

# AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

*Towards sustainability for all...*

Proposal for Submission to the Third Preparatory Committee meeting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

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# Agenda for Action

## Briefing Paper

## CONTEXT

## BACKGROUND

This "Agenda for Action" paper aims to provide a skeleton structure outlining what an action-oriented "Type 1 b." agreement at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development could look like. The report does not aim to reproduce the UNCED Agenda 21 agreement. It is seeking to sketch out an action plan for furthering the implementation of priority areas in the sustainable development agenda, as well as to tackle new and emerging issues that have come to the table in the Summit process to date.

The document currently includes the Chairman's text, derived from Prep Com 2, inserted into the relevant sections in order to help to highlight any gaps in the terms of possible actions. In addition we have inserted text from previous related processes, upon which the final text should seek to tie-in its activities and to build upon. In particular we have included reference:

- **Agenda 21's relevant chapters and Rio Principles**
- **Human Rights agreements**
- **Commission on Sustainable Development's Indicators**
- **Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals**

Other processes, such as the World Summit's on Population, Women, Social Development, Children should also be referenced in this context, as well as other global processes e.g. the Bonn International Water Conference, the Food Summit, although we do not do so here due to lack of time.

There are a number of issues that should be reflected throughout the text (see some in the General Outline below). Especially regarding those issues that the representatives of the different major groups are bringing forward to the process. However, there was insufficient time to incorporate them all fully in this document.

As has already been said, the paper does not aim to represent final suggested text but merely to offer a possible structure to ensure a more coherent and feasible outcome. It will draw upon the current Chair's text, as well as material from the regional preparatory meetings and various stakeholder processes that have already taken place. It also utilizes some of the structure that frames the original 1992 Agenda 21 UNCED declaration.

### General Outline

Unlike the Chairman's text we have incorporated the issue of Poverty Eradication as a mainstream issue that runs through out the document. In addition there are the following "mainstream" issues:

- **Poverty eradication**
- **Rio principles**
- **Sustainable production and consumption**
- **Enhancing Globalisation**
- **Millennium Development Goals**
- **Human rights (Economic, Social and Cultural)**
- **Gender equity**
- **Good Governance**

Each section is organised along the following structure:

- **Introduction to the overarching topic:** Outline general issues/problems e.g. natural resources
- **Programme areas:** Identify priority issues e.g. freshwater. Each priority includes following elements:
  - A. **Basis for Action:** Agenda 21, CSD, MDGs, human rights obligations, additional targets
  - B. **Objectives:** aims and purpose for action e.g. to improve access to renewable energy
  - C. **Activities at all levels:** International to local action, touching on priorities for existing institutions, support for stakeholders, and outlining new institutional areas
  - D. **Means of implementation:** including capacity building, technology sharing, education and training

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(targeting sustainable development).

- E. **Financial resources:** Public (domestic and foreign, aid and investment), Private (business, foundations, NGOs and other)
- F. **Timetable and targets:** 5, 10, 15 years
- G. **Information for decision-making:** Monitoring and assessing progress, Indicators, data management and provision

It is important to note that the section on Finance should give specific commitments of financial resources, as they relate to the priority issues, based on agreed estimates for meeting the short, medium and long term targets.

Regarding the reference to major groups (or stakeholders) in the Activities section, this should refer to GOVERNMENTS' responsibility to support stakeholder groups in their activities. This will then help to make clear the link between Type 1 (government) and Type 2 (stakeholder) processes.

## **Key**

[b] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the International Conference on Freshwater in Bonn

[cmr] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Chairman's report (PC2)

[cecsr gc] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from a General Comment of the International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

[crc] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Convention for the Rights of a Child

[csd] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Commission on Sustainable Development

[hr] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Commission on Human Rights

[md] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Millennium Declaration

[mdg] : Reference of section where sentence was sourced from the Millennium Development Goals

- : No comments from existing text for the section

*Text* : Text in italics generally indicates additional text - not generated from an official source

## INTRODUCTION

*Towards sustainability for all...*

### Principles

The UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio, Brazil in 1992 provided us with the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles and the full implementation of Agenda 21 and the programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 for the achievement of sustainable development and the goals of the UN Millennium Declaration [cmr I 1] *In particular we recognise that:*

- Eradicating poverty, hunger and promoting sustainable livelihoods are central to the achievement of sustainable development [cmr II 4].
- Peace, security and stability are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all [cmr I 2]

*Setting these as central goals, we need to support and further build upon those principles that underline Sustainable Development, in particular:*

- Agenda 21 Rio Principles and Rio Declaration from UN Conference on Environment Development Rio de Janeiro 1992 Earth Summit;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948;
- Millennium Summit Declaration, in particular the principles of: Freedom; Equality; Solidarity; Tolerance; Respect for nature; Shared responsibility [md I. 6]

### Vision

*Sustainable Development is all about finding the right balance.*

*It is about optimising economic benefits whilst ensuring social development and environmental integrity in the short and long term. Allowing for good governance and enabling individuals to make decisions for themselves. Enabling local communities to engage at all levels - national, regional and global. Encouraging diversity while seeking a common goal.*

*Imagine, if you will, your great grandchildren in 100 years time - trying to live sustainably.*

*Try to think what that would look like.*

*It's no easy task, but alot of the ideas are already there...*

*Now imagine what would they think of us and our lifestyles back in 2002. It's not a pleasant picture.*

*So how are we going to become more sustainable?*

*We are not starting with a clean slate. We have, in part, to work with existing systems and frameworks. Seeking to move progressively towards the multi-faceted "ideal" of sustainable development. However, along side this we need to allow*

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*space for creativity and renewal.*

*Renewal - through learning from what has gone before. To identify those policies and processes that enable or prevent sustainable progress. To recognise where things aren't working and remove obstacles. To build upon what is shown to be effective.*

*Creativity - through developing new processes, ways of thinking and acting. To take the risk and try them out.*

*Above all else, we need to take the time to look ahead to try see how we're going to get where we want to be.*

## **Strategy**

*Defining a broad framework for action*

### **Partnerships**

It has been widely recognized that despite domestic and international actions, there is still a major gap in the implementation of Agenda 21. Ten years after Rio, the world is still confronted with the challenges of endemic poverty, unsustainable lifestyles and environmental degradation. This gap can be bridged with renewed political will, practical steps and partnerships to promote sustainable development [cmr I 3]

### **Create an enabling environment**

Agenda 21 recognized that implementation of the programmes it called for would require a substantially increased effort, both by countries themselves and by the international community, including substantial new and additional financial resources as well as the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and education, capacity building and development of scientific capabilities. Lack of means of implementation remains a major constraint to the realization of the goals of Agenda 21 [cmr IX 155]

Enabling national and international environments are critical for achieving sustainable development. National efforts to pursue sustainable development should be supported by an enabling international environment. The international community must lend its full support to national endeavours [cmr I 2]

### **Building good governance**

Good governance within each country and at the international level as well as transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems are essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation [cmr I 2]

### **New and additional financial resources**

Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX 156].

## ISSUES

### 1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A GLOBALISING WORLD

#### *Introduction to the issue*

Globalisation, if appropriately managed, has the potential to promote sustainable development for all. However, there are increasing concerns that globalisation has led to the marginalization of a number of developing countries and increased instability in the international economic and financial system [cmr V 99].

Enabling national and international environments are critical for achieving sustainable development. National efforts to pursue sustainable development should be supported by an enabling international environment. The international community must lend its full support to national endeavours. Good governance within each country and at the international level as well as transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems are essential for sustainable development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation [cmr I 2]

*The following section recognises and further supports commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

- Rio Principles: 1, 4-6, 8-10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20-22, 26, 27
- Chapters: 2-8 (Section I: Social and Economic Dimensions), 9-22 (section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development), (section III: Role of major groups) and 33-40 (Section IV: Means of Implementation)

*It also recognises and supports relevant Human Rights agreements, in particular:*

- The Declaration on the Right to Development [1986]
- Resolution 1998/12 of the Human Rights Sub-Commission and taking account of the report of the Sub Commission which sets "Human rights as the primary objective of international trade, investment and finance policy" in June 1999
- Resolution 2000/7 of the Human Rights Sub-Commission on "Intellectual property rights and human rights";
- Sub Commission Resolution 2001/4 on "Liberalization of trade in services and human rights" and Resolution 2001/21 on "Intellectual property and human rights";
- The High Commissioner's report to the 53<sup>rd</sup> session of the Sub-Commission regarding approaches to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the right to health;
- the High Commissioner's report to the 58<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Human Rights on "Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights";
- And the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights generally, but especially articles 1(1), 1(2), 11, and 15(1)(b), as well as regarding work and globalisation.
- The ILO's fundamental labour standards.

*In addition it recognises and supports the Millennium Declaration generally and in particular:*

- Article III. Development and poverty eradication, and on Gender equality (20)
- Article VIII. Strengthening the United Nations (30).

#### **Programme areas**

##### **1.1 Trade**

###### **A. Basis for Action**

*Trade should not be seen as an end in itself, but as means of promoting greater and more widely enjoyed human wellbeing. Agenda 21, human rights obligations, ILO Conventions and other international obligations provide a framework for analysis of the effects of trade, and a set of guidelines for policy prescriptions. As such we commit to the:*

Promotion of a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that benefits all

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countries in the pursuit of sustainable development [cmr V 102].

## B. Objectives

*Coordinated macroeconomic policy:* Encourage coordinated macroeconomic policy management at national and international levels, in order to promote sustainable development [cmr V. 100].

*Market access:* Enhance market access for developing countries exports', particularly in areas of interest to them [cmr IX. 170].

*Supply capacity:* Develop supply-side capacity to enhance the gains for developing countries from trade liberalization [cmr IX. 173].

*Commodity dependency:* Address the problems of the commodity-dependent countries, including international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management [cmr IX. 172].

## C. Activities

### i. International

*Reframing trade architecture:* Promote coherence and close cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization [cmr V 101 and md VIII 430].

Encourage World Trade Organization (WTO) members to implement the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference so that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States, land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme [cmr V 103].

*Market access:* Improve preferential market access for least developed countries (LDCs) by working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for all LDCs' products to the markets of developed countries, with improvements in market access for LDCs granted on a secure and predictable basis, in accordance with the undertaking in the Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2000-2010, and in the WTO Doha Ministerial Declaration [cmr V 107].

*Participation:* Increase technical cooperation and capacity building to allow developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and implement the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration [cmr V 106]

*SIDS:* Support SIDS in their efforts to adjust to globalization and trade liberalization, including through effective operationalization of special and differential treatment, enhanced market access, trade-related capacity building initiatives, and by removing supply-side constraints [cmr VII 133]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

*Money laundering:* To intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering [md II 9].

### ii. Regional

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the [national], regional [and sub-regional] levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

### iii. Subregional

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the [national], regional and] sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

## iv. National

*Reframing trade architecture:* Encourage World Trade Organization (WTO) members to implement the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference so that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, including least developed countries, small island developing States, land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme [cmr V 103]

*Sustainable Production and Consumption:* Adopt policies and measures in developed countries aimed at changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption via technological and educational policies which, inter alia: Enhance corporate responsibility and accountability.[cmr III 19.]

Eliminate environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that encourage unsustainable consumption and production patterns [cmr III 22]

*Domestic reform:* Reduce, with a view to eventual phasing out, export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support measures [cmr IX 171]

*Manufacturing:* Eliminate tariffs, as well as tariff peaks, high tariffs, tariff escalation and non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries, in order to minimize resource use and maximize returns from value-added manufactured goods [cmr V 111]

*Agriculture:* Fulfil the WTO Doha commitment to initiate negotiations aimed at substantial improvements in market access for agricultural products and reduction, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, with special and differential treatment for developing countries as an integral part of the negotiations [cmr V 105]

*Commodity dependency:* Address the problems of the commodity-dependent countries, including international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management [cmr IX 172]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national [, regional and sub-regional] levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and transnational corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

*Money laundering:* To intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering [md II 9].

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

### *Private sector*

*Corporate responsibility:* Promote corporate responsibility and accountability through initiatives such as the Global Reporting Initiative and tools such as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting [cmr V 104]

*Human rights: Further supporting* OHCHR's joint publication "Business and Human Rights: A Progress Report" with Business for Social Responsibility and the report on "Business and Human Rights: An Update"

"There can no denying that human rights is a bottom-line issue. We need to see more companies adopting human rights principles and being held to account for putting them into action."

Comment on the meeting of the WTO in Seattle by Mary Robinson, 1999

*Sustainable Production and Consumption:* Adopt policies and measures in developed countries aimed at changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption via technological and educational policies which, inter alia: Enhance corporate responsibility and accountability [cmr III 19].

*Public/private partnerships:* Promote public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives through which economic actors, particularly multinational companies, are encouraged to assume their social, environmental and economic responsibilities [cmr V. 114].

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environ-

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mentally sound technologies [cmr IX. 179].

*Consumer information:* Promote voluntary eco-design, eco-labelling and other transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools, ensuring that they are not used as disguised trade barriers [cmr III. 26].

## *Trade unions and workers*

*The social outcomes of trade regimes and practices need to be addressed, recognizing appropriate existing regulation. In particular, efforts should be made to ensure that labour rights and human rights are not reduced or abrogated in order to encourage investment. As such governments should work to further support the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular:*

- Article 6 on the right to work,
- Article 7 on the right to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work”,
- Article 8 on the right to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice,
- Article 9 on the right to social security.

