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I. Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development was held in New York from 28 February to 4 March 2011. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting held 10 meetings. Panel presentations and interactive discussions on the themes of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns were held at the 3rd to 7th meetings, from 1 to 3 March 2011. A panel presentation and interactive discussion

representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental organizations and major groups also attended.

21. The list of participants in the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting will be issued as document E/CN.17/IPM/2011/INF.1.

E. Documentation

22. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: interlinkages and cross-cutting issues (E/CN.17/2011/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: transport (E/CN.17/2011/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: chemicals (E/CN.17/2011/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: waste management (E/CN.17/2011/6);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: mining (E/CN.17/2011/7);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on policy options and actions for expediting progress in implementation: a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/8);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on priorities for action of major groups concerning transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/12);

(h) Report of the High-level intersessional meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/CN.17/2011/13);

(i) Report on the intersessional consultative meeting on solid waste management in Africa (E/CN.17/2011/15);

(j) Report on the intersessional senior expert group meeting on sustainable development of lithium resources in Latin America: emerging issues and opportunities (E/CN.17/2011/16);

(k) Letter dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, concerning the Fifth Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia (E/CN.17/2011/18).

in Cancun, Mexico, the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Buenos Aires,

Expressing its deep concern at the multiple and interrelated crises, including the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries, while remaining undeterred in our efforts to make the Millennium Development Goals a reality for all,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address food security and agricultural development in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner,

Welcoming growing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, and recognizing that the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, along with initiatives such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, make important contributions to the efforts of those countries which have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bearing in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situations of each country need to be fully considered,

Reaffirming the need to fulfil all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries,

Mindful that measures and actions recommended at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and their implementation should be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization,

Expressing concern 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-oriented outcome,

Emphasizing the urgent need to increase efforts at all levels to address all thematic issues of the cycle and enhance implementation of policy decisions, including through enhanced international support, enabling environments at all levels, the empowerment of the most vulnerable, including women, technical assistance, access to and transfer of technologies, capacity-building and exchange of knowledge and experience,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session and the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting to the Commission at its nineteenth session,

Also taking note of the outcomes of the intersessional meetings of the nineteenth session of the Commission,

Noting the previously agreed provisions and decisions in relation to the thematic cluster of issues of the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission, including the decisions taken at its previous sessions,

Recognizing that transport and mobility are essential preconditions for sustainable development,

Expressing concern that adequate transport infrastructure is still widely lacking in many developing countries, in particular in rural areas, hindering poverty eradication and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements,

Recalling also the establishment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the Dubai Declaration on International Chemicals Management, underlining that sound management of chemicals is essential if we are to achieve sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle by 2020, so that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment,

Expressing concern that developing countries in particular face uphill challenges in properly managing their waste, including a lack of resources and lack of access to appropriate technologies,

Also expressing concern over the risks posed to people and the environment by the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, including e-waste, and in this regard the need for wider ratification and implementation of relevant instruments and protocols relating to the transport of hazardous waste, especially the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

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

Recalling paragraph 46 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and its underlying mandates, which support efforts, inter alia, to address various impacts and benefits from mining; to enhance the participation of stakeholders; and to foster sustainable mining practices,

Taking note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

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

enhancing existing ones so as to enhance poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in all developing countries;

(c) Increase international financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to improve transport infrastructure, in particular in least developed and landlocked developing countries as well as in small island developing States.

10. With a sense of urgency, public transport systems should be significantly improved to ensure more sustainable urban development and to:

(a) Ensure integration of transport considerations in urban land use planning;

(b) Support city administrations, municipalities and other local authorities in their efforts to plan and implement sustainable urban transport policies and projects;

(c) Significantly improve and increase public transport infrastructure and services, in particular in congested city centres, urban and suburban areas;

(d) Ensure that all urban public transport systems are safe, clean, efficient, affordable and environmentally friendly, addressing the specific needs of women, youth, the elderly and the disabled;

(e) Expand bus rapid transit, metro and light rail systems, learning from successful experiences;

(f) Promote public-private partnerships, as appropriate, to contribute to the construction and operation of urban transport systems;

(g) Improve the management of commercial vehicle fleets, including vehicle maintenance and inspection, and the replacement of old vehicles by more efficient newer ones;

(h) Improve dedicated infrastructure for safe walking and non-motorized transport in urban centres;

(i) Implement measures to discourage the use of private motor vehicles in congested inner city centres.

