

United Nations

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**Commission on
Sustainable Development**

**Report on the nineteenth session
(14 May 2010 and 2-13 May 2011)**

**Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2011
Supplement No. 9**

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

[31 May 2011]

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft decisions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development*

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission as set out below. [from

E/CN.17/2011/L.1]

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

* For the discussion, see chap.

3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2013-2014 — review session:
 - (a) Forests;
 - (b) Biodiversity;
 - (c) Biotechnology;
 - (d) Tourism;
 - (e) Mountains.
4. Provisional agenda for the twenty-first session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

Draft decision II

Adoption of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session**

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its nineteenth session.

** For the discussion, see chap. V.

Chair's summary on policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production

1. Ministers and delegations at the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development undertook extensive negotiations on a wide range of issues related to the interlinked themes of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production. The negotiations were carried out on the basis of the Chair's text emanating from the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, held from 28 February to 4 March 2011. Negotiations on the document started on Monday, 2 May 2011 and concluded on Friday, 13 May 2011, the last day of the session.

2. There was broad agreement that the issues of transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production were of fundamental importance to achieving the goals of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. Delegations reached full agreement on elements of a decision on the transport and mining themes as well as on a 10-year framework of programmes on

sustainable consumption and production, but consensus was not achieved on the 'package' including the other two themes (chemicals and waste management) as well as the preamble and the interlinkages, cross-cutting issues and means of implementation. Issues of disagreement regarding chemicals included the reference to Rio principles (common but differentiated responsibilities, polluters-pay and precautionary approach) as well as the reference to "no data, no market", financial support to developing countries and funding for the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). Differences also remained on new and additional resources for waste management as well as partnerships for waste management. Also, delegations could not agree on how best to reflect terms for transfer of technology and adequate means of implementation as well as on the issue of people living under foreign occupation. As a consequence, it was necessary for the Chair to present a decision text for consideration by the Commission, reflecting the Chair's best efforts to reconcile the remaining conflicting viewpoints. All the major political groupings, save one, accepted the Chair's proposed decision text. Argentina, on behalf of Group of 77 and China, rejected the Chair's proposed decision text as not adequately reflecting the Group's concerns. As a consequence of not reaching agreement, the Chair's proposed decision text is attached in the Annex in lieu of an actual decision document.

3. Many delegations pointed to the existing body of resolutions, decisions and conference outcomes that provided the background and framework for decision-making on the thematic cycle of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19) thematic cycle. These included: the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities; Agenda 21; the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation); the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration of Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus; the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals; the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

4. A number of countries underlined that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlined the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session.

5. Attention was called by many countries to the continuing need for integrating economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, and to poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development as the overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.

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

7. Many emphasized 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.

8. Many countries stressed the importance of the empowerment of women, youth, indigenous people and the most vulnerable groups as integral to promoting sustainable development.

9. The special needs of African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States were stressed, given the particular development challenges they face.

10. Many countries stressed the importance of 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 as well as of strengthening the scientific base and knowledge sharing, public-private and other relevant partnerships.

Follow-up

11. No consensus was reached on review and follow-up on the thematic issues of the cycle.

Annex

Decision text proposed by the Chair

1. The decision text proposed by the Chairperson reads as follows:

Policy options and practical measures to expedite implementation in transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 4 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”) as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration of Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Declaration and State of Progress and Initiatives for the Future Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling the 2008 Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reiterating that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and

underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session,

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

Also reaffirming 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,

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/64/236 which decided to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012¹,

Taking note of the work of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

the Parties (COP10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya Japan and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP9) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in Buenos Aires, Argentina,

Recognizing 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,

Expressing our 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 (MDGs) a reality for all,

of Lithium Resources in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10-11 November 2010, and of the First World Ministerial Conference on Road Safety held in Moscow, Russia, on 19-20 November 2009,

Recalling the chemicals and wastes related multilateral environmental agreements, including the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, and highlighting the positive effects of synergistic initiatives among the conventions related to chemicals and waste and bearing in mind the potential further to enhance coordination and cooperation of instruments and frameworks in the chemicals and wastes cluster,

Recalling also the establishment of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and its Dubai declaration, underlining that sound management of chemicals is essential if sustainable development is to be achieved,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieve the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle 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,

Taking note of the intersessional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa, held in Rabat, Morocco, on 25-26 November 2010, and

the Meeting on Building Partnerships to Move towards Zero Waste, held in Tokyo, Japan from 16-18 February, 2011,

Recognizing that environmentally sound waste management is important for human health,

Recognizing

Taking note of the High-level Meeting on a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, held in Panama City, on 13-14 January 2011,

Expressing concerns that many developing countries lack the necessary resources and capabilities to shift to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Recalling the request in the JPOI to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production,

Recognizing the work and activities of the Marrakesh Process related to sustainable consumption and production,

Emphasizing that strong linkages exist among the five issues on the agenda of its eighteenth and nineteenth sessions, and that policies and measures aimed at one issue may have co-benefits for others,

Also emphasizing that addressing the interlinkages and cross-

Sustainable Development at its eleventh session⁵, is vital to achieving sustainable development,

Convinced of the urgency of the present challenges and of the need for a bold, determined and innovative response to the multiple crises we face, namely, one which protects the development gains of the past decades and accelerates progress towards sustainable development,

Also convinced that national implementation strategies should enhance the participation of all stakeholders, including women, youth, indigenous people, rural and other local communities, through, inter alia, the use of bottom-up approaches in decision-making, and stressing the need for the involvement of women, in particular, in decision-making,

Stressing that fighting corruption at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. Noting the determination to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urging all States that have not yet done so to

⁵ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29-E/CN.17/2003/6), Chairperson's summary.

consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention⁶ against Corruption and to begin its implementation,

Noting the contribution of national reporting, partnerships, learning centres and side-events, and other non-negotiated outcomes of the Commission on Sustainable Development in the advancement of sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of science, technology, and the need to improve science-

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

A. Transport

1. Sustainable transport is a central component of sustainable development and economic growth. Addressing the growing transport challenges is increasingly urgent. Access to mobility is essential to achieve the MDGs. But the growing use of motorized transport can have negative impacts on environment and human health. Transport infrastructure development often requires long lead times, visionary decision-making and thorough and integrated planning, as well as significant investment. At the same time, transport infrastructure is very durable and can provide services and benefits for decades or even generations. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance safe, efficient, secure, - affordable and environmentally sustainable transport enhance transport and mobility for poverty eradication.

2. Sustainable transport and mobility are as much about the sustainability of the automotive and transport sectors, not only from a business and economic perspective, but also to meet environmental and social needs.

vulnerabilities of small island developing States, and the resulting difficulties due to, inter alia, distance, isolation and difficulties in reaching economies of scale; that more attention should be given to African countries with regard to transport and safety, health and environment friendly infrastructure. Special attention should be given for actions that are aligned and adapted to national and local conditions, through coordinated efforts by key stakeholders, particularly national Governments, civil society and the private sector.

7. Increasing urbanization and private motorisation have resulted in unprecedented congestion, wasteful energy use, increased motor vehicle emissions and noise pollution, with serious negative impacts on urban air quality, quality of life, efficient use of energy and public health;

8. Policies, programmes, technologies and partnerships can achieve an affordable, less polluting, more energy efficient and sustainable transport system, while contributing to important co-benefits including reduced greenhouse gas emissions, noise and air pollution and enhanced energy efficiency.

9. Transport systems may be managed across multiple levels of government and this may determine the choice and appropriate mix of policy tools. These tools featuring appropriate combinations of measures, effective communications and information technologies and partnerships can enhance sustainability and promote transport technology and systems innovation.

Development of these policies should involve stakeholder participation, be transparent and practically and predictably enforceable.

10. Sustainable transport solutions are directly linked to the objective of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Policy options/actions needed

11. Take actions at different levels of governments to enhance access to sustainable transport, in particular in rural areas of developing countries and to promote improved transport linkages between urban, suburban, and rural communities.

12. It is important to employ integrated transportation, housing, and economic development planning that takes into account the circumstances of the location and community and decision making for sustainability in all communities, seeking to reduce vehicle miles travelled by coordinating investments in development in transportation infrastructure while providing transportation choices that improve access to better jobs, educational facilities, health care, and markets.