## **D. Means of implementation**

### **i. Technology sharing and Capacity building**

*Participation:* Increase technical cooperation and capacity building to allow developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to participate effectively in multilateral trade negotiations, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and implement the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration [cmr V 106]

*Trade opportunities:* Strengthen efforts to increase the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through improved productivity and competitiveness and transportation and communication infrastructure [cmr V 112]

### **ii. Education and Training**

## **E. Financial resources**

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX 156]

## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Trade system:* Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading [and financial] system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally) [mdg 12]
- *Least developing countries:* Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction) [mdg 13]
- *Landlocked countries and SIDS:* Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) [mdg 14]
- *Youth work:* In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth [mdg 16]
- *Essential drugs:* In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries [mdg 17]
- *New technologies:* In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications [mdg 18]

## **G. Information for Decision-making**

## i. Indicators

- Environmentally adjusted Net Domestic Product
- Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita
- Net investment share in gross domestic product (GDP)
- Share of manufactured goods in total merchandise exports
- Sum of exports and imports as a percent of GDP
- Head count index of poverty
- Poverty gap index
- Ratio of average female wage to male wage
- Squared poverty gap index
- Programme of integrated environmental and economic accounting
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies Sustainable development strategies [CSD]

## ii. Data management and provision

*ICT:* Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and in harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development [cmr V 113]

*Public information:* Develop global multilateral guidelines on public access to information and participation in decision-making, drawing on existing experience, including regional initiatives designed to implement Principle 10 of Rio Declaration [cmr V 115]

## 1.2 Investment

### A. Basis for Action

*FDI:* Make Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) more supportive of sustainable development and support developing countries in their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting foreign capital, by providing a stable investment climate, secure property rights and contract enforcement. [cmr V 110.]

*Africa and FDI:* Noting the need for introducing special measures for increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment to Africa, as well as transfers of technology [md VII. 28]

### B. Objectives

*Domestic environment:* Assist developing countries in creating a domestic environment that is conducive to investment and technology transfer, inter alia by promoting programmes of assistance to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness in developing countries and countries with economies in transition [cmr IX 177]

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Coordination:* Promote coherence and close cooperation among the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization [cmr V 101]

*Infrastructure development:* Encourage international institutions to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries [cmr V 108]

*Coherent policies:* Improve the lending policies of the international financial institutions as well as their role in the management of volatile short-term capital flows in order to make these coherent and consistent with sustainable development objectives of developing countries [cmr IX 163]

*Enhance HIPC:* Implement and further deepen and broaden the HIPC initiative, without imposing further burdens, to address debt relief and the sustainable development needs of developing countries including appropriate additional meas-

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ures to address any fundamental changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or conflict [cmr IX 165]

## ii. Regional

*Rural development:* Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at regional [and national] levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance [cmr II 9]

*Infrastructure development:* Encourage regional institutions to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries [cmr V 108]

## iii. Subregional

## iv. National

*Rural development:* Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at [regional and] national levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance. [cmr II 9]

*Urban poverty:* Extend secure tenure to the urban poor as means of improving access to shelter and basic social services, creating private capital and increasing employment, credit and income opportunities. [cmr III 14]

*Infrastructure development:* Encourage institutions in source countries to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries [cmr V 108]

*Transport infrastructure:* Promote investments in the development of multi-modal mass public transport systems, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and economies in transition [cmr III 36]

*FDI:* Provide government incentives to the private sector in developed countries to increase the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to developing countries [cmr V 109]

## v. Local

*Rural development:* Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at regional levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance [cmr II 9]

## vi. Major Groups

### *Private sector*

*Codes of Conduct.* Companies should be encouraged to adopt of corporate codes of conduct, human rights and labour rights, e.g. UN Global compact, as well as the need for independent monitoring of compliance with codes and reporting standards e.g. Global Reporting Initiative.

### *Trade Unions and workers*

*Social responsibility:* The social outcomes of investment regimes and practices also need to be addressed, recognizing appropriate existing regulation. In particular, efforts should be made to ensure that labour rights and human rights are not reduced or abrogated in order to encourage investment. As such governments should work to further support the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular:

Article 6: right to work;

Article 7: right to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work;

Article 8: right to form trade unions and join the trade union of their choice;

Article 9: right to social security.

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Generating growth:* Promote programmes for capacity building that are based not only on public investment, but also on generating growth within communities and the private sector that relate to job creation and diversification of industries [cmr IX 193]

### ii. Education and training

*Rural development:* Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at regional levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance [cmr II 9]

## E. Financial resources

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX. 156].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Financial system:* Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory [trading and] financial system (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally) [mdg 12]
- *Least developing countries:* Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC's and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction) [mdg 13]
- *Landlocked countries and SIDS:* Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) [mdg 14]
- *Debt:* Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term [mdg 15]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

*To assess compliance with international labour standards and human rights obligations contained in corporate codes of conduct and similar commitments.*

- National councils for sustainable development
- Programme of integrated environmental and economic accounting
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

## 1.3 Tourism

### A. Basis for Action

Promote sustainable tourism development in order to increase benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, and maintain the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities. [cmr IV 89].

### B. Objectives

(Continued from page 12)

## C. Activities

### i. International

### ii. Regional

### iii. Subregional

### iv. National

### v. Local

### vi. Major Groups

#### *Private sector*

Taking into account the Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2000/85, and the report of the Special Rapporteur, the private sector should be encouraged to take an active role in tackling the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography [hr 2000].

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

### iii. Education and Training

## E. Financial resources

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty*: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies

### ii. Data management and provision

## 1.4 E-commerce and ICT

### A. Basis for Action

Respecting the need for freedom of information and efforts to eliminate political censorship of content

### B. Objectives

*Harnessing ICT*: Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in narrowing the digital divide and in harnessing the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development [cmr V 113]

### C. Activities

## **i. International**

*Africa:* Promote an integrated global initiative to bridge the digital divide and reverse the marginalization of Africa [cmr VIII 150]

## **ii. Regional**

*Networking:* Promote initiatives to develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures such as technology and productivity centres, research and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [cmr IX 175]

## **iii. Sub-regional**

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## **iv. National**

*Networking:* Promote initiatives to develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures such as technology and productivity centres, research and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [cmr IX 175]

## **v. Local**

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## **vi. Major Groups**

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## **D. Means of implementation**

### **i. Capacity building and technology sharing**

*Communication infrastructure:* Strengthen efforts to increase the capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities through improved productivity and competitiveness and transportation and communication infrastructure [cmr V 112]

*Environmentally sound technology:* Promote development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including technical advisory and consultancy services, technology banks, marketing support, legal advice, research and development and laboratory facilities and services, assistance in project formulation and negotiation, and technology sourcing and match-making [cmr IX 174]

### **ii. Education and Training**

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## **E. Financial resources**

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## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Digital divide:* Promote an integrated global initiative to bridge the digital divide and reverse the marginalization of Africa by 2005 [cmr VIII. 150]
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *New technologies:* In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications [mdg 18]

## **G. Information for decision-making**

### **i. Indicators**

- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### **ii. Data management and provision**

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## **2. PROTECTING AND MANAGING THE NATURAL RESOURCE BASE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

### ***Introduction to the issue***

Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of complex natural ecosystems that provide essential support for human well-being and economic activities. Managing this natural resource base is essential for protecting the land, water and living resources on which human life and development depend, and this requires actions as *described below* [cmr IV 41].

*Recognising and further supporting commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

Principles: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10-27

Chapters: 4, 6, 7, 9-22 (Section II: Natural Resources) 23- 32 (Section III: Major Groups), 33-40 (Section IV: Means of Implementation)

*Also recognising and further supporting Human Rights commitments, in particular:*

General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, "Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources"

*In addition, recognising and supporting the Millennium Declaration, in particular:*

- Article III: Development and poverty eradication, and on Gender equality (20)
- Article IV: Protecting Our Common Environment

### ***Programme Areas***

#### **2.1 Integrated Natural Resources Management**

##### **A. Basis for Action**

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##### **B. Objectives**

*Integrated ecosystems approach:* Promote programmes at the national, regional and international levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge [cmr IV 88].

##### **C. Activities**

###### **i. International**

*Systems of global significance:* Assist countries with ecosystems of global significance, taking into account the role such ecosystems play in the provision of global ecological services [cmr IX 169].

*Satellite technology:* Promote the development and wider use of satellite technology applications; including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international co-operation, to provide vital information on, for example, environmental impacts, land use and land use changes [cmr IX 196]

*Integrated ecosystems approach:* Promote programmes at the [national, regional and] international levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge [cmr IV 88]

###### **ii. Regional**

*Clean production:* Promote, in particular at the [bilateral and] regional levels, initiatives to develop and strengthen net-

# Towards Earth Summit 2002

working of related institutional support structures such as technology and productivity centres, research and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [cmr IX 175]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the [national,] regional [and sub-regional] levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

*Integrated ecosystems approach:* Promote programmes at the [national,] regional [and international] levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge [cmr IV 88]

## iii. Subregional

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the [national, regional and] sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

## iv. National

*Integrated ecosystems approach:* Promote programmes at the national [, regional and international] levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge [cmr IV 88].

*Systems of global significance:* Assist countries with ecosystems of global significance, taking into account the role such ecosystems play in the provision of global ecological services [cmr IX 169]

*Clean production:* Promote, in particular at the bilateral [and regional levels,] initiatives to develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures such as technology and productivity centres, research and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [cmr IX 175]

*Perverse subsidies:* Eliminate environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that encourage unsustainable consumption and production patterns [cmr III 22]

*Agriculture:* Promote the integration of agriculture with other aspects of land management and ecosystem conservation in order to promote both environmental sustainability and agricultural production [cmr IV 75]

*Tourism:* Promote sustainable tourism development in order to increase benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, and maintain the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities [cmr IV 89]

*Water:* Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution [cmr IV 42]

*Health and environment:* Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services and to reduce environmental health threats, with financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and implement the Health for All Strategy [cmr VI 118]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national, [regional and sub-regional] levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

### *Private Sector*

*Corporate Responsibility:* Promote corporate responsibility and accountability through initiatives such as the Global Reporting Initiative and tools such as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting [cmr V 104] Promote public/private partnerships and voluntary initiatives through which economic actors, particularly multinational companies, are encouraged to assume their social, environmental and economic responsibilities. [cmr V 114]

*Management assistance:* Promote public-private partnerships at the national, regional, sub-regional and global levels geared towards assisting developing countries through provision of financial and technical assistance for productivity enhancement and ecological management [cmr IX 178]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Environmentally sound technologies:* Promote development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including technical advisory and consultancy services, technology banks, marketing support, legal advice, research and development and laboratory facilities and services, assistance in project formulation and negotiation, and technology sourcing and match-making [cmr IX 174]

*SMEs:* Promote, in particular at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, processes to provide incentives to companies and trans-national corporations to facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to environmentally sound technologies [cmr IX 179]

### ii. Education and training

*Public awareness:* Promote and advance formal, non-formal and informal education and public awareness needed to promote to sustainable development, including environment education. Promote and provide assistance, with support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs [cmr IX 185]

## E. Financial resources

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX 156]

*Private investment:* Encourage international and regional institutions as well as institutions in source countries to increase their support for private foreign investment in infrastructure development and other priority areas, including projects to bridge the digital divide, and to reduce the social, economic and environment gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Additional source country measures should also be devised to encourage and facilitate investment flows for promoting sustainable development in developing countries [cmr V 108]

*Global Environment Facility:* Ensure a successful conclusion of the third replenishment of GEF and make the GEF more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries by, inter alia, improving management of funds through more speedy and streamlined procedures [cmr IX 164]

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Environmentally sound technologies:* Establish a mechanism by 2004 for development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries [cmr IX. 180].
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1].
- *Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]
- *Global Energy Programme:* Accelerate the establishment of a global sustainable energy programme by 2004, including through the UN system, that can ensure that adequate, affordable and environmentally safe energy, including renewable energy, is available to promote the sustainable development of SIDS. [cmr VII.134]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Mandated Environmental Impact Assessment
- National councils for sustainable development
- Programme of integrated environmental and economic accounting
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## ii. Data management and provision

*Satellite technology:* Promote the development and wider use of satellite technology applications; including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international co-operation, to provide vital information on, for example, environmental impacts, land use and land use changes. [cmr IX. 196]

## 2.2 Freshwater

### A. Basis for Action

*Plan of Action:* Initiate a global plan of action with clear, time-bound commitments, resources and monitoring mechanisms to realize the Millennium Declaration target of reducing by half the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water [cmr II. 5 and md III. 19]

*Management strategies:* Furthermore to stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies [md IV. 23].

### B. Objectives

*Equitable Provision:* Promote access by the poor to land, water resources and other agricultural inputs and promote land tenure modifications that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems [cmr II. 12]

*Health:* Many health problems are caused or exacerbated by water pollution, inadequate water supplies, poor sanitation, unsafe waste disposal, chemical contamination, poisoning and physical hazards associated with the growth of densely populated cities [cmr VI. 116]

*Ecosystems:* Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution [cmr IV. 42]

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Integrated management:* Provide international support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to develop their own solutions and models, including integrated river basin and watershed management strategies, plans and programmes [cmr IV. 43]

#### ii. Regional

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#### iii. Subregional

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#### iv. National

*Resource Productivity:* Promote programmes to enhance productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries, etc., especially through community-based approaches [cmr IV. 76]

*Effective water use:* Provide incentives for agricultural enterprises to monitor water use and quality and to improve efficiency and reduce pollution. As agriculture is the main consumer of water, more efficient use of water in agriculture is of primary importance [cmr IV. 78]

*Access to resources:* Encourage well-defined and enforceable land rights and legal security of tenure, and ensure equal

access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in poverty and indigenous communities [cmr 80]

To ensure access to basic shelter, housing and sanitation, and an adequate supply of safe and potable water; [cecsr gc14. 43]

*Ecological integrity:* Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution [cmr IV. 42].