11. Where possible, shifts towards the use of less energy intensive and low carbon modes of transport for people and goods should be encouraged in order to:

(a) Enhance and strengthen the coordination of multi-modal transport systems and services through institutional integration of local transport authorities, multi-modal mobility planning and easy and fast inter-modal transfer options;

(b) Promote greater use of railways and inland waterways, in particular for high-volume passenger and freight transport over long distances and between cities and commercial centres;

(c) Promote the modernization of railways and the economic integration of ports and airports with the hinterland;

(g) Optimize the use of renewable energy, including sustainable biofuels in the transportation plans of small island developing States and of other countries;

(h) Make efforts to ensure that financial austerity programmes do not result in a reduction of public transport services;

(i) Factor the impacts of climate change into transport infrastructure planning in order to ensure resilience while addressing the associated costs in a way that ensures that sustainable transport is affordable, reliable and efficient;

(j) Encourage voluntary initiatives and programmes to offset greenhouse gas emissions from transport to reduce its net environmental impacts.

14. International cooperation in transport should be enhanced to:

(a) Address and identify opportunities for collaborative actions and partnerships, including an international financial mechanism for implementing affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound transport system in developing countries;

(b) Encourage the sharing of transport technology with and the transfer of environmentally sustainable transport technologies to developing countries;

(c) Share knowledge and provide support in capacity-building, technology transfer and financial assistance along with enhanced levels of investment in transport infrastructure and services in least developed countries;

(d) Support initiatives to reduce the impacts of transportation on health and the environment implemented by the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization;

(e) Initiate a knowledge partnership for international sharing of experiences in the sustainable production and use of biofuels;

(f) Encourage international technical cooperation and dialogues within the framework of the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations of the Economic Commission for Europe;

(g) Foster regional transport integration and corridor development efforts, as appropriate, so as to use the full potential of multi-country infrastructures and facilitate access to the markets of landlocked countries;

(h) Support small island developing States in their efforts to improve transport infrastructure at the national and regional levels and address the challenges posed by geographic remoteness, small-sized communities and limited volumes of transport;

(i) Enhance transport and road safety through active participation and contribution to the United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety (2011-2020).

B. Chemicals

15. Sound management of chemical

20. Information accessibility and sharing on risk assessment, risk management and the safe use of chemicals throughout their life cycle should be strengthened in order to:

(a) Effectively implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

(b) Establish national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(c) Encourage participation in and implement the prior informed consent procedures as provided by the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

(d) Improve knowledge, training, education and awareness of all stakeholders, including academics, legislators, policymakers, farmers, workers and companies, on the sound management of chemicals along the value-chain;

(e) Provide relevant training and technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(f) Promote the role of industry in information sharing and implementation of the precautionary approach to chemical safety, strengthen responsible advertising and marketing, implement the principle of “no data, no market” and mainstream practices of corporate environmental and social responsibility in the chemical industry;

(g) Strengthen transparency and disseminate information and data about the environment and health risks of chemicals through, inter alia, product labelling, toxicity and environmental reports, environmental impact assessments, eco-audits and emission inventories;

(h) Support international and regional networks to facilitate the sharing of good practices, methodologies and results of research to improve the sound management of chemicals, including the clearing-house mechanisms of chemical conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(i) Strengthen information and data-sharing between developed and developing countries, including research findings on chemical safety and toxicity, as well as information on accessible alternatives to toxic chemicals.