- (a) Involve citizens and consider strengthening stakeholders' participation in planning to ensure practical design of systems that work on the ground;

- (b) Encourage the provision of basic rural transport infrastructure and services, with a view to further improving the quality of rural public transport services to make villages and rural settlements accessible year round wherever feasible ;
- (c) Promote integrated rural development programmes, including through wider use of integrated rural transport, accessibility, and land use planning, investing in rural roads, implementing new road networks and enhancing existing ones, to enhance poverty eradication and the achievement of the MDGs;
- (d) Develop policies and strategies to take steps to ensure persons with disabilities access, based on reasonable accommodation and on an equal basis with others to transportation infrastructure and services;
- (e) Highlight the opportunity for developing countries to nominate sustainable transport as a priority in requests for development assistance, while recognizing the importance of financial institutions to assist in this endeavour;

13. Improve public transport systems for more sustainable urban as well as suburban and rural development. Each State should take appropriate actions, which may include:

- (a) Improve public transportation systems and transportation choices through, inter alia, integrated land use planning, in ways that link communities and facilitate access to jobs, markets and social services;
- (b) Encourage local authorities in their efforts to plan and implement sustainable transport policies and programmes, and promote improved coordination within and between levels of government;
- (c) Promote public transport systems that are affordable, less polluting, more energy efficient and sustainable, and address the specific needs of women, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities;
- (d) Consider enhancing bus rapid transit, metro and light rail systems, taking into account successful experiences;
- (f) Promote public-private partnerships as appropriate to contribute to the construction and operation of transport systems;
- (g) Encourage improvements in the management of vehicle fleets, including vehicle maintenance and inspection, operational practices and logistics and the replacement of old vehicles by more efficient newer ones and/or the upgrading of old vehicles with the use of advanced technologies, recognizing that the

achievement of this goal may require the transfer of such technologies to developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

- (h) Encourage non-motorized transport such as bicycling and walking, and improve dedicated infrastructure for safe walking and non-motorized transport in conjunction with public transport initiatives, in particular in urban centers and suburban communities;
- (i) Encourage the improvement of the safety of motor vehicle transportation;
- (j) Consider measures to reduce the use of private cars in urban areas, where possible, in order to improve the living conditions in urban areas.

14. Enhance modal shifts, where possible, towards less energy intensive modes of transport for people and goods.

- (a) Enhance and strengthen coordination of multi-modal transport systems and services through integration of multi-modal mobility planning, goods movement systems and easy and fast inter-modal transfer options including promoting greater inland and coastal shipping and navigation;

- (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 centers as well as the modernization of railways and the integration of ports and airports with the hinterland, including through the promotion of technological improvements;
- (c) Promote innovative goods movement systems, taking advantage of approaches to increase fuel efficiency, and encourage the integration of technological advances across the supply chain for enhanced sustainability;

15. Further develop and improve transport technologies and operational procedures. Each State should take appropriate actions, and ensure that they are consistent with their international obligations to:

- (a) Reduce air pollution from the transport sector by improving fuel quality, developing cleaner fuels, and promoting vehicle fuel economy and emission standards, noting the need for greater international cooperation in this field;
- (b) Emphasize that the transport industry has an important role to play in ensuring, independently and in partnership, more responsible product creation, in more sustainable facilities and for

more efficient, eco-friendly and innovative public transport options for an expanding global population;

- (c) Improve consumer information on fuel efficiency of vehicles, including through the promotion of labelling where feasible,
- (d) Support the phasing out of lead in gasoline and the continued further reduction of the sulphur content in motor fuels, as appropriate, including through partnerships such as the Partnership for Clean Fuel and Vehicles;
- (e) Recognize the importance of investments in innovation, research and deployment of advanced motor vehicle and transport technologies, including the investment in technologies for cleaner vehicles and fuels and improved fuel use and engine efficiency; fuel use and engine

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- (h) Make efforts 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, to ensure resilience while addressing the associated costs;
 - (j) Encourage voluntary initiatives, programmes and partnerships to reduce the negative environmental impacts from transport.
17. Enhance international cooperation in transport.
- (a) Identify and address opportunities to achieve affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, safe and environmentally sound transportation systems including infrastructure, technologies and institutional capacities in developing countries, via collaborative actions such as public - private and other relevant partnerships, by inviting international financial mechanisms and institutions to consider ways to facilitate greater access and taking advantage of and supporting partnerships that create an environment under which technologies and investments in clean transportation can succeed reflecting international agreements related to sustainable development, national circumstances and priorities as appropriate;

- (b) Highlight the role of regional and international financial institutions in providing financial support to developing countries in their national policies and projects of rural-urban transport infrastructure development and in facilitating sustainable transport planning, including resilience to natural disasters;
- (c) Encourage cooperation on transport technologies with a view to improve the transport systems, in particular in developing countries, including through renewable energy and energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;
- (d) Support the sharing of knowledge through partnerships for international sharing of experiences in the sustainable production and use of energy sources;
- (f) Promote international sharing of experiences in renewable energies through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation considering the benefits and sustainability of all options and taking into account the ongoing multilateral dialogue on the challenges and opportunities posed by biofuels, in view of the world's food security, energy and sustainable development needs, and noting ongoing efforts in this regard at the international, regional and national levels;

lasting. The risks are for all of our countries and can be most acute in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the small island developing States (SIDs) and least developed countries (LDCs). Poor people, indigenous people, women and children are disproportionately at risk.

19. Significant but insufficient and uneven progress has been made towards the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2020 goal on sound management of chemicals through the Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel conventions, SAICM and other existing programmes, initiatives, instruments and processes as well as improved regulatory regimes at the national and regional level. However, further progress is necessary across countries and regions. The third International Conference of Chemicals Management (ICCM3) in 2012, the Conference of the Parties (COPs) of the internationally legally binding instruments on chemicals and waste and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in 2012 provide opportunities to review the progress in implementation and to consider possible further actions to be made towards the WSSD 2020 goal;

20. Recognizing the shift in the production patterns toward developing countries and countries with economies in transition, yet those countries have insufficient human, technical and financial capacities to deal with the challenges related to chemicals management placing an increasing chemicals

synergistic and effective implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, SAICM and other relevant international initiatives.

24. Actions are needed to *address chemicals management throughout their life cycle by developing comprehensive regulatory and institutional framew*

- (e) Establish and/or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms engaging all relevant agencies and stakeholders in sound chemicals management throughout their life cycle;
- (f) Establish and/or strengthen close national coordination and cooperation between agencies responsible for chemicals and wastes management and with interested stakeholders;
- (g) Link the health and environmental sectors to address chemical safety, risk prevention and reduction, and avail of WHO offices to strengthen national and regional coordination;
- (h) Strengthen the implementation of international agreements and processes on chemicals through a cross-sectoral, participatory and partnership-based approach.
- (i) Promote comprehensive risk assessment and management over the lifecycle of chemical substances;
- (j) Promote national implementation of international codes and standards for industrial chemicals, and encourage the Inter-organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC) organizations to continue working together to provide countries with coherent guidance for industrial chemicals.

25. Strengthen information availability and accessibility on chemicals and including information sharing on hazard, exposure, use, risk assessment, risk management, socio-economic factors, safe use of chemicals throughout their life cycle and safer alternatives.

- (a) Effectively implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including by making it available in national official languages;
- (b) Establish, as appropriate, and effectively implement national or regional environmental database or inventory systems such as pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs);
- (c) Strengthen participation in and implementation of, where applicable, the prior informed consent (PIC) procedures as provided by the Rotterdam and Basel conventions;
- (d) Improve research and promote information dissemination, knowledge sharing, training, education and awareness to all stakeholders, including governments and major groups on the sound management of chemicals along the value-chain;
- (e) Strengthen consultative efforts with public interest NGOs, research institutions and communities to better facilitate their responsible and active participation in development and

implementation of laws, regulations and policies for the sound management of chemicals;

- (f) Strengthen and ensure where feasible the role of industry in information sharing especially on chemicals in products, risk assessment, risk management and safe use, and implementation of the Rio Principles on Environment and Development as they relate to chemicals management, strengthen responsible advertising and marketing, and further mainstream practices of Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility (CESR) such as product stewardship and the chemical industry's Responsible Care Programme;
- (g) Strengthen preventive and quality management instruments;
- (h) Promote the benefits of policy that aims at clean production, substitution and pollution prevention;
- (i) Strengthen transparency and disseminate information and data about the environmental and health risks posed by chemicals, enhancing access to such information, through, inter alia, the use of safety data sheets, product labels, as appropriate, toxicity and environmental reports, environmental impact assessments, eco-audits, and emission inventories;

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the implementation of SAICM, international legally binding instruments, where applicable, and other international initiatives on chemicals and waste;

- (b) Develop and/or strengthen national scientific and technical capacities for technical assessments and management of chemicals and laboratory capacity for scientific research and monitoring, at the national or regional level, as well as training of enforcement officers, inspectors and custom officials through, inter alia, the exchange and transfer of knowledge and experience between countries, as well as regional and sub-regional cooperation;
- (c) Develop and strengthen necessary monitoring capacity and programmes at national and/or regional levels to measure the occurrence, levels and trends of chemicals in physical and biological media and their effects on human health and the environment, making better use of existing data;
- (d) Strengthen national or regional preparedness for chemical accident prevention and emergency management, including by setting up or implementing national and regional early warning systems to address and prevent chemicals risks and accidents from natural events as well as develop and/or implement legislation on liabilities and compensation for related damages;

- (e) Speed up national or regional activities to address existing stocks of obsolete chemicals including persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and pesticides and avoid future accumulations of large stocks of chemicals or pesticides when they are banned or taken off the market;
- (f) Encourage industry to continue developing cost-effective safer alternative chemicals and techniques for substituting or reducing the use of hazardous chemicals in products, processes and pesticides;
- (g) Encourage approaches that promote the safe use and/or reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals and pesticides such as through integrated pest or vector management, organic farming methods, and non-chemicals alternatives;
- (h) Establish and/or strengthen pesticide authorization and regulatory systems at the national or regional level;
- (i) Strengthen research on disease caused by chemicals and develop strategies directed specifically at minimizing risks to the health of women, children, workers and indigenous people from exposure to potentially harmful chemicals;

