

ADVANCE UNEDITED COPY

Chairperson's draft negotiating document

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

the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ including, inter alia, its principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities, Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the Declaration of Barbados⁶ and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,¹⁰ the outcome document of the High-level review meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹¹,

that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resources base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

the commitments to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard further reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting of the 65th session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals¹²,

the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012¹³,

¹ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution I, annex I, vol. I:

² Ibid., annex II.

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

⁴ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

⁶ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁷ Ibid., annex II.

⁸ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ Ibid., annex II.

¹⁰ (A/CONF.191/13), chap. I, pp. 10-67.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 65/2

¹² General Assembly resolution 65/1

¹³ General Assembly resolution 64.236

the need for new and additional financial resources from all sources to achieve sustainable development, and recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development,

the Millennium Declaration¹⁴, the outcome of the 2005 World Summit,¹⁵ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁶ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,¹⁷

that despite significant efforts, the Doha Development Agenda of multilateral trade negotiations has not yet been concluded, and recognizing the urgency and reaffirming its commitment to reaching a successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and development-orientL6B8-3eJ(8)qH8j3nJ(6

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

paragraph 46 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) and its underlying mandates, which support efforts to, among others, address various impacts and benefits from mining; to enhance the participation of stakeholders; and to foster sustainable mining practices;

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

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

concerns that many developing countries lack the necessary resources and

that the following recommendations should be consistently implemented, taking into account national strategies, legislation and relevant international obligations,

to call upon Governments and the United Nations system, working in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take the responsibility for the implementation of actions as follows:

A. Transport

1. Addressing the growing transport challenges is i

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- (c) Support the ongoing initiative of the Executive Director of UNEP on a consultative process to identify financing options for the chemicals and waste agenda;
- (d) Consider all viable solutions for providing adequate financing to sustainable management of chemicals, including transforming SAICM's Quick Start Programme (QSP) into a permanent funding arrangement for the implementation of SAICM, establishing a multilateral fund, and expanding the funding for the chemicals focal area in GEF;
- (e) Foster scientific research of safe alternatives to toxic chemicals and develop capacity for the production of such alternatives in developing countries;
- (f) Strengthen regional and sub-regional centres for capacity-building and transfer of technology established under the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions;
- (g) Consider establishing an international mechanism, in collaboration with the regional and sub-regional centres as well as the regional offices of the IOMC participating

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(a) Continue efforts to reduce the use of hazardous

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- (a) Mobilize financial resources for developing countries to build waste management infrastructure, including through innovative financing mechanisms;
 - (b) Encourage public-private partnerships for financing waste management infrastructure and technology;
 - (c) Build broad-based partnerships for waste management at local, national and international levels;
 - (d) Clearly define effective actions to be taken by emerging global partnerships on waste management, ensuring coherence and complementarity between the recent initiatives by UNEP to set up a global partnership on waste management and by UN-DESA and UNCRD to launch an international partnership on waste management services of local authorities.

D. Mining

39. Mining industries are very important to many countries, in particular developing countries. When managed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyze broad-based development and reduce poverty. The goal should be to maximize the positive economic impact of mining while minimizing its negative environmental and social impacts, reinforcing the capacity of producing countries to benefit from their natural resources in the long term.
40. A holistic approach where mining is fully integrated in the sustainable development paradigm is needed. There is a need to create linkages between mining and other economic sectors while pursuing sound economic diversification strategies. There is a need to ensure a fair distribution of benefits from mining activities among citizens.
41. States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources. Within this context, there is a need for countries to develop comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks to promote

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(a) Promote national multi-stakeholder policy dialo

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

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

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- (h) An intergovernmental or stakeholder periodical monitoring and review mechanism at the international, regional and national levels;
- (i) A dedicated secretariat within an existing UN institution based on its comparative advantage such as UNEP to provide a coordinating function, including maintaining a clearinghouse, to facilitate regional networks and meetings, to organize periodic high-level meetings, possibly on the margin of CSD, and to encourage communities of practice, in cooperation and coordination with all relevant UN agencies/programmes and regional entities;
- (j) Selected lead agencies and/or multistakeholder partnerships to lead selected key priority programmes as well as mobilize funding;
- (k) A branding logo to recognize initiatives contributing to the 10YFP.

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- (a) Mainstreaming sustainable development, resource efficiency, and SCP objectives in government programs, encouraging initiatives that draw on multiple sources of financing able to support a shift to more sustainable consumption and production;
- (b) Supporting the implementation of SCP initiatives in developing countries by ensuring predictable and additional financial resources, transfer of and access to top

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- island developing States to strengthen sound management of chemicals and waste, especially hazardous waste;
- (k) Promote the role of multistakeholder partnerships to exchange information and knowledge, and build networks;
 - (l) Encourage and further enable major groups' participation in decision making processes.
- 83.
- (a) Enhance measure to protect fisheries, decrease acidification of oceans to preserve coral reefs, and promote conservation and sustainable management of oceans;
 - (b) Enhance measures to protect watercourses and terrestrial ecosystems from pesticides or industrial chemicals and waste and invest in treatment of waste water as an important element to safeguard human health and the environment.
- 84.
- (a) Support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries and recognize the importance of traditional knowledge and the contribution of indigenous communities' know-how and experience, across the five themes as appropriate;
 - (b) Implement targeted capacity-building programmes in areas relevant to the thematic cluster, their interlinkages and the cross-cutting issues, in coordination with local, national and regional institutions;
 - (c) Strengthen South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation and enhance support from the United Nations development system in promoting such cooperation;
 - (d) Increase investments in training, research and development, in particular on sustainable practices and technologies, and accelerate the transfer and diffusion of such technologies, information, methods, practices to reach all users;
 - (e) Encourage sustainable use of energy and especially renewable energy in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are linked to climate change, and which are associated with activities in all four sectors, especially transport;
 - (f) Strengthen the scientific base and knowledge sharing as well as public-private partnerships in order to prevent harmful effects of chemicals and waste, build more sustainable transport systems, achieve more sustainable lifestyles and encourage more sustainable mining practices that will not harm local and indigenous populations;
 - (g) Encourage science-based approaches, such as life cycle analyses, which can help promote more sustainable production practices and offer consumers more sustainable consumption choices;
 - (h) Support the integration of climate change adaptation measures and disaster risk reduction strategies in development policies.
85. As contained in many outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits such as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the provision of means of implementation are critical to implementing global, regional and national policies in various areas, including the thematic areas of this cycle. To complement and reinforce local and national actions, international cooperation is essential.
- 86.
- (a) Ensure predictable and accessible financial resources for sustainable development, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