## v. Local

*Decentralised decision-making:* Promote public information and participation in decision making as prerequisite conditions to the success of small and large water projects, and decentralize decision-making, implementation of projects and operation of services to the lowest level possible, with the watershed as the appropriate reference unit for integrated water resources management [cmr IV. 45].

*Safe water, sanitation and waste management:* Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support. [cmr VI. 122]

## vi. Major Groups

*Private sector*

*Safe water, sanitation and waste management:* Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support [cmr VI. 122]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Governance structure:* Improve governance and institutional arrangements and the mobilization of financial resources for infrastructure and services, capacity building and sharing technology and knowledge, keeping in view that water infrastructure and services must be pro-poor and gender-sensitive. [cmr IV. 44]

*Non-conventional water resources:* Promote programmes for the transfer of technology and capacity building in non-conventional water resources, including desalination of seawater, and recycling technologies to countries facing water scarcity conditions [cmr IV 47]

### ii. Education and Training

## E. Financial resources

*Support primary social development objectives:* Promote the restructuring of international aid and establishment of appropriate and effective aid levels to reduce dependency, support primary social development objectives, such as safe drinking water, basic literacy and health care, and reinforce efforts to make African economies more stable and competitive. Strengthen and broaden the implementation of the HIPC initiative for debt cancellation [cmr VIII. 146].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Year of freshwater:* Support activities leading to International Year of Freshwater (2003) and beyond [cmr IV. 48].
- *Management plans:* Countries should be in the process of developing water resources management plans by 2005. [B1. para 3]
- *Sanitation:* The UN Millennium Declaration target on drinking water should be complemented by a corresponding target to halve the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation by 2015. [Bonn 2. para 3]
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]

- *Reverse environmental loss*: Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]
- *Drinking water*: Millennium Declaration target of reducing by half the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water [cmr II. 5. and mdg 10]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators, data management and provision

*Quality and quantity*: Assist developing countries to monitor and assess water resources quantity and quality, including development of water resources databases, including remote sensing and satellite data, and link data collection and mapping efforts, including the development and application of relevant indicators [cmr - IV. 46]

- Agricultural education
- Area affected by salinisation and waterlogging
- Irrigation percent of arable land
- Use of agricultural pesticides
- Use of fertilizers
- Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water
- Biochemical oxygen demand in water bodies
- Concentration of faecal coliform in freshwater
- Density of hydrological networks
- Domestic consumption of water per capita
- Groundwater reserves
- Waste-water treatment coverage
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## 2.3 Biodiversity and biosafety

### A. Basis for Action

To press for the full implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity [md IV. 23].

### B. Objectives

*Ecosystem protection*: Promote programmes at the national, regional and international levels to protect all ecosystems, based on an integrated approach to ensure benefit sharing from the use of biological and genetic resources and traditional knowledge [cmr IV 88]

*Genetic resources benefit-sharing*: Promote an effective, transparent and predictable framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use [cmr IV 93]

### C. Activities

#### i. International

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#### ii. Regional

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#### iii. Subregional

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#### iv. National

*Implementation of biodiversity agreements*: Encourage, on an urgent basis, the ratification and implementation by all states of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and provide support for capacity building to developing countries in dealing with the challenges and opportunities of genetically modified organisms [cmr IV 91]

*Land security*: Encourage well-defined and enforceable land rights and legal security of tenure, and ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in

poverty and indigenous communities [cmr 80]

*Coastal protection:* Promote the development and increased coverage of coastal protected areas to conserve biodiversity [cmr IV 57]

*Marine resource use:* Promote the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity as stipulated in the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the UN CBD, which require urgent financial and technological support [cmr IV 58]

*Tourism:* Promote sustainable tourism development in order to increase benefits from tourism resources for the population in host communities, and maintain the cultural and environmental integrity of the host communities. [cmr IV 89]

*Plant genetic resources:* Encourage countries to take the steps required to implement the international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [cmr IV 94]

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

*Benefit sharing:* Encourage, as a priority, the successful conclusion of existing processes under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, with the goal of ensuring that benefits derived from the use of genetic materials are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities [cmr IV 92]

*Patenting:* Promote a patent regime that acknowledges indigenous knowledge and facilitates equitable and fair distribution of benefits [cmr IX 182]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Patents:* Promote the creation of a mechanism to deal with patent issues pertaining to the transfer of technologies, in particular biotechnologies, to developing countries, through appropriate forums [cmr IX 181]

Assist developing countries in building capacity to implement patent laws and regulations [cmr IX 182]

### ii. Education and training

## E. Financial resources

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Biodiversity:* Support country initiatives to promote and supplement Agenda 21 and to achieve the international target of reversing the current trend in loss of biodiversity at global and national levels by 2015. [cmr IV. 90]
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Intensity of material use
- Share of natural-resource intensive industries in manufacturing value-added
- Ambient concentrations of pollutants in urban areas
- Protected area as percent of total area
- Threatened species as a percent of total native species
- Existence of national biosafety regulations or guidelines

- R & D expenditure for biotechnology
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## ii. Data management and provision

## **2.4 Climate and Energy**

### **A. Basis for Action**

*SIDs vulnerability:* Economic and environmental vulnerability is a major constraint facing small island developing States (SIDS), arising from the interplay of such factors as remoteness, geographical dispersion, marginalization, susceptibility to natural disasters, climate change, ecological fragility, exposure to economic shocks, small internal markets and limited natural resource endowments [cmr VII. 129].

*Governments should* make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases [md IV. 23]

### **B. Objectives**

*Fossil fuel consumption:* Assist developing countries that are highly dependent on the export and consumption of fossil fuels in diversifying their economies [cmr III. 34].

### **C. Activities**

#### **i. International**

*UNFCCC:* Provide assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration [cmr IV. 69].

*Adaptive strategies:* Promote a global initiative to assist vulnerable countries in mobilizing all resources for adaptation to climate change as well as to extreme weather events [cmr VII. 138].

*Natural gas:* Encourage the use of natural gas, especially for urban and industrial areas, and the elimination of gas flaring, by intensifying [regional and] international cooperation [cmr III. 31].

*Oil market:* Promote cooperation between oil consuming and producing countries to reduce supply and demand instabilities on international markets [cmr III 33]

*Implementation of CSD-9 energy outcomes:* Promote financial and technological support by the international community to implement the other recommendations and conclusions of CSD-9 on energy and sustainable development [cmr III 35]

#### **2. Regional**

*Transboundary air pollution:* Enhance regional [and sub-regional] cooperation to reduce transboundary air pollution and acid rain, and strengthen the capacities of developing countries to measure and assess the impacts of transboundary air pollution [cmr IV 73]

*Natural gas:* Encourage the use of natural gas, especially for urban and industrial areas, and the elimination of gas flaring, by intensifying regional [and international cooperation] [cmr III 31]

#### **3. Sub-regional**

*Transboundary air pollution:* Enhance [regional and] sub-regional cooperation to reduce transboundary air pollution and acid rain, and strengthen the capacities of developing countries to measure and assess the impacts of transboundary air pollution [cmr IV 73]

## 4. National

*Energy market:* Adopt policies that reduce market distortions in the energy sector, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies [cmr III 32]

*Transport:* Implement transport strategies reflecting specific national and local conditions, so as to improve the efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as improving urban air quality and public health, including through environmentally friendly vehicles and cleaner fuels [cmr III 37]

## v. Local

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## vi. Major Groups

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## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Energy efficiency and energy conservation:* Promote capacity building and transfer of technology for developing countries and economies in transition in energy efficiency and energy conservation, and enable them to benefit from the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, while mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development [cmr III 40]

*Disasters:* Provide [funding and] technological assistance to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate the impact of climate change, establish early warning systems, and rehabilitate communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [cmr IV 63]

*Adaptive strategies:* Develop adaptive strategies, and provide [financial and] technical assistance for the adaptation of developing countries vulnerable to climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise [cmr IV 71]

*Renewable energy:* Develop and disseminate renewable energy technologies to increase the share of renewable energy in energy production and consumption and accelerate the development, diffusion and use of energy-efficient technologies [cmr III 28]

### ii. Education and training

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## E. Financial resources

*Impact mitigation and prevention:* Provide funding [and technological assistance] to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate the impact of climate change, establish early warning systems, and rehabilitate communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [cmr IV 63]

*Adaptive strategies:* Provide financial [and technical assistance] for the adaptation of developing countries vulnerable to climate change, climate variability and sea-level rise [cmr IV. 71].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Rural energy access:* Improve access to modern energy services in rural and peri-urban areas through rural electrification and decentralized energy systems by intensifying regional and international cooperation, including in financial and technological assistance, with a view to providing, by 2015, energy services to half of the two billion people who currently have no access to modern energy services [cmr II. 6].
- *Resource efficiency:* Achieve a four-fold increase in energy and resource efficiency in developed countries by 2012 [cmr III. 21].
- *Clean technology:* Diversify the energy supply, by developing cleaner and more efficient fossil fuel technologies, innovative technologies and increase the share of new renewable energy sources to at least 5% of total energy use by 2010 in all countries [cmr III. 30].
- *Global sustainable energy programme:* Accelerate the establishment of a global sustainable energy programme by 2004, including through the UN system, that can ensure that adequate, affordable and environmentally safe energy, including renewable energy, is available to promote the sustainable development of SIDS [cmr VII. 134].
- *African access to energy:* Promote a global initiative to achieve access by 2005 to affordable and diversified en-

- ergy sources for Africa, especially in rural areas [cmr VIII. 149].
- *Poverty*: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Reverse environmental loss*: Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Annual energy consumption
- Intensity of material use
- Lifetime of proven energy reserves
- Proven fossil fuel energy reserves
- Proven mineral reserves
- Share of consumption of renewable energy resources
- Share of manufacturing value-added in GDP
- Share of natural-resource intensive industries in manufacturing value-added
- Ambient concentrations of pollutants in urban areas
- Consumption of ozone depleting substances
- Emissions of greenhouse gasses
- Emissions of nitrogen oxides
- Emissions of sulfur oxides
- Expenditure on air pollution abatement
- Energy use in agriculture
- Protected area as percent of total area
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Research and observation*: Support climate research programmes and global climate observing systems, building scientific capacities and networks for exchange of scientific data and information [cmr IV 70]

*Integrated monitoring*: Encourage the development of applications for the atmosphere, oceans, and land components including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation [cmr IX 197]

*Arctic risk assessment*: Support the initiative to assess the environmental, social and economic consequences of climate change on the Arctic and, in particular, on the indigenous peoples living there [cmr IV 72]

## 2.5 Oceans, Seas, and coastal habitats

### A. Basis for Action

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### B. Objectives

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### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing*: Consider on an urgent basis the endorsement of a comprehensive plan of action to address as a priority illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and over-capacity of fishing vessels, including, in particular, the issue of "flags of convenience" and the elimination of all subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing and over-capacity, and increase efforts to implement the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and the international plan of action concluded within the framework of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries [cmr IV 54]

*Coordination*: Promote more effective coordination and cooperation in the area of oceans among UN organizations and

between the UN and other international and regional bodies [cmr IV 61]

*EEZs:* Assist SIDS and developing coastal states to define and manage in a sustainable manner their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and the extended continental shelf areas, where appropriate [, as well as relevant regional management initiatives] [cmr VII 132]

## ii. Regional

*Integrated fisheries management:* Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States (SIDS) to enable them to develop their [national,] regional [and sub-regional] capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries [cmr IV 56]

*Regional seas programmes:* Strengthen regional cooperation and encourage better coordination, inter alia through the Regional Seas Programmes, including raising public awareness of the importance of protection of the ocean environment and meeting social and economic needs and aspirations [cmr IV 59]

*Early warning:* Promote regional strategies containing medium and long-term actions and early warning systems to mitigate the impacts deriving from the El Nino/La Nina and other cyclical weather phenomena and other hydrological risks [cmr IV 62]

*Regional fisheries management organizations:* Support relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and arrangements to address sustainable fisheries management, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Management Programme and the new Convention on the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of the Central and West Pacific [cmr VII 129]

*EEZs:* Assist SIDS and developing coastal states to define and manage in a sustainable manner their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) and the extended continental shelf areas, where appropriate, as well as relevant regional management initiatives [cmr VII 132]

## iii. Sub-regional

*Integrated fisheries management:* Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States (SIDS) to enable them to develop their [national, regional and] sub-regional capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries [cmr IV 56]

## iv. National

*Law of the Sea:* Fully implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out [cmr IV 49]

*Food security:* Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods, through relevant agreements including the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem (2001), the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the relevant FAO international plans of action and technical guidelines [cmr IV 51]

*Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks:* Encourage the ratification and full and effective implementation of the UN Convention relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and any regional agreements established in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the adherence and implementation of the UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage [cmr IV 52]

*Marine and coastal biodiversity:* Promote the sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity as stipulated in the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the UN CBD, which require urgent financial and technological support [cmr IV 58]

*Marine safety and the prevention of pollution:* Support implementation of the conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of marine safety and the prevention of marine pollution, and finalize and implement the IMO conventions relating to vessel-based pollution, such as ballast water discharge, harmful anti-foulants and dumping of waste at sea [cmr IV 53]

*Integrated fisheries management:* Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least

developed States and small island developing States (SIDS) to enable them to develop their national regional and sub-regional capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries [cmr IV 56]

*Coastal protected areas:* Promote the development and increased coverage of coastal protected areas to conserve biodiversity [cmr IV 57]

## v. Local

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## vi. Major Groups

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## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Non-conventional water resources:* Promote programmes for the transfer of technology and capacity building in non-conventional water resources, including desalination of seawater, and recycling technologies to countries facing water scarcity conditions [cmr IV 47]

*Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities:* Support [financial and] technological assistance to advance the specific actions called for in the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the efforts underway for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities [cmr IV 50]

*Marine and Coastal Biodiversity:* The Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the UN CBD require[s] urgent financial and technological support [cmr IV 58]

*Marine science:* Strengthen capacities in marine science among all relevant stakeholders, to develop and transfer appropriate marine science and marine technologies concerning living and non-living marine resources [cmr IV 60]

*Adaptation:* Provide [financial and] technical assistance for the adaptation of developing countries vulnerable to [climate change, climate variability and] sea-level rise [cmr IV 71]

### ii. Education and training

*Public awareness:* Raising public awareness of the importance of protection of the ocean [cmr IV 59.]