- (j) Strengthen national and regional activities and encourage cooperation between countries and regions to combat the illegal international traffic of hazardous chemicals including obsolete pesticides with the aim to eliminate their dumping;
 - (k) Continue to take cooperative actions at all levels to identify and address emerging chemical issues of global concern identified primarily through the SAICM process and processes under existing multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs);
27. Strengthen partnerships for sound management of chemicals, in order to:
- (a) Strengthen capacity of national industry and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for the safe and responsible use and handling of chemicals.
28. Strengthen the international policy and legal framework and enabling environment for sound management of chemicals
- (a) Strengthen the international policy framework for chemicals through full, enhanced, synergistic and effective implementation as well as further development of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, SAICM and other relevant initiatives;

- (b) Build on the successful outcome of the simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the conferences of the parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, by seeking further opportunities to enhance cooperation and coordination among existing institutions and processes addressing chemicals and waste, including SAICM and the proposed legally binding instrument on mercury;
- (c) Analyze and consider when appropriate at relevant fora including the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ICCM and COPs of the chemicals and waste conventions the possible needs for further international structures, mechanisms and actions required for long term sound management of chemicals;
- (d) Further strengthen the international policy and legal framework for sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle through the implementation, enforcement, and where possible, ratification of international instruments, including the International Labour Organization Convention No. 170 concerning Safety4citio4

- (e) Further enhance cooperation and coordination among the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam conventions, including at the national and regional level;
- (f) Successfully negotiate the global legally binding instrument on mercury;
- (g) Support the current efforts of United Nations Environment Programme and on-going work on lead and cadmium,
- (h) Encourage continuing coordination between World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the safe management of agricultural pesticides to protect public health;

29. Further strengthen the means of implementation for the sound management of chemicals, reaffirming the commitment to the Rio Principles on environment and development, as they relate to chemicals and the WSSD 2020 goal for the sound management of chemicals.

- (a) Recognize international and national responsibilities as well as the role of the private sector for implementation and sustainable long-term funding of sound chemicals management and the increased

need for assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet their increasing obligations arising

preparatory process. Notes that the ICCM will discuss ways to promote further progress in implementation of the SAICM for the mid-term and long-term financing of SAICM;

(d) Encourage further research on and, where appropriate, the

- (g) Strengthen the capacity of regional and sub-regional centres established under the Stockholm and Basel conventions for delivering capacity-building and transfer of technology in a synergistic manner, to support countries to meet their obligations;
- (h) Continue to mobilize resources from all sources to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the effective implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) in a manner consistent with its goals including by making it available in national official languages and through capacity building;
- (i) Strengthen cooperation between governments and industry at all levels for the development and transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, for use of non-hazardous and sustainable chemicals and production systems, materials and products to ensure that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the elimination of adverse effects on human health and environment;
- (j) Continue to provide technical support to strengthen national or regional preparedness for chemical accident prevention and emergency management, including for the implementation of national and regional early warning systems to address and prevent chemicals risks and accidents from natural events;

(k) Strengthen technical and capacity support to public interest non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions and communities, inter alia, to enable and facilitate their responsible and active participation in development and implementation of laws, regulations and policies for the sound management of chemicals;

C. Waste Management

30. Environmentally sound waste management with a special emphasis on waste minimization represent challenges for all countries, but developing countries face special challenges. The rapid increase in volume and types of wastes has become a major issue for national and local governments, particularly in developing countries.

31. It should be noted that there are different definitions of waste in different countries and that waste may be considered or perceived as valuable resources or materials in some countries depending on national and local circumstances and capacities.

32. Waste is generated at every stage of the materials life cycle during extraction or harvesting of raw materials, production, use, and end-of-life. Consequently, waste management is linked to many other sectors, including mining, chemicals, transport, and to consumption and production patterns.

Sustainable consumption and production patterns play a key role in waste management, in particular for waste prevention. There is a particularly strong

inefficient waste management results in greenhouse gas and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and other resources.

37. There is a need to delink waste generation from economic growth.

38. Priority objectives of waste management are to formulate and implement integrated policies that, firstly promote waste prevention and minimization, secondly, support environmentally sound effective and efficient management of wastes, focusing on the 3R-concept (reduce, reuse and recycling) and on the recovery of useful materials and energy, and thirdly, disposal of residual wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

39. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and other waste related international instruments are of particular importance for waste as well as chemicals management. It should be noted that there are many references to the need for cooperation and coordination between the Basel Convention and the conventions related to chemicals as well as SAICM in the section on chemicals.

Policy options/action needed

40. Actions are needed to define long-term waste management strategies at all levels including to:

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resource while also recognizing its potential harm and improve
access to information in order to reduce the risks associated with

- (c) Reduce amounts of waste disposed of in landfills, encourage the development of reliable and safe waste disposal infrastructure, including through national guidelines or best practices;
- (d) Improve planning policies and infrastructure for resource recovery.
- (e) Strengthen infrastructure for safe transfer and transport of waste;
- (f) Promote the development and use of appropriate technologies to support environmentally sound management of waste;
- (g) Strengthen implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements on waste management, especially the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and Marpol Conventions and regional conventions and agreements such as the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes within Africa and the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and continue to provide guidelines for implementation and enforcement of these conventions and agreements, and provide assistance as appropriate to developing countries in this regard;

- (h) Strengthen effective enforcement of the Basel Convention of Hazardous Waste Management, especially with respect to the prevention of illegal shipments of waste;
- (i) Invite the ratification of the Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damages Resulting from Transboundary

- (c) Encourage the use of extended producer responsibility, and the development of sustainable product policies, product life-cycle information, and the manufacturing of products that are easily reusable and recyclable;
- (d) Encourage the use of economic instruments as well as other approaches for waste management such as through the development of markets for recycled materials;
- (e) Promote waste minimization, reuse and recycling as part of corporate social and environmental responsibility;
- (f) Pursue and cooperate on research and development on waste management, in particular on waste prevention, minimization, reuse and recycling, and promote the dissemination of related information;
- (g) Develop waste-to-energy initiatives and related infrastructure, and reduce emissions from landfills by capturing methane for use as energy source through efforts such as the Global Methane Initiative;
- (h) Develop and strengthen legislative frameworks as appropriate for environmentally sound waste management including the 3Rs;

- (i) Promote remanufacturing, and preparation of waste for reuse.

43. Strengthen the implementation of effective waste policies and strategies.

- (a) Continue efforts to reduce the use of hazardous substances and the generation of hazardous wastes, both in quantity and toxicity, in line with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant multilateral agreements;
- (b) Acknowledge the work of NGOs in promoting waste management enforcement activities, and strengthen the enforcement and the international coordination on enforcement, including through the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE);
- (c) Encourage ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention

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under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

- (e) Provide opportunities for meaningful public participation in the development and implementation of laws, regulations and policies for waste management;

44. Manage specific wastes.

- (a) Consider approaches for identifying and managing specific waste streams such as plastics, construction and demolition waste, end-of-life vehicles, healthcare waste, e-waste as well as pesticide containers;
- (b) Increase efforts to collect, treat, and increase safe recycling of e-waste or electrical and electronic end-of-life equipment, and cooperate to address the growing problem of e-waste dumps, in particular in developing countries including through existing mechanisms;
- (c) Minimize marine pollution from debris such as plastic and fishing gear waste entering estuaries, coastal zones and oceans from land and sea-based sources;

- (d) Encourage the development of guidelines and other policies and strategies to address bio-degradable wastes including by reducing the quantities of such wastes in landfills;
 - (e) Improve markets for products manufactured or derived from agricultural waste, residues and byproducts;
 - (f) Strengthen and develop policies and other efforts to reduce food waste;
 - (g) Treat agricultural waste, residues and by products, including crop residues as valuable resources and promote their conversion to soil nutrients and sustainable sources of energy, where applicable and in accordance with national circumstances, including through partnerships on bioenergy and nutrient management;
 - (h) Improve and increase composting and anaerobic digestion of biodegradable waste.
45. Enhance capacity and technology particularly in developing countries for environmentally sound waste management.
- (a) Mobilize adequate financial and technical support as well as facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies and technology transfer to developing countries on a concessional and

preferential basis, as mutually agreed, to prevent and minimize, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner;

- (b) Encourage investment in best practices in developing countries for environmentally sound management of various waste streams and promote the development of informational materials such as manuals, guidelines and technology summaries;
- (c) Improve capacity of local research and development institutions, and build skills and capacities in local governments for integrated waste management, including technical and managerial skills;
- (d) Encourage the development of education and training programmes related to waste management, including through university courses and other specialized education and training;
- (e) Provide as appropriate technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries for source separation and waste collection, establishment and improvement of waste inventories, development of policies, legal frameworks, programs, and infrastructure for waste management.