21. Enhance chemical safety, risk prevention and reduction and:

(a) Establish or strengthen regulatory systems, including registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals, and incorporate the implementation of international legally binding instruments on chemicals and waste, as well as voluntary standards and agreements, including the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides;

(b) Develop monitoring programmes on chemical safety that specifically address each point of the chemical life cycle;

(c) Strengthen preparedness for chemical emergencies and accidents and develop legislation on liabilities and compensation for environmental damages;

(d) Strengthen human capacity for technical assessments and management of chemicals, including training of enforcement officers, inspectors and custom officials;

(e) Develop necessary laboratory capacity for monitoring the occurrence and effects of chemicals in the environment, through, inter alia, regional and subregional cooperation;

(f) Speed up activities to address existing stocks of obsolete chemicals and avoid future accumulations of large stocks of chemicals when they are banned or taken off the market;

(g) Develop safer alternative products and techniques for replacing the use of hazardous chemicals and promote more sustainable approaches such as integrated pest management, organic farming methods and green chemistry;

(h) Establish pesticide authorization and regulatory systems at the national level;

(i) Consider the development of international codes and standards for industrial chemicals, and encourage the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals to continue working together to provide countries with coherent guidance and standards for industrial chemicals;

(j) Develop strategies directed specifically at minimizing risks to the health of women, children and workers from toxic chemical exposure;

(k) Combat the illegal dumping of hazardous chemicals, including obsolete pesticides;

(l) Take concerted actions at all levels to address emerging issues, including strengthening research, risk assessment and information sharing on e-waste, chemicals in products, lead in paint, nanotechnologies, perfluorinated chemicals and other new chemicals under the multilateral environmental agreements.

22. Strengthen partnerships between Governments, the private sector, research institutions and civil society for sound management of chemicals and:

(a) Strengthen technical and capacity support to public-interest non-governmental organizations, research institutions and communities to enable and facilitate their responsible and active participation in policy development processes on chemicals management;

(b) Foster public-private partnerships to strengthen capacity of national industry and small- and medium-sized enterprises for the safe and responsible use and handling of chemicals.

23. Strengthen the international policy and legal framework and enabling environment for sound management of chemicals and:

(a) Strengthen the international policy framework for chemicals, including through full and effective implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management;

(f) Strengthen regional and subregional 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 subregional centres as well as the regional offices of the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, to support education and capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals aligned with the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the three main conventions on chemicals and waste.

C. Waste management

25. Waste management and waste minimization represent challenges for all countries, but developing countries face special challenges. The rapid increase in volume and type of both solid and hazardous waste as a result of economic growth, urbanization and industrialization is becoming a major issue for national and local governments, particularly in developing countries, which are constrained in terms of both financial resources and capacity.

26. A number of new waste streams have emerged or assumed greater importance, especially e-waste and hazardous waste. In many cases, conventional waste management systems were not designed for handling these new waste streams.

27. The negative impacts on the health of surrounding communities, as well as on the local environment, in terms of pollution of land, water and air, are becoming more acute. Ineffective and inefficient waste management results in greenhouse gas and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and resources.

28. There is a need to decouple waste generation from economic growth. Sustainable waste management is crucial for eradicating poverty and achieving other Millennium Development Goals.

29. Priority objectives are to formulate and implement policies that, through an integrated approach, firstly, promote waste prevention and minimization and, secondly, support effective and efficient management of the remaining solid and hazardous wastes, focusing on reuse, recycling and recovery (3R concept) of useful materials and energy, as well as on environmentally sound disposal.

30. In this regard, the Intersessional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa, held in Rabat on 25 and 26 November 2010, and the Intersessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste, held in Tokyo from 16 to 18 February 2011, were especially useful.