## E. Financial resources

*Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities:* Support financial [and technological] assistance to advance the specific actions called for in the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the efforts underway for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities [cmr IV 50]

*Integrated fisheries management:* Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States (SIDS) to enable them to develop their national, regional and sub-regional capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries [cmr IV 56]

*Marine and Coastal Biodiversity:* The Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the UN CBD [, which] require urgent financial and technological support [cmr IV 58]

*Adaptation:* Provide financial [and technical assistance] for the adaptation of developing countries vulnerable to [climate change, climate variability and] sea-level rise [cmr IV 71]

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Use of agricultural pesticides
- Use of fertilizers
- Algae index
- Discharges of oil into coastal waters
- Maximum sustained yield for fisheries
- Population growth in coastal areas
- Releases of nitrogen and phosphorus to coastal waters
- Density of hydrological networks
- Waste-water treatment coverage
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Environmental impact assessment:* Promote the use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques more extensively for projects that may be potentially harmful to the marine environment and its living resources, in particular dealing with waste management for coastal cities [cmr IV 55]

*Global mapping:* Encourage the development of applications for the atmosphere, oceans, and land components including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation [cmr IX 197]

## 2.6 Land-based habitats (mountains, forests, wetlands, drylands)

### A. Basis for Action

*Forests:* To intensify our collective efforts for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests [md IV. 23].

### B. Objectives

-

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Land reform:* Assist governments of developing countries that are undertaking land tenure reform to promote and support land redistribution and land use reforms, including policy advice, in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods [cmr IV. 79].

*Mountains:* Support a mechanism for the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Mountains 2002, in particular through encouragement of comprehensive management approaches, taking into consideration the fragility of these ecosystems [cmr IV 87]

*Forests:* Enhance implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), as included in the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Plan of Action, and intensify collective efforts by countries for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, in particular the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands by 2005. [cmr IV. 95]. Enhance cooperation, coordination, and synergies among international organizations and instruments related to forests, in the framework of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) [cmr IV. 96].

#### ii. Regional

-

#### iii. Subregional

-

## iv. National

*Access to resources:* Promote access by the poor to land, water resources and other agricultural inputs and promote land tenure modifications that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems [cmr II. 12].

Encourage well-defined and enforceable land rights and legal security of tenure, and ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in poverty and indigenous communities. [cmr IV. 80].

*Mining:* Address all aspect of minerals and mining development, including an integrated approach to adverse economic, social and environment impacts and benefit sharing, ensuring that benefits can be sustained, cleaning and reclaiming land, and promoting participation of local and indigenous communities in decision making on this issue [cmr IV. 98].

*Forestry:* Address, in a holistic manner, the issue of illegal trade in timber, non-timber forest products and genetic resources, including their underlying causes. [cmr IV. 97].

*Resource productivity:* Promote programmes to enhance productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries, etc., especially through community-based approaches [cmr IV. 76]

*Agriculture:* Promote the integration of agriculture with other aspects of land management and ecosystem conservation in order to promote both environmental sustainability and agricultural production. [cmr IV 75.]

## v. Local

-

## vi. Major Groups

-

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*GPA:* Support [financial and] technological assistance to advance the specific actions called for in the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the efforts underway for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities [cmr IV 50]

### ii. Education and Training

-

## E. Financial resources

*GPA:* Support financial [and technological] assistance to advance the specific actions called for in the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the efforts underway for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities [cmr IV. 50].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Forests:* Intensify collective efforts by countries for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, in particular the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forests and lands by 2005 [cmr IV. 95]
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Changes in land conditions

- Decentralized local-level natural resource management
- Land use change
- Land affected by desertification
- Forest area change
- Managed forest area ratio
- Protected forest area as percent of total forest area
- Wood harvesting intensity
- Population change in mountain areas
- Sustainable use of natural resources in mountain areas
- Welfare of mountain populations
- Arable land per capita
- Area affected by salinization and waterlogging
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## ii. Data management and provision

*Satellite technology applications:* Promote the development and wider use of satellite technology applications; including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international co-operation, to provide vital information on, for example, environmental impacts, land use and land use changes [cmr IX 196]

*Global mapping:* Encourage the development of applications for the atmosphere, oceans, and land components including global mapping and geographic information systems, through international cooperation [cmr IX 197]

## 2.7 Chemicals, pollutants and wastes

### A. Basis for Action

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the causes of ill health and its impact on development. Many health problems are caused or exacerbated by air and water pollution, noise, crowding, inadequate water supplies, poor sanitation, unsafe waste disposal, chemical contamination, poisoning and physical hazards associated with the growth of densely populated cities. HIV/AIDS emerged as a major challenge to sustainable development [cmr VI. 116].

### B. Objectives

-

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Waste recycling:* Provide international support for small-scale waste recycling initiatives, supporting urban waste management and generating income opportunities [cmr IV. 38].

*Legislation:* Promote the rapid ratification and implementation of international instruments on chemicals, including the Basel Convention, the Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and their related amendments [cmr IV 39].

#### ii. Regional

-

#### iii. Subregional

-

#### iv. National

*Clean production:* Establish and support national cleaner production centers to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, to identify, acquire, adapt and integrate technologies that improve productivity, reduce pollution and conserve natural resources. [cmr IV 23].

*Legislation:* Promote the rapid ratification and implementation of international instruments on chemicals, including the

# Towards Earth Summit 2002

Basel Convention, the Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and their related amendments [cmr IV 39]

Support implementation of the conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of marine safety and the prevention of marine pollution, and finalize and implement the IMO conventions relating to vessel-based pollution, such as ballast water discharge, harmful anti-foulants and dumping of waste at sea. [cmr IV. 53].

*Water resource use:* Improve equity and efficiency in the use of water resources with a view to maintaining water for nature and ecosystems and preserving or restoring ecological integrity in fragile environments, and initiate programmes to protect water resources against domestic and industrial pollution [cmr IV. 42].

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

*Water and wastes:* Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support [cmr VI. 122].

*Clean production:* Establish and support national cleaner production centers to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, to identify, acquire, adapt and integrate technologies that improve productivity, reduce pollution and conserve natural resources [cmr I. 23].

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Clean production:* Establish and support national cleaner production centers to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, to identify, acquire, adapt and integrate technologies that improve productivity, reduce pollution and conserve natural resources [cmr IV. 23].

### iii. Education and training

## E. Financial resources

## F. Timetable and targets

*Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]

*Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental Resources [mdg 9]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Chemically induced acute poisonings
- Number of chemicals banned or severely restricted
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*EIA:* Promote the use of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques more extensively for projects that may be potentially harmful to the marine environment and its living resources, in particular dealing with waste management for coastal cities. [cmr IV 55]

## 2.8 Natural Disasters

### A. Basis for Action

# Towards Earth Summit 2002

*SIDS*: Economic and environmental vulnerability is a major constraint facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS), arising from the interplay of such factors as remoteness, geographical dispersion, marginalization, susceptibility to natural disasters, climate change, ecological fragility, exposure to economic shocks, small internal markets and limited natural resource endowments [cmr VII. 129].

*UNCCD*: To press for the full implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa [md IV. 23].

*Disaster reduction*: To intensify cooperation to reduce the number and effects of natural and man-made disasters [md IV. 23].

*Civilian protection*: To expand and strengthen the protection of civilians in complex emergencies, in conformity with international humanitarian law [md VI. 26].

*Refugees and displaced people*: To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies [md VI. 26].

## B. Objectives

*Preparation*: Promote pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability assessment and reduction, adaptation strategies and national capacities, and other measures to reduce human and economic losses [cmr IV 65]

## C. Activities

### i. International

-

### ii. Regional

*Displaced people*: Support regional, [sub-regional and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts etc [cmr VIII 144]

*Desertification*: Provide financial and technological support for the development of regional action programmes under the UNCCD to operate and improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification [cmr IV 86]

### iii. Subregional

*Displaced people*: Support [regional,] sub-regional [and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc [cmr VIII 144]

### iv. National

*Displaced people*: Support [regional, sub-regional and] national initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc [cmr VIII 144]

*Desertification*: Integrate measures to combat desertification fully into poverty eradication policies and programmes [cmr II 11]

Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation [cmr IV 82]

### v. Local

-

### vi. Major Groups

-

## D. Means of implementation

## i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Mitigation:* Provide [funding and] technological assistance to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate the impact of climate change, establish early warning systems, and rehabilitate communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [cmr IV 63]

## ii. Education and training

### E. Financial resources

*Mitigation:* Provide funding [and technological assistance] to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate the impact of climate change, establish early warning systems, and rehabilitate communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [cmr IV 63]

*SIDS:* Extend the necessary assistance to SIDS communities that are suffering from the consequences of disasters and other emergencies [cmr VII 136]

*Desertification:* Support the implementation of national action programmes under UNCCD, including through decentralized projects at the local level, by providing predictable and stable financial resources [cmr IV 83]  
Call on the next Global Environment Facility (GEF) Assembly to declare the GEF as financing mechanism for the implementation of the UNCCD [cmr IV 85]

### F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Reverse environmental loss:* Integrate principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental resources [mdg 9]
- *Least developed countries:* Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries [mdg 13].
- *Land locked countries and SIDS:* Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States [mdg 14].

### H. Information for Decision-making

#### i. Indicators

*Vulnerability:* Support the elaboration of indicators for disaster reduction, with specific emphasis on social, economic and environmental vulnerability to hazards, within the set of sustainable development indicators related to the vulnerability for small island states, and other existing international indicator systems, and launch implementation of those vulnerability indexes. [cmr IX 198 and md III. 17]

- Land affected by desertification
- National monthly rainfall index
- Population living below poverty line in dryland areas
- Satellite derived vegetation index
- Human and economic loss due to natural disasters
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

#### ii. Data management and provision

*Mitigation:* Provide funding and technological assistance to assist vulnerable countries to mitigate the impact of climate change, establish early warning systems, and rehabilitate communities following disasters, in synergy with the objectives of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction [cmr IV 63]

*Risk assessment:* Encourage international joint observation and research and the dissemination of scientific knowledge for effective disaster mitigation and risk reduction [cmr IV 66]

*Traditional knowledge:* Encourage dissemination and use of traditional and indigenous knowledge to mitigate the impact of disasters [cmr IV 67]

## 3. HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PREVENTION, TREATMENT, NEW TECHNOLOGIES

### *Introduction to the issue*

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without addressing the causes of ill health and its impact on development. Many health problems are caused or exacerbated by air and water pollution, noise, crowding, inadequate water supplies, poor sanitation, unsafe waste disposal, chemical contamination, poisoning and physical hazards associated with the growth of densely populated cities. HIV/AIDS emerged as a major challenge to sustainable development. [cmr VI 116]

*Recognising and further supporting commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

Principles: 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13-22, 27  
Chapters: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18-22, 23-32 (section III: Role of major groups), 33-40 (Section IV: Means of implementation)

*Also recognising and further supporting Human Rights commitments, in particular:*

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' Article 12 on the "right to health". Also the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' general comment 14. on the right to the highest attainable standard of health

*In addition recognising and further supporting the Millennium Declaration in particular regarding:*

Article III: Child and maternal mortality (19)  
Article III: Development and poverty eradication, and on Gender equality (20)  
Article IV: Human genome (23)  
Article VI: Rights of child (26)

#### *Right to health*

The right to health, like all human rights, imposes three types or levels of obligations on States parties: the obligations to *respect*, *protect* and *fulfil*. In turn, the obligation to fulfil contains obligations to facilitate, provide and promote. The obligation to *respect* requires States to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly with the enjoyment of the right to health. The obligation to *protect* requires States to take measures that prevent third parties from interfering with article 12 guarantees. Finally, the obligation to *fulfil* requires States to adopt appropriate legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial, promotional and other measures towards the full realization of the right to health.

*Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' general comment 14. (33.g)*

### **Programme area**

#### **3.1 Communicable diseases**

##### **A. Basis for Action**

*Rights tackling diseases:* The right to prevention, treatment and control of diseases [CESCR 12.2 (c)]

*Right of access:* To ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups [cecsr gc14. (43)]

##### **B. Objectives**

- *Integration:* Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development [cmr VI. 117]
- *Managing diseases:* Take measures to prevent, treat and control epidemic and endemic diseases [cecsr gc14. (44. c)]
- *Gender equality:* To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat [poverty, hunger and] disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable [md III. 20].
- *Equitable distribution:* To ensure equitable distribution of all health facilities, goods and services [cecsr gc.14 (43. e)]
- *Tackling HIV/AIDSs in Africa:* To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases [md VI. 28].