46. Mobilize financial resources and investment and promote partnerships for sustainable waste management.

- (a) Provide financial resources, as appropriate, from all sources, including public private partnerships, for developing countries to build environmentally sound waste management, infrastructure and technology including for waste collection, recycling, recovery and disposal, to raise awareness, and to develop educational programs on waste management;

- (b) Encourage the development of clearly defined effective actions to be taken by the Global Partnership on Waste Management, and the International Partnership for Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities, as well as improve cooperation among existing partnerships, for ensuring coherence and complementarity and avoiding duplication and overlapping of work between existing partnerships and other relevant work, as well as build and strengthen existing broad-based partnerships for waste management at all levels, such as the Basel Convention partnerships on mobile phones and on computing equipment.

D. Mining

47. Minerals and metals are essential for modern living. Availability of minerals and metals is crucial for the world economy and modern societies. Mining industries are very important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. Countries have the sovereign right to develop

their mineral resources according to their national priorities. When managed properly, mining offers the opportunity to catalyze broad-based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting their MDGs. The goal should be to ensure that mining activities are consistent with Rio principles of sustainable development, while maximizing the positive economic benefits and diversification of mining as part of commercially sound mining as well as effectively addressing negative environmental and social impacts. To meet this goal, countries will need to develop their capacities to benefit from their natural resources in the long term, recognizing the key role of government at all levels to work with other stakeholders in creating favourable conditions to develop rules and regulations for all mining activities in a more sustainable way.

48. Policy on mining should be guided by Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration in which States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

49. For mining to maximize its contribution to sustainable development objectives, a holistic and fully integrated approach is needed. There is a need

to create linkages between mining and other economic, social and environmental sectors, while promoting the contribution of benefits from mining activities to communities and pursuing sound economic diversification strategies and mining potential. There is also a need to promote the fair distribution of benefits from mining to the communities and citizens of producing countries according to national, sub-national and local sustainable development priorities.

50. There is a need for countries to develop comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to promote sustainable mining practices and address the potential negative social and environmental impacts of mining throughout its lifecycle including post-mine closure. There is also a need for mining companies to fulfil their social and corporate responsibilities.

51. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels is a priority. There is an urgent need to enhance transparency on mining including financial accountability. Transparency should be addressed at all stages of supply chains down to consumers.

52. Promoting the participation by major groups, local and indigenous communities, youth and women and other relevant stakeholders is critical throughout the life-cycle of mining activities, in accordance of national legislation at all levels of government. Collaboration and partnerships between the public and the private sector are needed to ensure the positive contribution

- (c) Promote competitiveness and investment through modernization of administrative processes for licensing and permitting of mineral exploration and development, provision of public geological and mineral information, infrastructure development, reliability of financing mechanisms for the sector, and strengthened technical support and training for relevant public sector bodies, institutions and personnel.

- (d) Strengthen the legal and fiscal frameworks applicable to mining

- (c) Provide technical support to ASM communities to allow for the formalization, professionalization and technological upgrading of the sector, with the aim to reduce its negative environmental and social impacts with special attention to women and children, and combat tax evasion;
 - (d) Scale up training and financial support for ASM including through microcredit and lending for mining cooperatives;
 - (e) Address the negative environmental and social impacts associated with artisanal and small-scale mining, such as forced labour and exploitative child labour, the lack of educational opportunities for children, and mercury pollution from gold mining in artisanal and small-scale mining and other health and safety concerns.
57. Strengthen legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks at all levels of government to address the environmental and social impacts of mining;
58. With respect to the environmental impacts:
- (a) Develop regulations to promote sound environmental management by mining companies, including proper management of tailings and waste, mine drainage, and mine closure and post-closure management, including through the use of environmental and

- social impact assessments, as well as develop strategies for management of environmental liabilities;
- (b) Develop legal and regulatory frameworks for mine closure that ensure adequate financial assurance instruments for funding of mine closure by mining companies, such as reclamation guarantees or bonds, are provided as part of the permitting process;
- (c) Strengthen institutional capacity for environmental monitoring and enforcement of legislation to mitigate environmental impacts during and post mining activities;
- (d) Regulate mining activities in environmentally sensitive areas according to national policies, especially areas critical for biodiversity conservation, as well as taking into account the impact of mining activities on biodiversity, water resources, and cultural heritage sites;
- (e) Design regulatory frameworks at all levels of government and implement policies to improve prevention, preparedness and response to accidents; enhance the capacity of the industrial mining sector to develop and implement mining accident prevention and preparedness strategies and plans;

- (f) Develop guidelines and funding mechanisms for the remediation of orphan and abandoned mine sites, in such a way that these will help to improve public health and safety, minimize environmental risks and reduce social and environmental impacts;
- (g) Promote initiatives to prevent and remediate mine drainage, bearing in mind its widespread dimension and environmental impact;

59. *With respect to the social impacts:*

- (a) Better enforce human and workers' rights by taking steps to respect, promote and realise the fundamental principles and rights at work as adopted by the International Labour Organisation, and in particular take steps to eradicate all forms of forced labour and exploitative child labour in mining, including ASM, and associated activities in mining camps, with specific consideration of relevant ILO conventions and recommendations;
- (b) Improve working conditions of miners, especially mine health and safety, having regard to the ILO Convention on safety and health in mines, including in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM);

- (c) Encourage the provision of education, training, health services and social protection in mining communities with special focus on women and children;
- (d) Promote and protect the rights of indigenous and local communities through their full and effective participation in accordance with national laws and procedures at all levels;
- (e) Respect land rights of local and indigenous communities in accordance with national laws and procedures at all levels, including through comprehensive land use plans;
- (f) Encourage the design and implementation of mechanisms for redress for communities having suffered damages from mining activities, including compensation where appropriate.

60. Promote the participation by major groups, local and indigenous communities, youth and women and other relevant stakeholders throughout the life-cycle of mining activities, in accordance with national legislation at all levels of government.

- (a) Promote broad public consultation in a timely and transparent manner as part of the process for granting licenses for mining activities, as well as in relation to mine closure plans;

- (b) Improve access to public domain information regarding mining, including monitoring, enforcement and other related mining activities.

61. Create and improve knowledge partnerships centred on mining among government, companies and community at all levels including through national multi-stakeholder dialogues.

62. Strengthen technical capacities at the national level, with support from the international community by mutually agreed terms.

- (a) Include sustainable development content into the technical and managerial training for the mining sector;

- (b) Support capacity building in developing countries to promote adequate national governance mechanisms, such as: (i)

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- (d) Support developing countries in the identification of mineral potential;
- (e) Promote the sharing and dissemination of best practices on environmental issues, for example through

minimization of water contamination, minimization of energy consumption, increased energy efficiency, sound chemicals and mine waste management, by mutually agreed terms;

(d) Provide capacity building and technology transfer for the implementation of sustainable mining technologies on mutually agreed terms.

64. Foster the improvement of the performance of mining companies with regard to their sustainable development practices.

(a) Promote responsible mining that complies with sustainable development;

(b) Encourage the adoption by mining companies of existing voluntary international environmental and social standards for mining operations, including for social and environmental impact assessments, with transparent and mutually agreed codes of conduct;

(c) Promote good governance of the mining sector, including transparency and accountability, and sharing of good practices such as sustainability reports;

(d) Improve relations with local communities, and devise compliance mechanisms for companies on environmental and social safeguards during and after operations.

65.

- (d) Support voluntary transparency initiatives at all levels including to address improved financial accountability;
- (e) Support efforts to prevent illicit financial flows from mining activities, and take note of voluntary initiatives such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;
- (f) Encourage the use of ethical guidelines in the mining sector to identify and prevent or mitigate risks of adverse impacts associated with the mining sector.

66. Encourage prudent natural resources management in the mining sector by promoting as appropriate:

- (a) Sound management of mineral resources;
- (b) Sound management of water resources;
- (c) Efficient use of energy;
- (d) Sound mine waste management.

E. A 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

67. Decides, in order to achieve the goals and objectives defined in Chapter 3 of the JPOI on SCP, to establish a 10-year framework of

programmes (10YFP) on SCP covering the period 2011 -

development and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries;

(c) Affirm a common vision that:

- supports sustainable, inclusive and equitable global growth, poverty eradication, and shared prosperity;
- addresses basic needs and brings a better quality of life;
- enhances our ability to meet the needs of future generations and conserves, protects and restores the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystems;
- promotes gender equality and the active participation of groups including inter alia women, children and youth, indigenous peoples and those living in the most vulnerable situations;
- reduces the use of hazardous materials and toxic chemicals and the generation of wastes such as non-biodegradable materials and emission of pollutants;
- protects natural resources and promotes a more efficient use of natural resources, products and recovered materials;

- promotes lifecycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, as well as science-based and traditional knowledge based approaches; cradle-to-cradle, and the 3Rs, and other related methodologies, as appropriate;
- promotes the creation of new economic opportunities for all countries, with particular attention to developing countries;
- promotes a competitive, inclusive economy delivering full and productive employment and decent work for all and fosters efficient social protection systems;
- serves as a tool to support the implementation of global sustainable development commitments, the achievement of the MDGs and the implementation of targets and goals agreed under relevant MEAs.