Policy options/action needed

31. Actions are needed to define a long-term waste management strategy within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels and to:

(a) Develop and enforce comprehensive national and local policies and strategies based on the principles of sustainable development and on the 3R concept;

(b) Make use of planning instruments for local and national waste strategy implementation and waste management infrastructure;

(c) Take into account the social and poverty issues related to waste management, including the livelihoods of waste scavengers and rag-pickers;

(d) Improve education and raise public awareness, including changing perspectives on waste to see it as a resource;

(e) Put in place national spent fuel and radioactive waste management plans.

32. Improve waste management systems, infrastructure and technology and:

(a) Improve the quality and reliability of waste-related data for better monitoring and projections;

(b) Work towards formulating global standards and definitions regarding waste and hazardous waste and promote information exchange on waste management through the entire life cycle;

(c) Reduce amounts of waste disposed of in landfills, improve planning and policies for resource recovery, develop reliable and safe waste disposal sites and establish criteria for waste treatment and disposal quality;

(d) Promote use of biotechnologies and bioremediation;

(e) Urge the international community to implement the relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Bamako Convention on the Be0171 Tgfdiatiections;onal ionhUronudefiy M anag o9(inncv)-4(e)Tc -negotia

(b) Increase use of extended producer responsibility and product information;

(c) Improve economic incentives and instruments for waste reduction at the source, waste minimization and recycling, and develop markets for recycled materials;

(d) Promote corporate waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility;

(e) Cooperate on research and development on zero-waste systems, including zero-hazardous-waste production technologies;

(f) Develop waste-to-energy initiatives and related infrastructure, and reduce emissions from landfills by capturing methane for use as energy source

D. Mining

39. Mining industries are vitally important in many countries, and are particularly important to developing countries. When managed properly, they can promote investment in mining and other sectors of the economy. However, they can also have significant environmental and social impacts. Governments should ensure that mining activities are carried out in a responsible and sustainable manner, taking into account the interests of local communities and the environment. Governments should also ensure that mining activities are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of good governance and transparency.

expansion and development, inter alia, by building production chains or economic clusters and developing upstream and downstream industrial and service activities;

(c) Increase reinvestment of the profits of mining companies to promote the diversification of local economies;

(d) Promote competitiveness and investment through modernization of administrative processes for licensing and permitting, provision of geological and mineral information, diversification of financing mechanisms for the sector and strengthened technical support and training;

(e) Build national capacities to effectively manage investment inflows, including the negotiation of contracts;

(f) Strengthen the legal frameworks for taxation of mining activities and improve the efficiency of the tax collection system;

(g) Improve market access for the least developed countries;

(h) Allocate part of the income generated by mining activities to multi-use infrastructure, social infrastructure, environmental recovery of abandoned and orphan mining areas and investment in natural assets.

47. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address the environmental impacts of mining and:

(a) Develop regulations to promote sound management by mining companies, including to ensure the rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines and the proper management of tailings and waste stockpiles, mine drainage and mine closure, including through the use of environmental impact assessments and social impact assessments;

(b) Promote biodiversity conservation goals in mining strategies and plans;

(c) Develop legal and regulatory frameworks for mine closure and ensure that adequate financial provisions for the funding of mine closure are submitted prior to the granting of permits;

(d) Strengthen institutional capacity to monitor environmental impacts during and after mining activities in order to provide information to citizens and to enforce environmental legislation;

(e) Develop legislation to regulate mining in environmentally sensitive areas, including critical sites for water resources, vital areas for biodiversity conservation and sacred sites;

(f) Promote a preventive approach to environmental liabilities through responsible design of mining projects and develop strategies and standards for remediation of environmental liabilities;

(g) Design a regulatory framework to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters;

(h) Establish monitoring systems and national registries for water use and quality in mining activities, including mining waste.

48. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at the national level to address the social impacts of mining and:

(a) Improve working and living conditions of miners, especially mine health and safety, including in artisanal and small-scale mining;

(b) Take steps to eradicate all forms of child labour in mining, considering, in particular, the International Labour Organization Conventions concerning Annual Holidays with Pay (Convention No. 132) and concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Convention No. 138);

(c) Improve enforcement of human and workers' rights, beyond support to voluntary initiatives, including by considering the ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention concerning Safety and Health in Mines (Convention No. 176);

(d) Provide education, training, health services and social protection in artisanal and small-scale mining and other mining communities, systematically including women and children;

(e) Give special attention to the protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities, including free, prior and informed consent, full and effective participation and the enforcement of environmental regulations and environmental safeguards;

(f) Ensure land rights of local and indigenous communities, in particular through comprehensive land use plans;

(g) Design and implement mechanisms for redress and compensation for communities having suffered damages from mining activities, in particular uranium mining, including fair compensation for resettlement;

(h) Conduct regular social and economic surveys over the life of mining projects.

49. Enhance participation by major groups and local and indigenous communities and:

(a) Enhance the participation of all stakeholders throughout the life cycle of mining activities, including local and indigenous communities and women, and protect the rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities in mining areas;

(b) Ensure public consultation in a timely and transparent manner before the granting of exploration and exploitation rights and require that stakeholders be consulted in the development of mine closure plans;

(c) Improve public access to information on government decisions regarding mining, for example through electronic portals.

(b) Support capacity-building to promote adequate national governance mechanisms, including for supervision, implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations;

(c) Encourage closer collaboration among relevant ministries to address mining in an integrated manner;

(d) Support developing countries in the identification of mineral resources;

(e) Promote the sharing and dissemination of best practices on environmental issues, for example through on-site seminars and web-based training and the creation of regional science-based networks.

51. Support the transfer of sound technologies and know-how to help developing countries reduce the negative environmental impacts of mining and:

(a) Support strategic planning for post-mine closure to ensure that local communities continue to derive benefits in the long term;

(b) Encourage the sharing of best practices on mine closure and rehabilitation, water reuse, the minimization of water contamination and the reduction in energy consumption and in the use of chemicals in mining;

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

52. Foster the improvement of the performance of mining companies and:

(a) Promote sustainable mining principles;

(b) Gradually improve environmental and social standards for mining operations, including for social and environmental impact assessments, with transparent and mutually agreed codes of conduct, including verification mechanisms;

(c) Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility in mining, including transparency, accountability and the sharing of good practices, such as sustainability reports;

(d) Promote social responsibility in mining to improve relations with local communities and devise compliance mechanisms to ensure full responsibility of companies for environmental and social safeguards, during and after operations, and their role in rehabilitation;

(e) Promote the adoption of international guidelines for performance, such as the performance guidelines of the International Finance Corporation, the guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative.

62. The Marrakech Process on sustainable production and consumption has been an effective interim measure to share information and knowledge across countries and regions; however the scale of its impact has been limited and its sustainability is weakened by its being a voluntary initiative without formal intergovernmental endorsement.

63. A unique opportunity now exists to advance this process by the creation of a global 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

64. The high-level intersessional meeting of the Commission on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, held in Panama City, on 13 and 14 January 2011, was extremely useful in advancing understanding of the shape and scope of the framework and in galvanizing political support for it.

Policy options/actions needed

65. To achieve the goals and objectives of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production, it is agreed to establish a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (2011-2021) that: provides a common vision inspired by Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; is ambitious, aiming towards the highest common denominator; catalyses high-level political support; is broadly participatory, engaging all stakeholders, including the private sector; is feasible and actionable; and respects national ownership and priorities and is in accordance with the Rio Principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities.

