pipe" technologies for treatment of pollution after it has been generated.

3. Environmentally sound technologies are not just individual technologies, but total systems which include know-how, procedures, goods and services, and equipment as well as organizational and managerial procedures. This implies that when discussing transfer of technologies, the human resource development and local capacity building aspects of technology choices, including gender-relevant aspects, should also be addressed. Environmentally sound technologies should be compatible with nationally determined socio-economic, cultural, and environmental priorities.

4. There is a need for [favourable] access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, in particular to developing countries, through supportive measures that promote technology cooperation and that should enable transfer of necessary technological know-how as well as building up of economic, technical, and managerial capabilities for the efficient use and further development of transferred technology. Technology cooperation involves joint efforts by enterprises and Governments, both suppliers of technology and its recipients. Therefore, such cooperation entails an iterative process involving government, the private sector, and research and development facilities to ensure the best possible results from transfer of technology. Successful long-term partnerships in technology cooperation necessarily require continuing systematic training and capacity building at all levels over an extended period of time.

5. The activities proposed in this chapter aim at improving conditions and processes on information, access to and transfer of technology (including the state-of-the-art technology and related know-how), in particular to developing countries, as well as on capacity building and cooperative arrangements and partnerships in the field of technology, in order to promote sustainable development. New and efficient technologies will be essential to sustaining the world's economy, protecting the environment, and alleviating poverty and human suffering. Inherent in these activities is the need to address the improvement of technology currently used and its replacement, when appropriate, with more accessible and more environmentally sound technology.

Basis for action

6. The availability of scientific and technological information and access and transfer of environmentally sound technology are essential requirements for sustainable development. Providing adequate information on the environmental aspects of present technologies consists of two interrelated components: upgrading information on present and state-of-the-art technologies, including their environmental risks, and improving access to environmentally sound technologies.

7. The primary goal of improved access to technology information is to enable informed choices, leading to access and transfer of such technologies and the strengthening of countries' own technological capabilities.

8. A large body of useful technological knowledge lies in the public domain. There is a need for the access of developing countries to such

technologies as are not covered by patents or lie in the public domain. Developing countries would also need to have access to the know-how and expertise required for the effective utilization of the aforesaid technologies.

[[While the international community supports the international patent system, one possible constraint to availability of environmentally sound technologies in developing countries could be patent protection systems.] [One possible though not insoluble constraint to availability of environmentally sound technologies in developing countries is patent protection restriction.] [Consideration must be given to the role of patent protection and other intellectual property rights in the transfer, adaptation, and diffusion of technology.]

[Moreover, the access to environmentally sound and related technologies to developing countries should not be restricted on incidental and extraneous considerations.]] or

[There is a need to [immediately] explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies in its relation to proprietary rights with a view to developing a view to effective responses to the need of developing countries in this area.]

9. Proprietary technology is available through commercial channels, and international business is an important vehicle for technology transfer. Tapping this pool of knowledge and recombining it with local innovations to generate alternative technologies should be pursued. At the same time, access to the environmentally sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies, in particular by developing countries, should be [assured on favourable terms, including on preferential and concessional terms] [ensured] [facilitated] [improved], while providing fair incentives to innovators that promote research and development of new environmentally sound technologies.

10. Recipient countries require technology and strengthened support to help further develop their scientific, technological, professional and related capacities, taking into account existing technologies and capacities. This support would enable in particular developing countries to make more rational technology choices. These countries could then better assess environmentally sound technologies prior to their transfer and properly apply and manage them, as well as improve upon already present technologies and adapt them to suit their specific development needs and priorities.

11. A critical mass of research and development capacity is crucial to the effective dissemination and use of environmentally sound technologies and their generation locally. Education and training programmes should reflect the needs of specific goal oriented research activities and should work to produce specialists literate in environmentally sound technology and with an interdisciplinary outlook. Achieving this critical mass involves building the capabilities of craft persons, technicians and middle-level managers, scientists, engineers and educators, as well as developing their corresponding social or managerial support systems. Transferring environmentally sound

technologies also involves innovatively adapting and incorporating them into the local or national culture.

Objectives

12. To help to ensure the access in particular of developing countries to scientific and technological information, including information on state-of-the-art technologies.

13. To promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, [on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms] [with adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights] or [taking into account adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights] or [at the same time taking into account its relation to proprietary rights] or [with due regard to the protection of intellectual property rights] or [taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights].

14. To facilitate the maintenance and promotion of environmentally sound indigenous technologies that may have been neglected or displaced, in particular in developing countries, paying particular attention to their priority needs and taking into account the complementary roles of men and women.

15. To support endogenous capacity building in particular in developing countries so they can assess, adopt, manage and apply environmentally sound technologies. This could be achieved through inter alia:

(a) Human resource development;

(b) Strengthening of institutional capacities for research and development and programme implementation;

(c) Integrated sector assessments of technology needs, in accordance with countries' plans, objectives and priorities as foreseen in the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national level.

16. To promote long-term technological partnerships between holders of environmentally sound technologies and potential users.

Activities

(a) Develop international information networks which link national, regional and international systems

17. Develop existing national, regional and international information systems, and network them through regional clearing-houses covering broad-based sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry and energy. The network might, inter alia, include national and regional patent offices

that are equipped to produce reports on state-of-the-art technology. The clearing-house networks would disseminate information on available technologies, their sources, their environmental risks, and the broad terms under which they may be acquired. They would operate on an information-demand basis and focus on the information needs of the end-users. They would take into account the positive roles and contributions of international and regional organizations, business communities, trade associations, non-governmental organizations, national Governments, and newly established or strengthened national networks.

18. The international and regional clearing-houses would take the initiative, where necessary, in helping users to identify their needs and in disseminating information that meets those needs, including the use of existing news, public information, and communication systems. The disseminated information would highlight and detail concrete cases where environmentally sound technologies were successfully developed and implemented. In order to be effective, the clearing-houses need to provide not only information, but also referrals to other services, including sources of advice, training, technologies and technology assessment. The clearing-houses would thus facilitate the establishment of joint ventures and partnerships of various kinds.

19. An inventory of existing and international or regional clearing-houses or information exchange systems should be undertaken by the relevant United Nations bodies. The existing structure should be strengthened and improved when necessary. Additional information systems should be developed, if necessary, in order to fill identified gaps in this international network.

(b) Support and promote access to and transfer of technology

20. Governments, international organizations and the private sector should promote effective modalities for the access and transfer in particular to developing countries of environmentally sound technologies by activities including the following:

(a) Formulation of policies and programmes for the effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain;

(b) Creation of [favourable] conditions to encourage the private as well as public sector to innovate, market and use environmentally sound technologies;

(c) Examination by Governments and, where appropriate, by relevant organizations of existing policies, including subsidies and tax policies, and regulations to determine whether they encourage or impede the access to, transfer of and introduction of environmentally sound technologies;

(d) Addressing, in a framework which fully integrates environment and development, barriers to the transfer of privately owned environmentally sound technologies and adoption of appropriate general measures to reduce such

barriers while creating specific incentives, fiscal or otherwise, for the transfer of such technologies;

- (e) In the case of privately-owned technologies the following measures could be adopted:
- (i) Creation and enhancement by developed countries, as well as other countries which might be in a position to do so, of appropriate incentives, fiscal or otherwise, to stimulate the transfer of environmentally sound technology by companies, in particular to developing countries, as integral to sustainable development;
 - (ii) Purchase of patents and licenses on commercial terms for their transfer to developing countries [and countries with economies in transition] on non-commercial terms [within the framework of development cooperation, respecting intellectual property rights];
 - (iii) [Compulsory acquisition with the provision of equitable and adequate compensation, in accordance with international conventions adhered to by States;]
 - (iv) [Provision of financial resources to acquire environmentally sound technologies in order to enable in particular developing countries to implement measures to promote sustainable development that would entail a special or abnormal burden to them;]
- (f) [Develop [incorporate] mechanisms for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries in negotiating an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology;]
- (g) [Enhance the access to and transfer of patent protected environmentally sound technologies, in particular to developing countries, on non-commercial terms.]

(c) Improve capacity to develop and manage environmentally sound technologies

21. Establish a framework[s at the regional or [and] international levels] for the development, transfer and application of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding technical know-how with a special focus on developing countries' needs, primarily by adding such functions to already existing bodies. Such a framework [frameworks] would facilitate initiatives from both developing and developed countries to stimulate the research, development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, often through partnerships within and among countries and between the scientific and technological community, industry and Governments.

22. National capacities to assess, develop, manage and apply new technologies should be developed. This will require strengthening existing institutions, training of personnel at all levels, and education of the end-user of the technology.

(d) Establish a collaborative network of research centres

23. Establish a collaborative network of national, regional and international research centres on environmentally sound technology to enhance the access to and development, management and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, including transfer and cooperation among developing countries and between developed and developing countries, primarily based on existing regional research, development and demonstration centres which are linked with the national institutions, in close cooperation with the private sector.

(e) Support programmes of cooperation and assistance

24. Support programmes of cooperation and assistance, including those provided by United Nations agencies, international organizations, and other appropriate public and private organizations, in particular to developing countries, in the areas of research and development, technological and human resources capacity building in the fields of training, maintenance, national technology needs assessments, environmental impact assessments, and sustainable development planning.

25. Support national, regional, multilateral and bilateral programmes of scientific research, dissemination of information and technology development among developing countries, including through the involvement of both public and private enterprises and research facilities, as well as funding for technical cooperation among developing countries programmes in this area. This should include developing links among these facilities to maximize their efficiency in understanding, disseminating and implementing technologies for sustainable development.

26. The development of global and regional programmes should include identification and evaluation of regional and national need-based priorities. Plans and studies supporting these programmes should provide the basis for potential financing by multilateral banks, bilateral organizations, private sector interests and non-governmental organizations.

27. Sponsor visits and facilitate, on a voluntary basis, the return of qualified experts from developing countries in the field of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies who are currently working in developed country institutions.

(f) Technology assessment in support of the management of environmentally sound technology

28. The international community, in particular United Nations agencies, international organizations, and other appropriate and private organizations should help exchange experiences and develop capacity for technology needs assessment, in particular in developing countries, to enable them to make choices based on environmentally [safe and] sound technologies.

29. Build up technology assessment capacity for the management of environmentally sound technology, including environmental impact and risk assessment, with due regard to appropriate safeguards on the transfer of technologies subject to [restriction or] prohibition on environmental or health grounds.

30. Strengthen the international network of regional or national environmentally sound technology assessment centres, coupled with clearing-houses, to tap the technology assessment sources mentioned above for the benefit of all nations. These centres could, in principle, provide advice and training for specific national situations and promote the building up of national capacity in environmentally sound technology assessment. The possibility of assigning this activity to already existing regional organizations should be fully explored before creating entirely new institutions, and funding of this activity through public-private partnerships should also be explored, as appropriate.

(g) Collaborative arrangements and partnerships

31. Promote long-term collaborative arrangements between enterprises of developed and developing countries for the development of environmentally sound technologies. Multinational companies, as repositories of scarce technical skills needed for the protection and enhancement of the environment, have a special role and interest in promoting cooperation in technology transfer, as they are important channels for such transfer, and for building a trained human resource pool and infrastructure.

32. Promote joint ventures between suppliers and recipients of technologies, taking into account developing countries' policy priorities and objectives. Together with direct foreign investment, these ventures could constitute important channels of transferring environmentally sound technologies. Through such joint ventures and direct investment, sound environmental management practices could be transferred and maintained.

Means of implementation

[33. The financial resources necessary to implement the international networks would be derived from a selection of existing funds and those to be additionally established. The running costs for international information networks would amount to approximately US\$ 150-200 million to be borne by the international community per year.

34. Given the nature of purchasing of patents and licenses as described in paragraph 20 (e) (ii) and provision of financial resources to acquire environmentally sound technologies as described in paragraph 20 (e) (iv), and the lack of actual experience, there are no solid grounds for estimating the costs of such activities.

35. A very rough estimate of costs to be borne by the international community for the activities in paragraphs 21 to 27 would be US\$ 250-300 million per year.

36. A very rough estimate of costs for the activities in paragraphs 28 to 30 would be US\$ 50-100 million per year.

37. The activities in promoting collaborative arrangements and partnerships in paragraphs 31 to 32 do not involve international financing on a concessional basis.]

Corrigendum to A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

3 April 1992

CORRIGENDUM TO A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

Title: Replace with the following:

"[Environmentally [safe and] sound technology:
Transfer, co-operation and capacity building]

or

[Transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound
technology; requisite co-operation and capacity
building thereunder]

or

[Co-operation in and related to the access to and the
transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound
technology]

or

[Co-operation in and related to the transfer of
environmentally [safe and] sound technology]"

Para 1 No changes.

Para 2 In the first sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 3 In the first and third sentences, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 4 In the first sentence, remove brackets surrounding the word "favourable". Replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 5 The second sentence, the one commencing with "New and efficient technologies," should now read: "New and efficient technologies will be essential to increase the capabilities, in particular of developing countries, to achieve sustainable development, sustain the world's economy, protect the environment, and alleviate poverty and human suffering".

Corrigendum to A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

In the last sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

An additional paragraph should be inserted between paragraphs 5 and 6 at the start of the Basis for Action section, to be titled 5 bis. The paragraph should read: "This chapter of Agenda 21 is without prejudice to specific commitments and arrangements on transfer of technology to be adopted in specific international instruments."

- Para 6 In the first and last sentences, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 7 No changes.
- Para 8 Keep the first paragraph, and replace the remaining paragraphs with: "Consideration must be given to the role of patent protection and intellectual property rights along with examination of their impact on the access to and transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technology in particular to developing countries as well as efficiently further exploring the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally [safe and] sound technology in its relation to proprietary rights with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area."
- Para 9 Replace the third sentence, the one commencing with "At the same time," with: "At the same time, [assured] access to the environmentally [safe and] sound technologies, including state-of-the-art technologies, in particular by developing countries, should be [ensured,] promoted, facilitated and financed as appropriate, while providing fair incentives to innovators that promote research and development of new environmentally [safe and] sound technologies."
- Para 10 In the third sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 11 In the first, second and last sentences, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 12 No changes.

- Para 13 [Replace paragraph with: "To promote, facilitate, and finance as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms [,] as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21."]
- Para 14 Replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 15 chapeau: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 16 Replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- title (a): Replace "national, regional" with "national, subregional, regional"
- Para 17 In the first sentence, replace "national, regional" with "national, subregional, regional".
- In the second sentence, replace "national and regional" with "national, subregional and regional".
- In the fifth sentence, replace "international and regional" with "international, regional and subregional".
- Para 18 In the second sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 19 No changes.
- Para 20 chapeau: replace with: "Governments and international organisations should promote, and encourage the private sector to promote, effective modalities for the access and transfer in particular to developing countries of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies by activities including the following:"
- subparagraph a: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph b: 1) delete the brackets around the word "favourable"; and 2) replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph c: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph d: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph e-chapeau: add to the end of sentence: ", in particular to developing countries."

subparagraph e-i: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph e-ii: replace with "Purchase patents and licenses on commercial terms for their transfer to developing countries on non-commercial terms as part of development co-operation for sustainable development, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights."

subparagraph e-iv: replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

subparagraph f: replace with: "Develop mechanisms for the access to and transfer of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies, in particular to developing countries [including in negotiating an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology]."

subparagraph g: 1) move this subparagraph to between subparagraphs e-i and e-ii, naming it e-i bis; 2) delete the brackets around this subparagraph; 3) delete the words "on non-commercial terms,"; 4) replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

title (c): replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 21 The first sentence should read: "Establish and/or strengthen frameworks at subregional, regional and international levels for the development, transfer and application of environmentally [safe and] sound technologies and corresponding technical know-how with a special focus on developing countries' needs, by adding such functions to already existing bodies."

Corrigendum to A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

In the second sentence, delete the phrase "a framework" and remove the brackets around the word "frameworks".

In the second sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 22 No changes.

Para 23 Replace "national, regional" with "national, subregional, regional".

In both instances in this paragraph, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Replace "existing regional" with "existing subregional or regional".

Para 24 No changes.

Para 25 In the first sentence, replace "national, regional" with "national, subregional, regional".

Para 26 Replace the first sentence with: "The development of global, regional and subregional programmes should include identification and evaluation of regional, subregional and national need-based priorities."

In the second sentence, replace "multilateral banks" with "multilateral development banks".

Para 27 No changes.

title (f): replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Para 28 No changes.

Para 29 Replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Delete "[restriction or]".

Para 30 In the first sentence, replace "regional or national" with "regional, subregional or national".

In the second sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".

Corrigendum to A/CONF.151/PC/L.69

- Para 31 In the first sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 32 In the second sentence, replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 33 No changes.
- Para 34 Replace "environmentally sound" with "environmentally [safe and] sound".
- Para 35 No changes.
- Para 36 No changes.
- Para 37 No changes.

SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

The science chapter was adopted early in the final week of the PrepCom. Canadian interventions which had been integrated into the final text helped to emphasize the need for a stronger interdisciplinary approach ensuring that social sciences and humanities were incorporated into scientific objectives. Canadian language was adopted in programme area B, 'Enhancing Scientific Understanding' to help clarify the objectives of that programme area.

The final text emphasizes broad principles for scientific cooperation, focuses on the strengthening of current systems and institutions and avoids mention of unrealistic targets. As such it largely meets the Canadian objectives. The chapter remains rather unfocussed but does cover all major issues and areas related to the strengthening of scientific capacity and cooperation. The financial sections were not negotiated and will have to be discussed in Rio. It is not clear from the chapter, however, how it will be followed up within Agenda 21.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.61 Adopted Agenda 21 document: Science for Sustainable Development (replaces PC/100/Add.10).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to strengthen existing institutional mechanisms, rather than creating new organizations. Support the new United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, which was recently re-established, as the key UN body for this issue, rather than creating a new advisory or coordinating mechanism.
2. Seek to establish long term scientific objectives and principles for cooperation, rather than detailed actions and associated costing. The chapter needs to be more focused and provide framework for action.
3. Support the interdisciplinary scientific approach and ensure that the social sciences and humanities (including ethical considerations) are incorporated. Support close linkages between scientific research and policy development, but recognize the increasing gap between policy needs and the ability of science to produce answers.
4. Avoid commitments to specific time frames and to

specific budgets.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

A wide range of delegations from both developed and developing countries intervened during the general PrepCom discussion on this chapter. Sweden pointed out that the natural sciences were well covered in the chapter but social, legal and human disciplines were not well addressed. Burundi was generally satisfied with the chapter but noted that no means of evaluation of the impact of scientific contributions had been outlined. Ethiopia stressed that it was necessary to tap into indigenous knowledge and skills and to include this in the final chapter.

On behalf of the European Community, Portugal pointed out that it was important for countries to prepare an inventory of their own national capabilities, research needs and priorities in the context of international research efforts. The Philippines noted that science needs to refer as well to basic scientific training reflecting the need to build up endogenous and basic science.

At the end of the PrepCom discussion delegations were invited to submit their interventions and suggested wording changes in writing. The Secretariat then prepared a second draft document which included the suggested Canadian changes. All of the proposed Canadian changes were integrated into the final chapter.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

Like the capacity building chapter, this chapter presented a good chance for collaborative north/south discussion on the issue of science. It was essentially not a contentious chapter and most interventions were made with a view to improving the chapter.