## C. Activities

### i. International

-

### ii. Regional

-

### iii. Subregional

-

### iv. National

*HIV/AIDS:* Make the fight against HIV/AIDS an integral part of all national poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth strategies [cmr II 17]

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women. [cecsr gc14. (20)] There is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child) [cecsr gc14. (22)].

*Strategy and Action:* To adopt and implement a national public health strategy and plan of action, on the basis of epidemiological evidence, addressing the health concerns of the whole population [cecsr gc14. (43)].

*Essential Drugs:* To provide essential drugs, as from time to time defined under the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs [cecsr gc14. (43)].

*Immunization:* Provide immunization against the major infectious diseases occurring in the community [cecsr gc14. (44)].

*Traditional resources:* Promote the use of plant-based and traditional medicine, in combination with modern medicine, ensuring effective intellectual property rights protection of traditional knowledge [cmr VI 127]

### v. Local

*Lost programmes:* The vulnerable members of society must be protected by the adoption of relatively low-cost targeted programmes [cecsr gc14. (19)].

*Immunization:* To provide immunization against the major infectious diseases occurring in the community [cecsr gc14. (44)].

### vi. Major Groups

*Participation:* further important aspect is the improvement and furtherance of participation of the population in the provision of preventive and curative health services, such as the organization of the health sector, the insurance system and, in particular, participation in political decisions relating to the right to health taken at both the community and national levels. [cecsr gc14. (17)].

#### *Trade unions and workers*

*Workplace:* More fully utilize the workplace as a basis for tackling public health problems such as HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases by following the International Labour Organization (ILO) Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work [cmr VI. 125]

#### *Youth*

States parties should provide a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, that ensures the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their health, to build life-skills, to acquire appropriate information, to receive counselling and to negotiate the health-behaviour choices they make. The realization of the right to health of adolescents is dependent

on the development of youth-friendly health care, which respects confidentiality and privacy and includes appropriate sexual and reproductive health services [cecsr gc14. (23)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

#### *Older people*

The importance of an integrated approach, combining elements of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health treatment regarding the "right to health of older persons" in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of CESCR General Comment No. 6 (1995) [cecsr gc14. (25)].

#### *Indigenous people*

CESCR considers that indigenous peoples have the right to specific measures to improve their access to health services and care. These health services should be culturally appropriate, taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines. States should provide resources for indigenous peoples to design, deliver and control such services so that they may enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [cecsr gc14. (27)].

#### *Women*

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

#### *Private sector*

To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries [md III. 19]

## **D. Means of implementation**

### **i. Capacity building and technology sharing**

*Basic health services:* Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services, with technical assistance to developing countries, and implement the Health for All Strategy [cmr II 16].

### **ii. Education and Training**

*Prevention and education programmes:* "The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases" (art. 12.2 (c)) requires the establishment of prevention and education programmes for behaviour-related health concerns such as sexually transmitted diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, and those adversely affecting sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion of social determinants of good health, such as environmental safety, education, economic development and gender equity [cecsr gc14. (16)].

*Key health problems:* To provide education and access to information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them [cecsr gc14. (44.d)].

*Health training:* To provide appropriate training for health personnel, including education on health and human rights [cecsr gc14. (44.e)].

## **E. Financial resources**

*Global fund:* Fulfil commitments to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria [cmr VI 124]

*AIDS and Africa:* Encourage increased international financial and other support for the struggle against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Africa. And support North-South and South-South partnerships in this regard [cmr VIII

145]

*Primary health investment:* investments should not disproportionately favour expensive curative health services which are often accessible only to a small, privileged fraction of the population, rather than primary and preventive health care benefiting a far larger part of the population [cecsr gc14. (19)].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *HIV/AIDS:* Fight HIV/AIDS as an integral part of all national poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic growth strategies, in accordance with the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, with a goal of reducing HIV infection rates by 25%, by 2005 in the most affected countries [cmr VI. 123]. To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS [mdg 7].
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Child Mortality:* Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate [mdg 5]
- *Maternal mortality:* Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio [mdg 6]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Contraceptive prevalence
- Immunization against infectious childhood diseases
- Infant mortality rate
- Life expectancy at birth
- National health expenditure devoted to local health care
- Total national health expenditure related to GNP
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Gender data disaggregation:* The disaggregation of health and socio-economic data according to sex is essential for identifying and remedying inequalities in health [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Child-friendly information:* Ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

## 3.2 Non-Communicable diseases

### A. Basis for Action

*Rights tackling diseases:* The right to prevention, treatment and control of diseases [cecsr 12 (2.c)]

*Right of access:* To ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups [cecsr gc14. (43)].

### B. Objectives

*Integration:* Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development [cmr VI. 117]

*Managing diseases:* Take measures to prevent, treat and control epidemic and endemic diseases [cecsr gc14. (44.c)].

*Gender equality:* To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat [poverty, hunger and] disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable. [md III. 20].

*Equitable distribution:* To ensure equitable distribution of all health facilities, goods and services [cecsr gc14. (43.e)].

## C. Activities

### i. International

*Environmentally sound treatment:* Support programmes and initiatives, particularly by WHO, to promote research and to eradicate threats to health such as malaria, tuberculosis, dengue fever and other endemic, parasitic and infectious diseases in an environmentally sound way. [cmr VI 119]

### ii. Regional

### iii. Subregional

### iv. National

*Strategy and Action:* To adopt and implement a national public health strategy and plan of action, on the basis of epidemiological evidence, addressing the health concerns of the whole population [cecsr gc14. (43)].

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14, 22].

*Essential Drugs:* To provide essential drugs, as from time to time defined under the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs [cecsr gc14. (43.d)].

*Immunization:* Provide immunization against the major infectious diseases occurring in the community [cecsr gc14. (44. b)].

*Traditional resources:* Promote the use of plant-based and traditional medicine, in combination with modern medicine, ensuring effective intellectual property rights protection of traditional knowledge [cmr VI. 127].

### v. Local

### vi. Major Groups

*Participation:* further important aspect is the improvement and furtherance of participation of the population in the provision of preventive and curative health services, such as the organization of the health sector, the insurance system and, in particular, participation in political decisions relating to the right to health taken at both the community and national levels [cecsr gc14. (17)].

To develop strong partnerships with the private sector and with civil society organizations in pursuit of development and poverty eradication [md III. 20].

### Youth

*Support:* States parties should provide a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, that ensures the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their health, to build life-skills, to acquire appropriate information, to receive counselling and to negotiate the health-behaviour choices they make. The realization of the right to health of adolescents is dependent on the development of youth-friendly health care, which respects confidentiality and privacy and includes appropriate sexual and reproductive health services [cecsr gc14. (23)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring ac-

cess to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

## *Older people*

*Integration:* The importance of an integrated approach, combining elements of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health treatment regarding the "right to health of older persons" in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of General Comment No. 6 (1995) [cecsr gc14. (25)].

## *Indigenous people*

CESCR considers that indigenous peoples have the right to specific measures to improve their access to health services and care. These health services should be culturally appropriate, taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines. States should provide resources for indigenous peoples to design, deliver and control such services so that they may enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [cecsr gc14. (27)].

## *Women*

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

## *Private sector*

To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries [md III. 19].

## **D. Means of implementation**

### **i. Capacity building and technology sharing**

*Service delivery:* Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services, with technical assistance to developing countries, and implement the Health for All Strategy [cmr II 16]

### **ii. Education and Training**

*Prevention and education programmes:* "The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases" (art. 12.2 (c)) requires the establishment of prevention and education programmes for behaviour-related health concerns such as sexually transmitted diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, and those adversely affecting sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion of social determinants of good health, such as environmental safety, education, economic development and gender equity [cecsr gc14. (16)].

*Key health problems:* To provide education and access to information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them [cecsr gc14. (44.d)].

*Health training:* To provide appropriate training for health personnel, including education on health and human rights [cecsr gc14. (44.e)].

## **E. Financial resources**

*Primary health investment:* investments should not disproportionately favour expensive curative health services which are often accessible only to a small, privileged fraction of the population, rather than primary and preventive health care benefiting a far larger part of the population [cecsr gc14. (19)].

## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Poverty*: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Child Mortality*: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate [mdg 5]
- *Maternal mortality*: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio [mdg 6]
- *Malaria*: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases [mdg 8]

## G. Information for decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Infant mortality rate
- Life expectancy at birth
- National health expenditure devoted to local health care
- Nutritional status of children
- Total national health expenditure related to GNP
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Gender data disaggregation*: The disaggregation of health and socio-economic data according to sex is essential for identifying and remedying inequalities in health [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Child-friendly information*: Ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

## 3.3 Environment and health

### A. Basis for Action

*Environmental integrity*: Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of complex natural ecosystems that provide essential support for human well-being and economic activities. Managing this natural resource base is essential for protecting the land, water and living resources on which human life and development depend [cmr IV. 41].

*Right of access*: To ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups [cecsr gc14. (43)].

*Equitable distribution*: To ensure equitable distribution of all health facilities, goods and services [cecsr gc14. (43.e)].

### B. Objectives

*Integration*: Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development. [cmr VI 117]

*Gender equality*: To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat [poverty, hunger and] disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable [md III. 20].

*Access to water*: To stop the unsustainable exploitation of water resources by developing water management strategies at the regional, national and local levels, which promote both equitable access and adequate supplies [md IV. 23].

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Environmentally sound treatment*: Support programmes and initiatives, particularly by WHO, to promote research and to eradicate threats to health such as malaria, tuberculosis, dengue fever and other endemic, parasitic and infectious diseases in an environmentally sound way [cmr VI. 119].

#### ii. Regional

*Transboundary air pollution:* Enhance regional [and sub-regional] cooperation to reduce transboundary air pollution and acid rain, and strengthen the capacities of developing countries to measure and assess the impacts of transboundary air pollution. [cmr IV. 73].

*Cooking and heating:* Strengthen regional [and national programmes], with technical and financial assistance for developing countries, to reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts of traditional cooking and heating practices. [cmr VI. 120].

### iii. Subregional

*Transboundary air pollution:* Enhance [regional and] sub-regional cooperation to reduce transboundary air pollution and acid rain, and strengthen the capacities of developing countries to measure and assess the impacts of transboundary air pollution. [cmr IV. 73].

*Cooking and heating:* Strengthen [regional and] national programmes, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries, to reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts of traditional cooking and heating practices [cmr VI. 120].

### iv. National

*Transport:* Implement transport strategies reflecting specific national and local conditions, so as to improve the efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as improving urban air quality and public health, including through environmentally friendly vehicles and cleaner fuels [cmr III 37].

*Fuels:* Strengthen and support efforts for the phasing out of lead in gasoline, reduction of sulphur and benzene in fuels, and reduction of particulates in vehicle exhaust, including through cleaner fuels, to reduce health impacts, particularly in children [cmr VI 121].

*Clean production:* Establish and support national cleaner production centers to assist enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, to identify, acquire, adapt and integrate technologies that improve productivity, reduce pollution and conserve natural resources [cmr III 23].

*Basic service access:* To ensure access to basic shelter, housing and sanitation, and an adequate supply of safe and potable water [cecsr gc14. (43.c)].

*Essential Drugs provision:* To provide essential drugs, as from time to time defined under the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs [cecsr gc14. (43.d)].

*Strategy and action:* To adopt and implement a national public health strategy and plan of action, on the basis of epidemiological evidence, addressing the health concerns of the whole population [cecsr gc14. (43.f)].

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

*Water and waste:* Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support [cmr VI 122].

*Food:* Promote health by ensuring access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally-acceptable and nutritionally-adequate food, and implementing the commitments made at the World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit, while applying inter-

national food and animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines. [cmr VI 126]

*Agriculture:* Provide incentives for agricultural enterprises to monitor water use and quality and to improve efficiency and reduce pollution. As agriculture is the main consumer of water, more efficient use of water in agriculture is of primary importance [cmr IV 78]

*Traditional resources:* Promote the use of plant-based and traditional medicine, in combination with modern medicine, ensuring effective intellectual property rights protection of traditional knowledge [cmr VI 127]

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

*Participation:* further important aspect is the improvement and furtherance of participation of the population in the provision of preventive and curative health services, such as the organization of the health sector, the insurance system and, in particular, participation in political decisions relating to the right to health taken at both the community and national levels [cecsr gc14. (17)].

### *Youth*

States parties should provide a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, that ensures the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their health, to build life-skills, to acquire appropriate information, to receive counselling and to negotiate the health-behaviour choices they make. The realization of the right to health of adolescents is dependent on the development of youth-friendly health care, which respects confidentiality and privacy and includes appropriate sexual and reproductive health services [cecsr gc14. (23)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

### *Older people*

The importance of an integrated approach, combining elements of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health treatment regarding the "right to health of older persons" in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of General Comment No. 6 (1995) [cecsr gc14. (25)].

### *Indigenous people*

CESCR considers that indigenous peoples have the right to specific measures to improve their access to health services and care. These health services should be culturally appropriate, taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines. States should provide resources for indigenous peoples to design, deliver and control such services so that they may enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [cecsr gc14. (27)].

### *Women*

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cecsr gc14. (21)].

### *Private sector*

To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries [md III. 19]

*Water and waste:* Promote public/private partnerships for the development and dissemination of technologies for safe water, sanitation and waste management for rural and urban areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with international financial and technological support. [cmr VI 122]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

### ii. Education and training

*Key health problems:* To provide education and access to information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them [cecsr gc14. (44.d)].