66. Vision/goals/objectives: the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns should:

(a) Affirm a common vision of shared prosperity, social equity, gender equality and human development on our shared but finite planet;

(b) Encourage sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth and poverty eradication, respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life, while minimizing the use of toxic materials and the emission of waste and pollutants, including over their life cycle, as well as achieving a more efficient use of natural resources, so that we do not jeopardize the needs of future generations;

(c) Reaffirm that fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development, that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration;

(d) Support regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems;

(e) Advance efforts at all levels to delink economic growth and environmental degradation while minimizing economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste;

(f) Promote a competitive, inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, including decent jobs, social cohesion and energy and resource efficiency;

(g) Create new economic and market opportunities for all countries, with particular attention to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and especially the least developed countries;

(h) Build upon and reinforce a collaborative process, begun with the Marrakech Process on sustainable production and consumption, engage all interested stakeholders at all levels, including all relevant United Nations agencies, and promote development of mutually supportive multi-stakeholder partnerships on sustainable production and consumption;

(i) Encourage an active role by governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups in accelerating a shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

67. The 10-year framework of programmes should adhere to the following guiding principles:

(a) Be simple and flexible to respect different levels of development and national ownership of each country's development strategies, priorities and policies, and enable the inclusion of new and emerging issues;

(b) Draw on valuable experiences such as the Marrakech Process and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management model. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the task forces, should be well integrated into the structure of the framework;

(c) Avoid imposing new constraints on the developmental needs of developing countries or additional conditionalities for international development financing and official development assistance;

(d) Avoid the use of sustainable consumption and production to implement protectionist trade measures, but rather open new market development opportunities, in particular for products from developing countries;

(e) Avoid duplication of existing initiatives and support synergies with implementation of global sustainable development commitments, the Millennium Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements.

68. The 10-year framework of programmes should provide concrete short-, medium- and long-term measures to support activities and programmes that accelerate a shift towards sustainable consumption and production. The functions of the framework should include:

(a) Information-sharing/clearinghouse processes, allowing all relevant stakeholders to learn and share best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, within and among communities of

practice (e.g. local authorities, business and industry, governmental experts in sustainable consumption and production);

(b) Foster cooperation and networking among all stakeholders, including public-private partnerships;

(c) Promote coordination and coherence of sustainable consumption and production programmes;

(d) Strengthen enabling frameworks and policymaking for sustainable consumption and production and support mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production in decision-making at all levels;

(e) Raise awareness, educate and mobilize civil society;

(f) Provide technical assistance, training and capacity-building on good sustainable consumption and production practices, including a mechanism for developing countries to submit initiatives for support;

(g) Deepen the scientific and policy knowledge base;

(h) Promote sustainable consumption and production as an integral part of corporate environmental and social responsibility;

(i) Foster innovation and new ideas, including from traditional knowledge;

(j) Encourage accountability and transparency in all countries, notably in developed countries, in their efforts to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(k) Give international recognition to successful initiatives that accelerate a shift to sustainable consumption and production as an incentive for active participation in the 10-year framework.

69. The 10-year framework of programmes should include a simple, efficient and well-functioning organizational structure that incorporates all key cooperation partners, including Governments and major groups and other stakeholders, building on existing United Nations entities and inter-agency collaboration. It should be composed of the following mechanisms:

(a) A global clearinghouse platform to share information and tools;

(b) A mechanism for developing countries to solicit support for their sustainable consumption and production initiatives; developing countries

- (g) A multi-stakeholder bureau or board with representatives from different regions and main stakeholders involved in the 10-year framework;
- (h) An intergovernmental or stakeholder periodical monitoring and review mechanism at the international, regional and national levels;
- (i) A dedicated secretariat within (iz025 Trl61.198 Td1

71. Sustainable consumption and production programmes included in the 10-year framework of programmes should meet the following criteria and should be voluntary:

(a) Meet the goals of sustainable consumption and production, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and contribute to the three pillars of sustainable development;

(b) Be bottom-up, responding to national and regional needs and priorities;

(c) Be based on life-cycle thinking;

(d) Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;

(e) Involve all relevant stakeholders;

(f) Encourage the use of a mix of efficient instruments in each programme;

(g) Have established clear targets, especially related to resource efficiency;

(h) Be described according to a standard template including objectives, activities, delivery mechanisms, indicators of success and lead actors.