Common values

69. Decides that in order to reach the vision, objectives and goals outlined in paragraph 65, the 10YFP should:

- (a) Be flexible to respect different levels of development and capacities and national ownership of each country's development strategies, priorities and policies, and to enable the inclusion of

new and emerging issues, with developed countries taking the lead in implementing measures to achieve more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

- (b) Draw on valuable aspects of such experiences as the Marrakech Process, SAICM, and national cleaner production centers. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the Task Forces, should be considered for integration into the structure of the 10YFP;
- (c) Take into account the Rio principles on environment and development as they relate to SCP;
- (d) Not constitute a call for new constraints in respect to international development financing and official development assistance (ODA);
- (e) Efforts to promote SCP should not be applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade and otherwise be in accordance with the provisions of the World Trade Organization agreements;

- (f) Efforts to promote SCP should be pursued in a manner that supports new market development opportunities for products and technologies, in particular from developing countries;
- (g) Methodologies and approaches under the 10YFP should take into account the specific circumstances of countries and productive systems;
- (h) Reduce fragmentation and support synergies between the responses to various economic, environmental and social challenges in SCP activities, as well as in the implementation of

- (a) Promote the added value of an SCP approach for both developed and developing countries and in particular the opportunity to leapfrog towards social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems through win-win solutions;
- (b) Enable all relevant stakeholders to share information and tools and to learn and share best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, while recognizing the need to help developing countries in this regard;
- (c) Foster increased cooperation and networking among all stakeholders, including public-private partnerships;
- (d) Support the integration of SCP in decision making at all levels, taking into account its cross-cutting nature, for example through strategic planning and policy making;
- (e) Raise awareness and engage civil society particularly with a focus on school system education in particular among youth and integrate education for SCP in formal and non-formal education programmes, as appropriate;
- (f) Facilitate access to technical assistance, training, financing, technology, and capacity building, in particular for developing countries;

- (g) Make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms;
- (h) Support developing countries' efforts to strengthen scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Trade Organization, through an interagency coordination group, and regional entities and commissions so that there is strong coordination;

- to foster the active participation of key stakeholders in the 10YFP;
- to contribute to the fulfilment of the functions of the 10YFP;
- to maintain a current list of active programmes and initiatives under the 10YFP;
- to organize and service relevant 10YFP meetings;
- to prepare relevant 10YFP reports;
- to report biennially to Commission on Sustainable

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- (c) Request the United Nations General Assembly to consider the composition and nomination process of the board by the end of the sixty-fifth session;

- (d) Invite national governments to designate SCP focal points for engagement with the 10YFP with the view to ensure contact and

financial institutions, the private sector, and other voluntary contributions, transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies on mutually agreed terms and capacity building, building upon relevant experience such as the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building;

- (b) Invites the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to establish a trust fund for SCP programmes to mobilize voluntary contributions from multiple sources, including public/donor contributions, the private sector and other sources including foundations. The trust fund will have the following elements:

Objectives: (i) to receive and mobilize resources in a stable, sustained and predictable manner to develop SCP programmes in developing countries, and countries with economies in transition as appropriate; and (ii) to promote the transparent allocation of resources.

- Uses: to support the implementation of the 10YFP in developing countries such as providing seed money for developing and implementing programme proposals.

- Financing for the fund should not be provided at the expense of other high priority sustainable development activities being carried out by United Nations bodies.
- Programme proposals from developing countries to the fund should meet the criteria specified in paragraph 70 and allocation of the financing should take into account regional balance.
- Administrative structure: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as 10YFP secretariat will be invited to
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countries with economies in transition through other channels as appropriate;

- (d) Encourage integration of SCP related programmes and initiatives into government programmes and existing cooperation activities as appropriate;
- (e) Promote existing and new programmes that provide various forms of technical and development assistance and capacity building, taking steps to publicize these opportunities to developing countries;
- (f) Facilitate partnerships and capacity building through the development of professional networks and communities of practice around various SCP-related issues;
- (g) Act as a catalyst for further assistance.

SCP Programmes

73. Sustainable consumption and production programmes included in the 10YFP are voluntary and meet the following criteria:

- (a) contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10YFP as well as to the three pillars of sustainable development;

(k) be described in a simple common format, covering above mentioned programme criteria and identifying lead actor(s).

74. The following flexible, initial and non exhaustive list is intended to illustrate some possible areas for programme development and to inspire additional efforts to create programmes. It is important to support initiatives and ongoing programmes by developing countries. This indicative list builds on the experience gained through the Marrakech Process including those identified in the regional SCP round tables, strategies and action plans, inter alia:

- Consumer information
- Sustainable lifestyles and education
- Sustainable public procurement
- Sustainable buildings and construction
- Sustainable tourism including eco-tourism.

75. The 10YFP secretariat will maintain a list of all programmes, projects and initiatives under the 10YFP as a living document, to be updated regularly as new programmes, projects and initiatives join. This list will provide an information tool to help in identifying partners and resources to support particular programmes and initiatives.

76. Programmes can be launched under the 10YFP immediately following registration with the 10YFP secretariat.

F. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of

- (c) Implement transparent government structures, effective public management and strict anti-corruption measures at national and international levels and develop accountability frameworks in accordance with national frameworks and considering different realities in different countries and taking into account the concerns of local communities and indigenous peoples;
- (d) Facilitate and promote the active participation of groups including, inter alia, women, children and youth, indigenous peoples and those living in the most vulnerable situations in the elaboration of local and national planning, taking into account national legislation and decision-making;
- (e) Integrate policies related to all five themes into national sustainable development strategies in accordance with respective national legal frameworks;
- (f) Promote the United Nations system's efficiency in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda;
- (g) Promote gender equality and empowerment of women in all aspects of sustainable development 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;

- (h) Promote policy options and practical measures that will contribute to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all to address poverty eradication and sustainable development;
- (i) Promote increased investment in education infrastructure, and promote universal and free access to primary education and development of human resources capacity through appropriate education and training programmes, formal, non-formal and informal, in particular for the poor and groups living in most vulnerable situations;
- (j) Promoting education, awareness raising and information, as these

present and future generations.

85. Strengthen capacity-building, promote technology transfer the scientific base and exchange of information and knowledge to developing countries, as well as enhance availability and effective use of finance for sustainable development

86. As contained in many outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits such as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including, inter alia paragraph 81, 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. The means of implementation encompass a range of policy options and practical measures. To complement and reinforce local and national actions, international cooperation is essential.

87. Improve funding and strengthen public health systems in order to better combat, in particular, communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, as well as non-communicable diseases to which different sources of chemicals and waste as well as mining may contribute.

88. Resolve to enhance efforts to mobilize adequate and predictable financial and high-quality technical support, as well as to promote the development and dissemination of appropriate, affordable and sustainable technology and the transfer of such on mutually agreed terms, which is crucial for the achievement of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals.

89. Support the development, transfer and diffusion of new technologies in developing countries, on mutually agreed terms across the five themes, as appropriate.

90. Consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing that the current global financial and economic crisis has led to a significant reduction in public and private investment, it is essential to ensure that the crisis does not lead to a long-term reduction in investment. The crisis has also led to a significant increase in public and private debt, which is a major concern for developing countries. It is essential to ensure that the crisis does not lead to a long-term increase in public and private debt, which is a major concern for developing countries. It is essential to ensure that the crisis does not lead to a long-term increase in public and private debt, which is a major concern for developing countries.

plans of developing countries in the transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and the 10-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production patterns;

- (d) Call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, recognizing its essential role 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 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries.

- (e) 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;

(n) Encourage the international community to reinforce its collective commitment to raise awareness of the significance of education for sustainable development, within the context of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and MDGs Targets, supporting national efforts, and establishing processes that will continue beyond the end of the decade.

91. Support a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multi-lateral trading system, recognizing the major role trade plays in achieving sustainable development.

Chapter II

Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 —

behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Alliance of Small Island States), Fiji (on behalf of Pacific small island developing States that are States Members of the United Nations), Lebanon, Japan, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Cambodia.

6. Also at the 2nd meeting, statements were made by the representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (also on behalf of the Economic Commission for Africa, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia).

7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the five regional groups: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

8. Also on 2 May, Working Groups 1 and 2 of the Commission held their 1st parallel meetings.

9. The Co-Chair of Working Group 1, Eduardo Meñez opened the general discussion on the Chair's draft negotiating document on sub -item (a), "transport".

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Peru (on behalf of the States Members of the Commission that are members of the Group of 77 and

15. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; and scientific and technological community (also on behalf of the business and industry, and farmers group).

16. At the 4th meeting, on 10 May, the Co-Chairs of Working Group 1, Ivy Banzon-Abalos (Philippines) and Silvano Vergara Vásquez (Panama), and the Co-Chairs of Working Group 2, Andrew Goledzinowski (Australia) and Abdelghani Merabet (Algeria) further reported on the progress in the negotiations in their respective groups.

High-level segment

A. Opening session

17. The Commission held a high-level segment from 11 to 13 May 2011.

18. At the 5th meeting, on 11 May, the Chair, László Borbély, Minister of Environment and Forests of Romania, convened the high-level segment and made an opening statement.

19. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-

Also at the same meeting, the Commissio

Salaru; Minister of Environment, Republic of Moldova; Gilad Erdan, Minister of Environmental Protection, Israel; Bono Edna Moelwa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa; Juan Rafael Elvira, Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources, Mexico; Pablo Wagner, Vice-Minister of

24. Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

25. The following major groups also made statements: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; workers and trade unions; business and industry; scientific and technological community; and farmers.