*Health training:* To provide appropriate training for health personnel, including education on health and human rights [cecsr gc14. (44.e)].

## E. Financial resources

*Africa:* Promote the restructuring of international aid and establishment of appropriate and effective aid levels to reduce dependency, support primary social development objectives, such as safe drinking water, basic literacy and health care, and reinforce efforts to make African economies more stable and competitive. Strengthen and broaden the implementation of the HIPC initiative for debt cancellation [cmr VIII 146]

*Primary health investment:* investments should not disproportionately favour expensive curative health services which are often accessible only to a small, privileged fraction of the population, rather than primary and preventive health care benefiting a far larger part of the population [cecsr gc14. (19)].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Child Mortality:* Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate [mdg 5]
- *Maternal mortality:* Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio [mdg 6]
- *Environmental protection:* Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources [mdg 9]
- *Drinking water:* Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water [mdg 10]
- *Slum dwellers:* By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers [mdg 11]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

*Vulnerability assessment:* Support the elaboration of indicators for disaster reduction, with specific emphasis on social, economic and environmental vulnerability to hazards, within the set of sustainable development indicators related to the vulnerability for small island states, and other existing international indicator systems, and launch implementation of those vulnerability indexes [cmr IX. 198].

- Access to safe drinking water
- Basic sanitation: Percent of population with adequate excreta disposal facilities
- Life expectancy at birth
- National health expenditure devoted to local health care
- Proportion of potentially hazardous chemicals monitored in food
- Total national health expenditure related to GNP
- Use of agricultural pesticides
- Use of fertilizers
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Health information systems:* Develop programmes to measure the effectiveness of health services through health information systems and integrated databases on development hazards, environmental exposures and health and provide public access to that information to enable local citizens to protect their own health and environment [cmr VI 128]

*Gender data disaggregation:* The disaggregation of health and socio-economic data according to sex is essential for identifying and remedying inequalities in health [cecsr gc14. (20)].

*Child-friendly information:* Ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cecsr gc14. (22)].

## **3.4 Reproductive health**

### **A. Basis for Action**

*Maternal and child health:* The right to maternal, child and reproductive health [cescr 12 (2.a)]  
To ensure reproductive, maternal (pre-natal as well as post-natal) and child health care [cescr gc14. (44)].

*Rights and diseases:* The right to prevention, treatment and control of diseases [cescr 12 (2.c)]

*Right of access:* To ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups [cescr gc14. (43)].

### **B. Objectives**

*Integration:* Integrate health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable development [cmr VI. 117]

*Equitable distribution:* To ensure equitable distribution of all health facilities, goods and services [cescr gc14. (43.e)].

*Gender equality:* To promote gender equality and the empowerment of women as effective ways to combat [poverty, hunger and] disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable [md III. 20].

### **C. Activities**

#### **i. International**

*Essential Drug Provision:* To provide essential drugs, as from time to time defined under the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs [cescr gc14. (43.d)].

#### **ii. Regional**

-

#### **iii. Subregional**

-

#### **iv. National**

*Essential Drug Provision:* To provide essential drugs, as from time to time defined under the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs [cescr gc14. (43.d)].

*Strategy and Action:* To adopt and implement a national public health strategy and plan of action, on the basis of epidemiological evidence, addressing the health concerns of the whole population [cescr gc14. (43.f)].

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cescr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care [cescr gc14. (21)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cescr gc14. (22)].

*Traditional resources:* Promote the use of plant-based and traditional medicine, in combination with modern medicine, ensuring effective intellectual property rights protection of traditional knowledge [cmr VI. 127].

#### **v. Local**

## vi. Major Groups

*Participation:* further important aspect is the improvement and furtherance of participation of the population in the provision of preventive and curative health services, such as the organization of the health sector, the insurance system and, in particular, participation in political decisions relating to the right to health taken at both the community and national levels [cescr gc14. (17)].

### *Youth*

States parties should provide a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, that ensures the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their health, to build life-skills, to acquire appropriate information, to receive counselling and to negotiate the health-behaviour choices they make. The realization of the right to health of adolescents is dependent on the development of youth-friendly health care, which respects confidentiality and privacy and includes appropriate sexual and reproductive health services [cescr gc14. (23)].

*Rights of a child:* to ensure access to essential health services for the child and his or her family, including pre- and post-natal care for mothers (The Convention for the Rights of a Child). The Convention links these goals with ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cescr gc14. (23)].

### *Older people*

The importance of an integrated approach, combining elements of preventive, curative and rehabilitative health treatment regarding the "right to health of older persons" in accordance with paragraphs 34 and 35 of CESCR General Comment No. 6 (1995) [cescr gc14. (25)].

### *Indigenous people*

CESCR considers that indigenous peoples have the right to specific measures to improve their access to health services and care. These health services should be culturally appropriate, taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines. States should provide resources for indigenous peoples to design, deliver and control such services so that they may enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health [cescr gc14. (27)].

### *Women*

*Gender perspective:* States should integrate a gender perspective in their health-related policies, planning, programmes and research in order to promote better health for both women and men. A gender-based approach recognizes that biological and socio-cultural factors play a significant role in influencing the health of men and women [cescr gc14. (20)].

*Women's right to health:* there is a need to develop and implement a comprehensive national strategy for promoting women's right to health throughout their life span. Such a strategy should include interventions aimed at the prevention and treatment of diseases affecting women, as well as policies to provide access to a full range of high quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive services [cescr gc14. (21)]

### *Private sector*

To encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries [md III. 19]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Basic health care services:* Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services, with technical assistance to developing countries, and implement the Health for All Strategy [cmr II. 16].

Strengthen the capacity of health systems to deliver basic health services and to reduce environmental health threats, with financial and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and implement the Health for All Strategy [cmr VI 118].

### ii. Education and training

*Prevention and education programmes:* "The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases" (art. 12.2 (c)) requires the establishment of prevention and education programmes for behaviour-related health concerns such as sexually transmitted diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, and those adversely affecting sexual and reproductive health, and the promotion of social determinants of good health, such as environmental safety, education, economic development and gender equity [cescr gc14. (16)].

*Key health problems:* To provide education and access to information concerning the main health problems in the community, including methods of preventing and controlling them [cescr gc14. (44.d)].

*Health training:* To provide appropriate training for health personnel, including education on health and human rights [cescr gc14. (44.e)].

## **E. Financial resources**

*Primary health investment:* investments should not disproportionately favour expensive curative health services which are often accessible only to a small, privileged fraction of the population, rather than primary and preventive health care benefiting a far larger part of the population. [cescr gc14. (19)].

## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Child Mortality:* Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate [mdg 5]
- *Maternal mortality:* Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio [mdg 6]

## **G. Information for Decision-making**

### **i. Indicators**

- Population density
- Population growth rate
- Total fertility rate
- Adequate birth weight
- Contraceptive prevalence
- Maternal mortality rate
- National health expenditure devoted to local health care
- Total national health expenditure related to GNP
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### **ii. Data management and provision**

*Gender data disaggregation:* The disaggregation of health and socio-economic data according to sex is essential for identifying and remedying inequalities in health [cescr gc14. (20)].

*Child-friendly information:* Ensuring access to child-friendly information about preventive and health-promoting behaviour and support to families and communities in implementing these practices [cescr gc14. (22)].

## 4. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### *Introduction to the issue*

Eradicating poverty, hunger and promoting sustainable livelihoods are central to the achievement of sustainable development [cmr II 4]

Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of complex natural ecosystems that provide essential support for human well-being and economic activities. Managing this natural resource base is essential for protecting the land, water and living resources on which human life and development depend [cmr IV 41]

*Recognising and further supporting commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

Principles: 1- 6, 8-10, 13, 17, 20-27

Chapters: 2-5; 7; 8; 10; 14; 23-32 (section III: Major Groups); 33-40 (section IV: Means of implementation)

*Also recognising and further supporting Human Rights commitments, in particular:*

Declaration on Social Progress and Development. Proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969

*In addition, recognising and supporting the Millennium Declaration, in particular:*

- Article III: Development and Poverty Eradication, and specifically on Gender equality (20)
- Article V: Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance
- Article VI: Protecting the vulnerable
- Article VII: Special needs of Africa

### **Programme area**

#### **4.1 Employment opportunities**

##### **A. Basis for Action**

*Labour Standards:* Supporting ILO Standards and fundamental rights and principles identified by the ILO's Governing Body as being fundamental to the rights of human beings at work, irrespective of levels of development of individual member States. The ILO's Safework "Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment". Including some 70 labour standards regarding occupation safety and health ILO Standards on Safety and Health.

*Work and globalisation:* The social outcomes of trade and investment regimes and practices need to be addressed, recognizing appropriate existing regulation. In particular, efforts should be made to ensure that labour rights and human rights are not reduced or abrogated in order to encourage investment. As such we will work to further support the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular: Article 6: right to work; Article 7: right to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work; Article 8: right to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice; Article 9: right to social security.

*Protecting rights of migrant workers:* Recognising the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families [hr 1990].

##### **B. Objectives**

*Economic policies:* Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication, and employment creation [cmr I. 2].

##### **C. Activities**

## **i. International**

*Generating growth:* Promote programmes for capacity building that are based not only on public investment, but also on generating growth within communities and the private sector that relate to job creation and diversification of industries [cmr IX. 193].

## **ii. Regional**

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## **iii. Subregional**

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## **iv. National**

*Secure tenure:* Extend secure tenure to the urban poor as means of improving access to shelter and basic social services, creating private capital and increasing employment, credit and income opportunities [cmr II. 14].

*Youth strategy:* To develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work [md III. 20].

*Migrant rights:* To take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families, to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies [md V. 25].

## **v. Local**

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## **vi. Major Groups**

*Generating growth:* Promote programmes for capacity building that are based not only on public investment, but also on generating growth within communities and the private sector that relate to job creation and diversification of industries [cmr IX. 193].

## **D. Means of implementation**

### **i. Capacity building and technology sharing**

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### **ii. Education and training**

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## **E. Financial resources**

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX. 156].

## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Primary education:* Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling [mdg 3]
- *Gender equality:* Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015 [mdg 4]

## **G. Information for Decision-making**

### **i. Indicators**

- Gini index of income inequality
- Unemployment Rate
- Net migration rate
- Population growth rate
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## ii. Data management and provision

### 4.2 Human Settlements

#### A. Basis for Action

*Adequate housing:* Supporting ICESCR article 11(1) on “adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living”. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions [cecsr gc4].

*Humanitarian assistance:* To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes, in safety and dignity and to be smoothly reintegrated into their societies [md VI 26].

#### B. Objectives

*Adequate housing:* An adequate house must contain certain facilities essential for health, security, comfort and nutrition. All beneficiaries of the right to adequate housing should have sustainable access to natural and common resources, safe drinking water, energy for cooking, heating and lighting, sanitation and washing facilities, means of food storage, refuse disposal, site drainage and emergency services [cecsr gc4].

#### C. Activities

##### i. International

*Structural adjustment Programmes:* International financial institutions promoting measures of structural adjustment should ensure that such measures do not compromise the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing. States parties should, when contemplating international financial cooperation, seek to indicate areas relevant to the right to adequate housing where external financing would have the most effect. Such requests should take full account of the needs and views of the affected groups [cecsr gc4. (19)]

##### ii. Regional

##### iii. Subregional

##### iv. National

*Access to shelter and services:* Extend secure tenure to the urban poor as means of improving access to shelter and basic social services, creating private capital and increasing employment, credit and income opportunities [cmr II. 14].

*Water and health:* To ensure access to basic shelter, housing and sanitation, and an adequate supply of safe and potable water [cescr gc14. (43)].

*Right to adequate living standards:* The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent. As well as the obligations of states as defined in the General Comment on the right to housing [cescr gc4].

*Affordability.* Personal or household financial costs associated with housing should be at such a level that the attainment and satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened or compromised. Steps should be taken by States parties to ensure that the percentage of housing-related costs is, in general, commensurate with income levels. States parties should establish housing subsidies for those unable to obtain affordable housing, as well as forms and levels of housing finance which adequately reflect housing needs [cescr gc4 (8.c)].

*Habitability.* Adequate housing must be habitable, in terms of providing the inhabitants with adequate space and protecting them from cold, damp, heat, rain, wind or other threats to health, structural hazards, and disease vectors. The physical safety of occupants must be guaranteed as well. States are encouraged to comprehensively apply the Health Principles of Housing 5/ prepared by WHO which view housing as the environmental factor most frequently associated with

conditions for disease in epidemiological analyses; i.e. inadequate and deficient housing and living conditions are invariably associated with higher mortality and morbidity rates [cescr gc4 (8.d)].

*Accessibility.* Adequate housing must be accessible to those entitled to it. Disadvantaged groups must be accorded full and sustainable access to adequate housing resources. Thus, such disadvantaged groups as the elderly, children, the physically disabled, the terminally ill, HIV-positive individuals, persons with persistent medical problems, the mentally ill, victims of natural disasters, people living in disaster-prone areas and other groups should be ensured some degree of priority consideration in the housing sphere. Both housing law and policy should take fully into account the special housing needs of these groups. Within many States parties increasing access to land by landless or impoverished segments of the society should constitute a central policy goal. Discernible governmental obligations need to be developed aiming to substantiate the right of all to a secure place to live in peace and dignity, including access to land as an entitlement [cescr gc4 (8.e)].