The final version of the chapter remains at a very general level of intent and as such meets the Canadian objective. However, no organization has been indicated for follow-up on the chapter and it is not clear what role it will play in Agenda 21.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.61
23 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session

New York, 2 March-3 April 1992

Plenary

Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Science for sustainable development

(Section IV, chapter 3, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.10

INTRODUCTION

1. This chapter focuses on the role and the use of the sciences in supporting the prudent management of the environment and development for the daily survival and future development of humanity. The programme areas proposed herein are intended to be over-arching, in order to support the specific scientific requirements identified in the other Agenda 21 chapters. One role of the sciences should be to provide information to better enable formulation and selection of environment and development policies in the decision-making process. In order to fulfil this requirement, it will be essential to enhance scientific understanding, improve long-term scientific assessments, strengthen scientific capacities in all countries and ensure that the sciences are responsive to emerging needs.

2. Scientists are improving their understanding in areas such as climatic change, growth in rates of resource consumption, demographic trends, and environmental degradation. Changes in those and other areas need to be taken

into account in working out long-term strategies for development. A first step towards improving the scientific basis for these strategies is a better understanding of land, oceans, atmosphere and their interlocking water, nutrient and biogeochemical cycles and energy flows which all form part of the earth system. This is essential if a more accurate estimate of the carrying capacity of the planet earth and of its resilience under the many stresses placed upon it by human activities is to be provided. The sciences can provide this understanding through increased research into the underlying ecological processes and through the application of modern, effective and efficient tools which are now available, such as remote-sensing devices, robotic monitoring instruments and computing and modelling capabilities. The sciences are playing an important role in linking the fundamental significance of the earth system as life support to appropriate strategies for development which build on its continued functioning. The sciences should continue to play an increasing role in providing for improvement in the efficiency of resource utilization and in finding new development practices, resources, and alternatives. There is need for the sciences to constantly reassess and promote less intensive trends in resource utilization, including less intensive utilization of energy in industry, agriculture, and transportation. Thus, the sciences are increasingly being understood as an essential component in the search for feasible pathways towards sustainable development.

3. Scientific knowledge should be applied to articulate and support the goals of sustainable development, through scientific assessments of current conditions and future earth system prospects. Such assessments, based on existing and emerging innovations within the sciences, should be used in the decision-making process and in the interactive processes between the sciences and policy-making. There needs to be an increased output from the sciences in order to enhance understanding and facilitate interaction between science and society. An increase in the scientific capacity and capability to achieve these goals will also be required, particularly in developing countries. Of crucial importance is the need for scientists in developing countries to participate fully in international scientific research programmes dealing with the global problems of environment and development so as to allow all countries to participate on equal footing in negotiations on global environmental and developmental issues. In the face of threats of irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific understanding should not be an excuse for postponing actions which are justified in their own right. The precautionary approach could provide a basis for policies relating to complex systems that are not yet fully understood and whose consequences of disturbances cannot yet be predicted.

4. The programme areas, which are in harmony with the conclusions and recommendations of ASCEND 21 (the International Conference on an Agenda for Science and Development into the 21st Century) are:

- (a) Strengthening the scientific basis for sustainable management;
- (b) Enhancing scientific understanding;

- (c) Improving long-term scientific assessment;
- (d) Building up scientific capacity and capability.

I. PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Strengthening the scientific basis for sustainable management

1. Basis for action

5. Sustainable development requires taking longer-term perspectives, integrating local and regional effects of global change into the development process, and using the best scientific and traditional knowledge available. The development process should be constantly re-evaluated, in light of the findings of scientific research, to ensure that resource utilization has reduced impacts on the earth systems. Even so, the future is uncertain, and there will be surprises. Good environmental and developmental management policies must therefore be scientifically robust, seeking to keep open a range of options to ensure flexibility of response. The precautionary approach is important. Often, there is a communications gap among scientists, policy makers, and the public at large, whose interests are articulated by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Better communication is required among scientists, decision makers, and the general public.

2. Objectives

6. The primary objective is for each country with the support of international organizations, as requested, to identify the state of its scientific knowledge and its research needs and priorities in order to achieve, as soon as possible, substantial improvements in:

(a) Large-scale widening of the scientific base and strengthening of scientific and research capacities and capabilities - in particular, those of developing countries - in areas relevant to environment and development;

(b) Environmental and developmental policy formulation, building upon the best scientific knowledge and assessments, and taking into account the need to enhance international cooperation and the relative uncertainties of the various processes and options involved;

(c) The interaction between the sciences and decision-making, using the precautionary approach, where appropriate, to change the existing patterns of production and consumption and to gain time for reducing uncertainty with respect to the selection of policy options;

(d) The generation and application of knowledge, especially indigenous and local knowledge, to the capacities of different environments and cultures, to achieve sustained levels of development, taking into account interrelations at the national, regional and international levels;

(e) Improving cooperation between scientists by promoting interdisciplinary research programmes and activities;

(f) Participation of people in setting priorities and in decision-making relating to sustainable development.

3. Activities

7. Countries, with the assistance of international organizations, where required, should undertake the following activities:

(a) Prepare an inventory of their national and social science data holdings relevant to the promotion of sustainable development;

(b) Identify their research needs and priorities in the context of international research efforts;

(c) Strengthen and design appropriate institutional mechanisms at the highest appropriate local, national, subregional and regional levels and within the United Nations system for developing a stronger scientific basis for the improvement of environmental and developmental policy formulation consistent with long-term goals of sustainable development. Current research in this area should be broadened to include more involvement of the public in establishing long-term societal goals for formulating the sustainable development scenarios;

(d) Develop, apply and institute the necessary tools for sustainable development, with regard to:

- (i) Quality-of-life indicators covering, for example, health, education, social welfare, state of the environment, and the economy;
- (ii) Economic approaches to environmentally sound development and new and improved incentive structures for better resource management;
- (iii) Long-term environmental policy formulation, risk management and environmentally sound technology assessment;

(e) Collect, analyse, and integrate data on the linkages between the state of ecosystems and the health of human communities, in order to improve knowledge of the cost and benefit of different development policies and strategies in relation to health and the environment, particularly in developing countries;

(f) Conduct scientific studies of national and regional pathways to sustainable development, using comparable and complementary methodologies. Such studies, coordinated by an international science effort, should to a large extent involve local expertise and be conducted by multidisciplinary teams from regional networks and/or research centres, as appropriate and according to national capacities and the available resources;

(g) Improve capabilities for determining scientific research priorities at the national, regional and global levels to meet the needs of sustainable development. This is a process which involves scientific judgements regarding short-term and long-term benefits and possible long-term costs and risks. It should be adaptive and responsive to perceived needs and be carried out via transparent, "user-friendly", risk-evaluation methodologies;

(h) Develop methods to link the findings of the established sciences with the indigenous knowledge of different cultures. The methods should be tested using pilot studies. They should be developed at the local level and should concentrate on the links between the traditional knowledge of indigenous groups and corresponding, current "advanced science", with particular focus on disseminating and applying the results to environmental protection and sustainable development.

4. Means of implementation

8. [Financing and cost evaluation: The cost of this programme area is estimated to be about US\$40 million per year over the 1993-2000 period, which includes \$15 million in international assistance.]

9. The scientific and technological means include the following:

(a) Supporting new scientific research programmes, including their socio-economic and human aspects, at the community national, subregional, regional and global levels, to complement and encourage synergies between traditional and conventional scientific knowledge and practices and strengthening interdisciplinary research related to environmental degradation and rehabilitation;

(b) Setting up demonstration models of different types (e.g., socio-economic, environmental conditions) to study methodologies and formulate guidelines;

(c) Supporting research by developing relative-risk evaluation methods to assist policy makers in ranking scientific research priorities.

B. Enhancing scientific understanding

1. Basis for action

10. In order to promote sustainable development, more extensive knowledge is required of the earth's carrying capacity, including the processes that could either impair or enhance its ability to support life. The global environment is changing more rapidly than at any time in recent centuries; as a result, surprises may be expected, and the next century could see significant environmental changes. At the same time, the human consumption of energy, water and non-renewable resources is increasing, on both a total and a per capita basis, and shortages may ensue in many parts of the world even if environmental conditions were to remain unchanged. Social processes are subject to multiple variations across time and space, regions and culture. They both affect and are influenced by changing environmental conditions. Human factors are key driving forces in these intricate sets of relationships and exert their influence directly on global change. Therefore, study of the human dimensions of the causes and consequences of environmental change and of more sustainable development paths is essential.

2. Objectives

11. One key objective is to improve and increase the fundamental understanding of the linkages between human and natural environmental systems and improve the analytical and predictive tools required to better understand the environmental impacts of development options by:

(a) Carrying out research programmes in order better to understand the carrying capacity of the earth as conditioned by its natural systems, such as the biogeochemical cycles, the atmosphere/hydrosphere/lithosphere/cryosphere system, the biosphere and biodiversity, the agro-ecosystem and other terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems;

(b) Developing and applying new analytical and predictive tools in order to assess more accurately the ways in which the earth's natural systems are being increasingly influenced by human actions, both deliberate and inadvertent, and demographic trends, and the impact and consequences of those actions and trends;

(c) Integrating physical, economic and social sciences in order better to understand the impact of economic and social behaviour on the environment and environmental degradation in local and global economies.

3. Activities

12. The following activities should be undertaken:

(a) Support development of an expanded monitoring network to describe cycles (for example, global, biogeochemical and hydrological cycles) and test hypotheses regarding their behaviour. Improve research into the interactions among the various global cycles and their consequences at national, subregional, regional and global levels as guides to tolerance and vulnerability;

(b) Support national, subregional, regional and international observation and research programmes in global atmospheric chemistry and the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, and ensure that the results are presented in a publicly accessible and understandable form;

(c) Support national, subregional, regional and international research programmes on marine and terrestrial systems, strengthen global terrestrial databases of their components, expand corresponding systems for monitoring their changing states and enhance predictive modelling of the earth system and its subsystems, including modelling of the functioning of these systems assuming different intensities of human impact. The research programmes should include the programmes mentioned in other Agenda 21 chapters which support mechanisms for cooperation and coherence of research programmes on global change;

(d) Encourage coordination of satellite missions, the networks, systems and procedures for processing and disseminating their data; develop the interface with the research users of earth observation data and with the United Nations EARTHWATCH system;

(e) Develop the capacity for predicting the responses of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity to short- and long-term perturbations of the environment, and develop further restoration ecology;

(f) Study the role of biodiversity and the loss of species in the functioning of ecosystems and the global life-support system;

(g) Initiate a global observing system of parameters needed for the rational management of coastal and mountain zones and significantly expand freshwater quantity/quality monitoring systems, particularly in developing countries;

(h) In order to understand the earth as a system, develop earth observation systems from space which will provide integrated, continuous and long-term measurements of the interactions of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere, and develop a distribution system for data which will facilitate the utilization of data obtained through observation;

(i) Develop and apply systems and technology that automatically collect, record and transmit data and information to data and analysis centres, in order to monitor marine, terrestrial and atmospheric processes and provide advance warning of natural disasters;

(j) Enhance the contribution of the engineering sciences to multidisciplinary research programmes on the earth system - in particular with regard to increasing emergency preparedness and reducing the negative effects of major natural disasters;

(k) Intensify research to integrate physical, economic and social sciences to better understand the impacts of economic and social behaviour on the environment and of environmental degradation on local and global economies:

(i) Develop research on human attitudes and behaviour as driving forces central to an understanding of the causes and consequences of environmental change and resource use;

(ii) Promote research on human, economic and social responses to global change;

(l) Support development of new user-friendly technologies and systems that facilitate the integration of multidisciplinary, physical, chemical, biological and social/human processes which, in turn, provide information and knowledge for decision makers and the general public.

4. Means of implementation

13. [Financing and cost evaluation: It is estimated that this programme area, which is primarily related to global environmental issues, will cost about \$1 billion per year over the period 1993-2000, of which about \$750 million should be in international financing, building on ongoing and newly started programmes and activities.]

14. The scientific and technological means include the following:

(a) Supporting and using the relevant national research activities of academia, research institutes and governmental and non-governmental organizations, and promoting their active participation in regional and global programmes, particularly in developing countries;

(b) Increasing the use of appropriate enabling systems and technologies, such as supercomputers, space-based observational technology, earth- and ocean-based observational technologies, data management and database technologies and, in particular, developing and expanding the Global Climate Observing System.

C. Improving long-term scientific assessment

1. Basis for action

15. Meeting scientific research needs in the environment/development field is only the first step in the support that the sciences can provide for the sustainable development process. The knowledge acquired may then be used to provide scientific assessments (audits) of the current status and for a range of possible future conditions. This implies that the biosphere must be maintained in a healthy state and that losses in biodiversity must be slowed down. Although many of the long-term environmental changes that are likely to affect people and the biosphere are global in scale, key changes can often be made at the national and local levels. At the same time, human activities at the local and regional levels often contribute to global threats - e.g., stratospheric ozone depletion. Thus scientific assessments and projections are required at the global, regional and local levels. Many countries and organizations already prepare reports on the environment and development which review current conditions and indicate future trends. Regional and global assessments could make full use of such reports but should be broader in scope and include the results of detailed studies of future conditions for a range of assumptions about possible future human responses, using the best available models. Such assessments should be designed to map out manageable development pathways within the environmental and socio-economic carrying capacity of each region. Full use should be made of traditional knowledge of the local environment.

2. Objectives

16. The primary objective is to provide assessments of the current status and trends in major developmental and environmental issues at the national, subregional, regional and global levels on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge in order to develop alternative strategies, including indigenous approaches, for the different scales of time and space required for long-term policy formulation.

3. Activities

17. The following activities should be undertaken:

(a) Coordinate existing data- and statistics-gathering systems relevant to development and environmental issues so as to support preparation of long-term scientific assessments - e.g., data on resource depletion, import/export flows, energy use, health impacts, demographic trends, etc.; apply the data obtained through the activities identified in programme area B to environment/development assessments at the global, regional and local levels; promote the wide distribution of the assessments in a form that is understood and responsive to public needs and can be widely understood;

(b) Develop a methodology to carry out national and regional audits and a five-year global audit on an integrated basis. The standardized audits should help to refine the pattern and character of development, examining in particular the capacities of global and regional life-supporting systems to meet the needs of human and non-human life forms and identifying areas and resources vulnerable to further degradation. This task would involve the integration of all relevant sciences at the national, regional, and global levels, and would be organized by governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and research institutions, assisted by international governmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies, when necessary and as appropriate. These audits should then be made available to the general public.

4. Means of implementation

18. [Financing and cost evaluation: The cost of this programme area is estimated to be about \$35 million per year over the period 1993-2000, of which \$18 million will be needed from international sources.]

19. With regard to the existing data requirements under programme area A, support should be provided for national data collection and warning systems. This would involve setting up database, information and reporting systems, including data assessment and information dissemination in each region.

D. Building up scientific capacity and capability

1. Basis for action

20. In view of the increasing role the sciences have to play in dealing with the issues of environment and development, it is necessary to build up scientific capacity and strengthen such capacity in all countries - particularly in developing countries - to enable them to participate fully in the generation and application of the results of scientific research and development concerning sustainable development. There are many ways to build up scientific and technological capacity. Some of the most important of them are: education and training in science and technology; assistance to developing countries to improve infrastructures for research and development which could enable scientists to work more productively; development of incentives to encourage research and development; and greater utilization of their results in the productive sectors of the economy. Such capacity-building would also form the basis for improving public awareness and understanding of the sciences. Special emphasis must be put on the need to assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities to study their own resource bases and ecological systems and manage them better in order to meet national, regional and global challenges. Furthermore, in view of the size and complexity of global environmental problems, a need for more specialists in several disciplines has become evident world wide.

2. Objectives

21. The primary objective is to improve the scientific capacities of all countries - in particular, those of developing countries - with specific regard to:

(a) Education, training and facilities for local research and development and human resource development in basic scientific disciplines and in environment-related sciences, utilizing where appropriate traditional and local knowledge of sustainability;

(b) A substantial increase by the year 2000 in the number of scientists - particularly women scientists - in those developing countries where their number is at present insufficient;

(c) Reducing significantly the exodus of scientists from developing countries and encouraging those who have left to return;

(d) Improving access to relevant information for scientists and decision makers, with the aim of improving public awareness and participation in decision-making;

(e) Involvement of scientists in national, regional and global environmental and developmental research programmes, including multidisciplinary research;

(f) Periodic academic update of scientists from developing countries in their respective fields of knowledge.

3. Activities

22. The following activities should be undertaken:

(a) Promote the education and training of scientists, not only in their disciplines but also in their ability to identify, manage and incorporate environmental considerations into research and development projects; ensure that a sound base in natural systems, ecology and resource management is provided; and develop specialists capable of working in interdisciplinary programmes related to environment and development, including the field of applied social sciences;

(b) Strengthen the scientific infrastructure in schools, universities and research institutions - particularly those in developing countries - by the provision of adequate scientific equipment and access to current scientific literature, for the purpose of achieving and sustaining a critical mass of highly qualified scientists in these countries;

(c) Develop and expand national scientific and technological databases, processing data in unified formats and systems, and allowing full and open access to the depository libraries of regional scientific and technological

information networks. Promote submission of scientific and technological information and databases to global or regional data centres and network systems;

(d) Develop and expand regional and global scientific and technological information networks which are based on and linked to national scientific and technological databases; collect, process and disseminate information from regional and global scientific programmes; expand activities to reduce information barriers due to language differences. Increase the applications particularly in developing countries - of computer-based retrieval systems in order to cope with the growth of scientific literature;

(e) Develop, strengthen and forge new partnerships among national, regional and global capacities to promote the full and open exchange of scientific and technological data and information and to facilitate technical assistance related to environmentally sound and sustainable development. This should be done through the development of mechanisms for the sharing of basic research, data and information, and the improvement and development of international networks and centres, including regional linking with national scientific databases, for research, training and monitoring. Such mechanisms should be designed so as to enhance professional cooperation among scientists in all countries and to establish strong national and regional alliances between industry and research institutions;

(f) Improve and develop new links between existing networks of natural and social scientists and universities at the international level in order to strengthen national capacities in the formulation of policy options in the field of environment and development;

(g) Compile, analyse and publish information on indigenous environmental and developmental knowledge, and assist the communities that possess such knowledge to benefit from them.

4. Means of implementation

23. [Financing and cost evaluation: The cost of this programme area is estimated to be about \$750 million per year for the period 1993-2000, of which \$470 million will be needed from international sources, keeping absorptive capacity in view.]

24. Scientific and technological means include increasing and strengthening regional multidisciplinary research and training networks and centres making optimal use of existing facilities and associated sustainable development and technology support systems in developing regions. Promote and use the potential of independent initiatives and indigenous innovations and entrepreneurship. The function of such networks and centres could include, for example:

(a) Support and coordination of scientific cooperation among all nations in the region;

(b) Linking with monitoring centres and carrying out assessment of environmental and developmental conditions;

(c) Support and coordination of national studies of pathways towards sustainable development;

(d) Organization of science education and training;

(e) Establishment and maintenance of information, monitoring and assessment systems and databases.

25. Capacity-building includes the following:

(a) Create conditions (e.g., salaries, equipment, libraries) to ensure that the scientists will work effectively in their home countries;

(b) Enhance national, regional and global capacities for carrying out scientific research and applying scientific and technological information to environmentally sound and sustainable development. This includes a need to increase financial resources to global and regional scientific and technological information networks, as may be appropriate, so that they will be able to function effectively and efficiently in satisfying the scientific needs of developing countries. Ensure the capacity-building of women by recruiting more women in research and research training.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

SUMMARY

As with most other chapters of Agenda 21, Canada cooperated with New Zealand and Australia to develop a joint position on education. We introduced language to strengthen the text with respect to women and girl children, made proposals to place more emphasis on non-formal and community-based education and proposed that the text be more focused and more oriented towards the sharing of materials, resources and programmes within and among countries. With the exception of our attempts to focus the text and develop priorities, the proposals put forward by CANZ were all integrated into the final version of the chapter.