72. The 10-year framework of programmes should include an initial list of programmes building on the experiences carried out under the Marrakech Process and other best practices that support, expand and scale up the many effective bottom-up initiatives on sustainable consumption and production.

73. These programmes could be further described in an annex that would be open and flexible in order to add and/or modify the programmes as new issues or partnerships develop over the period of the 10-year framework. The

(h) Sustainable production along the supply chain and in small- and medium-sized enterprises (such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization/United Nations Environment Programme Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production programme and other similar programmes);

(i) Extension of the European Union “SWITCH-Asia” programme to

Policy options/actions needed

82. Accelerate convergence among the three pillars of sustainable development in an inclusive and participatory manner and:

(a) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns to foster the more efficient use of natural resources, delink economic growth from environmental degradation and contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development;

(b) Employ life-cycle thinking, taking into account the fact that green initiatives need to be rooted in the context of sustainable development and be sensitive to concerns of poverty eradication;

(c) Implement transparent government structures, effective public management and strict anti-corruption measures, develop accountability frameworks that correspond to realities in different countries and take into account the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples;

(d) Develop and strengthen national legal frameworks that will allow mainstreaming of policies of all five themes into national sustainable development strategies;

(e) Develop a monitoring framework in order to enhance a more efficient implementation of sustainable development strategies;

(f) Bring the principle of gender equality and the empowerment of women into all aspects of social sustainability policy and enable all groups in society to participate and share in economic and social development so that they will be able to contribute as active and innovative agents of change;

(g) Promote policy options and practical measures that will contribute to the creation of green and decent jobs to address poverty and social equity;

(h) Increase investment in education infrastructure and promote universal and free access to primary education and the development of human resources capacity through appropriate education and training programmes, formal, non-formal and informal, in particular for poor and vulnerable communities;

(i) Expand awareness-raising, information-sharing and education for sustainable development opportunities at all levels within the context of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, which can support changes in consumer behaviour and thus function as a means towards more sustainable communities;

(j) Strengthen human resources and institutional capacities as well as technology transfer for small island developing States for sustainable management of natural resources, including in coastal zones, marine fisheries and wetlands, and build the capacity of small island developing States to strengthen sound management of chemicals and waste, especially hazardous waste;

(k) Promote the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships to exchange information and knowledge and build networks;

(l) Encourage and further enable the participation of major groups in decision-making processes.

83. Manage natural resources in a sustainable manner that supports ecosystem functions for the benefit of present and future generations, facilitates the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and promotes greater resource efficiency, and:

(a) Enhance measures 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. Strengthen capacity, technology, the scientific base and the exchange of information and knowledge with developing countries and:

(a) Support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries and recognize the importance of traditional knowledge and the contribution of the know-how and experience of indigenous communities 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 and practices to reach all users;

(e) Encourage sustainable use of energy, especially renewable energy, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are linked to climate change and that 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, including 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. Enhance availability and effective use of financing for sustainable development and:

(a) Ensure predictable and accessible financial resources for sustainable development, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

(b) Secure additional, quick disbursing financial support to address the increased need of developing countries to deal with multiple and inter-related crises, particularly the food crisis, climate change and the economic and financial crises;

(c) Call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, recognizing the essential role of official development assistance as a catalyst for other sources of financing for development, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries;

(d) Increase efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact in line with recent initiatives, such as the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, which make important contributions to the efforts of those countries that have committed to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results;

(e) Improve access to finance, including microfinance, in particular by local communities, women, small businesses, artisanal miners and small farm holders.

87. Support the world trading system, recognizing the major role trade plays in achieving sustainable development and:

(a) Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system;

(b) Assist developing countries, particularly least developed countries, with the aim of providing assistance to developing countries in the areas of trade policies and regulations, trade development, building productive capacities, trade-related infrastructure, trade-related adjustment and other trade-related needs.

Follow-up

88. Institute a process for the review of the implementation of decisions taken at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

III. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting

24. At its 10th meeting, on 4 March 2011, the Meeting had before it the draft