*Location.* Adequate housing must be in a location which allows access to employment options, health-care services, schools, child-care centres and other social facilities. This is true both in large cities and in rural areas where the temporal and financial costs of getting to and from the place of work can place excessive demands upon the budgets of poor households. Similarly, housing should not be built on polluted sites nor in immediate proximity to pollution sources that threaten the right to health of the inhabitants [cescr gc4 (8.f)].

*Cultural adequacy.* The way housing is constructed, the building materials used and the policies supporting these must appropriately enable the expression of cultural identity and diversity of housing. Activities geared towards development or modernization in the housing sphere should ensure that the cultural dimensions of housing are not sacrificed, and that, inter alia, modern technological facilities, as appropriate are also ensured. [cescr gc4 (8.g)]

*Housing strategy:* adoption of a national housing strategy which, as stated in paragraph 32 of the Global Strategy for Shelter [cescr gc4 (12)]

## v. Local

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## vi. Major Groups

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## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

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### ii. Education and training

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## E. Financial resources

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX. 156].

*Housing for more people:* States parties, both recipients and providers, should ensure that a substantial proportion of financing is devoted to creating conditions leading to a higher number of persons being adequately housed [cescr gc4 (19)].

*Structural adjustment Programmes:* International financial institutions promoting measures of structural adjustment should ensure that such measures do not compromise the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing. States parties should, when contemplating international financial cooperation, seek to indicate areas relevant to the right to adequate housing where external financing would have the most effect. Such requests should take full account of the needs and views of the affected groups [cescr gc4 (19)].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Human settlements:* Improve the lives of 100 million poor people living in inadequate human settlements, by 2015, in accordance with the commitments in the Istanbul Declaration and the Habitat Agenda on urban renewal and development [cmr II. 15].

# Towards Earth Summit 2002

- *Poverty*: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Child mortality*: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate [mdg 5]
- *Maternal health*: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio [mdg 6]
- *Drinking water*: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water [mdg 10]
- *Slum dwellers*: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers [mdg 11]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Net migration rate
- Population density
- Population growth rate
- Total fertility rate
- Area and population of urban formal and informal settlements
- Floor area per person
- House price to income ratio
- Human and economic loss due to natural disasters
- Infrastructure expenditure per capita
- Per capita consumption of fossil fuel by motor vehicle transport
- Percent population in urban areas
- Rate of growth of urban population
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Monitoring homelessness*: a State party must demonstrate, inter alia, that it has taken whatever steps are necessary, either alone or on the basis of international cooperation, to ascertain the full extent of homelessness and inadequate housing within its jurisdiction [cescr gc4 (13)].

## 4.3 Education for sustainable development

### A. Basis for Action

*Right to education*: Recognising the Right to Education [CESCR gc13]

*Human rights and freedoms*: Recognising the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [hr 1974]

*Aims of Education*: Recognising the Aims of Education [crc gc1].

### B. Objectives

*Understanding sustainability*: Promote understanding of the potential of education to promote sustainability, to reduce poverty, to train people for sustainable livelihoods, and to catalyse necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives [cmr IX 186].

### C. Activities

#### i. International

*Networks*: Strengthen networks for sustainable development education at [national, regional and] international levels with the aim of sharing experiences and know-how to raise awareness for sustainable development stewardship [cmr IX.

*Right to education*: education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. ...education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.  
The Parties to the present Covenant recognize that...

- (a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;
- (b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
- (d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;
- (e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 13.1 of the Covenant*

190].

*Sustainable development promotion:* Promote and advance formal, non-formal and informal education and public awareness needed to promote to sustainable development, including environment education. Promote and provide assistance, with support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs [cmr IX. 185].

*Institutional strengthening:* Strengthen education, research and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition [cmr IX. 188].

*Regional centres:* Encourage international support, including mobilization of financial resources, for regional centres of excellence for education and research that would contribute to the development of the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition [cmr IX. 192].

## ii. Regional

*Stewardship:* Strengthen networks for sustainable development education at [national,] regional [and international] levels with the aim of sharing experiences and know-how to raise awareness for sustainable development stewardship [cmr IX. 190].

*Regional centres:* Encourage international support, including mobilization of financial resources, for regional centres of excellence for education and research that would contribute to the development of the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition [cmr IX. 192].

## iii. Subregional

## iv. National

*Stewardship:* Strengthen networks for sustainable development education at national, [regional and international] levels with the aim of sharing experiences and know-how to raise awareness for sustainable development stewardship [cmr IX. 190].

*Initiatives:* Promote understanding of the potential of education to promote sustainability, to reduce poverty, to train people for sustainable livelihoods, and to catalyse necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives [cmr IX. 186].

*Rural poor:* Promote more comprehensive rural education and extension programmes, directed particularly at the rural poor, with major emphasis on efforts to reduce illiteracy, particularly among women and girls [cmr II. 13]

*Production and Consumption:* Adopt policies and measures in developed countries aimed at changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption via technological and educational policies which, inter alia: a) raise consumer awareness of the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns; b) improve the role of the media and other public information tools in promoting sustainable consumption and production; c) provide incentives to industry to adopt cleaner production processes, with technical assistance for small and medium-sized companies [cmr III. 19].

*Local needs:* Promote and provide assistance, with support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs [cmr IX. 185].

## v. Local

*Local needs:* Promote and provide assistance, with support of the international community, to national education action plans and programmes that are relevant to local conditions and needs [cmr IX. 185].

## vi. Major Groups

*Women:* Support the empowerment of women and girls by improving access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building, with emphasis on the mainstreaming of gender [cmr IX. 189].

*Right to educational freedom:* States parties undertake to respect the liberty of parents and guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions [cecsr gc13 (28)]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*Women:* Support the empowerment of women and girls by improving access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building, with emphasis on the mainstreaming of gender [cmr IX. 189].

### ii. Education and training

## E. Financial resources

*ODA:* Promote a significant increase in allocation of ODA to sustainable development education and to sustainable development initiatives [cmr IX. 187].

*Regional centres:* Encourage international support, including mobilization of financial resources, for regional centres of excellence for education and research that would contribute to the development of the knowledge capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition [cmr IX. 192].

*New and additional resources:* Promote the mobilization of new and additional resources for financing sustainable development from all sources and ensure that all funding contributes to economic growth, social development and environmental protection in the context of sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 [cmr IX. 156].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Universal Education:* Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling [mdg 3]
- *Gender equality:* Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015 [mdg 4]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Net enrollment ratio in primary education
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies

### ii. Data management and provision

Encourage publicly-funded research and development institutions to undertake research on sustainable development [cmr III. 19].

## 4.4 Food Security

### A. Basis for Action

*Right to food:* Supporting ICESCR articles 11(1) and 11(2) on rights to food, and to be free from hunger. As well as the obligations of states as defined in the General Comment on the right to adequate food. Where Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

*Eradication of hunger:* Supporting the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition [hr 1974]

## *Food and poverty*

“while the problems of hunger and malnutrition are often particularly acute in developing countries, malnutrition, under-nutrition and other problems which relate to the right to adequate food and the right to freedom from hunger, also exist in some of the most economically developed countries. Fundamentally, the roots of the problem of hunger and malnutrition are not lack of food but lack of access to available food, inter alia because of poverty, by large segments of the world's population”

Committee on Economic Cultural and Social Rights  
GC12 (5)

## **B. Objectives**

*Right to food:* recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, *we shall take the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:*

- (a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources
- (b) Taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need [cecsr gc12 (2.a and b)].

## **C. Activities**

### **i. International**

*Localised food:* Increase food availability in areas where it is produced, thus reducing transport costs and excessive dependence on international markets [cmr II 10].

*Food quality:* Promote health by ensuring access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally-acceptable and nutritionally-adequate food, and implementing the commitments made at the World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit, while applying international food and animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines [cmr VI. 126].

*Illegal crops:* Enhance international cooperation to combat illicit crops, taking into account their negative social, economic and environmental impacts [cmr IV. 81].

*Desertification:* Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation [cmr IV. 82].

### **ii. Regional**

*Africa:* Double agricultural productivity in Africa within a reasonable time frame, so as to ensure food security and opportunities for market expansion by setting up effective institutional framework for coordination [cmr VIII. 151].

### **iii. Subregional**

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### **iv. National**

*Land tenure reform:* Assist governments of developing countries that are undertaking land tenure reform to promote and support land redistribution and land use reforms, including policy advice, in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods [cmr IV. 79].

*Productivity:* Promote programmes to enhance productivity of land and water resources in agriculture, forestry, artisanal fisheries, etc., especially through community-based approaches [cmr IV. 76].

*Fisheries:* Encourage the implementation of sustainable fisheries and their related ecosystems as a basis for food security and sustainable livelihoods, through relevant agreements including the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem (2001), the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the relevant FAO international plans of action and technical guidelines [cmr IV. 51].

*SARD:* Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) to ensure food security, diversification of rural economies, and improved access to markets and market information, as well as provide financial and technological support for rural infrastructure, enterprise development and access to credit for the rural poor [cmr II. 7].

*Agricultural integration:* Promote the integration of agriculture with other aspects of land management and ecosystem conservation in order to promote both environmental sustainability and agricultural production [cmr IV. 75]

*Genetic resources:* Encourage countries to take the steps required to implement the international Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [cmr IV. 94].

*Land rights and tenure:* Assist governments of developing countries that are undertaking land tenure reform to promote and support land redistribution and land use reforms, including policy advice, in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods [cmr IV 79].

Encourage well-defined and enforceable land rights and legal security of tenure, and ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in poverty and indigenous communities [cmr IV 80].

*Food quality:* Promote health by ensuring access for all to sufficient, safe, culturally-acceptable and nutritionally-adequate food, and implementing the commitments made at the World Food Summit and the Millennium Summit, while applying international food and animal husbandry safety standards and guidelines. [cmr VI 126.]

*Minimum access:* To ensure access to the minimum essential food which is nutritionally adequate and safe, to ensure freedom from hunger to everyone [cecsr gc12. (43)]

*Strategy:* adopt a national strategy to ensure food and nutrition security for all, based on human rights principles that define the objectives, and the formulation of policies and corresponding benchmarks [cecsr gc12 (21 and 22)].

## v. Local

*Localised food:* Increase food availability in areas where it is produced, thus reducing transport costs and excessive dependence on international markets [cmr II. 10].

## vi. Major Groups

### *Private sector*

*Right to food:* The private sector – national and transnational – should be encouraged to pursue its activities within the framework of a code of conduct to respect for the right to adequate food, agreed upon jointly with the Government and civil society [cecsr gc12 (43)]

*Water use:* Provide incentives for agricultural enterprises to monitor water use and quality and to improve efficiency and reduce pollution. As agriculture is the main consumer of water, more efficient use of water in agriculture is of primary importance [cmr IV 78].

### *Vulnerable populations*

*Right to food:* Even where a State faces severe resource constraints, whether caused by a process of economic adjustment, economic recession, climatic conditions or other factors, measures should be undertaken to ensure that the right to adequate food is especially fulfilled for vulnerable population groups and individuals. [cecsr gc12 (43.28)]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

### ii. Education and training

## E. Financial resources

*Rural development:* Provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies at national and regional levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance [cmr II. 9].

*Research and development:* Reverse the declining trend in public sector finance for agricultural research and for sustainable agriculture and rural development, in particular through increased external assistance [cmr IV. 77].

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]

- *Hunger*: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger [mdg 2]
- *Environmental protection*: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources [mdg 9]
- *Market systems*: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system [mdg 12]
- *Least developed countries*: Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries [mdg 13]
- *Land locked countries and SIDS*: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States [mdg 14]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

- Agricultural education
- Arable land per capita
- Area affected by salinization and waterlogging
- Energy use in agriculture
- Irrigation percent of arable land
- Land affected by desertification
- National monthly rainfall index
- Population living below poverty line in dryland areas
- Satellite derived vegetation index
- Use of agricultural pesticides
- Use of fertilizers
- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### ii. Data management and provision

*Benchmarks*: In implementing the country-specific strategies referred to above, States should set verifiable benchmarks for subsequent national and international monitoring. In this connection, States should consider the adoption of a framework law as a major instrument in the implementation of the national strategy concerning the right to food [cecsr gc12 (29)].

## 4.5 Peace and security

### A. Basis for Action

Peace, security and stability are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all [cmr I. 2].

*Internally displaced*: Recognising the Guiding Principles on internal displacement [hr 1998].

*Right to peace*: Recognising the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace [hr 1984]

*Right to Development*: Recognising the Declaration on the Right to Development [hr 1986]

*Refugees*: Recognising the Convention (and Protocol) relating to the Status of Refugees [hr 1951].

*Territorial Asylum*: Recognising the Declaration on Territorial Asylum [hr 1967].

In addition, recognising and Supporting the Millennium Declaration, in particular: Article II on Peace, security and disarmament (9).

*"States shall take resolute steps to eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of peoples and human beings affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, foreign interference and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, threats of war and refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination."*

Article 5. Declaration on the Right to Development.  
Adopted by General Assembly resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986

## B. Objectives

*Peacekeeping:* To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations [md VII 28.].

## C. Activities

### i. International

*Preparedness:* Promote pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability assessment and reduction, adaptation strategies and national capacities, and other measures to reduce human and economic losses [cmr IV 65]

*Democracy in Africa:* Support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy [md VII. 27]

*Rule of Law:* To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties [md II. 9]

*Coherent policy:* To ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organization, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development [md VIII. 30].

*Cooperation with parliaments:* To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues [md VIII. 30].

*Cooperation with regional bodies:* To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter [md II. 9].

*International Criminal Court:* To ensure the implementation, by States Parties, of treaties in areas such as arms control and disarmament and of international humanitarian law and human rights law, and call upon all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court [md II. 9].