We did not manage to have references to Eco-Ed and the Halifax Declaration on the role of universities in sustainable development included in the text as it was agreed to remove all references to conferences. The only exceptions were the Tbilisi Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education (1977) and the World conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand (1990). We did not integrate the concept of environmental citizenship into the text as it was a new concept, not well understood by delegations and other delegates were unwilling to take on new ideas at this stage in the preparatory process. In every other respect we succeeded in meeting the objectives set out in the Canadian brief.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.66 Adopted Agenda 21 document: Education, Public Awareness and Training (replaces PC/100/Add.6).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek endorsement of the concept of "environmental citizenship" as one goal of environmental education.
2. Seek to support the sharing of environmental education, training and awareness programmes, materials and resources within and between countries.
3. Avoid committing any financial support for this area since none has currently been identified in the Green Plan or elsewhere.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

There was little formal discussion of the education chapter in the plenary. Negotiations moved almost directly into a contact group chaired by Sweden. As with most other plenary issues, Canada prepared a joint position with Australia and New Zealand and CANZ was represented by New Zealand in the negotiations. The overall approach of the CANZ intervention was that education should be directed towards an understanding of the holistic and interdependent nature of the earth's ecosystems and the promotion of values, skills and actions that will enable us to achieve sustainable societies.

CANZ made three main points: 1) all sectors of society must have equitable access to education, particularly women and girl children; 2) the chapter should have a stronger emphasis on non-formal education to allow individuals and communities to play a role in designing, implementing and evaluating educational activities; and 3) the proposals in the chapter should be reduced in number and recast to provide a set of priorities, in particular with a stronger emphasis on the sharing of education materials and programmes within and between countries.

Given the uncontentious nature of the chapter, negotiations took longer than expected largely because for some reason the Japanese delegate intervened many times particularly with respect to the allocation of financial resources. Since it had been agreed that financial resources were not to be discussed in any chapter and in any case Japan is one of the few countries to have indicated it is willing to devote new financial resources to Agenda 21, it was not clear why the delegate was so concerned on this subject. In any event the chapter was finally agreed without dissent and adopted unanimously in plenary. While it covers all of the concepts of importance to Canada, the chapter remains a long shopping list of possible activities which countries might undertake with no new financial resources assigned.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

As with the issue of health, education is of central importance to Agenda 21 and yet there has been little interest in it during PrepCom discussions. While the chapter makes reference to the Jomtien Conference, it does not specifically identify what international agency will be responsible for following up on this important subject within Agenda 21. In this respect the meeting of technical experts and practitioners in Toronto at the Eco-Ed conference in the fall will be an important occasion to

discuss follow-up on this issue within Agenda 21.

During the PrepCom representatives from Dalhousie University made a presentation to the Canadian delegation on the Halifax universities conference on sustainable development and UNCED and made copies of the Halifax Declaration available. It was not possible, however, to have a reference to Halifax or Eco-Ed included in the chapter since with the exception to the Tbilisi and Jomtien Conferences all references to meetings and conferences were removed from the text.

Thus while the chapter goes forward to Rio with no contentious issues, it is not clear how its recommendations will be pursued through the UNCED process. This is an important element of UNCED and Canada may wish to take some leadership internationally on it through both the Eco-Ed process and follow-up to the Halifax Declaration.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.66
26 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary session
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING
INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Education, public awareness and training

(Section IV, Chapter 4 of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.6

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This text has been prepared in response to Preparatory Committee decision 3/8 (see A/46/48, Part II, annex I) and takes into account the Chairman's summary of the discussion. Documents A/CONF.151/PC/21 and A/CONF.151/PC/55 were used as a basis for developing the proposals. The original mandate for this area is contained in General Assembly resolution 44/228, section I, paragraph 15 (s): "To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation, as well as other measures to increase awareness of the value of the environment".

2. Education, raising of public awareness and training are linked to virtually all areas in Agenda 21, and even more closely to the ones on meeting basic needs, capacity-building, data and information, science, and the role of major groups. This chapter sets out broad proposals, while specific

suggestions related to sectoral issues are contained in other chapters. The Declaration and recommendations of the Tbilisi Intergovernmental Conference on Environmental Education organized by UNESCO and UNEP and held in 1977, have provided the fundamental principles for the proposals in this document.

3. Programme areas described in the present chapter are:
- (a) Reorienting education towards sustainable development;
 - (b) Increasing public awareness;
 - (c) Promoting training.

II. REORIENTING EDUCATION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Basis for action

4. Education, including formal education, public awareness and training, should be recognized as a process by which human beings and societies can reach their fullest potential. Education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environment and development issues. While basic education provides the underpinning for any environmental and development education, the latter needs to be incorporated as an essential part of learning. Both formal and non-formal education are indispensable to change people's attitudes so that they have the capacity to assess and address their sustainable development concerns. It is also critical for achieving environmental and ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable development and for effective public participation in decision-making. To be effective, environment and development education should deal with the dynamics of both the physical/biological and socio/economic environment and human (which may include spiritual) development, be integrated in all disciplines, and employ formal and non-formal methods and effective means of communication.

Objectives

5. Recognizing that countries, regional and international organizations will develop their own priorities and schedules for implementation in accordance with their needs, policies and programmes, the following objectives are proposed:

- (a) To endorse the recommendations arising from the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs (Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990) and to strive to ensure universal access to basic education, and to achieve primary education for at least 80 per cent of girls and 80 per cent of boys of primary school-age through formal schooling or non-formal education and to reduce the adult illiteracy rate to at least half of its 1990 level. Efforts should focus on reducing the high illiteracy

levels and redressing the lack of basic education among women and should bring their literacy levels into line with those of men;

(b) To achieve environmental and development awareness in all sectors of society on a world-wide scale as soon as possible;

(c) To strive to achieve the accessibility of environmental and development education, linked to social education, from primary school age through adulthood to all groups of people;

(d) To promote integration of environment and development concepts, including demography, in all educational programmes, in particular the analysis of the causes of major environment and development issues in a local context, drawing on the best available scientific evidence and other appropriate sources of knowledge, and giving special emphasis to the further training of decision makers at all levels.

Activities

6. Recognizing that countries and regional and international organizations will develop their own priorities and schedules for implementation in accordance with their needs, policies and programmes, the following activities are proposed.

7. All countries are encouraged to endorse the recommendations of the Jomtien Conference and strive to ensure its Framework for Action. This would encompass the preparation of national strategies and actions for meeting basic learning needs, universalizing access and promoting equity, broadening the means and scope of education, developing a supporting policy context, mobilizing resources and strengthening international cooperation to redress existing economic, social and gender disparities which interfere with these aims. Non-governmental organizations can make an important contribution in designing and implementing educational programmes and should be recognized.

8. Governments should strive to update or prepare strategies aimed at integrating environment and development as a cross-cutting issue into education at all levels within the next three years. This should be done in cooperation with all sectors of society. The strategies should set out policies and activities, and identify needs, cost, means and schedules for their implementation, evaluation and review. A thorough review of curricula should be undertaken to ensure a multidisciplinary approach, with environment and development issues and their socio-cultural and demographic aspects and linkages. Due respect should be given to community-defined needs and diverse knowledge systems, including science, cultural and social sensitivities.

9. Countries are encouraged to set up advisory national environmental education coordinating bodies or round tables representative of various environmental, developmental, educational, gender and other interests, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage partnerships, help mobilize resources, and provide a source of information and focal point for

international ties. These bodies would help mobilize and facilitate different population groups and communities to assess their own needs and to develop the necessary skills to create and implement their own environment and development initiatives.

10. Educational authorities, with the appropriate assistance from community groups of non-governmental organizations, are recommended to assist or set up pre-service and in-service training programmes for all teachers, administrators, and educational planners, as well as non-formal educators in all sectors, addressing the nature and methods of environmental and development education and making use of relevant experience of non-governmental organizations.

11. Relevant authorities should ensure that every school is assisted in designing environmental activity work plans, with the participation of students and staff. Schools should involve schoolchildren in local and regional studies on environmental health, including safe drinking water, sanitation and food and ecosystems and in relevant activities, linking these studies with services and research in national parks, wildlife reserves, ecological heritage sites etc.

12. Educational authorities should promote proven educational methods and the development of innovative teaching methods for educational settings. They should also recognize appropriate traditional education systems in local communities.

13. Within two years the United Nations system should undertake a comprehensive review of its educational programmes, encompassing training and public awareness, to reassess priorities and reallocate resources. The UNESCO/UNDP International Environmental Education Programme should, in cooperation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system, Governments, non-governmental organizations and others, establish a programme within two years to integrate the decisions of the Conference into the existing United Nations framework adapted to the needs of educators at different levels and circumstances. Regional organizations and national authorities should be encouraged to elaborate similar parallel programmes and opportunities by conducting an analysis of how to mobilize different sectors of the population in order to assess and address their environmental and development education needs.

14. There is a need to strengthen, within five years, information exchange by enhancing technologies and capacities necessary to promote environment and development education and public awareness. Countries should cooperate with each other and with the various social sectors and population groups to prepare educational tools that include regional environment and development issues and initiatives, using learning materials and resources suited to their own requirements.

15. Countries could support university and other tertiary activities and networks for environmental and development education. Cross-disciplinary

courses could be made available to all students. Existing regional networks and activities and national university actions which promote research and common teaching approaches on sustainable development should be built upon, and new partnerships and bridges created with the business and other independent sectors, as well as with all countries for technology, know-how, and knowledge exchange.

16. Countries, assisted by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sectors, could strengthen or establish national or regional centres of excellence in interdisciplinary research and education in environmental and developmental sciences, law and the management of specific environmental problems. Such centres could be universities or existing networks in each country or region, promoting cooperative research and information sharing and dissemination. At the global level these functions should be performed by appropriate institutions.

17. Countries should facilitate and promote non-formal education activities at the local, regional and national level by cooperating with and supporting the efforts of non-formal educators and other community-based organizations. The appropriate bodies of the United Nations system in cooperation with non-governmental organizations should encourage the development of an international network for the achievement of global educational aims. At the national and local level, public and scholastic forums should discuss environmental and development issues, and suggest sustainable alternatives to policy makers.

18. Educational authorities, with appropriate assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations, should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. These authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes. Programmes at a post-graduate level should include specific courses aiming at the further training of decision makers.

19. Governments and educational authorities should foster opportunities for women in non-traditional fields and eliminate gender stereotyping in curricula. This could be done by improving enrolment opportunities, by including females in advanced programmes as students and instructors, reforming entrance and teacher staffing policies and providing incentives for establishing child-care facilities, as appropriate. Priority should be given to education of young females and to programmes promoting literacy among women.

20. Governments should affirm the rights of indigenous peoples, by legislation if necessary, to use their experience and understanding of sustainable development to play a part in education and training.

21. The United Nations could maintain a monitoring and evaluative role regarding decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on education and awareness, through the relevant United Nations agencies. With Governments and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, it should present and disseminate decisions in a variety of forms, and should ensure the continuous implementation and review of the educational implications of Conference decisions, in particular through relevant events and conferences.

Means of implementation

22. [Total financing required for basic education is \$7 to \$8 billion per annum, of which \$3 to \$4 billion is needed from the international community. For environmental and development education total costs are around \$1 billion, including about \$500 million to be obtained from the international community; \$10 million would be required for strengthening international institutions. Resource allocation should be based on the needs of all learners and be a transparent process which includes all sectors of society in decision-making. Decision-making and accountability on adequate resource allocation and spending for education should be transparent.]

23. [More support for education, training and public awareness activities related to environment and development could be provided, in particular, through the following measures:

(a) Giving higher priority to those sectors in budget allocations, protecting them from structural cutting requirements;

(b) Shifting allocations within existing education budgets in favour of primary education, with focus on environment and development;

(c) Promoting conditions where a larger share of the cost is borne by local communities, with rich communities assisting poorer ones;

(d) Obtaining additional funds from private donors concentrating on the poorest countries, and those with rates of literacy below 40 per cent;

(e) Encouraging debt for education swaps;

(f) Lifting restrictions on private schooling and increase the flow of funds from and to non-governmental organizations, including small-scale grass-roots organizations;

(g) Promoting the effective use of existing facilities, for example multiple school shifts, fuller development of open universities and other long-distance teaching;

(h) Facilitating low-cost or no-cost use of mass media for education purposes;

(i) Encouraging twinning of universities in developed and developing countries.]

III. INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS

Basis for action

24. There is still a considerable lack of awareness of the interrelated nature of all human activities and the environment, due to inaccurate or insufficient information. Developing countries in particular lack relevant technologies and expertise. There is a need to increase public sensitivity to environment and development problems and involvement in their solutions and foster a sense of personal environmental responsibility and greater motivation and commitment towards sustainable development.

Objective

25. To promote broad public awareness as an essential part of a global education effort to strengthen attitudes, values and actions which are compatible with sustainable development. It is important to stress the principle of devolving authority, accountability and resources to the most appropriate level with preference given to local responsibility and control over awareness-building activities.

Activities

26. Recognizing that countries, regional and international organizations will develop their own priorities and schedules for implementation in accordance with their needs, policies and programmes, the following activities are proposed.

27. Countries should strengthen existing advisory bodies or establish new ones for public environment and development information, and should coordinate activities with, among others, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and important media. They should encourage public participation in discussions of environmental policies and assessments. Governments should also facilitate and support national to local networking of information through existing networks.

28. The United Nations system should improve its outreach in the course of a review of its education and public awareness activities to promote greater involvement and coordination of all parts of the system, especially its information bodies and regional and country operations. Systematic surveys of the impact of awareness programmes should be conducted, recognizing the needs and contributions of specific community groups.

29. Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as appropriate, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers.

30. Countries should stimulate educational establishments in all sectors, especially the tertiary sector, to contribute more to awareness building.

Educational materials of all kinds and for all audiences should be based on the best available scientific information, including the natural, behavioural and social sciences, and taking into account aesthetic and ethical dimensions.

31. Countries and the United Nations system should promote a cooperative relationship with the media, popular theatre groups, and entertainment and advertising industries by initiating discussions to mobilize their experience in shaping public behaviour and consumption patterns and making wide use of their methods. Such cooperation would also increase the active public participation in the debate on the environment. UNICEF should make child-oriented material available to media as an educational tool, ensuring close cooperation between the out-of-school public information sector and the school curriculum, for the primary level. UNESCO, UNEP and universities should enrich pre-service curricula for journalists on environment and development topics.
32. Countries, in cooperation with the scientific community, should establish ways of employing modern communication technologies for effective public outreach. National and local educational authorities, and relevant United Nations agencies should expand, as appropriate, the use of audio-visual methods, especially in rural areas in mobile units, by producing television and radio programmes for developing countries, involving local participation, employing interactive multimedia methods and integrating advanced methods with folk media.
33. Countries should promote, as appropriate, environmentally sound leisure and tourism activities, building on The Hague Declaration of Tourism (1989) and the current programmes of the World Tourism Organization, and UNEP, making suitable use of museums, heritage sites, zoos, botanical gardens, national parks, and other protected areas.
34. Countries should encourage non-governmental organizations to increase their involvement in environmental and development problems, through joint awareness initiatives and improved interchange with other constituencies in society.
35. Countries and the United Nations system should increase their interaction with and include, as appropriate, indigenous people in the management, planning and development of their local environment, and should promote dissemination of traditional and socially learned knowledge through means based on local customs, especially in rural areas, integrating these efforts with the electronic media, whenever appropriate.
36. UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP and non-governmental organizations should develop support programmes to involve young people and children in environment and development issues, such as children's and youth hearings, building on decisions of the World Summit for Children.
37. Countries, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations should encourage mobilization of both men and women in awareness campaigns, stressing

the role of the family in environmental activities, women's contribution to transmission of knowledge and social values and the development of human resources.

38. Public awareness should be heightened regarding the impacts of violence in society; ~~and military activities~~.

Means of implementation

[39. Total financing required to implement these activities would be around \$1.2 billion per annum, including \$100 million to be obtained from the international community; \$10 million are needed for strengthening international institutions.]

IV. PROMOTING TRAINING

Basis for action

40. Training is one of the most important tools to develop human resources and facilitate the transition to a more sustainable world. It should have a job-specific focus, aimed at filling gaps in knowledge and skill that would help individuals find employment and be involved in environmental and development work. At the same time, training programmes should promote a greater awareness of environment and development issues as a two-way learning process.

Objectives

41. The following objectives are proposed:

(a) To establish or strengthen vocational training programmes that meet the needs of environment and development with ensured access to training opportunities, regardless of social status, age, gender, race or religion;

(b) To promote a flexible and adaptable workforce of various ages equipped to meet growing environment and development problems and changes arising from the transition to a sustainable society;

(c) To strengthen national capacities, particularly in scientific education and training, to enable Governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know-how;

(d) To ensure environmental and human ecology considerations are integrated at all managerial levels and in all functional management areas, such as marketing, production and finance.

Activities

42. Countries with the support of the United Nations system should identify workforce training needs and assess measures to be taken to meet those needs. A review of progress in this area could be undertaken by the United Nations system in 1995.
43. National professional associations are encouraged to develop and review their codes of ethics and conduct to strengthen environmental connections and commitment. The training and personal development components of programmes sponsored by professional bodies should ensure incorporation of skills and information on the implementation of sustainable development at all points of policy and decision-making.
44. Countries and educational institutions should integrate environmental and developmental issues into existing training curricula and promote the exchange of their methodologies and evaluations.
45. Countries should encourage all sectors of society, such as industry, universities, government officials and employees, non-governmental organizations and community organizations, to include an environmental management component in all relevant training activities, with emphasis on meeting immediate skill requirements through short-term formal and in-plant vocational and management training. Environmental management training capacities should be strengthened, and specialized "training of trainers" programmes should be established to support training at the national and enterprise levels. New training approaches for existing environmentally sound practices should be developed that create employment opportunities and make maximum use of local resource-based methods.
46. Countries should strengthen or establish practical training programmes for graduates from vocational schools, high schools and universities, in all countries, to enable them to meet labour market requirements and to achieve sustainable livelihoods. Training and retraining programmes should be established to meet structural adjustments which have an impact on employment and skill qualifications.
47. Governments are encouraged to consult with people in isolated situations, whether geographically, culturally or socially, to ascertain their needs for training to enable them to contribute more fully to developing sustainable work practices and lifestyles.
48. Governments, industry, trade unions, and consumers should promote an understanding of the interrelationship between good environment and good business practices.
49. Countries should develop a service of locally trained and recruited environmental technicians able to provide local people and communities, particularly in deprived urban and rural areas, with the services they require, starting from primary environmental care.

50. Countries should enhance the ability to access, analyse and effectively use information and knowledge available on environment and development. Existing or established special training programmes should be strengthened to support information needs of special groups. The impact of these programmes on productivity, health, safety and employment should be evaluated. National and regional environmental labour-market information systems should be developed that would supply, on a continuing basis, data on environmental job and training opportunities. Environment and development training resource-guides should be prepared and updated, with information on training programmes, curricula, methodologies and evaluation results at the local, national, regional and international levels.

51. Aid agencies should strengthen the training component in all development projects, emphasizing a multidisciplinary approach, promoting awareness and providing the necessary skills for transition to a sustainable society. The environmental management guidelines of UNDP for operational activities of the United Nations system may contribute to this end.

52. Existing networks of employers' and workers' organizations, industry associations and non-governmental organizations should facilitate the exchange of experience concerning training and awareness programmes.

53. Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, should develop and implement strategies to deal with national, regional and local environmental threats and emergencies, emphasizing urgent practical training and awareness programmes for increasing public preparedness.