C. Interactive ministerial round tables

26. At its 7th meeting, on 12 May, the Commission held two parallel interactive round tables.

27. Round table 1, on the topic “Developing programmes and a framework to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production”, was co-chaired by Paul Magnette, Minister for Climate and Energy, Belgium, and Margarita Songco, Deputy Director-General and Coordinator, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines.

28. The Co-Chair (Philippines) opened the round table and made a statement.

29. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Mohan Munasinghe, Vice-Chair, United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Geneva, and Chair, Munasinghe Institute of Development (MIND), Colombo, Sri Lanka; Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and Paul Anastas, Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, United States Environmental Protection Agency.

30. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which interventions were made by the representatives of Peru, Algeria, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Switzerland, Canada, France and Germany.

31. Statements were also made by the observers for Indonesia, Ireland, Spain, Japan, Sweden, Portugal, South Africa, Finland, Guatemala, Barbados, Morocco and Turkey.

32. A statement was made by the observer of the European Union.

33. A statement was made by the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

34. A statement was made by the representative of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

35. Statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: children and youth; and non-governmental organizations.

36. The Co-Chair (Belgium) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.

37. Round table 2, on the topic “Enhancing access to sustainable urban and rural transport”, was co-chaired by Phil Hogan, Minister for Environment, Community and Local Government, Ireland, and Blaise Louembe, Minister for Habitat, Urban Ecology and Sustainable Development, Gabon.

38. The Co-Chair (Ireland) opened the round table and made a statement.

39. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Joan Clos, Executive Director, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; and Allison Davis, Senior Transport Planner, Arup, New York.

40. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which the representatives of the Russian Federation, Germany, China and Gabon made statements.

41. The observers for Hungary (on behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Afghanistan, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, Serbia, Ghana and Senegal also made statements.

42. The representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) also made a statement.

43. The representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) made a statement.

44. The representatives of the following major groups also made statements: workers and trade unions; farmers; children and youth; women; and non-governmental organizations.

45. The Co-Chair (Gabon) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.

46. At its 8th meeting, on 12 May, the Commission held recomme2c 0 7s

56. The Co-Chair (Hungary) opened the meeting and made a statement.

57. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Ann Maest, Managing Scientist, Stratus Consulting; and Ben Peachey, Communications Director, International Council of Mining and Metals.

58. An interactive dialogue with the panellists ensued, during which interventions were made by the representatives of Namibia, Canada, Australia, China, Estonia, Mongolia and Gabon.

59. Statements were also made by the observers for Hungary (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Afghanistan, Senegal, Cambodia, Ghana and India.

60. A statement was also made by the representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

61. Statements were made by the representatives of the following major groups: indigenous peoples; women; workers and trade unions; children and youth; and scientific and technological community.

62. The Co-Chair (Guatemala) summarized the key conclusions and recommendations of the interactive dialogue.

D. Ministerial dialogue

63. At its 9th meeting, on 13 May, the Commission held a closed ministerial dialogue on the topic, “Moving toward sustainable development: expectations from Rio+20”.

64. The Chair (Romania) opened the meeting and made a statement.

65. 62. The Commission heard a statement by the Secretary-General.

66. An interactive dialogue ensued, during which statements were made by the representatives of Argentina (on behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the

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members of the Group of 77 and China), the United States, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

76. 73. Also at the 10th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are Arab States), Japan, Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Nicaragua.

77.

viable. He indicated that concrete measures and policy decisions are necessary in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, as well as in other thematic areas in the current cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development. He encouraged delegations to focus on deliverables to advance the global sustainability agenda and to reach consensus in the thematic topics.

82. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Sha Zukang, also delivered his opening remarks. He pointed out that the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-19) has special significance due to two reasons - key thematic areas will be discussed, in particular the 10-Year Framework of Programme (10YFP) on sustainable consumption and production (SCP), and it will be the last session before the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in June 2012, where decisions are expected on the institutional framework for sustainable development. He stated that unsustainable consumption and production threatens to exceed the carrying capacity of life support systems. He stressed the need for concrete actionable decisions in the five themes and the unique position of CSD-19 for contributing to UNCSD both on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and on the institutional framework for sustainable development.

Transport

Delegates agreed on the need for adequate, safe, affordable and sustainable transport options and infrastructure as a condition for accessibility and connectivity in developing countries. A group of countries indicated that policy recommendations should respect national ownership and priorities. Other important policy goals were: increasing fuel and energy efficiency and reducing pollution, congestion and adverse health effects. Some delegates stressed the importance of integrated urban and rural transport planning, the development of new technologies and the availability of reliable transport databases.

Chemicals

84. Many delegates supported the continuing implementation of the 2020 goal of sound management of chemicals through SAICM. The enhancement of technical, informational and institutional capacities was also considered important. Some countries stressed the need to develop local capacities to manage the efficient production and effective use of chemicals and to ensure protection by strengthening regulatory systems and monitoring programmes on chemical safety as well as preparedness for emergencies and accidents. A comprehensive global financing strategy for chemicals was proposed.

Waste management

85. Waste management and waste minimization, especially of e-waste and hazardous waste, were considered major priorities. The goal of decoupling waste generation from economic growth was stressed by some countries, as well as the need for international organizations and developed countries to support capacity building in developing countries for implementation of related conventions. Other proposals included: strengthening regional centres; programmes to improve livelihoods of waste scavengers and rag-pickers and to avoid child labour; a switch from waste policies to material policies based on the full cycles of products; consideration of food waste as an important type of waste that needs management; and putting in place programmes on spent fuel and radioactive waste management according to the radioactive waste conventions under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Mining

86. Delegates supported the goal of maximizing economic benefits while minimizing social and environmental impacts from mining activities. A holistic approach that would fully integrate mining into sustainable development programmes was proposed. A group of countries indicated that policy options for mining need to respect Principle 2 (sovereign right to exploit own
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child labour in mining. It was also noted that mining of radioactive material affects indigenous peoples.

*10-year Framework of programmes on sustainable consumption
and production patterns*

87. Delegates supported the creation and development of an effective 10-Year Framework of programmes (10 YFP) that will encourage sustainable production of goods and services to respond to basic needs, minimizing use of toxic materials and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources. The principle of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) was supported by many delegations. It was also stated that unsustainable production and consumption patterns, including through over-fishing and climate change, are severely affecting SIDS. Some countries stressed that the 10YFP should not impose constraints or conditionalities on developing countries.

Small island developing States (SIDS)

88. Many delegates indicated that, according to the MSI High-Level Review, progress of SIDS towards sustainable development is inadequate and that there are shortcomings in the institutional support for SIDS. A group of countries stated that a more formal holistic coordination mechanism is essential for delivering United Nations and non-United Nations support to SIDS and that there is a need for more technical data and analysis to address unique and

particular vulnerabilities of SIDS. It was also proposed that regional mechanisms need to be developed to protect SIDS' oceans and coastal zones from ship-generated wastes and the challenges posed by trans-boundary movement of hazardous material.

B. High-level segment

Opening of the high-level segment

89. The Chair (Romania) opened the high-level segment of the CSD-19 on 11 May in a plenary session. Ministers, heads of delegation and high-level representatives from the United Nations system, as well as the representatives of major groups benefited from the introductory remarks of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Sha Zukang, who delivered a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as from the keynote statements by Janez Potocnik, European Commissioner for Environment; Jeffrey Sachs, Director of The Earth Institute at Columbia University; and Ashok Khosla, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Chair of Development Alternatives, one of the world's leading experts on environment and sustainable development.

90. A number of delegations indicated the need for CSD-19 to achieve concrete policy actions and measures that will expedite implementation of the sustainable development agenda with clear means of implementation and

associated with the mining activities was underlined, in particular the integration of local communities in decision making on mining activities, their costs and benefits. Several delegations emphasized the need to develop concrete mining-related policies which could find new solutions to “do more with less”, increase the wealth and welfare of all stakeholders and lower pressure on eco-systems. Good governance of the mining sector at all levels, a fair sharing of benefits and the promotion of transparency were highlighted by some delegations as key elements for sustainable management in the mining sector. A number of delegations stressed that policies on mining should be guided by the Rio Principles. Other delegations underlined that sustainable practices in the mining sector should be accompanied by strengthening of corporate social and environmental responsibilities which could support community livelihoods and countries’ development plans.

93. Regarding Chemicals, several delegations highlighted the need to develop a global approach, including the use and disposal of chemicals to reduce risks to human health and the environment. Many delegations indicated the importance of strengthening chemicals information systems, increasing policy incentives and institutional capacity for monitoring, as well as strengthening coordination and cooperation to offer technical support and capacity building. A number of delegations indicated support for the adoption and implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) to complement the objectives of the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals. They

emphasized greater coherence in international environmental governance, in particular the need to enhance further synergies among the Stockholm, Basel and the Rotterdam Conventions. Delegations stressed the need for financial and technical assistance at the national level to promote education and training of all stakeholders on the safe, responsible use and handling of chemicals. A number of delegations underlined that the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) constitutes an important global framework for strengthening capacities for sound chemicals management and narrowing

embedded in waste, with safe and environmentally sound disposal as the last resort. Several delegations expressed the need for international organizations and developed countries to provide assistance to developing countries to strengthen their national, human and institutional capacities in dealing with waste management. E-waste management was also mentioned by several delegations, in particular the need to build capacity to manage better this kind of waste.