*Olympic truce:* We urge Member States to observe the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, now and in the future, and to support the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to promote peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal [md II. 10].

### ii. Regional

*Africa:* Support regional [, sub-regional and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc. [cmr VII 144.]

*Democracy in Africa:* Support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy [md VII. 27]

*Rule of Law:* To strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as in national affairs and, in particular, to ensure compliance by Member States with the decisions of the International Court of Justice, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, in cases to which they are parties [md II. 9]

*Cooperation with regional bodies:* To strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter [md II. 9]

### iii. Subregional

*Africa:* Support [regional,] sub-regional [and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc [cmr VII 144]

*Democracy in Africa:* Support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy [md VII. 27]

## iv. National

*Africa:* Support [regional, sub-regional and] national initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc. [cmr VII 144.]

*Preparedness:* Promote pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability assessment and reduction, adaptation strategies and national capacities, and other measures to reduce human and economic losses. [cmr IV 65.]

*Cooperation:* To strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in various fields, including peace and security, economic and social development, international law and human rights and democracy and gender issues [md VIII. 30].

*Terrorism:* To take concerted action against international terrorism, and to accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions [md II. 9].

*Drugs:* To redouble our efforts to implement our commitment to counter the world drug problem [md II. 9].

*Crime:* To intensify our efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money laundering [md II. 9].

*Economic sanctions:* To minimize the adverse effects of United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, to subject such sanctions regimes to regular reviews and to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties [md II. 9].

*Weapons of mass destruction:* To strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers [md II. 9].

*Small arms trade:* To take concerted action to end illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons, especially by making arms transfers more transparent and supporting regional disarmament measures, taking account of all the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons [md II. 9].

*Mines:* To call on all States to consider acceding to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, as well as the amended mines protocol to the Convention on conventional weapons. [md II. 9]

## v. Local

## vi. Major Groups

### Women

*Protection of Women and Children:* Recognising the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict [hr 1974]

### Youth

*Communicating peace:* The mass media have an essential part to play in the education of young people in a spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding, in order to promote human rights, equality of rights as between all human beings and all nations, and economic and social progress. Equally, they have an important role to play in making known the views and aspirations of the younger generation. [md IV23]

*Rights of child:* Recognising the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

## D. Means of implementation

## **i. Capacity building and technology sharing**

## **ii. Education and training**

*Education:* Recognising the Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [hr 1974]

## **E. Financial resources**

*HIPC:* Implement and further deepen and broaden the HIPC initiative, without imposing further burdens, to address debt relief and the sustainable development needs of developing countries including appropriate additional measures to address any fundamental changes in countries' debt sustainability caused by natural catastrophes, severe terms-of-trade shocks or conflict [cmr IX 165]

*United Nations:* To make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction. In this context, we take note of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and request the General Assembly to consider its recommendations expeditiously [md II. 9].

## **F. Timetable and targets**

- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]

## **G. Information for Decision-making**

### **i. Indicators**

- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

### **ii. Data management and provision**

*Mass media:* Recognising the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution to the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War [hr ?]

*Use of science:* Recognising the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind [hr ?]

## AREAS OF SPECIAL ATTENTION

### 5. SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

#### *Introduction to the issue*

Economic and environmental vulnerability is a major constraint facing small island developing States (SIDS), arising from the interplay of such factors as remoteness, geographical dispersion, marginalization, susceptibility to natural disasters, climate change, ecological fragility, exposure to economic shocks, small internal markets and limited natural resource endowments [cmr VII 129]

#### *Programme area*

##### **A. Basis for Action**

*Recognising and further supporting commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

Principles: 1-27  
Chapters: 2-8 (section I), 9-22 (section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development), (section III: Role of major groups) and 33-40 (section IV: Means of implementation)

*Also recognising and further supporting Millennium Declaration commitments, in particular:*

- Article III: Development and poverty eradication, and on Gender equality (20). An especially on implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly rapidly and in full [md III. 17].
- Article IV: (23) Biological Diversity

##### **B. Objectives**

-

##### **C. Activities**

###### **i. International**

*Trade:* Support SIDS in their efforts to adjust to globalization and trade liberalization, including through effective operationalization of special and differential treatment, enhanced market access, trade-related capacity building initiatives, and by removing supply-side constraints. [cmr VII 133.] Encourage World Trade Organization (WTO) members to implement the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference so that world trade supports sustainable development in all countries, including [least developed countries], small island developing States, [land-locked developing countries and countries with economies in transition,] and to keep the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the WTO work programme [cmr V 103].

*Climate:* Promote a global initiative to assist vulnerable countries in mobilizing all resources for adaptation to climate change as well as to extreme weather events [cmr VII 138].

*Energy:* Accelerate the establishment of a global sustainable energy programme by 2004, including through the UN system, that can ensure that adequate, affordable and environmentally safe energy, including renewable energy, is available to promote the sustainable development of SIDS [cmr VII 134].

*Water:* Provide international support to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to develop their own solutions and models, including integrated river basin and watershed management strategies, plans and programmes [cmr IV. 43].

*Fisheries:* Provide assistance, on an urgent basis to developing countries, in particular the least developed States and small island developing States (SIDS) to enable them to develop their national regional and sub-regional capacity for the integrated management and sustainable use of fisheries [cmr IV 56].

*Marine areas:* Assist SIDS and developing coastal states to define and manage in a sustainable manner their Exclusive

Economic Zones and the extended continental shelf areas, where appropriate, as well as relevant regional management initiatives [cmr VII 132].

## ii. Regional

*Regional fisheries organisations:* Support relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and arrangements to address sustainable fisheries management, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Management Programme and the new Convention on the Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of the Central and West Pacific [cmr VII 131]

*EEZs:* Assist SIDS and developing coastal states to define and manage in a sustainable manner their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and the extended continental shelf areas, where appropriate, as well as relevant regional management initiatives [cmr VII 132].

## iii. Subregional

-

## iv. National

*Tourism:* Promote initiatives on tourism for sustainable development that will lead to development of community-based initiatives, and build the capacity necessary to protect cultural identity and to effectively conserve and manage natural resources [cmr VII 135].

## v. Local

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## vi. Major Groups

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## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*BpoA:* Support initiatives to accelerate national and regional implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA), with the necessary financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity building provided by the international community [cmr VII 130].

### ii. Education and training

-

## E. Financial resources

*Disasters:* Extend the necessary assistance to SIDS communities that are suffering from the consequences of disasters and other emergencies [cmr VII 136].

## F. Timetable and targets

- Undertake the full and comprehensive review of the BPoA at a Second Global Conference in 2004. [cmr VII 139].
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Least developed countries:* Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries [mdg 13]
- *Land locked countries and SIDS:* Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States [mdg 14]

## G. Information for Decision-making

### i. Indicators

Support the early operationalization of economic and environmental vulnerability indices for the promotion of the sustainable development of SIDs [cmr VII 137 and md III. 17].

Support the elaboration of indicators for disaster reduction, with specific emphasis on social, economic and environ-

mental vulnerability to hazards, within the set of sustainable development indicators related to the vulnerability for small island states, and other existing international indicator systems, and launch implementation of those vulnerability indexes [cmr IX 198]

- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## **ii. Data management and provision**

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## 6. AFRICA

### ***Introduction to the issue***

Over the last 10 years, sustainable development in Africa has remained elusive. Most countries in the African region continue to be marginalized and negatively impacted by globalisation [cmr VIII 140].

### ***Programme area***

#### **A. Basis for Action**

*Recognising and further supporting commitments in Agenda 21, in particular:*

Principles:	1-27
Chapters:	2-8 ( <i>Section I: Social and Economic Dimensions</i> ), 9-22 ( <i>section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development</i> ), (section III: <i>Role of major groups</i> ) and 33-40 ( <i>Section IV: Means of implementation</i> )

*Recognising and further supporting the Millennium Declaration, in particular:*

- Article III: Development and poverty eradication, and on Gender equality (20)
- Article IV: (23) Biological Diversity
- Article VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

#### **B. Objectives**

Support primary social development objectives, such as safe drinking water, basic literacy and health care, and reinforce efforts to make African economies more stable and competitive [cmr VIII 146]

#### **C. Activities**

##### **i. International**

*Conference:* Support and promote the process of the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) [cmr VIII 142]

*Economic cooperation:* Support a global initiative to provide technology, financial resources and capacity-building for integration and streamlining of African regional and sub-regional economic communities to enhance further economic cooperation [cmr VIII 143]

*Desertification:* Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation [cmr IV 82]

*Community participation:* Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry with direct participation of the communities involved, and provide access to [domestic, regional and] international market, through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 153]

*Democracy:* We will support the consolidation of democracy in Africa and assist Africans in their struggle for lasting peace, poverty eradication and sustainable development, thereby bringing Africa into the mainstream of the world economy [md VII 27].

To give full support to the political and institutional structures of emerging democracies in Africa [md VII 28].

*Stability:* To encourage and sustain regional and subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent [md VII 28]

*Poverty eradication:* To take special measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, including debt cancellation, improved market access, enhanced Official Development Assistance and

increased flows of Foreign Direct Investment, as well as transfers of technology [md VII 28].

*HIV/AIDS:* To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases [md VII 28].

## ii. Regional

*Displaced people:* Support regional [, sub-regional and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc. [cmr VIII 144]

*Infrastructure:* Support the implementation of improved and expanded public transport systems and other infrastructure for African countries [cmr VIII 154]

*Desertification:* Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation [cmr IV 82]

*Community participation:* Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry with direct participation of the communities involved, and provide access to [domestic,] regional [and international] market, through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 153]

*Stability:* To encourage and sustain regional [and subregional] mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent [md VII 28].

## iii. Subregional

*Displaced people:* Support [regional,] sub-regional [and national] initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc. [cmr VIII 144]

*Stability:* To encourage and sustain [regional and] subregional mechanisms for preventing conflict and promoting political stability, and to ensure a reliable flow of resources for peacekeeping operations on the continent [md VII 28].

## iv. National

*Displaced people:* Support [regional, sub-regional and] national initiatives and institutions to promote and achieve sustainable development, peace, security and stability in African countries to enable them to better deal with the displacement of people due to natural disasters, conflicts, etc [cmr VIII 144]

*Desertification:* Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation. [cmr IV 82]

*Community participation:* Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry with direct participation of the communities involved, and provide access to domestic[, regional and international] market, through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 153]

## v. Local

*Desertification:* Strengthen the implementation of UNCCD as a global sustainable development convention and ensure adequate and predictable financial resources and capacity building at national and local levels, particularly for its implementation in Africa, in order to restore land for agriculture and to address poverty resulting from land degradation [cmr IV 82]

## vi. Major Groups

*Community participation:* Promote the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, with a special focus on agro-industry with direct participation of the communities involved, and provide access to domestic, regional and in-

ternational market, through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 153]

## D. Means of implementation

### i. Capacity building and technology sharing

*New Partnership for Africa's Development:* Promote the establishment of the mechanisms needed for immediate implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in its totality with clear resource commitments, including [financing,] technology partnerships, and human and institutional capacity-building at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels [cmr VIII 141]

*Appropriate technologies:* Encourage new measures for securing affordable access by African countries to appropriate technologies [cmr VIII 147]

*Industry:* Enhance the industrial productivity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 148]

*HIV/AIDS:* To help Africa build up its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other infectious diseases [md VII 28].

### ii. Education and training

## E. Financial resources

*New Partnership for Africa's Development:* Promote the establishment of the mechanisms needed for immediate implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in its totality with clear resource commitments, including financing [, technology partnerships, and human and institutional capacity-building] at regional, sub-regional, national and local levels [cmr VIII 141]

*HIV/AIDS:* Encourage increased international financial and other support for the struggle against HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Africa. and support North-South and South-South partnerships in this regard. [cmr VIII 145]

*AID:* Promote the restructuring of international aid and establishment of appropriate and effective aid levels to reduce dependency, support primary social development objectives, such as safe drinking water, basic literacy and health care, and reinforce efforts to make African economies more stable and competitive. Strengthen and broaden the implementation of the HIPC initiative for debt cancellation [cmr VIII 146]

*Industry:* Enhance the industrial productivity and competitiveness of African countries through a combination of appropriate financing and technological support services [cmr VIII 148]

*Agriculture:* Increase financial support by international funding organizations, including GEF, in the agricultural sector, and improve the development and dissemination of agricultural technologies within African countries and the transfer of applied agricultural research at affordable prices [cmr VIII 152.]

## F. Timetable and targets

- *Energy:* Promote a global initiative to achieve access by 2005 to affordable and diversified energy sources for Africa, especially in rural areas [cmr VIII 149]
- *ICT:* Promote an integrated global initiative to bridge the digital divide and reverse the marginalization of Africa by 2005 [cmr VIII 150]
- *Poverty:* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day [mdg 1]
- *Least developed countries:* Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries [mdg 13.
- *Land locked countries and SIDS:* Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States [mdg 14]

## G. Information for Decision-making

## **i. Indicators**

- National councils for sustainable development
- Sustainable development strategies [csd]

## **ii. Data management and provision**

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## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **CONCLUSION: GLOBAL DEAL**

*[The following section could define the strategy to implement the global action plan, linking the action plan to the Johannesburg Declaration (Type 1.a) and to the stakeholder (Type 2.) process]*

- 1. Sustainable Development in a Globalising World**
- 2. Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development**
- 3. Health and Sustainable Development**
- 4. Sustainable Livelihoods and Human Development**
- 5. SIDS**
- 6. Africa**

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