54. The United Nations system, as appropriate, should extend its training programmes, particularly its environmental training and support activities for employers' and workers' organizations.

Means of implementation

[55. Total financing required to implement these activities would be \$5 billion per annum, including \$2 billion to be obtained from international sources. Strengthening international institutions would require about \$30 million.]

INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

SUMMARY

Decision document L.63 was adopted by the PrepCom rather quickly, with brackets remaining only around the financing and technology transfer issues. The paper addresses information requirements for sustainable development at two levels: Establishment of Data Bases; and Improved Access to them for Developing Countries.

The focus of the former is directed on expanding the capabilities of international organizations such as UNEP, and EARTHWATCH etc. There are also references to similar developments at local levels, including the incorporation of traditional and indigenous knowledge.

The other programme area similarly emphasises the role of international organizations. In these cases, there was reluctance by developing countries to adequately acknowledge the role of the private sector as a repository of useful information on which they could draw.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.63 Adopted Agenda 21 chapter: Information for Decision-Making (replaces PC/100/Add.12).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to strengthen the chapter by focusing on priority areas already agreed to at the International Forum on Environmental Information.
2. Seek to attain a more coordinated package of information initiatives by emphasizing the linkages between this chapter and other Agenda 21 chapters; and the need for standardized consistent approaches to data collection.
3. Seek to strengthen the role of technology in improving environment-development information; and training in collection, dissemination and maintenance.
4. Seek to establish the connection between data and information research and institution building.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

This was a largely uncontentious paper. The main problems related to China's reluctance to commit itself to providing

information to others and the disappointing emphasis on the UN and Intergovernmental organizations. It ignores the fact that development of information technology is largely the realm of the private sector. (On the other hand, if the role of the private sector had been emphasized, the debate would have probably run into problems relating to technology transfer and intellectual property rights etc.).

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The PrepCom managed to produce an unbracketed document, with the exception of the financing and technology transfer issues which are held in abeyance pending resolution in other fora. Overall, the Canadian Objectives were integrated into the document with exception of minor wording changes and clarification on the role of technology in improving sustainable development information. This last item is expected to be resolved at Rio during the Transfer of Technology discussions.

The assessment is that the paper outline essentially remains status quo, offering little new to either developing countries or international organizations who may be attempting to improve their data collection or dissemination capabilities.

Canada did not participate directly in the debate on this item; interventions on behalf of CANZ were made by New Zealand. The only issue CANZ insisted upon was the need to take into account traditional and indigenous knowledge when compiling data bases.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.63
25 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT
Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION
44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Information for decision-making

(Section IV, chapter 9 of Agenda 21)

Test submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.12

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Information as a cross-sectoral issue has been presented to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its third session in a report of the Secretary-General of the Conference (A/CONF.151/PC/41). The issues dealt with in the present chapter have been discussed at the sectoral level in Working Groups I and II.
2. In sustainable development, everyone is a user and provider of information considered in the broad sense that includes data, information, appropriately packaged experience and knowledge. The need for information arises at all levels, from that of senior decision makers at the national and international levels to the grass-roots and individual levels. The following

two programme areas need to be implemented to ensure that decisions are based increasingly on sound information:

- (a) Bridging the data gap;
- (b) Improving information availability.

II. PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Bridging the data gap

Basis for action

3. While considerable data already exist, as the various sectoral chapters of Agenda 21 indicate, more and different types of data need to be collected, at local, provincial, national and international levels, indicating the status and trends of the planet's ecosystem, natural resource, pollution and socio-economic variables. The gap in the availability, quality, coherence, standardization and accessibility of data between the developed and the developing world has been increasing, seriously impairing the capacities of countries to make informed decisions concerning environment and development.

4. There is a general lack of capacity, particularly in developing countries, and in many areas at the international level, for the collection and assessment of data, for their transformation into useful information and for their dissemination. There is also need for improved coordination among environmental, demographic, social and developmental data and information activities.

5. Commonly used indicators such as the gross national product (GNP) and measurements of individual resource or pollution flows do not provide adequate indications of sustainability. Methods for assessing interactions between different sectoral environmental, demographic, social and developmental parameters are not sufficiently developed or applied. Indicators of sustainable development need to be developed to provide solid bases for decision-making at all levels and to contribute to a self-regulating sustainability of integrated environment and development systems.

Objectives

6. The following objectives are important:

(a) To achieve more cost-effective and relevant data collection and assessment by better identification of users, in both the public and private sectors, and of their information needs at local, provincial, national and international levels;

(b) To strengthen local, provincial, national and international capacity to collect and use multisectoral information in decision-making processes and

to enhance capacities to collect and analyse data and information for decision-making, particularly in developing countries;

(c) To develop or strengthen local, provincial, national and international means of ensuring that planning for sustainable development in all sectors is based on timely, reliable and usable information;

(d) To make relevant information accessible in the form and at the time required to facilitate its use.

Activities

(a) Development of indicators of sustainable development

7. Countries at the national level and international governmental and non-governmental organizations at the international level should develop the concept of indicators of sustainable development, in order to identify such indicators. In order to promote the increasing use of some of those indicators in satellite accounts, and eventually in national accounts, the development of indicators needs to be pursued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, as it draws upon evolving experience in this regard.

(b) Promotion of global use of indicators of sustainable development

8. Relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with other international governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should use a suitable set of sustainable development indicators and indicators related to areas outside of national jurisdiction, such as the high seas, the upper atmosphere and outer space. The organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in coordination with other relevant international organizations, could provide recommendations for harmonized development of indicators at the national, regional and global levels, and for incorporation of a suitable set of these indicators in common, regularly updated, and widely accessible reports and databases, for use at the international level, subject to national sovereignty considerations.

(c) Improvement of data collection and use

9. Countries and, upon request, international organizations should carry out inventories of environmental, resource and developmental data, based on national/global priorities for sustainable development management. They should determine the gaps and organize activities to fill those gaps. Within the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant international organizations, data-collection activities, including those of Earthwatch and World Weather Watch, need to be strengthened, especially in the areas of urban air, freshwater, land resources (including forests and rangelands), desertification, other habitats, soil degradation, biodiversity, the high seas and the upper atmosphere. Countries and international organizations should make use of new techniques of data collection, including satellite-based remote sensing. In addition to the strengthening of existing

development-related data collection, special attention needs to be paid to such areas as demographic factors, urbanization, poverty, health and rights of access to resources, as well as special groups, including women, indigenous peoples, youth, children and the disabled, and their relationships with environment issues.

(d) Improvement of methods of data assessment and analysis

10. Relevant international organizations should develop practical recommendations for coordinated, harmonized collection and assessment of data at the national and international levels. National and international data and information centres should set up continuous and accurate data-collection systems and make use of geographic information systems, expert systems, models and a variety of other techniques for the assessment and analysis of data. These steps will be particularly relevant, as large quantities of data from satellite sources will need to be processed in the future. Developed countries and international organizations, as well as the private sector, should cooperate, in particular with developing countries, upon request, to facilitate their acquiring these technologies and this know-how.

(e) Establishment of a comprehensive information framework

11. Governments should consider undertaking the necessary institutional changes at the national level to achieve the integration of environmental and developmental information. At the international level, environmental assessment activities need to be strengthened and coordinated with efforts to assess development trends.

(f) Strengthening of the capacity for traditional information

12. Countries, with the cooperation of international organizations, should establish supporting mechanisms to provide local communities and resource users with the information and know-how they need to manage their environment and resources sustainably, applying traditional and indigenous knowledge and approaches when appropriate. This is particularly relevant for rural and urban populations and indigenous, women's and youth groups.

Means of implementation

[(a) Finance and cost evaluation

13. Financing will have to be increased, particularly for environmental data gathering/assessment at both the national and international levels [, although some redeployment and greater efficiency in the use of existing funds may be possible by better targeting information needs and associated data-collection and assessment activities].]

[14. The activities for data collection and assessments are expected to require international funding on the order of \$1.5 billion per year for global activities, \$300 million per year for accelerated development efforts and

\$70 million per year for international activities. In other chapters, the funding requirements of monitoring and assessment activities have been costed in other programme areas, except for that of the setting up of national monitoring centres in developing countries, for which external costs are estimated to be up to \$20 million per year, depending on the number of such centres established.]

(b) Institutional means

15. Institutional capacity to integrate environment and development and to develop relevant indicators is lacking at both the national and international levels. Existing institutions and programmes such as the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and the Global Resource Information Database (GRID) within the United Nations Environment Programme and different entities within the systemwide Earthwatch will need to be considerably strengthened. Earthwatch has been an essential element for environment-related data. While programmes related to development data exist in a number of agencies, there is insufficient coordination between them. The activities related to development data of agencies and institutions of the United Nations system should be more effectively coordinated through an equivalent and complementary "Development Watch", which with the existing Earthwatch should be coordinated through an appropriate office within the United Nations to ensure the full integration of environment and development concerns.

(c) Scientific and technological means

16. Regarding [transfer of [safe and sound] technology]/[technology cooperation], with the rapid evolution of data-collection and information technologies it is necessary to develop guidelines and mechanisms for the rapid and continuous transfer of those technologies, particularly to developing countries [on concessional and preferential terms] and for the training of personnel in their utilization.

(d) Human resources development

17. International cooperation for training in all areas and at all levels will be required, particularly in developing countries. That training will have to include technical training of those involved in data collection, assessment and transformation, as well as assistance to decision makers concerning how to use such information.

(e) Capacity-building

18. All countries, particularly developing countries, with the support of international cooperation, should strengthen their capacity to collect, store, organize, assess and use data in decision-making more effectively.

B. Improving information availability

Basis for action

19. There already exists a wealth of data and information that could be used for sustainable development management. Finding the appropriate information at the required time and at the relevant scale of aggregation is a difficult task.

20. Information within many countries is not adequately managed, because of shortages of financial resources and trained manpower, lack of awareness of the value and availability of such information and other immediate or pressing problems, especially in developing countries. Even where information is available, it may not be easily accessible, either because of the lack of technology for effective access or because of associated costs, especially for information held outside the country and available commercially.

Objectives

21. Existing national and international mechanisms of information processing and exchange, and of related technical assistance, should be strengthened to ensure effective and equitable availability of information generated at the local, provincial, national and international levels, subject to national sovereignty and relevant intellectual property rights.

22. National capacities should be strengthened, as well as capacities within Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in information handling and communication, particularly within developing countries.

23. Full participation of, in particular, developing countries should be ensured in any international scheme under the organs and organizations of the United Nations system for the collection, analysis and use of data and information.

Activities

(a) Production of information usable for decision-making

24. Countries and international organizations should review and strengthen information systems and services in sectors related to sustainable development, at the local, provincial, national and international levels. Special emphasis should be placed on the transformation of existing information into forms more useful for decision-making and on targeting information at different user groups. Mechanisms should be strengthened or established for transforming scientific and socio-economic assessments into information suitable for both planning and public information. Electronic and non-electronic formats should be used.

(b) Establishment of standards and methods for handling information

25. Governments should consider supporting the efforts of governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to develop mechanisms for efficient and harmonized exchange of information at the local, national, provincial and international levels, including revision and establishment of data, access and dissemination formats, and communication interfaces.

(c) Development of documentation about information

26. The organs and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations, should document and share information about the sources of available information in their respective organizations. Existing programmes, such as those of the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) and the International Environmental Information System (INFOTERRA), should be reviewed and strengthened as required. Networking and coordinating mechanisms should be encouraged between the wide variety of other actors, including arrangements with non-governmental organizations for information sharing and donor activities for sharing information on sustainable development projects. The private sector should be encouraged to strengthen the mechanisms of sharing its experience and information on sustainable development.

(d) Establishment and strengthening of electronic networking capabilities

27. Countries, international organizations, including organs and organizations of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations should exploit various initiatives for electronic links to support information sharing; to provide access to databases and other information sources; to facilitate communication for meeting broader objectives, such as the implementation of Agenda 21; to facilitate intergovernmental negotiations; to monitor conventions and sustainable development efforts; to transmit environmental alerts; and to transfer technical data. These organizations should also facilitate the linkage of different electronic networks and the use of appropriate standards and communication protocols for the transparent interchange of electronic communications. Where necessary, new technology should be developed and its use encouraged to permit participation of those not served at present by existing infrastructure and methods. Mechanisms should also be established to carry out the necessary transfer of information to and from non-electronic systems to ensure the involvement of those not able to participate in this way.

(e) Making use of commercial information sources

28. Countries and international organizations should consider undertaking surveys of information available in the private sector on sustainable development and of present dissemination arrangements to determine gaps and how those gaps could be filled by commercial or quasi-commercial activity, particularly activities in and/or involving developing countries where feasible. Whenever economic or other constraints on supplying and accessing

information arise, particularly in developing countries, innovative schemes for subsidizing such information-related access or removing the non-economic constraints should be considered.

Means of implementation

[(a) Finance and cost evaluation

29. This programme area involves strengthening existing country and international programmes. About \$130 million per year will be needed for technical cooperation activities with and relating to developing countries and up to \$35 million per year for strengthening activities in international organizations.]

(b) Institutional means

30. The institutional implications of this programme concern mostly the strengthening of already existing institutions, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with non-governmental organizations, and need to be consistent with the overall decisions on institutions made by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

(c) Capacity-building

31. Developed countries and relevant international organizations should cooperate, in particular with developing countries, to expand their capacity to receive, store and retrieve, contribute, disseminate, use and provide appropriate public access to relevant environmental and developmental information, by providing technology and training to establish local information services and by supporting partnership and cooperative arrangements between countries and on the regional or subregional level.

(d) Scientific and technological means

32. Developed countries and relevant international organizations should support research and development in hardware, software and other aspects of information technology, in particular in developing countries, appropriate to their operations, national needs and environmental contexts.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72: Adopted Agenda 21 Document on all Major Groups. Replaces PC/100/Add.13.

NOTE:

PC/L.72 addresses all Major Groups, each of which is covered in a separate chapter:

- Chapter 1: Global Action For Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development
- Chapter 2: Children and Youth in Sustainable Development
- Chapter 3: Recognising and Strengthening the Role of Indigenous People and Their Communities
- Chapter 4: Strengthening the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations
- Chapter 5: Local Authorities Initiatives in Support of Agenda 21
- Chapter 6: Strengthening the Role of Workers and Their Trade Unions
- Chapter 7: Business and Industry
- Chapter 8: The Scientific and Technological Community
- Chapter 9: Strengthening the Role of Farmers

Each chapter is reported individually in the following section. The document PC/L.72 can be found at the end of the Major Groups reports.

**MAJOR GROUPS: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE
AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT**

SUMMARY

The Women's chapter of Agenda 21 was considerably strengthened due to strong support for the chapter by key delegations including Canada, the USA, the Nordic countries, Australia, and New Zealand and, until the final week of the conference, by effective, timely and strong lobbying by the NGO women's caucus. The final stages of negotiation were marred by overzealous lobbying which resulted in breaking consensus on language related to contraception services and information. As a result the relevant paragraphs were placed in square brackets by several G77 countries who felt that the language did not take adequate account of collective rights as opposed to individual rights. Despite this, the text contains solid statements on violence against women and the need to implement measures to increase the proportion of women involved as decision makers at all levels. However, the chapter on institutional follow-up makes little reference to the key role that women must play in the implementation of Agenda 21. Work needs to be done to ensure that the final Agenda 21 document rectifies this lacuna with practical and practicable language.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 1: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Global Action for Women (replaces PC/100/Add. 13, chapter 1).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to include language (in this and all Agenda 21 chapters and UNCED documentation) which addresses environmental problems from an impact on women perspective, legitimizes women's knowledge and experience and ensures women are represented equally in key decision-making positions.
2. Seek to move the chapter, as amended, to Section I "Social and Economic Dimensions" of Agenda 21.
3. Seek to ensure that mainstream institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and UNDP incorporate women and their concerns into all aspects of planning, programming and policy-making, including them as equal decisions-makers at all levels.

4. Seek to ensure any new initiatives and institutions proposed for UNCED are reviewed for their impact on, and potential benefit to, women, that proposed initiatives and institutions include a women's component and that they be capable of supporting women's activities in Canada as well as in the developing world.
5. Avoid any references to renegotiating or amending the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) - paragraph 9 of the subject Agenda 21 chapter.
6. Avoid committing Canada to the ratification of Conventions that do not support and promote women's equality.
7. Avoid focusing only on women's traditional roles, responsibilities and sectors.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The first section of Add. 13, on the role of women was discussed in one full plenary session and in one three hour negotiating session. Both sessions were well attended by male and female delegates and discussions were well informed and serious. The tenor of these debates contrasted sharply with previous sessions where the issue of the role of women in sustainable development was raised as part of sectoral negotiations, sometimes resulting in hoots of laughter from the largely male group of delegates.

All the changes proposed to the document were with a mind to adding considerable strength to it. Delegates from both developed and developing countries were strongly supportive of both the original text and proposed amendments. The NGO women's caucus played a positive role in providing suggested text changes to all delegations and many delegates, in particular the Nordic countries, presented these proposed changes for introduction into the text.

Canada also played a prime role in submitting text changes. All of Canada's proposed changes were accepted with the exception of the request to add references to the need to strengthen the UNDP and the international financial institutions in their addressing of the role of women in sustainable development. Canada specifically intervened to propose that language be added to ensure that any follow-up institutional arrangements to UNCED include full consideration of women in policies and programmes.

The one negative note in the negotiation of the text was the

intensive lobbying by the women's caucus in the last week of the PrepCom in order to have strong language on contraception included in the text. Despite the fact that delegates found consensus four times, due to lobbying, it was not possible to maintain this consensus through the final presentation of the text to plenary. As a result square brackets remain around the two paragraphs which refer to contraception.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The specific chapter on women and sustainable development has been considerably strengthened by the PrepCom. It is likely that consensus language on contraception can be found by the time of the Rio Conference to allow the square brackets to be removed. As a separate chapter in the section on major groups, this first section will serve well the interests of promoting the issue of women in sustainable development within UNCED.

In addition references to women have been included in several of the sectoral and cross-sectoral texts. In particular the texts on freshwater, forests, land resources, population, poverty, health and education have strong references to the role of women. The major omission in this regard is the text on institutions which makes reference to non-governmental organizations but not to major groups. It will be important to find ways to ensure that the mandate of institutions responsible for follow-up to Agenda 21 includes strong reference to ensuring that the role of women is well addressed.

The draft Rio Declaration contains a separate principle on women and sustainable development and this is an important achievement. It will be important for the inter-departmental working group to continue to meet during the weeks of preparation for Rio both to review final texts and to pursue the issue of follow-up to UNCED.

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MAJOR GROUPS: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

All Canadian objectives relating to this chapter have been met. Broad language has been included calling for youth involvement at all levels of government and in all UN agencies; reduction of youth unemployment, particularly where high in comparison with overall unemployment; and increased access to education. References to the development of an International Youth Advisory Council were replaced by wording dealing with the administration and promotion of the existing UN Youth Fund. New wording allows for flexibility in establishing national mechanisms for involving youth in environment and development decision-making. Community level action has been strengthened by language emphasizing access to information and consultation with youth by all levels of government regarding implementation of Agenda 21.

A major change addition to the text is a new program area proposed by Sweden to ensure that the rights and interests of children are taken into account in the preparatory process and beyond.