95. In relation to the 10 year framework of programmes on consumption and production (10YFP), a number of delegations stressed the importance for the Commission to adopt an ambitious framework of programmes (10YFP) that could pave the way for a paradigm shift, a common vision and an action-oriented approach to a more sustainable use of natural resources. They emphasized that sustainable consumption and production was a key issue of this year's session which should be geared towards improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources while delivering important social benefits. Several delegations stressed that the 10YFP could also be a major enabler of transition to a green economy. Other delegations underlined that the 10YFP should be supported by an efficient institutional structure deriving from existing United Nations structures, promoting inter-agency coordination and encouraging more collaboration among major stakeholders, in particular the private sector through corporate social and environmental responsibility activities. Awareness was mentioned as key to promote a virtuous cycle of

98. At the same time, concern was expressed that implementation of the sustainable development agenda had been weak, particularly among special needs groups. In this regard, the vulnerability of women and youth was highlighted.

99. Participants affirmed the vital role to be played by all stakeholders in ensuring sustainable development. There were therefore numerous calls for greater facilitation of the participation of civil society in dialogue, decision-making and active implementation, particularly at the national and local levels. There was interest expressed in the establishment of credible multi-stakeholder and knowledge networks to support more coordinated and effective community action.

100. Much attention was given to policy options and practical measures to advance the implementation of sound initiatives within the current thematic cluster. The importance of access to safe, affordable transportation was highlighted for its role in improving quality of life by promoting economic opportunity and enhancing access to social services, notably in health and education. There was also a call to address transport challenges from a gender perspective. Emphasis was also placed on the need for greater use of lower emission technologies, and on the development of inter-modal mass transport systems.

101. Participants called for greater attention to be given the social impact of mining on local communities. Concern was expressed at the destruction of traditional lands and heritage sites; increasing waste deposits; dangers posed by abandoned mines; and the contribution to GHG emissions from mining activities. There was a call for child labour in mines to be banned, and for enhanced response to the needs of mining workers and their families.

102. There was recognition of the central role of city and local authorities in the management and control of both informal and formal aspects of the waste industry. Attention was given the need to strengthen regimes for the more effective management of chemical waste, to ensure that business and industry are made more accountable for their products. It is also important that consumers be given complete information regarding the risks posed by chemicals. The valuable role being played by SAICM in respect of chemicals management was noted.

103. The importance of the life cycle approach in maximizing resource and energy efficiency was underscored. In this regard, it was suggested that much could be achieved through partnership. The vital role to be played by SCP in advancing sustainable development, addressing climate change in particular, was emphasized. Strong support was given the ten year framework of programmes for SCP, and a call made for commitment at the highest political levels to ensure its implementation. There was also a call for the full

implementation of the Cancun agreements in respect of the reduction of GHG emissions.

104. Support for developing country implementation through finance mechanisms and capacity building, programmes for research and analysis and mechanisms for technology transfer was affirmed as essential for achieving sustainable development.

Interactive ministerial round tables

Round table 1: developing programmes and a framework to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production

105. The round table discussion was co-chaired by Paul Magnette, Minister for Climate and Energy of Belgium, and Margarita Songco, Deputy Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines.

106. The first panellist, Mohan Munasinghe, Chair of Munasinghe Institute for Development in Sri Lanka, stated that climate change can be a metaphor for sustainable consumption and production (SCP). High-income countries must bring down resource consumption and GHG emissions, while poorer countries must grow along a green technology path that is less resource intensive. He called for developing millennium consumption goals that would

focus on increasing the consumption of the poorest 20 per cent and decreasing the consumption of the richest 20 per cent of the population across the globe.

107. The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Achim Steiner, stated that SCP is becoming a fundamental issue for the future of the planet. He pointed out that a recent UNEP report on decoupling of the International Resource Panel finds that business as usual practices would require the resources of the equivalent of three earths by 2050. The 10YFP on SCP is thus a critical building block

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Rio+20. Others expressed the wish that the 10YFP could be used as a platform for exchange of best practices on SCP.

112. A number of regional initiatives on SCP were described, including the African regional 10YFP, a Green Bridge initiative in Central Asia, the Green Growth Initiative of Asia, and a commitment to SCP made by Ministers of Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

113. A number of delegations emphasized that the successful implementation of the 10YFP requires the strong participation of all stakeholders – not just national governments, but also business, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, local authorities and consumers. Broad stakeholder engagement is needed in order to transform markets.

114. Several delegations noted that financing will be key to the successful implementation of the 10YFP. It was suggested that financial resources for the 10YFP should come from many sources, including from mainstreaming SCP into existing programs at the national level, from multilateral and bilateral funding projects, and also from investments made by regional and international banks and the private sector. Investments also need to be re-oriented towards cleaner technologies and industries.

115. Major groups reiterated the need for programmes that address sustainable lifestyles and education. They also wish to see clear indicators and targets related to SCP, with sustainable consumption goals oriented towards human well-being.

116. Finally, in terms of institutional support, there was general agreement that UNEP should take the lead in coordinating the 10YFP with the active engagement of other relevant UN bodies, including Regional Commissions, that are implementing SCP programmes. Building on the experience of the Marrakech Process, it was suggested that the 10YFP should have a steering committee which engages all stakeholders. It was suggested that the International Resource Panel convened by UNEP could provide scientific guidance to the 10YFP.

Round table 2: Enhancing access to sustainable urban and rural transport

117. The round table was co-chaired by Phil Hogan, Minister for 0 TD 0.8004 T

local air pollution. The transport sector also accounts for a rapidly growing share in global greenhouse gas emissions. Providing greater mobility in a more equitable and a more environmentally sustainable manner for a growing world population poses growing and increasingly urgent challenges to local and national policy makers.

119. It is crucial to ensure basic and adequate transport infrastructure and services in rural areas. Integrated rural development and all-weather rural roads can enhance poverty eradication by facilitating access to education, jobs, markets and health and other services. At the roundtable, countries reported on progress achieved in the expansion and improvement of rural transport infrastructure and services, but also highlighted the continuing need for greater international support. Countries emerging from conflict and countries affected by natural disasters face challenges in reconstructing transport infrastructure systems and require particular support in this regard.

120. Establishing good quality transport systems should be a priority at the heart of sustainable development. Most people around the world live in cities. By 2030, most of the growing population in the developing countries will also live in (mega)cities and other urban areas. The debates have shown that there is no blueprint for all countries. However, improved integration of transport considerations in urban planning and better transport system management are

important elements. Transport needs to be better understood also as a policy issue, not only as a technology issue.

121. Measures should be undertaken that enable people to meet their needs for access to goods and services without travelling long distances that require the use of motor vehicles. Urban planning for higher density and mixed land use can have a dramatic effect on reducing costs of transport. Establishing integrated transport systems, including the informal transport sector, is a challenge. Increased data collection and analysis is useful and necessary for effective transport planning and management to meet the needs of transport users.

122. Local access, especially for the poor, aged, young and persons with disabilities, is needed. Walkways and bicycle paths also need to be integrated in the transport network, connecting people to their needs and to public transit. If necessary, reallocation of street space could be considered. The importance of improving road safety is widely recognized.

123. Multimodal transport systems with advanced logistics can facilitate use of the most transport-efficient modes for specific purposes, including rail and waterways, and reduce empty return trips. Public transport of passengers can benefit from dedicated lanes or separate tracks to allow higher speeds as well as fewer stops. Interconnection and unified fare systems for local buses, bus rapid transit (BRT), passenger rail and airport connections facilitate

move towards zero waste and more effective management of chemicals. The high-level dialogue, which was framed by three panel presentations, focused on the following key questions: the policy measures required to manage better waste streams and to streamline sound waste management into development policies at all levels; the enabling environment needed to implement policies leading to the production of zero waste; and actions required to improve assessment and management over the lifecycle of chemical substances.

128. Delegations expressed support for implementation of the all three conventions: Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm, and underscored the need to further enhance synergies among the three in order to ensure more effective waste and chemicals management. Coherence and reduction of fragmentation were identified as major goals. Emphasis was given to the need to promote a strategic vision on how to address waste and toxic chemicals through more coordinated implementation of the conventions at the national level, ensuring a more integrated approach to waste management, waste prevention, recycling and recovery strategies.

129. It was noted however that the fulfilment of the obligations of these

information is available on products and their chemical content. The need for the promotion of greater transparency and understanding of chemical risk was underscored.

133. Exposure to chemical waste was identified as being of particular concern to developing countries. Strategies incorporating elimination, reduction, substitution and recycling were underscored as essential for the management of chemicals and harmful substances. It was suggested that such strategies also offered income-generating opportunities for small and medium enterprises. There was also a call for the actors in the informal sector to be mainstreamed into the formal economy.