L. 72, in particular the objectives section contains much of the language introduced by CANZ, which incorporated most of the Canadian brief as well as many amendments proposed by a youth working group at the PrepCom. Ms. Erin Hannah, a member of the youth working group and a youth representative on Candel introduced many of the changes in Plenary on behalf of CANZ.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 2: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Children and Youth (replaces PC/100/Add.13).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to strengthen acceptance of a role for youth in policy and decision-making without being prescriptive as to the mechanisms used in achieving this objective. This will permit a mutually productive dialogue between youth and government on the most appropriate organizational arrangement.
2. Seek to strengthen measures to increase access to employment and education for youth.
3. Seek to adjust global targets to those which encourage each country to establish national goals based on their

current situation and potential for change.

4. Seek to strengthen the empowerment of youth to take direct action on the environment at the community level.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

This chapter was discussed in informal Plenary and referred to the Contact Group for detailed discussion. There were no major points of disagreement, although some developing countries objected to the inclusion of specific dates for meeting targets for enrolment in secondary education and decreasing youth unemployment on the basis that they were too prescriptive. Text introduced by Sweden on a new program area dealing with the needs and interests of children with respect to sustainable development was widely endorsed.

Amendments proposed by CANZ, which incorporated many of the amendments proposed by youth at PrepCom, served frequently as the starting point for discussion in the Contact Group. Many were adopted with minor amendments. For example, references to national youth advisory boards has been replaced with broader CANZ language calling for processes to promote dialogue between youth and government at all levels. A CANZ proposal to include a new objective to combat human rights abuses against young people, particularly young women and girls was accepted. Youth proposals to encourage governments to include representatives of youth on delegations to international meetings in accordance with GA resolutions, and to have the UN collaborate with youth on the administration of the UN Trust Fund for youth were accepted.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The youth chapter has been strengthened and improved as a result of the PrepCom discussion. Wording has been included that empowers youth to participate in decision making and the development of programs and policies that affect them. The need for increased education and employment opportunities, while attempting to eliminate human rights abuses has been recognized. The addition of a new program area relating to children filled what many, including youth delegates, considered to be a major gap in Agenda 21. With the exception of the Means of Implementation Section, the chapter contains no square brackets.

Although there is no interdepartmental working group dealing specifically with the role of youth and children, all groups should ensure that the needs, interests and participation of these groups are reflected elsewhere in Agenda 21 as

appropriate.

Canada is recognized as having played a leading role in promoting the role of youth in the implementation of economic, social and environmental sustainability. This is due in large part to the role played by the Canadian Youth Working Group in the Youth '92 process and in the organization, with youth from Costa Rica, of the International Youth Forum held in that country during the fourth week of PrepCom. Candel's decision to involve its youth representatives directly in the negotiations has added credibility to the chapter from the youth perspective.

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**MAJOR GROUPS: RECOGNISING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES**

SUMMARY

Agreement was reached on an overall text. At the initial plenary discussion, divergent views were evident on nearly all portions of the chapter and so it was referred to a contact group for further consideration. There were lengthy discussions on terminology, particularly on "indigenous people(s)" and territories. Several new objectives appear in L. 72 and the wording of others has been broadened. One objective now talks of protection from activities which are environmentally unsound "or which the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate."

Canadian objectives in general have been met, since the text recognizes the role which indigenous people can play in sustainable development efforts, and includes particular references to the contributions of indigenous women.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 3: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Indigenous Peoples (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 3).

Statement from Indigenous Representatives attending PrepCom IV, New York, March 1992, Concerning Changes Made by Government Representatives on Document Strengthening the Role of Indigenous Peoples: Indigenous Peoples and Mother Earth Shall Prevail!

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

Seek to recognize and strengthen the role which indigenous people, both men and women, can play in national and international sustainable development efforts, with particular emphasis on applications of traditional knowledge and resource management practices.

Seek clarification on the use of the term "indigenous peoples".

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The original secretariat text was seen by Canada as responding very well to the resolutions from past PrepComs and a good basis for discussion. The text put forward by a number of indigenous groups and sponsored by the Norwegian and Danish governments served as the basis for discussions in the contact group.

There was considerable discussion of terminology, especially whether "indigenous people" or "indigenous peoples" should be used. While the original resolutions from PrepComs II and III referred to "indigenous people and local communities" the secretariat text (Add. 13) referred to "indigenous peoples". In other international forums, there have been protracted debates over use of "indigenous people" or "indigenous peoples", particularly due to rights of self-determination associated with "peoples" in international covenants.

Canada was part of a small group with Denmark, New Zealand, Brazil, Malaysia and Switzerland to try to reach some agreement on terminology relating to indigenous people vs. peoples. Canada put forward what we viewed as a compromise position for "peoples", with a qualifier based on the qualifier used in the International Labour Organizations (ILO) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The final decision was to accept "indigenous people" with the addition of "their communities" so as to underscore the collective aspect of this term. The group also decided to use the term "lands" in the text with a clarification referring to the environment of the areas which people traditionally occupy. Further debate and discussion of terms was left to other forums, such as the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP).

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

Compromises by all delegations were needed in order to achieve a final text. Overall, it is quite satisfactory, although there are points where Canada could have accepted more, as well as areas where the wording is very broad and more precision would have been desirable. Canadian objectives have been met, since the text recognizes the role which indigenous people can play in sustainable development efforts, including the importance of traditional knowledge and resource management practices, and includes particular references to the contributions of indigenous women. The federal issue working group should endeavour to ensure that the role of indigenous people and their communities is reflected in other chapters of Agenda 21 as appropriate.

Square brackets have been removed with the exception of the Means of Implementation section. However, a statement released by indigenous groups in the final days of the PrepCom, which included material prepared by Canadian indigenous groups indicated their high expectations and disappointment that these were not realized. These concerns can be expected to be voiced by indigenous groups in forums before and during the UNCED conference. Nevertheless, UNCED with its focus on environmental and development matters, is

not the best forum for dealing with issues such as self-determination and sovereignty.

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MAJOR GROUPS: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

Many of the changes to the text of Add. 13 were based on wording changes submitted by NGOs at the PrepCom and incorporated in amendments tabled by delegations. The objective to establish a government NGO dialogue by 1995 has been strengthened by specifying that this take place in all countries. In some cases, target dates have been removed and specific wording changed. However, the amended text is general enough to accommodate broad NGO participation in the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels without being prescriptive, and hence restrictive.

The original text of this chapter in Add. 13 had been drafted in close consultation with the traditional grass roots, community based organizations involved in environment and development issues on a voluntary basis. In order to ensure that all societal groups are able to participate in UN activities to implement Agenda 21, Canada proposed an amendment to the chapeau of Add. 13 stating that any policies and rules affecting access to, and participation in UN activities to implement Agenda 21 must apply equally to all major groups. This proposal was accepted.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 4: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Non-Governmental Organizations (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 4).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to garner support internationally for the principle of NGO involvement as social partners and for the review of official procedures and mechanisms for the substantive involvement of NGOs at all levels from policy and decision-making to implementation both nationally and internationally (within UN institutions).
2. Seek to strengthen the commitment of governments to develop productive dialogue with independent, self-organized groups of NGOs to recognize and empower them in implementing environmentally sound and sustainable development.
3. Seek to strengthen support for funding at the international level to continue the networking of NGOs internationally and especially for monitoring and reporting on the state of the global environment.

4. Avoid approval of new institutions to achieve these objectives. Canada prefers to work with existing institutions at the international level and has its own mechanisms internally.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

NGO representatives emphasized to delegations during discussions that the strength of a partnership lies in the independence and diversity of the partners. While NGOs promoted the need for legal instruments to ensure their involvement, the Chair noted that with legal rights come responsibilities and obligations. Most of the amendments to the text of Add. 13 proposed by NGOs and tabled formally by Poland were incorporated in L. 72 with the exception of references to the creation of "legal frameworks" and "resources" to facilitate NGO involvement in Agenda 21, and their role to "help organize the civil society" in the implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21. Throughout the text the term "monitor" has been replaced by "review". At the insistence of some developing countries, the notion of completing a review by 1994 of procedures for involving NGOs in policy-making, decision-making and implementation has been replaced by "initiate a process...to review..". While stated in less direct terms, the notion of the need to involve NGOs in these processes has been retained.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The PrepCom has produced a chapter which is sufficiently general without being too prescriptive to allow for broad NGO participation, including the grass roots in the development and implementation of UN and country plans and activities to implement Agenda 21. This notion has been strengthened by wording that obligates all countries to recognize the role of NGOs in the implementation of Agenda 21. The need to review international financial and administrative support for NGOs with a view to strengthening their participation has been retained as an activity. Feedback from NGOs and others, including the Non-government Liaison Service (NGLS) of the UN is that while some of the sections could have contained stronger wording, the chapter is in general broad enough to facilitate effective and evolving participation of NGOs in the implementation of Agenda 21 at the country and international levels.

While the text of this chapter contains no square brackets, the presence of these in other chapters could provide an excuse to re-open a discussion of other chapters in L. 72. Canada should be prepared to hold the line on the existing text at a minimum.

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MAJOR GROUPS: LOCAL AUTHORITIES INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF
AGENDA 21

SUMMARY

Contact Group and Plenary discussions on this chapter proceeded rapidly. This was one of the few areas that all countries seemed to agree should be strengthened both in other chapters of Agenda 21 and through programs and activities being directed through recommendations of this chapter. Particular emphasis was placed on increasing the capacity and participation of local authorities throughout the chapter on Human Settlements (Add.7).

Mr. Harvey Ruvin, a representative of the International Cities Association addressed the informal Plenary on this issue on behalf of local authorities. in the informal plenary on this issue. Other representatives of international local authority groups were present at PrepCom and spoke to delegates regarding current international initiatives at the local level being directed to UNCED. Representatives of the International Cities Association proposed two amendments to the text of Add.13, one of which was incorporated into L. 72.

A report from a meeting of International Associations of Cities and Local Authorities held in Rio in January was also available to all delegates. This report included a Common Declaration on Behalf of the World's Cities and Local Authorities which will be adopted at the World Urban Forum in Curitiba, Brazil immediately prior to UNCED. Declarations from the World Cities and their Environment Congress (Toronto), the 5 City Consultation Project (CMHC/CIDA/EA), and the 3rd Summit Conference of Major Cities of the World (Montreal) formed a base for this common declaration.

CMHC, CIDA, and Environment Canada are interested in continued support to efforts which support human settlements initiatives in general and in particular, municipally based activities. Followup leading to UNCED will include the identification of specific Canadian initiatives related directly to the recommendations of this document.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/100/L.72, chapter 5: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Local Authorities Initiatives (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 5).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen partnerships through increased coordination among UN agencies, international organizations and international and national representatives of local authorities in the implementation of recommendations of Section III, Chapter 5 of Agenda 21;
2. To avoid solely the designation of UN agencies as the prime agencies responsible for programme initiatives related to local authorities;
3. To secure a formal role for international and national representatives of local authorities in the development and implementation of programmes and activities at the local level as they relate to Agenda 21.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

There was very little discussion by delegates on this chapter other than in the context of the human settlements discussions where delegates identified the need to strengthen the role of local authorities and programmes supporting the building of capacities at the local level.

Canada collaborated with Australia and New Zealand to put forward a joint submission (CANZ) of written recommendations to the Secretariat for minor revisions to the existing text. Recommendations included a stronger focus on partnerships and coordination; strengthening the role of women and youth in decision making, planning and implementation; and supporting the need for a secretariat service within an existing agency.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

This was the first opportunity to formally address the role of local authorities as a distinct element of Agenda 21. It received strong support from both developed and developing countries and was one of the few issues where general consensus seemed to emerge quickly.

The activities recommended focus on the development of local Agenda 21's, the strengthening of partnerships among relevant UN and international agencies; and encouragement for the exchange of information, experience and mutual technical assistance among local authorities. The only text which remains in square brackets is the full section on Means of Implementation (financing and cost evaluation and

human resources development and capacity building). This text will be evaluated by the group on finances.

In general, Canada is supportive of the new text with a number of CANZ recommendations having been incorporated into it. Costs related to the recommendations are primarily dealt with in other parts of Agenda 21, however, the final text (in brackets) on financing indicates that UNDP and Habitat will need to be strengthened to provide secretariat services for the funding and information exchange functions. This will require closer scrutiny, particularly since it is estimated that the costs will be US\$1 million annually.

Canada was able to meet all of its objectives with the exception of any specific reference to national representatives of local authorities. This is not a major issue particularly since implementation of local agenda 21's will likely require the involvement of national representatives of local authorities if coordinated national approaches are to be achieved. On the whole, incorporation of this chapter into Agenda 21 is an important step forward in implementing recommendations many of the other Agenda 21 chapters, particularly the Human Settlements chapter. The next important step will be the development of concrete initiatives that will begin to do this.

To date, Canada has held a number of meetings and events which have contributed to the development of the recommendations in this chapter. In followup to Prepcom IV and leading to the UNCED event, it is now important to identify specific initiatives that Canada will support in its efforts to implement the recommendations of this chapter.

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MAJOR GROUPS: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY:

The original text of this chapter had been drafted in close consultation with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Changes in wording proposed by delegations were generally for purposes of clarification. The only substantive change was the elimination of the reference in the objectives section to right to know laws, and the placement of the responsibility for ensuring participation of workers in environmental audits on the trade unions themselves. The reference to full and sustainable employment has been retained on the basis that this does not mean 100% employment per se.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 6: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Workers (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 6).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to clarify the language used in the Objectives and Activities so as to clarify the context.
2. Seek to support the participation of employees and their representatives (unions) in the decision-making process on environment and development, while at the same time allowing enough flexibility in the language used to accommodate their non-inclusion in some areas such as those involving national security.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The line by line discussion of the text proceeded rapidly in the Contact Group with most amendments being proposed for purposes of clarification.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The PrepCom essentially endorsed a text which had been drafted in close consultation with labour organizations. There are no square brackets in the text with the exception of the Means of Implementation section. The objectives and activities section has remained essentially unchanged which represents a significant breakthrough in international terms. Canada's objectives were essentially to support the objectives and activities as proposed, and virtually all Canadian amendments as submitted on behalf of CANZ, were adopted.

While no specific action needs to be undertaken by Canada before Rio in regard to this chapter, Canada should be prepared to resist any attempt to use the presence of square brackets elsewhere in the text of L. 27 as an excuse to reopen the discussion of this chapter.

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MAJOR GROUPS: BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

SUMMARY

Negotiations concerning the role of business and industry in contributing to sustainable development were dealt with during two contact sessions of the contact group on the role of major groups. Debate revolved about three critical issues: confusion surrounding the definition of non-government organizations, a perceived lack of equity in the treatment of different groups and the need for a more balanced portrayal of industry activities and responsibilities.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 7: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Business and Industry (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 7).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

Despite the fact that the Delegation received no formal instructions on this Chapter, the Canadian Secretariat of the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC) and the Mining Association of Canada had provided statements of their concern during the consultations which formed the basis of discussion among business and industry representatives at the Prep Com. Rather than narrowly focusing on the text of Chapter 7, business was concerned about their role in relation to that prescribed for other major groups in Section III. Most prominent were concerns that:

- o any strengthening of the role of major groups must take place within and should not serve as a substitute for the democratic process;
- o the right to participate accorded not-for profit, non-government organizations should be based on expertise and relevance and should be part of wider stakeholder consultations to improve national and international decision-making;
- o proposals to "ensure the right of NGOs to protect the public interest through legal action" are totally inappropriate and should be deleted; and
- o initial wording focused too much on what should be done to industry, rather than what could be done with or by industry to achieve sustainable development objectives.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

As negotiations proceeded with regard to role of other groups, particularly the section dealing with non-government organizations, the lack of balance and negative implications for business and industry became clearer. Government representatives from other delegations and members of the Canadian-led business and industry working group at Prep Com acknowledged that little attention had been paid to Chapter 7 in comparison to the sectoral issues, despite the obvious importance of the business community in achieving solutions to global environmental and development problems. As a result, a brief was prepared by the group which was submitted to and accepted by CANZ which sought to:

- o emphasize the more positive contribution business and industry had and could make as partners in sustainable development;
- o place more emphasis on voluntary action and lessen the command and control tone of the text;
- o underscore the need for further research into concepts and methodologies to gradually internalize environmental costs in pricing mechanisms and eliminate references to immediate adoption of the full cost pricing principle;
- o ensure that industry is fully engaged in implementing Agenda 21, based on actions which motivate and enhance creative, private sector processes and allow each country and business to adopt the most cost effective solution, based on their own economic, social and environmental circumstances; and,
- o to ensure that all rights of access and participation would apply equally to all major groups, including business and industry.

OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

With minor modifications, most of the collective views of business and industry, as reflected in the CANZ text, were agreed. Governments are asked to encourage or promote proposals for industry action. Text addressing some of industry's success in adopting pollution prevention or waste minimization policies was introduced, as were references to the need for a stable policy environment. However, attempts to include references to the market economy as providing the best conditions for the success of sustainable development were strongly resisted by India, with the result that market-based instruments were acknowledged, but not the

nature of the economy.

The only text which remained square bracketed until the final plenary dealt with the G77's insistence that technologies belonging to transnationals should be transferred to affiliates at no extra charge. Japan argued that this would depend on the nature of the affiliation and that only those "owned substantially by their parent companies" would be governed by this commitment. Once this was agreed, the brackets were removed.

Due to the lateness of the hour, (this Chapter was discussed at 4:45 a.m.), detailed review of the text was not undertaken in plenary and it will be incumbent on delegations to review the final wording in light of their understanding of agreed changes. To date, several unexpected phrases have come to light which alter the sense of some commitments and will have to be vetted, first with other delegations, then with the Secretariat. The first involves the qualifier "subject to country-specific conditions", at the end of paragraph 88, which deals with gradual introduction of environmental costs in pricing mechanisms. The second, unexpected addition is found in paragraph 93 where the CANZ proposal that governments, business and industry "should work towards the development and implementation of concepts and methodologies for the internalization of environmental costs into pricing mechanisms" has been broadened to include accounting mechanisms. In another one or two instances, the phrase "should be encouraged to" has been left as "should". All of these lapses or additions, will require careful consideration, especially in light of the final wording agreed in other chapters of the Section to ensure that the interests of all major groups are fairly addressed and consistent with domestic policy.

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MAJOR GROUPS: THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY

SUMMARY

Few substantive changes were proposed to the text of Add. 13. The scientific and technological community was defined to include, among others, engineers, architects, industrial designers, urban planners, and other professionals and policy makers. The reference to "ethical principles" in the title of the second program area was removed, although the phrase "ethical awareness in environmental and developmental decision-making" remains in the text.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 8: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on The Scientific and Technological Community (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 8).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

No Canadian brief was prepared for this chapter of Add. 13.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

Discussion of this chapter proceeded rapidly in the Contact Group. Most amendments were proposed by the US delegation and related to clarification of meaning rather than substance. Rather than include references to the engineering profession throughout the text as proposed by the US, it was decided to broaden the definition of the scientific and technological community to include, "among others, engineers, architects, industrial designers, urban planners, and other professionals and policy makers". Canada proposed additional wording to a US proposal to strengthen links between the independent research sector and industry to include the "official" i.e. government research sector. The European Community proposed the inclusion of wording in the chapeau to recognize the "continuing evolution and uncertainty of scientific knowledge".

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The PrepCom produced a chapter that fully recognizes the critical role played by the scientific and technological community in the development and transfer of the knowledge and information necessary for implementation of sustainable development. It emphasizes the need for greater interaction and understanding between scientists, the general public and decision-makers. The need for and value of

internationally accepted ethical principles and codes of practice has been emphasized.

No square brackets remain in the text with the exception of the Means of Implementation section.

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MAJOR GROUPS: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS

SUMMARY

Discussion of this final chapter of Add. 13 proceeded quickly in the Contact Group. The definition of farming was extended to include fishing and rural forestry practices. The importance of farming management activities as well as data and information have been included. Wording to protect and formalize women's access to tenure and use of land, as well as their access to credit and training has been included.

DOCUMENTATION

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72, chapter 9: Adopted Agenda 21 chapter on Farmers (replaces PC/100/Add.13, chapter 9).

CANADIAN OBJECTIVES

1. Seek to strengthen recognition of the full and equal participation of both men and women in planning, decision-making, management, implementation and evaluation processes at international, national, regional and local levels.
2. Seek to strengthen recognition of the importance of women's access to land and training and to ensuring that their knowledge base is taken into account.

PREPCOM DISCUSSION

The discussion of this final chapter proceeded quickly. The CANZ proposal to reference fishing and forestry throughout the chapter was replaced by the addition of a chapeau to include rural people deriving their livelihood from fishing and forest harvesting in references to "farmers" and "farming". Wording changes proposed by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) were included. The reference to establishment of a permanent body to deliberate on policy formulation was opposed by the US and the European Community. Several CANZ wording proposals were incorporated into the text, including one dealing with policies that encourage low-input and low-energy technologies, including indigenous practices, as well as pricing mechanisms that internalize environmental costs. CANZ wording to emphasize participation of women in policy making to achieve sustainable farming practices was also included. Reference to the needs and knowledge base of women farmers has been included in the activities section.

OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT

The PrepCom has produced a chapter that recognizes and strengthens the role of farmers in promoting sustainable agricultural practice. The chapter also focuses on the farmers as producers and distributors of valuable knowledge and experience on such practices. The definition of this major group has been broadened to include rural people who derive their livelihood from fishing and forest harvesting, and recognizes the special importance of farming in the attainment of sustainability in developing countries. Canadian objectives were met although some specific wording changes proposed in the brief were not included in the final text.

With the exception of the Means of Implementation section, no square brackets remain in the text.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/CONF.151/PC/L.72
31 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Fourth session
New York, 2 March-3 April 1992
Plenary session
Agenda item 2 (c)

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING
INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Strengthening the role of major groups

(Section III, Chapters 1 to 9, of Agenda 21)

Text submitted by the Chairman on the basis of negotiations
held on document A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.13

1. Critical to the effective implementation of the objectives, policies and mechanisms agreed to by Governments in all programme areas of Agenda 21 will be the commitment and genuine involvement of all social groups.
2. One of the fundamental prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making. Furthermore, in the more specific context of environment and development, the need for new forms of participation has emerged. This includes the need of individuals, groups and organizations to participate in environmental impact assessment procedures and to know about and participate in decisions, particularly those that potentially affect the communities in which they live and work. Individuals, groups and organizations should have access to information relevant to environment and development held by national authorities, including information on products and activities that have or are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, and information on environmental protection measures.

3. Any policies, definitions or rules affecting access to and participation by non-governmental organizations in the work of United Nations institutions or agencies associated with the implementation of Agenda 21 must apply equally to all major groups.

4. The programme areas set out below address the means for moving towards real social partnership in support of common efforts to build environmental and economic security. *of common efforts for sustainable development.*

I. GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Section III, chapter 1, of Agenda 21)

INTRODUCTION

5. This programme area was prepared on the basis of Preparatory Committee decision 3/5 on women in environment and development in which the Preparatory Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference "to ensure that key elements relating to women's critical economic, social and environmental contributions to sustainable development be addressed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as a distinct cross-cutting issue in addition to being mainstreamed in all the substantive work and documentation particularly Agenda 21, the Earth Charter and the Conventions". Other Agenda 21 programmes of special relevance to women include sustainable agriculture and rural development, freshwater resources, combating poverty, education and health. Recommendations from relevant meetings on women in environment and sustainable development also requested by the Preparatory Committee in decision 3/5 are contained in document A/CONF.151/PC/114.

PROGRAMME AREA

Basis for Action

6. The international community has endorsed several plans of action and conventions for the full, equal and beneficial integration of women in all development activities, in particular the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which emphasize women's participation in national and international ecosystem management and control of environment degradation. Several conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex) and conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have also been adopted to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment. Also relevant are the 1990 World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and its Plan of Action (A/45/625, annex). Effective implementation of these programmes will depend on the

active involvement of women in economic and political decision-making and will be critical to the successful implementation of Agenda 21.

Objectives

7. The following objectives are proposed for national Governments:

(a) To implement the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, particularly with regard to women's participation in national ecosystem management and control of environment degradation;

(b) To increase the proportion of women decision makers, planners, technical advisers, managers and extension workers in environment and development fields;

(c) To consider developing and issuing by the year 2000 a strategy of changes necessary to eliminate constitutional, legal, administrative, cultural, behavioural, social and economic obstacles to women's full participation in sustainable development and in public life;

(d) To establish by the year 1995, mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to assess the implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women and ensure their contributions and benefits;

(e) To assess, review, revise and implement, where appropriate, curriculum and other educational material, with a view to promoting the dissemination to both men and women of gender-relevant knowledge and valuation of women's roles through formal and non-formal education, as well as through training institutions, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations;

(f) To formulate and implement clear government policies and national guidelines, strategies and plans for the achievement of equality in all aspects of society, including the promotion of women's literacy, education, training, nutrition, health and their participation in key decision-making positions and in management of the environment, particularly as it pertains to their access to resources, by facilitating better access to all forms of credit, particularly in the informal sector, taking measures towards ensuring women's access to property rights as well as agricultural inputs and implements;

(g) To implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions, measures to ensure that women and men have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and have access to information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values;

(h) To consider adopting, strengthening and enforcing legislation prohibiting violence against women and take all necessary administrative, social and educational means to eliminate violence against women in all its forms.

Activities

8. Governments should take active steps to implement the following:

(a) Measures to review policies and establish plans to increase the proportion of women involved as decision makers, planners, managers, scientists and technical advisers in the design, development and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development;

(b) Measures to strengthen and empower women's bureaux, women's non-governmental organizations and women's groups in enhancing capacity-building for sustainable development;

(c) Measures to eliminate female illiteracy and to expand the enrolment of women and girls in educational institutions promoting the goal of universal access to primary and secondary education for girl children and for women, and increased educational and training opportunities for women and girls in sciences and technology, particularly at the post-secondary level;

(d) Programmes to promote the reduction of the heavy workload of women and girl children at home and outside through the establishment of more and affordable nurseries and kindergartens by Governments, local authorities, employers and other relevant organizations and the sharing of household tasks by men and women on an equal basis; environmentally sound technologies which have been designed, developed and improved in consultation with women; accessible and clean water; efficient fuel supply and adequate sanitation facilities;

(e) Programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible, responsible planning of family size and (services, as appropriate) in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including pre-natal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood, and should provide the opportunity for all women to breastfeed ^{cut first} during the first four months (post-partum). Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being and pay special attention to the need to provide equal and improved health care for all children and to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness;

(f) Programmes to support and strengthen equal employment opportunities and equitable remuneration for women in the formal and informal sectors with adequate economic, political and social support systems and services, including child care, particularly day-care facilities and parental leave, and equal access to credit, land and other natural resources;

(g) Programmes to establish rural banking systems with a view to facilitating and increasing rural women's access to credit as well as agricultural inputs and implements;

(h) Programmes to develop consumer awareness and the active participation of women, emphasizing their crucial role in achieving changes necessary to reduce or eliminate unsustainable patterns of consumption and production [, particularly in industrialized countries] (USA) in order to encourage investment in environmentally sound productive activities and induce environmentally and socially friendly industrial development;

(i) Programmes to eliminate persistent negative images, stereotypes, attitudes and prejudices against women through changes in socialization patterns, the media, advertising, and formal and non-formal education;

(j) Measures to review progress made in these areas and prepare a review and appraisal report which includes recommendations to be submitted to the 1995 world conference on women.

9. Governments are urged to ratify all relevant conventions pertaining to women if they have not already done so. Those that have ratified conventions should enforce and establish legal, constitutional and administrative procedures to transform agreed rights into domestic legislation and adopt measures to implement them in order to strengthen women's legal capacity for full and equal participation in issues and decisions on sustainable development.

10. States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women should review and suggest amendments to it by the year 2000, with a view to strengthening its elements related to environment and development giving special attention to the issue of access and entitlements to natural resources, technology, creative banking facilities and low-cost housing, and the control of pollution and toxicity in the home and workplace. States Parties should also clarify the extent of the Convention's scope with respect to the issues of environment and development and request the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to develop guidelines regarding the nature of reporting such issues, required under particular articles of the Convention.

Areas requiring urgent action

11. Countries should take urgent measures to avert the ongoing rapid environmental and economic degradation in developing countries that generally affects the lives of women and children in rural areas suffering drought, desertification and deforestation, [wars,] (USA) natural disasters, toxic waste and the aftermath of the use of unsuitable agro-chemical products.

12. In order to reach these goals, women should be fully involved in decision-making and in the implementation of sustainable development activities.

(a) Research, data collection and information dissemination

13. Countries should develop gender-sensitive databases, information systems and participatory action-oriented research and policy analyses with the collaboration of academic institutions and local women researchers on the following:

(a) Women's knowledge and experience of the management and conservation of natural resources for incorporation in the databases and information systems for sustainable development;

(b) The impact of structural adjustment programmes on women. In research done on structural adjustment programmes, special attention should be given to the differential impact on women especially in terms of cut-backs in social services, education and health and in the removal of subsidies on food and fuel;

(c) The impact on women of environmental degradation, particularly drought, desertification, toxic chemicals and [war] (USA);

(d) Analysis of the structural linkages between gender relations, environment and development;

(e) The integration of the value of unpaid work, including work that is currently designated "domestic", in resource accounting mechanisms in order to better represent the true value of women's contribution to the economy, using revised guidelines for the United Nations System of National Accounts, to be issued in 1993;

(f) Measures to develop and include environmental, social and gender impact analyses as an essential step in the development and monitoring of programmes and policies;

(g) Programmes to create rural and urban training, research and resource centres in developing and developed countries that will serve to disseminate environmentally sound technologies to women.

(b) International and regional cooperation and coordination

14. The Secretary-General of the United Nations should review the adequacy of all United Nations institutions, including those with a special focus on the role of women in meeting development and environment objectives, and make recommendations for strengthening their capacities. Institutions which require special attention in this area include the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the women's programmes of regional commissions. The review should consider how the environment and development programmes of each United Nations organization could be strengthened to implement Agenda 21 and how to incorporate the role of women in programmes and decisions related to sustainable development.

15. Each United Nations organization should review the number of women in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and, where appropriate, adopt programmes to increase that number, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/17 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and the specialized agencies.

16. UNIFEM should establish regular consultations with donors in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with a view to promoting operational programmes and projects on sustainable development that will strengthen the participation of women, especially low-income women, in sustainable development and in decision-making. UNDP should establish a women's focal point on development and environment in each of its resident representative offices, to provide information and promote exchange of experience and information in these fields. United Nations organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations involved in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the implementation of Agenda 21 should ensure that gender considerations are fully integrated into all the policies, programmes and activities.

Means of implementation

17. [Finance and cost evaluation]

Studies suggest that the actual budgeting process in some countries results in underfunding of activities related to the participation of women in sustainable development. The following action would be necessary:

(a) At the national and international levels, financial policies and programme budgets of Governments, international organizations and aid agencies should be re-oriented and executed to ensure adequate funding for greater gender equity on an annual basis during the period 1993-2000;

(b) There will be a need for allocation of adequate funds by each country to conduct national reviews and prepare reports for the 1995 world conference on women. An average cost of \$30,000 is estimated at the national level;

(c) Establishing gender-sensitive national databases and information and research activities would require \$250,000 a year for two years on the average for each country, and \$10,000 a year thereafter as expenditure for maintenance;

(d) Funding for the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) could be increased by about \$10 million to give it enhanced capacity to manage technical cooperation activities. As part of an overall increase in funding for projects targeting issues related to women in sustainable development a strengthened UNIFEM would be able to manage projects in excess of \$100 million annually by the year 2000.

18. The Secretary-General's review and production of a report will require additional staffing in the United Nations system for a period of at least two years at a cost not to exceed \$2 million.]

II. CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Section III, chapter 2, of Agenda 21)

19. The present chapter is based on General Assembly resolution 44/228, as well as Preparatory Committee decisions 1/25 on environment and development, 1/28 and 2/6 on cross-sectoral issues and 3/6 on youth in environment and development, in which the Committee recalled the valuable role youth can and should play in the protection of the environment and the promotion of economic and social development. Youth comprise nearly 30 per cent of the world's population. The involvement of today's youth in environment and development decision-making and in the implementation of programmes is critical to the long-term success of Agenda 21.

20. The chapter is also based on General Assembly resolutions 44/59 and 45/103 on policies and programmes involving youth and 45/217, in which the Assembly urged all States and other members of the international community to work for the achievement of the goals and objectives endorsed in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. It is also based on General Assembly resolution 45/104 on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the resolution entitled "First call for children", adopted by the Paris Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, convened in December 1991 to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

PROGRAMME AREAS

- A. Advancing the role of youth and actively involving them in the protection of the environment and the promotion of economic and social development

Basis for action

21. It is imperative that youth from all parts of the world participate actively in all relevant levels of decision-making processes because it affects their lives today and has implications for their futures. In addition to their intellectual contribution and their ability to mobilize support, they bring unique perspectives that need to be taken into account.

22. Numerous actions and recommendations within the international community have been proposed to ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment. These issues need to be addressed in development planning.

Objectives

23. Each country should, in consultation with its youth communities, establish a process to promote dialogue between the youth community and Government at all levels and to establish mechanisms that permit youth access to information and provide them with the opportunity to present their perspectives on government decisions, including the implementation of Agenda 21.
24. Each country, by the year 2000, should ensure that more than 50 per cent of its youth, gender balanced, are enrolled in or have access to appropriate secondary education or equivalent educational or vocational training programmes by increasing participation and access rates on an annual basis.
25. Each country should undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate.
26. Each country and the United Nations should support the promotion and creation of mechanisms to involve youth representation in all United Nations processes in order to influence those processes.
27. Each country should combat human rights abuses against young people, particularly young women and girls, and should consider providing all youth with legal protection, skills, opportunities and the support necessary for them to fulfil their personal, economic and social aspirations and potentials.

Activities

28. National Governments, according to their strategies, should take measures to:
- (a) Establish procedures allowing for consultation and possible participation of youth of both genders, by 1993, in decision-making processes, with regard to the environment, involving youth at the local, national and regional levels;
 - (b) Promote dialogue with youth organizations regarding the drafting and evaluation of environment plans and programmes or questions on development;
 - (c) Consider for incorporation into relevant policies the recommendations of international, regional and local youth conferences and other forums that offer youth perspectives on social and economic development and resource management;
 - (d) Ensure access for all youth to all types of education and, wherever appropriate, providing alternative learning structures; ensure that education reflects the economic and social needs of youth and incorporates the concepts of environmental awareness and sustainable development throughout the curricula; expand vocational training, implementing innovative methods aimed at increasing practical skills, such as environmental scouting;

(e) In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women;

(f) Establish task forces that include youth and youth non-governmental organizations to develop education and awareness programmes specifically targeted to the youth population on critical issues pertaining to youth. These task forces should use formal and non-formal educational methods to reach a maximum audience. National and local media, non-governmental organizations, businesses and other organizations should assist in these task forces;

(g) Give support to programmes, projects, networks, national organizations and youth non-governmental organizations to examine the integration of programmes in relation to their project requirements, encouraging the involvement of youth in project identification, design, implementation and follow-up;

(h) Include youth representatives in their delegations to international meetings, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted in 1968, 1977, 1985 and 1989.

29. The United Nations and international organizations with youth programmes, should take measures to:

(a) Review their youth programmes and consider how coordination between them can be enhanced;

(b) Improve the dissemination of relevant information to Governments, youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations on current youth positions and activities; monitor and evaluate the application of Agenda 21;

(c) Promote the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Youth Year and collaborate with youth representatives in the administration of it, focusing particularly on the needs of youth from developing countries.

Means of implementation

[30. Financing and cost evaluation.

Financing requirements for most of the activities are included in estimates for other programmes. Annual funding of about \$1.5 million will be needed for youth-related activities in the United Nations.]

B. Children in sustainable development

Basis for action

31. Children not only will inherit the responsibility of looking after the Earth, but in many developing countries they comprise nearly half the population. Furthermore, children in both developing and industrialized countries are highly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation. They are also highly aware supporters of environmental thinking. The specific interests of children need to be taken fully into account in the participatory process on environment and development in order to safeguard the future sustainability of any actions taken to improve the environment.

Objectives

32. National Governments, according to their policies, should take measures to:

(a) Ensure the survival, protection and development of children, in accordance with the goals endorsed by the 1990 World Summit for Children;

(b) Ensure that the interests of children are taken fully into account in the participatory process for sustainable development and environmental improvement.

Activities

33. Governments should take active steps to:

(a) Implement programmes for children designed to reach the child-related goals of the 1990s in the areas of environment and development, especially health, nutrition, education, literacy, and poverty alleviation;

(b) Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child, at the earliest moment and implement it by addressing the basic needs of youth and children;

(c) Promote primary environmental care (PEC) activities that address the basic needs of communities, improve the environment for children at the household and community level and encourage the participation and empowerment of local populations, including women, youth, children and indigenous people, towards the objective of integrated community management of resources, especially in developing countries;

(d) Expand educational opportunities for children and youth, including education for environmental and developmental responsibility, with overriding attention to the education of the girl child;

(e) Mobilize communities through schools and local health centres so that children and their parents become effective focal points for sensitization of communities to environmental issues;

(f) Establish procedures to incorporate children's concerns into all relevant policies and strategies for environment and development at the local, regional and national levels, including those concerning allocation of and entitlement to natural resources, housing and recreation needs, and control of pollution and toxicity in both rural and urban areas.

34. International and regional organizations should cooperate and coordinate in the proposed areas. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) should maintain cooperation and collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations, Governments and non-governmental organizations to develop programmes for children and programmes to mobilize children in the activities outlined above.

Means of implementation

[(a) Finance and cost evaluation

35. Financing requirements for most of the activities are included in estimates for other programmes.

(b) Human resources development and capacity-building

36. The activities should facilitate capacity-building and training activities already contained in other chapters of Agenda 21.]

III. RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES

(Section III, chapter 3, of Agenda 21)

INTRODUCTION

37. The present chapter has been prepared in response to Preparatory Committee decision 3/7, which concerns the involvement of indigenous people and their communities in programmes for sustainable development.

PROGRAMME AREA

Basis for action

38. Indigenous people and their communities are people who have an historical relationship with their lands and are generally descendants of the original inhabitants of such lands. In the context of this chapter the term "lands" is understood to include the environment of the areas traditionally occupied by the people concerned. Indigenous people and their communities represent a significant percentage of the global population. They have developed over many generations a holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment. Indigenous people and their communities

shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. Their ability to participate fully in sustainable development practices on their lands has tended to be limited as a result of factors of an economic, social and historical nature. In view of the interrelationship between the natural environment and its sustainable development and the cultural, social, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people, national and international efforts to implement environmentally sound and sustainable development should recognize, accommodate, promote and strengthen the role of indigenous people and their communities.

39. Some of the goals inherent in the objectives and activities of this programme area are already contained in such international legal instruments as the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and are being incorporated into the draft universal declaration on indigenous rights, being prepared by the United Nations working group on indigenous populations. The International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993) presents a timely opportunity to mobilize further international technical and financial cooperation.