134. Strong support was given to efforts to move towards zero waste. Delegations noted that zero waste could be achieved following the strategy of reduce, reuse, recycle and through implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices along products' lifecycles. The need to move from waste management to materials management as a more comprehensive approach towards managing waste streams was underscored. In context of

136. It was emphasized that more attention should be given to education and the promotion of awareness of the importance of effective waste and chemicals management. In this regard, greater engagement with civil society was encouraged. The need to build an international partnership on waste management, to support capacity building, to disseminate good practices and to share information on effective waste management was also underscored.

Round table 4: Creating an enabling environment for sustainable mining

137. The round table was co-chaired by Zoltan Illés, Minister of State for Environmental Affairs of Hungary, and Luis Alberto Ferraté Felice, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala.

138. Keynote presentations were delivered by two panellists, Ann Maest of Stratus Consulting, who outlined critical issues and technology options for sustainable mining, and Ben Peachey of the International Council on Mining and Metals, who discussed performance standards and accountability issues of mining companies.

139. The round table discussed a broad range of issues. Delegations shared information on good practices and lessons learned in advancing the implementation of the agenda on mining. The round table highlighted in particular the following issues for sustainable mining.

143. It was noted that countries with a focus on poverty reduction, creation of decent jobs, rights of indigenous people, and social programmes for miners have had positive experiences. An objective of mining must be its contribution to the achievement of the MDGs and associated national goals.

144. It is of paramount importance to improve the living conditions of miners, eliminate child labor and promote the participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous people and women. In this context, the need to mitigate the hazards to which miners are exposed was emphasized, as was the potential role of multi-stakeholder arrangements.

145. Many Governments have demonstrated their commitment toward sustainable mining and good governance, with progress evidenced in effective legislation and regulatory mechanisms. In particular, there is a need to promote transparency in the extractive industries and to develop adequate legislation to deal with mine closures, rehabilitation, management of mining wastes and related environmental issues. Good practices for engaging local communities exist, including United Nations guidance material on sustainable mining, international transparency initiatives, good neighbor agreements, the International Labour Organization's 169 contracts, and the principle of free, prior and informed consent. It was mentioned that it was very important for companies to talk plainly with local communities about the social and

environmental risks involved in mining operations, as well as incidents happening during project life and how the company plans to address them.

146. It is important to promote further corporate social responsibility in the mining sector, taking into account the needs of local communities and miners. There is significant potential for collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors for the development of social and environmental standards in mining. In this context, recent efforts by the industry in terms of improved transparency and accountability and performance expectations were discussed.

147. There is a need for scientific research and the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology for sustainable mining in developing countries. The absence of one-size-fits-most technical solutions calls for independent science-based assessments.

Ministerial dialogue: Moving towards sustainable development: expectations from Rio+20

148. The interactive ministerial dialogue was opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who stressed that Rio+20 should provide the opportunity to make a fundamental transformation in consumption patterns, life-styles and values, while addressing the need for equity in institutions and policies. He emphasized that Rio+20 should advance a clear vision of a sustainable green economy that protects the health of the environment while

supporting the achievement of the MDGs through growth in income, decent work and poverty eradication. This must be accompanied by an enhanced architecture for sustainable development governance at the national, regional and international levels. Implementation and action should be the goals of Rio+20 to which he offered the full support of the United Nations.

149. The candid, dynamic and interactive exchange of views among Ministers and high-level representatives during the dialogue generated the following key points:

- Although some progress has been achieved since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), critical and pressing global challenges still remain. Rio+20 should not

- In relation to the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, several delegations emphasized that one of the outcomes of Rio+20 should be a roadmap on how to transition to a green economy, addressing steps to be taken at the national, regional and international levels, building on national strategies and experiences as well as including a timeline, targets, indicators and responsibilities for different stakeholders for better implementation. Capacity building and technology transfer for developing countries was stressed as crucial to transitioning to a green economy. References by some delegations to the green economy still revealed significant areas of scepticism, including challenges regarding its definition, its principles and its intent. Several delegations cautioned against the introduction of new forms of protectionism and conditionalities. A number of delegations emphasized the need for a strong engagement of the private sector when discussing the green economy.
- Regarding the institutional framework for sustainable development, a number of delegations noted that a better governance structure that is more participatory, inclusive and transparent is urgently needed. Enhanced coordination and coherence is important to advance the implementation of sustainable development more effectively. Streamlining and better coordination of multilateral environmental

agreements and strengthening of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) were recommended. Several proposals were suggested, including upgrading UNEP to a specialized agency, reforming ECOSOC to offer a forum for a new vision on economic, environmental and social coordination and coherence, institutional arrangements more supportive of the need of SIDS, as well as the establishment of a peer-review mechanism for sustainable development commitments and better cooperation within the United Nations system. Some countries stressed the need to avoid new institutions and emphasized instead the need to work for better coherence, effectiveness and cooperation of existing entities.

- Several delegations underlined that a reinvigoration of the preparatory process for the Conference was urgently needed. It was indicated that preparations for Rio+20 should include adequate funding for countries to participate more effectively and an organization of work that avoids simultaneous meetings in consideration of small delegations. Adequate support for national preparations was highly recommended. Increased participation and active involvement of major groups in the discussions should be facilitated. The use of new means of information dissemination and communication should be considered.

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inaugurated with an open forum to review the contribution of partnerships to sustainable development as part of the ongoing comprehensive review of the

partnership, a stimulating account of the success of a partnership which met its ambitions targets in its designated ten-year time-frame, and a dynamic, interactive training on mainstreaming sustainability within the context of the ten-year framework for sustainable consumption and production. The sessions were very well received, with strong levels of interest demonstrated in the range of issues addressed. Participants were exposed to very valuable tools, resources, examples and practical experiences on establishing, developing and maintaining effective partnerships. The sessions also highlighted the challenges, benefits and incentives of using partnerships as a collaborative mechanism for more effective delivery of sustainable development goals and objectives, involving a diverse group of stakeholders.

153. Further details of the CSD 19 partnerships fair programme of activities, including copies of presentations made, are available on the website of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

D. Learning Centre

154. During seven consecutive days, the Learning Centre offered 14 courses related to the Commission's five themes and cross-cutting issues. Participants had the opportunity to gain knowledge, acquire practical know-how, share national experiences and discuss best practices in areas related to chemicals, mining, sustainable consumption and production, sustainable transport and waste

management as well as cross-cutting issues such as monitoring, education and partnerships.

155. The courses employed a variety of tools, including videos, case-studies as well as interactive discussions. The instructors represented various universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and international institutions. Courses offered by researchers from developing countries were encouraged by the Secretariat and particularly welcomed by participants as they shed light on issues faced by other developing countries.

156. More than 300 participants from national delegations, NGOs, international organizations and other institutions attended the courses. The class size averaged 23 participants and was over 40 participants in some sessions. The feedback received from participants was very positive.

157. It may be advisable however to review the format and schedule of the Learning Center to allow national delegations to profit fully from this training opportunity. In policy sessions, the Learning Center is held in parallel to negotiations and therefore counts limited attendance from representatives from national delegations, particularly for countries with small delegations. Avoiding the overlap between the schedule of the Learning Center and negotiations would facilitate participation.

158. In addition, one of the aims of the Learning Centre is to provide relevant knowledge and training to help national delegations in preparing for negotiations. Delegations would be able to gain more from the Learning Centre if the training would take place well in advance of negotiations. ICT technologies could be explored to provide training to delegates worldwide in advance of CSD policy sessions.

159. Course materials, including copies of the instructors' PowerPoint

waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

162. Highlights of side events prepared by the Secretariat are posted on the

Chapter III

Other matters

163. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011.

164. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat entitled “Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs” (E/CN.17/2011/11).

Action taken by the Commission

Draft programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

165. At its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Director of the D Tf 0.6491 Tc oe491 T.

Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2011/11) (see chap. I, sect. B, decision 19/1).

Chapter IV

Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission

167. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011. It had before it the draft provisional agenda for its twentieth session (E/CN.17/2011/L.1).

168. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda and recommended it for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II).

Chapter V

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session

169. At its 10th meeting, on 13 May 2011, the Commission had before it the draft report on the organizational and other matters of its nineteenth session (E/CN.17/2011/L.2).

170. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion, with a view to its submission to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2011 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II).

Chapter VI

Organizational and other matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

171. The Commission on Sustainable Development held its nineteenth session on 2 May 2011 and from 2 to 13 May 2011. The Commission held 10 plenary meetings. Working Groups 1 and 2 also held a number of parallel meetings. The Commission also held a number of associated activities and side events.

172. At the 2nd meeting, on 2 May, the Chair, László Borbély (Romania), opened the session and made a statement.

173. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General addressed the Commission.

B. Election of officers

174. At its 1st meeting, on 14 May 2010, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Chair:

László **Borbély** (Romania)

Vice-Chairs:

Javier Arias **Iriarte** (Panama)

Andrew **Goledzinowski** (Australia)

approved its organization of work, as outlined in annex I thereto. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010-2011 — policy session:
 - (a) Transport;
 - (b) Chemicals;
 - (c) Waste management;
 - (d) Mining;
 - (e) A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.;
4. Other matters.
5. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

180. At the same meeting, the Chair announced that Working Group 1 would be responsible for the sections of the draft negotiating document dealing with