Objectives

40. In full partnership with indigenous people and their communities, Governments and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations should aim at fulfilling the following objectives:

(a) Establishment of a process to empower indigenous people and their communities through measures that include:

- (i) [Adoption or strengthening of appropriate policies and/or legal instruments at the national level]; (France)
- (ii) Recognition that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate;
- (iii) Recognition of their values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices with a view to promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development;
- (iv) Recognition that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities;
- (v) Development and strengthening of national dispute-resolution arrangements in relation to settlement of land and resource-management concerns;

- (vi) Support for alternative environmentally sound means of production to ensure a range of choices on how to improve their quality of life so that they effectively participate in sustainable development;
- (vii) Enhancement of capacity-building for indigenous communities, based on the adaptation and exchange of traditional experience, knowledge and resource-management practices, to ensure their sustainable development;

(b) Establishment, where appropriate, of arrangements to strengthen the active participation of indigenous people and their communities in the national formulation of policies, laws and programmes relating to resource management and other development processes that may affect them, and their initiation of proposals for such policies and programmes;

(c) Involvement of indigenous people and their communities at the national and local levels in resource management and conservation strategies and other relevant programmes established to support and review sustainable development strategies, such as those suggested in other programme areas of Agenda 21.

Activities

41. Some indigenous people and their communities may require, in accordance with national legislation, greater control over their lands, self-management of their resources, participation in development decisions affecting them, including, where appropriate, participation in the establishment or management of protected areas. The following are some of the specific measures which Governments could take:

(a) Consider the ratification and application of existing international conventions relevant to indigenous people and their communities (where not yet done), and provide support for the adoption by the General Assembly of a declaration on indigenous rights;

[(b) Adopt or strengthen appropriate policies and/or legal instruments that will protect indigenous intellectual and cultural property and the right to preserve customary and administrative systems and practices.] (France)

42. United Nations organizations and other international development and finance organizations and Governments should, drawing on the active participation of indigenous people and their communities, as appropriate, take the following measures, inter alia, to incorporate their values, views and knowledge, including the unique contribution of indigenous women, in resource management and other policies and programmes that may affect them:

(a) Appoint a special focal point within each international organization, and organize annual interorganizational coordination meetings in consultation with [both Governments and indigenous organizations] (Guatemala) as appropriate, and develop a procedure within and between operational

agencies for assisting Governments in ensuring the coherent and coordinated incorporation of their views in the design and implementation of policies and programmes. Under this procedure, indigenous people and their communities should be informed, consulted and allowed to participate in national decision-making, in particular regarding regional and international cooperative efforts. In addition, these policies and programmes should take fully into account strategies based on local indigenous initiatives;

(b) Provide technical and financial assistance for capacity-building programmes to support the sustainable self-development of indigenous people and their communities;

(c) Strengthen research and education programmes aimed at:

(i) Achieving a better understanding of indigenous people's knowledge and management experience related to the environment, and applying this to contemporary development challenges;

(ii) Increasing the efficiency of indigenous people's resource management systems - for example, by promoting the adaptation and dissemination of suitable technological innovations;

(d) Contribute to the endeavours of indigenous people and their communities in resource management and conservation strategies (such as those that may be developed under appropriate projects funded through the Global Environmental Facility and Tropical Forestry Action Plan) and other programme areas of Agenda 21, including programmes to collect, analyse and use data and other information in support of sustainable development projects.

43. Governments, in full partnership with indigenous people and their communities should, where appropriate:

(a) Develop or strengthen national arrangements to consult with indigenous people and their communities with a view to reflecting their needs and incorporating their values and traditional and other knowledge and practices in national policies and programmes in the field of natural resource management and conservation and other development programmes affecting them;

(b) Cooperate at the regional level, where appropriate, to address common indigenous issues with a view to recognizing and strengthening their participation in sustainable development.

[Means of Implementation]

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

44. To implement the above activities, the United Nations system will require about \$3 million annually for institutional strengthening.

(b) Legal and administrative frameworks

45. National Governments should incorporate, in collaboration with the indigenous people affected, the rights and responsibilities of indigenous people and their communities in national legal frameworks, including recognition of the need to protect their lands from unsustainable and inequitable development, and secure their access to and control over both their lands and natural resources. Developing countries may require technical assistance to implement these activities, such as in the demarcation of lands.

(c) Human resource development

46. International development agencies and national Governments should commit additional resources to education and training for indigenous people and their communities to develop their capacities to achieve their sustainable self-development, contribute to and participate in sustainable and equitable development at the national level. Particular attention should be given to strengthening the role of indigenous women.]

IV. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:
PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Section III, chapter 4, of Agenda 21)

INTRODUCTION

47. The present chapter has been prepared on the basis of General Assembly resolution 44/228 and Preparatory Committee decision 3/2 on the structure and organization of Agenda 21 (see A/46/48, vol. II, annex I).

PROGRAMME AREA

Basis for action

48. Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in the shaping and implementation of participatory democracy. Their credibility lies in the responsible and constructive role they play in society. Formal and informal organizations, as well as grass-roots movements, should be recognized as partners in the implementation of Agenda 21. The nature of the independent role played by non-governmental organizations within a society calls for real participation; therefore, independence is a major attribute of non-governmental organizations and is the precondition of real participation.

49. One of the major challenges facing the world community as it seeks to replace unsustainable development patterns with environmentally sound and sustainable development is the need to activate a sense of common purpose on behalf of all sectors of society. The chances of forging such a sense of purpose will depend on the willingness of all sectors to participate in

genuine social partnership and dialogue, while recognizing the independent roles, responsibilities and special capacities of each.

50. Non-governmental organizations, including those non-profit organizations representing groups addressed in the present section of Agenda 21, possess well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacity in fields which will be of particular importance to the implementation and review of environmentally sound and socially responsible sustainable development, as envisaged throughout Agenda 21. The community of non-governmental organizations, therefore offers a global network which should be tapped, enabled and strengthened in support of efforts to achieve these common goals.

51. To ensure that the full potential contribution of non-governmental organizations is realized, the fullest possible communication and cooperation between international organizations, national and local governments and non-governmental organizations should be promoted in institutions mandated, and programmes designed to carry out Agenda 21. Non-governmental organizations will also need to foster cooperation and communication among themselves to reinforce their effectiveness as actors in the implementation of sustainable development.

Objectives

52. Society, Governments and international bodies should develop mechanisms to allow non-governmental organizations to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively in the process of environmentally sound and sustainable development.

53. With a view to strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations as social partners, the United Nations system and Governments should initiate a process, in consultation with non-governmental organizations, to review formal procedures and mechanisms for the involvement of these organizations at all levels from policy-making and decision-making to implementation.

54. By 1995, a mutually productive dialogue should be established at the national level between all Governments and non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks to recognize and strengthen their respective roles in implementing environmentally sound and sustainable development.

55. Promote and allow the participation of non-governmental organizations in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms and formal procedures designed to review the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels.

Activities

56. The United Nations system, including international finance and development agencies, and all intergovernmental organizations and forums should, in consultation with non-governmental organizations, take measures to:

- (a) Review and report on ways of enhancing existing procedures and mechanisms by which non-governmental organizations contribute to policy design, decision-making, implementation and evaluation at the individual agency level, in inter-agency discussions and in United Nations conferences;
- (b) On the basis of subparagraph (a) above, enhance existing or, where they do not exist, establish, mechanisms and procedures within each agency to draw on the expertise and views of non-governmental organizations in policy and programme design, implementation and evaluation;
- (c) Review levels of financial and administrative support for non-governmental organizations and the extent and effectiveness of their involvement in project and programme implementation, with a view to augmenting their role as social partners;
- (d) Design open and effective means of achieving the participation of non-governmental organizations in the processes established to review and evaluate the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels;
- (e) Promote and allow non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks to contribute to the review and evaluation of policies and programmes designed to implement Agenda 21, including support for developing country non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks;
- (f) Take into account the findings of non-governmental review systems and evaluation processes in relevant reports of the United Nations Secretary-General to the General Assembly, and of all pertinent United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations and forums concerning implementation of Agenda 21, in accordance with the review process for Agenda 21;
- (g) Provide access for non-governmental organizations to accurate and timely data and information to promote the effectiveness of their programmes and activities and their roles in support of sustainable development.

57. Governments should take measures to:

- (a) Establish or enhance an existing dialogue with non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks representing various sectors, which could serve to: (i) consider the rights and responsibilities of these organizations; (ii) efficiently channel integrated non-governmental inputs to the governmental policy development process; and (iii) facilitate non-governmental coordination in implementing national policies at the programme level;
- (b) Encourage and enable partnership and dialogue between local non-governmental organizations and local authorities in activities aimed at sustainable development;

(c) Involve non-governmental organizations in national mechanisms or procedures established to carry out Agenda 21, making the best use of their particular capacities, especially in the fields of education, poverty alleviation and environmental protection and rehabilitation;

(d) Take into account the findings of non-governmental monitoring and review mechanisms in the design and evaluation of policies concerning the implementation of Agenda 21 at all levels;

(e) Review government education systems to identify ways to include and expand the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the field of formal and informal education and of public awareness;

(f) Make available and accessible to non-governmental organizations the data and information necessary for their effective contribution to research and to the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes.

[Means of implementation]

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

58. Depending on the outcome of review processes and the evolution of views as to how best to build partnership and dialogue between official organizations and groups of non-governmental organizations, relatively limited, but unpredictable, costs will be involved at the international and national levels in enhancing consultative procedures and mechanisms. Non-governmental organizations will also require additional funding in support of their establishment of, improvement of or contributions to Agenda 21 monitoring systems. These costs will be significant but cannot be reliably estimated on the basis of existing information.

(b) Capacity-building

59. The organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and forums will need to provide increased financial and administrative support for non-governmental organizations and their self-organized networks contributing to the monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 21 programmes, and provide training for non-governmental organizations (and assist them to develop their own training programmes) at the international and regional levels to enhance their partnership role in programme design and implementation. (See Agenda 21, chap. IV, sect. 5 on capacity-building.)

60. Governments will need to promulgate any legislative measures necessary to enable the establishment by non-governmental organizations of consultative groups, and to ensure [the right of non-governmental organizations to protect the public interest through legal action] access by non-governmental organizations with a recognized legal interest to judicial and administrative procedures (USA).]

V. LOCAL AUTHORITIES INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21

(Section III, chapter 5, of Agenda 21)

INTRODUCTION

61. The present chapter has been prepared in response to Preparatory Committee decision 3/3 on human settlements, in which the Preparatory Committee called for "stimulation of the locally available intellectual, financial and private-sector potential for human settlements planning and management".

PROGRAMME AREA

Basis for action

62. Because so many of the problems and solutions being addressed by Agenda 21 have their roots in local activities, the participation and cooperation of local authorities will be a determining factor in fulfilling its objectives. Local authorities construct, operate and maintain economic, social and environmental infrastructure, oversee planning processes, establish local environmental policies and regulations, and assist in implementing national and subnational environmental policies. As the level of governance closest to the people, they play a vital role in educating, mobilizing and responding to the public to promote sustainable development.

Objectives

63. The following objectives are proposed for this programme area:

(a) By 1996, most local authorities in each country should have undertaken a consultative process with their populations and achieved a consensus on "a local Agenda 21" for the community;

(b) By 1993, the international community should have initiated a consultative process aimed at increasing cooperation between local authorities;

(c) By 1994, representatives of associations of cities and other local authorities should have increased levels of cooperation and coordination with the goal of enhancing the exchange of information and experience among local authorities;

(d) All local authorities in each country should be encouraged to implement and monitor programmes which aim at ensuring that women and youth are represented in decision-making, planning and implementation processes.

Activities

64. Each local authority should enter into a dialogue with its citizens, local organizations and private enterprises and adopt a local Agenda 21. Through consultation and consensus-building, local authorities would learn from citizens and from local, civic, community, business and industrial organizations and acquire the information needed for formulating the best strategies. The process of consultation would increase household awareness of sustainable development issues. Local authority programmes, policies, laws and regulations to achieve Agenda 21 objectives would be assessed and modified, based on local programmes adopted. Strategies could also be used in supporting proposals for local, national, regional and international funding.

65. Partnerships should be fostered among relevant organs and organizations such as UNDP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, regional banks, the International Union of Local Authorities, the World Association of the Major Metropolises, Summit of Great Cities of the World, the United Towns Organization and other relevant partners, with a view to mobilizing increased international support for local authority programmes. An important goal would be to support, extend and improve existing institutions working in the field of local authority capacity-building and local environment management. For this purpose:

(a) Habitat and other relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system are called upon to strengthen services in collecting information on strategies of local authorities, in particular for those that need international support;

(b) Periodic consultations involving both international partners and developing countries could review strategies and consider how such international support could best be mobilized. Such a sectoral consultation would complement concurrent country-focused consultations, such as those taking place in consultative groups and round tables.

66. Representatives of associations of local authorities are encouraged to establish processes to increase the exchange of information, experience and mutual technical assistance among local authorities.

(Means of implementation)

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

67. Financing for the first activity would be at the local level. In general, donors have not given high priority to funding for urban local authorities and the institutions that these local authorities have themselves established to provide them with training and support. International funding will play a catalytic role and be especially helpful in training, institution-building and in introducing new approaches to solving problems related to urban development and environment. In view of the projected

increase in urban population and the increased proportion of income expected to be generated in urban communities, priority for funding urban programmes should be reassessed. Rather than estimate costs under this programme area the costs have been estimated in other parts of Agenda 21. UNDP and Habitat will need to be strengthened to provide secretariat services for the funding and information exchange functions. These costs are estimated at \$1 million annually.

(b) Human resource development and capacity-building

68. This programme should facilitate the capacity-building and training activities already contained in other chapters of Agenda 21.]

VI. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS

(Section III, chapter 6, of Agenda 21)

INTRODUCTION

69. In response to General Assembly resolution 44/228, the present chapter presents measures for strengthening the contribution of workers and their trade unions to environmentally sound and sustainable development.

PROGRAMME AREA

Basis for action

70. Efforts to implement sustainable development will involve adjustments and opportunities at the national and enterprise level, with workers foremost among those concerned. As their representatives, trade unions are vital actors in facilitating the achievement of sustainable development in view of their experience in addressing industrial change, the extremely high priority they give to protection of the working environment and the related natural environment, and their promotion of socially responsible and economic development. The existing network of collaboration among trade unions, and their extensive membership, provide important channels through which the concepts and practices of sustainable development can be supported. The established principles of tripartism provide a basis for strengthened collaboration between workers and their representatives, Governments and employers in the implementation of sustainable development.

Objectives

71. The overall objective is poverty alleviation and full and sustainable employment, which contribute to safe, clean and healthy environments - the working environment, the community and the physical environment. Workers should be full participants in the implementation and evaluation of activities related to Agenda 21.

72. To that end the following objectives are proposed for accomplishment by the year 2000:

(a) To promote ratification of relevant conventions of ILO and the enactment of legislation in support of those conventions;

(b) To establish bipartite and tripartite mechanisms on safety, health and sustainable development;

(c) To increase the number of environmental collective agreements aimed at achieving sustainable development;

(d) To reduce occupational accidents, injuries and diseases according to recognized statistical reporting procedures;

(e) To increase the provision of workers' education, training and retraining, particularly in the area of occupational health and safety and environment.

Activities

(a) Promote freedom of association

73. For workers and their trade unions to play a full and informed role in support of sustainable development, Governments and employers should promote the rights of individual workers to freedom of association, and the protection of the right to organize as laid down in ILO conventions. Governments should consider ratifying and implementing those conventions, if they have not already done so.

(b) Strengthen participation and consultation

74. Governments, business and industry should promote the active participation of workers and their trade unions in decisions on the design, implementation and evaluation of national and international policies and programmes on environment and development, including employment policies, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers.

75. Trade unions, employers and Governments should cooperate to ensure that the concept of sustainable development is equitably implemented.

76. Joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels should be established to deal with safety, health and environment, including special reference to the rights and status of women in the workplace.

77. Governments and employers should ensure that workers and their representatives are provided with all relevant information to enable effective participation in these decision-making processes.

78. Trade unions should continue to define, develop and promote policies on all aspects of sustainable development.

79. Trade unions and employers should establish the framework for a joint environmental policy, and set priorities to improve the working environment and the overall environmental performance of enterprise.

80. Trade unions should:

(a) Seek to ensure that workers are able to participate in environmental audits at the workplace and in environmental impact assessments;

(b) Participate in environment and development activities within the local community and promote joint action on potential problems of common concern;

(c) Play an active role in the sustainable development activities of international and regional organizations, particularly within the United Nations system.

(c) Provide adequate training

81. Workers and their representatives should have access to adequate training to augment environmental awareness, ensure their safety and health, and improve their economic and social welfare. Such training should ensure that the necessary skills are available to promote sustainable livelihoods and improve the working environment. Trade unions, employers, Governments and international agencies should cooperate in assessing training needs within their respective spheres of activity. Workers and their representatives should be involved in the design and implementation of worker training programmes conducted by employers and Governments.

[Means of implementation]

(a) Financial and cost evaluation

82. Given the need to catalyse and support expanded activities in developing countries in support of freedom of association, expanded trade union participation, improvements in the working environment, and increased environment and development training for workers, approximately \$300 million per year in international financing (at \$3 million per country) will be required as an initial step. For the ILO to play an extended role in supporting these activities, additional resources of approximately \$4.0 million per year will be required.

83. It should be emphasized that these "costs" would in all likelihood lead to even more significant financial benefits.

(b) Capacity-building

84. Particular attention should be given to strengthening the capacity of each of the tripartite social partners (Governments, and employers' and workers' organizations) to facilitate greater collaboration towards sustainable development.]

VII. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

(Section III, chapter 7, of Agenda 21)

85. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, play a crucial role in the social and economic development of a country. A stable policy regime enables and encourages business and industry to operate responsibly and efficiently and to implement longer-term policies. Increasing prosperity, a major goal of the development process, is contributed primarily by the activities of business and industry. Business enterprises, large and small, formal and informal, provide major trading, employment and livelihood opportunities. Business opportunities available to women are contributing towards their professional development, strengthening their economic role and transforming social systems. Business and industry, including transnational corporations and their representative organizations, should be full participants in the implementation and evaluation of activities related to Agenda 21.

86. Through more efficient production processes, preventive strategies, cleaner production technologies and procedures throughout the product life cycle, hence minimizing or avoiding wastes, the policies and operations of business and industry, including transnational corporations, can play a major role in reducing impacts on resource use and the environment. Technological innovations, development, applications, transfer and the more comprehensive aspects of partnership and cooperation are to a very large extent within the province of business and industry.

87. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, should recognize environmental management as among the highest corporate priorities and as a key determinant to sustainable development. Some enlightened leaders of enterprises are already implementing "responsible care" and product stewardship policies and programmes, fostering openness and dialogue with employees and the public and carrying out environmental audits and assessments of compliance. These leaders in business and industry, including transnational corporations, are increasingly taking voluntary initiatives, promoting and implementing self-regulations and greater responsibilities in ensuring their activities have minimal impacts on human health and the environment. The regulatory regimes introduced in many countries, the growing consciousness of consumers and the general public and enlightened leaders of business and industry, including transnational corporations, have all contributed to this. A positive contribution of business and industry, including transnational corporations, to sustainable development can

increasingly be achieved by using economic instruments such as free market mechanisms in which the prices of goods and services should increasingly reflect the environmental costs of their input, production, use, recycling and disposal subject to country-specific conditions.

88. Improving production systems through technologies and processes that utilize resources more efficiently and at the same time produce less wastes - achieving more with less - are important pathways towards sustainability for business and industry. Similarly, facilitating and encouraging inventiveness, competitiveness and voluntary initiatives are necessary for stimulating more varied, efficient and effective options. To address these major requirements and strengthen further the role of business and industry, including transnational corporations, the following two programmes are proposed.

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Promoting cleaner production

Basis for action

89. There is increasing recognition that production, technology and management that inefficiently use resources, form residues that are not reused, discharge wastes that have adverse impacts on human health and the environment and manufacture products that when used have further impacts and are difficult to recycle, need to be replaced with technologies, good engineering and management practices and know-how that would minimize waste throughout the product life cycle. The concept of cleaner production implies striving for optimal efficiencies at every stage of the product life cycle. A result would be the improvement of the overall competitiveness of the enterprise. The need for a transition towards cleaner production policies was recognized at the UNIDO-organized Ministerial-level Conference on Ecologically Sustainable Development, held at Copenhagen in October 1991.

Objectives

90. Increase the efficiency of resource utilization, including increasing the reuse and recycling of residues, and reduce the quantity of waste discharge per unit of economic output.

Activities

91. Governments, business and industry, including transnational corporations, should strengthen partnerships to implement the principles and criteria for sustainable development.

92. Governments should identify and implement an appropriate mix of economic instruments and normative measures such as laws, legislations and standards, in consultation with business and industry, including transnational corporations, that will promote the use of cleaner production, with special

consideration for small and medium-sized enterprises. Voluntary private initiatives should also be encouraged.

93. Governments, business and industry, including transnational corporations, academia and international organizations, should work towards the development and implementation of concepts and methodologies for the internalization of environmental costs into accounting and pricing mechanisms.

94. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, should be encouraged:

(a) To report annually on their environmental records, as well as on their use of energy and natural resources;

(b) To adopt and report on the implementation of codes of conduct promoting best environmental practice, such as the International Chamber of Commerce's Business Charter on Sustainable Development and the chemical industry's responsible care initiative.

95. Governments should promote technological and know-how cooperation, encompassing identification, assessment, research and development, management marketing and application of cleaner production between enterprises.

96. Industry should incorporate cleaner production policies in its operations and investments, taking also into account its influence on suppliers and consumers.

97. Industry and business associations should cooperate with workers and trade unions to continuously improve the knowledge and skills for implementing sustainable development operations.

98. Industry and business associations should encourage individual companies to undertake programmes for improved environmental awareness and responsibility at all levels to make these enterprises dedicated to the task of improving environmental performance based on internationally accepted management practices.

99. International organizations should increase education, training and awareness activities relating to cleaner production, in collaboration with industry, academia and relevant national and local authorities.

100. International and non-governmental organizations, including trade and scientific associations, should strengthen cleaner production information dissemination by expanding existing databases such as UNEP's ICPIIC, UNIDO's INTIB, and the ICC/IEB, as well as forge networking of national and international information systems.

[Means of implementation]

Financial and cost evaluation

101. Although the investments for cleaner production will yield benefits for the enterprise, the costs involved could not be estimated [because of the evolving goal towards cleaner and cleaner production with improvements in technology and experience; the wide differences in operations among business and industry; and the range of options that could be considered for promoting cleaner production] (CANZ).

102. The implementation of cleaner production policies helps an enterprise to use resources more efficiently and discharge less wastes needing to be treated, hence accruing benefits for the enterprise [, thus it is expected that the major portion of the costs would be borne by the enterprise. The use of appropriate regulatory measures and economic instruments by Governments will help facilitate the speedier transition towards cleaner production] (CANZ).

B. Promoting responsible entrepreneurship

Basis for action

103. Entrepreneurship is one of the most important driving forces for innovations, increasing market efficiencies and responding to challenges and opportunities. Small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, in particular, play a very important role in the social and economic development of a country. Often, they are the major means for rural development, increasing off-farm employment and providing the transitional means for improving the livelihoods of women. Responsible entrepreneurship can play a major role in improving the efficiency of resource use, reducing risks and hazards, minimizing wastes and safeguarding environmental qualities.

Objectives

104. The following objectives are proposed:

(a) To encourage the concept of stewardship in the management and utilization of natural resources by entrepreneurs;

(b) To increase the number of entrepreneurs engaged in enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

Activities

105. Governments should encourage the establishment and operations of sustainably managed enterprises. The mix would include regulatory measures, economic incentives and streamlining of administrative procedures to assure maximum efficiency in dealing with applications for approval, in order to

facilitate investment decisions, advice and assistance with information, infrastructural support and stewardship responsibilities.

106. Governments should encourage, in cooperation with the private sector, the establishment of venture capital funds for sustainable development projects and programmes.

107. In collaboration with business, industry, academia and international organizations, Governments should support training in the environmental aspects of enterprise management. Attention should also be directed towards apprenticeship schemes for youth.

108. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, should be encouraged to establish worldwide corporate policies on sustainable development, ^{covered substantially by their parent companies} arrange for environmentally sound technologies to be available to affiliates in developing countries ~~{without extra external charges}~~ (Japan), encourage overseas affiliates to modify procedures in order to reflect local ecological conditions and share experiences with local authorities, national Governments and international organizations.

109. Large business and industry including transnational corporations should consider establishing partnership schemes with small and medium-sized enterprises to help facilitate the exchange of experience in managerial skills, market development and technological know-how, where appropriate, with the assistance of international organizations.

110. Business and industry should establish national councils for sustainable development and help promote entrepreneurship in the formal and informal sectors. The inclusion of women entrepreneurs should be facilitated.

111. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, should increase research and development of environmentally sound technologies and environmental management systems, in collaboration with academia and the scientific/engineering establishments, drawing upon indigenous knowledge, where appropriate.

112. Business and industry, including transnational corporations, should ensure responsible and ethical management of products and processes from the point of view of health, safety and environmental aspects. Towards this end, business and industry should increase self-regulation, guided by appropriate codes, charters and initiatives integrated into all elements of business planning and decision-making, and fostering openness and dialogue with employees and the public.

113. Multilateral and bilateral financial aid institutions should continue to encourage and support small- and medium-scale entrepreneurs engaged in sustainable development activities.

114. United Nations organizations and agencies should improve mechanisms for business and industry inputs, policy and strategy formulation processes, to ensure that environmental aspects are strengthened in foreign investment.

115. International organizations should increase support for research and development on improving the technological and managerial requirements for sustainable development, in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries.

[Means of implementation

Financing and cost evaluation

Alternative A:

116. It is not possible to estimate the costs that might be incurred at the micro-economic level in global economies from implementing the various measures outlined in this programme. However, some changes may simply amount to changes in the orientation of existing activities and additional costs for Governments and international organizations may not be significant. These costs are also included in other areas. (CANZ)

Alternative B:

116. The activities included under this programme area are mostly changes in the orientation of existing activities and additional costs are not expected to be significant. The cost of activities by Governments and international organizations are already included in other programme areas.]

VIII. THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY

(Section III, chapter 8, of Agenda 21)

117. The present chapter was prepared as further development of document A/CONF.151/PC/52. This chapter focuses on how to enable the scientific and technological community, which includes, among others, engineers, architects, industrial designers, urban planners and other professionals and policy makers, to make a more open and effective contribution to the decision-making processes concerning environment and development. It is important that the role of science and technology in human affairs be more widely known and better understood, both by decision makers who help determine public policy and by the general public. The cooperative relationship existing among the scientific and technological community and the general public should be extended and deepened into a full partnership. Improved communication and cooperation between the scientific and technological community and decision makers will facilitate greater use of scientific and technical information and knowledge in policies and programme implementation. Decision makers should create more favourable conditions for improving training and independent research in sustainable development. Existing multidisciplinary approaches will have to be strengthened and more interdisciplinary studies developed between the scientific and technological community and policy makers, and with the general public to provide leadership and practical know-how to the concept of sustainable development. The public should be assisted in communicating

their sentiments to the scientific and technological community concerning how science and technology might be better managed to affect their lives in a beneficial way. By the same token, the independence of the scientific and technological community to investigate and publish without restriction and to exchange their findings freely must be assured. The adoption and implementation of ethical principles and codes of practice for the scientific and technological community that are internationally accepted could enhance professionalism and may improve and hasten recognition of the value of its contributions to environment and development, recognizing the continuing evolution and uncertainty of scientific knowledge.

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Improving communication and cooperation between the scientific and technological community and decision makers and the public

Basis for action

118. The scientific and technological community and policy makers should increase their interaction in order to implement strategies for sustainable development on the basis of the best available knowledge. This implies that decision makers should provide the necessary framework for rigorous research and for full and open communication of the findings of the scientific and technological community, and develop with it ways in which research results and the concerns stemming from the findings can be communicated to decision-making bodies so as to better link scientific and technical knowledge with strategic policy and programme formulation. At the same time, this dialogue would assist the scientific and technological community in developing priorities for research and proposing actions for constructive solutions.

Objectives

119. The following objectives are proposed:

(a) To extend and open up the decision-making process and broaden the range of developmental and environmental issues where cooperation at all levels between the scientific and technological community and decision makers can take place;

(b) To improve the exchange of knowledge and concerns between the scientific and technological community and the general public, to enable policies and programmes to be better formulated, understood and supported.

Activities

120. Governments should undertake the following activities:

(a) To review how national scientific and technological activities could be more responsive to sustainable development needs as part of an overall effort to strengthen national research and development systems, including through strengthening and widening the membership of national scientific and technological advisory councils, organizations and committees to assure that:

- (i) The full range of national needs for scientific and technological programmes are communicated to Governments and the public;
- (ii) The various strands of public opinion are represented;

(b) To promote regional cooperative mechanisms to address regional needs for sustainable development. Such regional cooperative mechanisms could be facilitated through public/private partnerships and provide support to Governments, industry, non-governmental educational institutions and other domestic and international organizations, and by strengthening global professional networks;

(c) To improve and expand scientific and technical inputs through appropriate mechanisms to intergovernmental consultative, cooperative and negotiating processes towards international and regional agreements;

(d) To strengthen science and technology advice to the highest levels of the United Nations, and other international institutions, in order to ensure the inclusion of science and technology know-how in sustainable development policies and strategies;

(e) To improve and strengthen programmes for disseminating research results of universities and research institutions. This requires recognition of and greater support to the scientists, technologists and teachers who are engaged in communicating and interpreting scientific and technological information to policy makers, professionals in other fields and the general public. Such support should focus on the transfer of skills and the transfer and adaptation of planning techniques. This requires full and open sharing of data and information among scientists and decision makers. The publication of national scientific research reports and technical reports that are understandable and relevant to local sustainable development needs would also improve the interface between science and decision-making, as well as the implementation of scientific results;

(f) To improve links between the official independent research sector and industry so that research may become an important element of industrial strategy;

(g) To promote and strengthen the role of women as full partners in the science and technology disciplines;

(h) To develop and implement information technologies to enhance the dissemination of information for sustainable development.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

121. Between \$10 million and \$15 million of international financing per year will be needed.

(b) Capacity-building

122. Intergovernmental panels on development and environmental issues should be organized, with emphasis on their scientific and technical aspects, and studies of responsiveness and adaptability in subsequent programmes of action[, drawing upon the experience of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.] (USA)

B. Promoting codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology

Basis for action

123. Scientists and technologists have a special set of responsibilities which belong to them both as inheritors of a tradition and as professionals and members of disciplines devoted to the search for knowledge and to the need to protect the biosphere in the context of sustainable development.

124. Increased ethical awareness in environmental and developmental decision-making should help to place appropriate priorities for the maintenance and enhancement of life-support systems for their own sake, and in so doing ensure that the functioning of viable natural processes is properly valued by present and future societies. Therefore, a strengthening of the codes of practice and guidelines for the scientific and technological community would increase environmental awareness and contribute to sustainable development. It would build up the level of esteem and regard for the scientific and technological community and facilitate the "accountability" of science and technology.

Objectives

125. The objective should be to develop, improve and promote international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines relating to science and technology in which the integrity of life-support systems is comprehensively accounted for and where the important role of science and technology in reconciling the needs of environment and development is accepted. To be effective in the decision-making process, such principles, codes of practice and guidelines must not only be agreed upon by the scientific and technological community, but also recognized by the society as a whole.

Activities

126. The following activities could be undertaken:

(a) To strengthen national and international cooperation, including the non-governmental sector, to develop codes of practice and guidelines regarding environmentally sound and sustainable development, taking into account the Earth Charter and existing codes of practice and guidelines;

(b) To strengthen and establish national advisory groups on environmental and developmental ethics, in order to develop a common value framework between the scientific and technological community and society as a whole, and promote continuous dialogue;

(c) To extend education and training in developmental and environmental ethical issues to integrate such objectives into education curricula and research priorities;

(d) To review and amend relevant national and international environment and development legal instruments to ensure appropriate codes of practice and guidelines are incorporated into such regulatory machinery.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

127. About \$5 million of international financing per year over the period 1993-2000 will be needed.

(b) Capacity-building

[128. International agreements should be negotiated and reached on appropriate ethical principles, codes of practice and guidelines for the scientific and technological community in the pursuit of its research activities and implementation of programmes aimed at sustainable development. UNESCO might take the lead in implementing the above-mentioned activities, with the collaboration of other United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.] (USA - delete paragraph)

IX. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS

(Section, III, chapter 9, of Agenda 21)

129. All references in this chapter to "farmers" and "farming" include all rural people who derive their livelihood from activities such as farming, fishing and forest harvesting.

Basis for action

130. Agriculture occupies one third of the land surface of the Earth, and is the central activity for much of the world's population. Rural activities take place in close contact with nature, adding value to it by producing renewable resources, while at the same time, becoming vulnerable to overexploitation and improper management.

131. The rural household, indigenous people and their communities, and the family farmer, a substantial number of whom are women, have been the stewards of much of the Earth's resources. Farmers must conserve their physical environment as they depend on it for their sustenance. Over the past 20 years there has been impressive increase in aggregate agricultural production. Yet, in some regions, this increase has been outstripped by population growth or international debt or falling commodity prices. Further, the natural resources that sustain farming activity need proper care, and there is a growing concern about the sustainability of agricultural production systems.

132. A farmer-centred approach is the key to the attainment of sustainability in both developed and developing countries and many of the programme areas in Agenda 21 address this objective. A significant number of the rural population in developing countries depend primarily upon small-scale, subsistence-oriented agriculture based on family labour. However, they have limited access to resources, technology, alternative livelihood and means of production. As a result, they are engaged in the overexploitation of natural resources, including marginal lands.

133. The sustainable development of people in marginal and fragile ecosystems is also addressed in Agenda 21. The key to the successful implementation of these programmes lies in the motivation and attitudes of individual farmers and government policies that would provide incentives to farmers to manage their natural resources efficiently and in a sustainable way. Farmers, particularly women, face a high degree of economic, legal and institutional uncertainties when investing in their land and other resources. The decentralization of decision-making towards local and community organizations is the key in changing people's behaviour and implementing sustainable farming strategies. This programme area deals with activities which can contribute to this end.

Objectives

134. The following objectives are proposed:

(a) To encourage a decentralized decision-making process through the creation and strengthening of local and village organizations that would delegate power and responsibility to primary users of natural resources;

(b) To support and enhance the legal capacity of women and vulnerable groups with regard to access, use and tenure of land;

(c) To promote and encourage sustainable farming practices and technologies;

(d) To introduce or strengthen policies that would encourage self-sufficiency in low-input and low-energy technologies, including indigenous practices, and pricing mechanisms that internalize environmental costs;

(e) To develop a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices;

(f) To enhance the participation of farmers, men and women, in the design and implementation of policies directed towards these ends, through their representative organizations.

Activities

(a) Management-related activities

135. National Governments should:

(a) Ensure the implementation of the programmes on sustainable livelihoods, agriculture and rural development, managing fragile ecosystems, water use in agriculture, and integrated management of natural resources;

(b) Promote pricing mechanisms, trade policies, fiscal incentives and other policy instruments that positively affect individual farmer's decisions about an efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, and take full account of the impact of these decisions on households, food security, farm incomes, employment and the environment;

(c) Involve farmers, and their representative organizations, in the formulation of policy;

(d) Protect, recognize and formalize women's access to tenure and use of land, as well as rights to land, access to credit, technology, inputs and training;

(e) Support the formation of farmers' organizations by providing adequate legal and social conditions.

136. Support for farmers' organizations could be arranged as follows:

(a) National and international research centres should cooperate with farmers' organizations in developing location-specific environment-friendly farming techniques;

(b) National Governments, multilateral and bilateral development agencies and non-governmental organizations should collaborate with farmers'

organizations in formulating agricultural development projects to specific agro-ecological zones.

(b) Data and information

137. Governments and farmers' organizations should:

(a) Initiate mechanisms to document, synthesize and disseminate local knowledge, practices and project experiences so that they will make use of the lessons of the past when formulating and implementing policies affecting farming, forest and fishing population;

(b) Establish networks for the exchange of experiences with regard to farming that help to conserve land, water and forest resources, minimize the use of chemicals and reduce or reutilize farm wastes;

(c) Develop pilot projects and extension services that would seek to build on the needs and knowledge base of women farmers.

(c) International and regional cooperation

138. FAO, IFAD, WFP, the World Bank, the regional development banks and other international organizations involved in rural development should involve farmers and their representatives in their deliberations, as appropriate.

139. Representative organizations of farmers should establish programmes for the development and support of farmers' organizations, particularly in developing countries.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost evaluation

140. The financing needed for this programme area is estimated in sustainable agricultural and rural development, particularly in the programme area entitled "Ensuring people's participation and promoting human resource development". The cost shown under the chapters on sustainable mountain development, combating desertification and drought, and combating poverty and meeting basic needs are also relevant for this programme area (see A/CONF.151/PC/100/Add.2, 17, 18 and 19).

(b) Scientific and technological means

141. National Governments and appropriate international organizations, in collaboration with national research organizations (EC) and non-governmental organizations, should:

(a) Develop farming technologies that enhance sustainable (EC) crop yields and profitability [intensity] (USA)/ crop intensity (EC), maintain land quality, recycle nutrients, conserve water and energy and control pests and weeds (EC);

(b) Conduct studies of high-input and low-input agriculture to compare their productivity and sustainability. The research should be conducted under various environmental and sociological settings;

(c) Support research on mechanization that would optimize human labour and animal power and hand-held and animal-drawn equipment that can be easily operated and maintained. The development of farm technologies should take into account farmers' available resources and the role of animals to farming households and the ecology.

(c) Human resource development

142. National Governments, with the support of multilateral and bilateral development agencies and scientific organizations, should develop curricula for agricultural, forestry and fishing (CANZ) colleges and training institutions that would integrate ecology into agricultural, forestry and fishing science. Interdisciplinary programmes in agricultural, forestry and fishing ecology are essential to the training of a new generation of agricultural forestry and fishing scientists and field-level extension agents.

(d) Capacity-building

143. National Governments should:

(a) Create the institutional and legal mechanisms to give effective land tenure to farmers [who demonstrate they are conserving and utilizing resources properly] (USA)/ farmers with a view to conserving and utilizing resources properly (EC)/ to forest harvesting and fishing rights to those who are working towards sustainable management of resources (CANZ). The absence of legislation indicating land and fishing rights has been an obstacle in taking action against land degradation in many farming communities in developing countries;

Alternate (b) Strengthen rural institutions that would enhance sustainability through locally managed credit systems and technical assistance, small facilities for producing inputs, appropriate equipment and small-scale processing units, and marketing and distribution systems; (CANZ)

(b) Strengthen farmer institutions that would enhance locally managed credit systems, small facilities for producing agricultural inputs, small-scale processing units (EC) and agricultural equipment, and marketing and distribution (EC) systems;

(c) Establish mechanisms to increase women and indigenous groups' [farmers'] (CANZ) access to agricultural, forestry and fishing training, credit (CANZ) and use of improved appropriate [farming] (CANZ) technology for ensuring food security.]

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