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## Access to funding mechanisms

6. Sustainable development needs all actors fully engaged, including women. However, existing funding mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism and GEF have often focussed on inefficient large-scale projects and











### III. Indigenous Peoples

#### A. Introduction

22. Indigenous Peoples continue to practice more sustainable ways of living characterized by a holistic development model with small ecological footprints; underpinned by our indigenous values such as reciprocity, diversity, solidarity, accountability, and our cultural views in harmony with Mother Earth.

23. Indigenous Peoples' sustainable development is linked with the respect, protection and fulfilment of our human rights as embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); which provides the overarching framework and minimum standard in our engagement with the multi-stakeholder CSD process.

24. We call on governments to provide full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth at all levels of CSD processes.

#### B. Mining

25. States should provide strict and enforceable frameworks of law and regulations that protect Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and respect traditions to sustain our environments from the impacts of mining. Our efforts to live sustainably have been damaged and disrupted by an exploitative approach to development in which unsustainable extractive industries have been central.

26. Governments, the UN system and international community working in cooperation with

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29. Develop and promote international and national enforcement regulations to outlaw destructive mining practices, including open pit mining, river and marine waste disposal and strip mining resulting in forest destruction or damage to marine ecology.
30. In line with the recommendations of the Extractive Industries Review to cut investment in fossil fuel mining, the World Bank, States and those banks committed to the Equator Principles should redirect their investment into more sustainable energy generation.
31. End uranium mining because nuclear power generation and its mining process are unsafe and unsustainable, with catastrophic impacts upon the health and environment of local communities affected by such operations. States should require monitoring, clean-up of the aftermath, and compensation for victims of uranium mining.
32. Call for the establishment of adequate financial bond from corporations to be used during mine accidents and rehabilitation during closures; and provide de

#### D. Transportation

38. More than 96% of the energy presently used for transport comes from fossil fuels particularly petroleum. There is an increasing concern about the pollution effects from the transport sector on health and quality of life; and there is a need for coordinated and alternative public transportation systems directed at minimizing carbon emissions and impacts of pollution.

39. Invest more in the development of cleaner forms of fuel efficient technologies and impose stricter regulations to encourage fuel economy improvement for vehicles. Rectify the current situation where affordability takes precedence over sustainability in most developing countries' transport planning wh

#### IV. Non-governmental organizations

44. Because sustainable development allows humanity to protect and improve life in all its forms and expressions, the following is necessary:

##### A. Waste:

- x Work on the transition to closing materials and nutrient cycles to a zero waste economy, being the real measure of sustainability, as waste management is an indicator of failed materials cycles.
- x Appreciate regional models and approaches as low- and middle-income countries deserve more than an imperfect copy of non-working solid waste paradigm.
- x Act upon the need for more documentation, data collection, analyses and political commitment for waste management and the enforcement of relevant legislation, including mandatory public dissemination of knowledge of health and environmental risks.
- x Introduce extended producer responsibility and accountability.
- x Implement, on an international scale, obligatory and clearer guidelines on shipbreaking <http://www.greenpeace.org/india/campaigns/toxics-free-future/ship-breaking/greenpeace-demand-imo> (IMO).
- x Take effective actions to clear away plastics from the oceans.
- x Realize and enforce a total ban on dumping of e-waste and nuclear waste.

##### B. Chemicals:

- x Develop and implement national regulatory policies that require sufficient safety data on the impact of chemical substances on humans

- x Continue UNEP's work on financing the chemicals agenda and begin development of a global cost recovery scheme to internalize costs of chemicals management along with pilot projects in selected countries.
- x Increase availability of financial and technical resources for developing and transition countries to enable full implementation of multilateral chemicals agreements.
- x Implement and enforce sound laws for safety measures, proper maintenance of equipment and proper and regular inspection by duly appointed authorities.
- x Make companies, its owners, suppliers and distributors liable for (accidental) health and environmental damages, including a liability risk management and a responsibility for compensating the victims and their families for death and other health effects.

#### C. Transport:

- x Recognize that sustainable transport is a vital component to create sustainable economies, but progress has been very slow.
- x Act upon the need to put mass transit options and non motorized transport in place, giving priority to investment in their infrastructure and making them the backbone of urban transport systems, this being the alternative to the sharply-rising level of motorization in the developing world.
- x Analyze transport patterns differentiating between men's and women's economic roles and adjust planning to remove gender disadvantages.
- x Ensure sound planning of transport infrastructure to reduce impacts on biodiversity.
- x Collect sound data on all relevant levels and realize capacity building programs.
- x Implement fiscal frameworks that remove barriers and allow the internalization of external costs.
- x Note that improved fuels and cleaner transport bring local improvements to air quality but do not reduce the dependence of the developing world on fossil fuels for their transport needs.

#### D. Mining:

- x Ensure that mineral development practices are consistent with the goals of sustainable communities and come about free, prior and informed consent.
- x Strengthen technical and strategic skills in communities faced with impacts of mineral development.
- x Impose appropriate terms and conditions on mining and determine the 'no go' places for mining, like water sources, sacred places, fragile ecosystems.
- x Advocate stronger SCP-policies to improve the efficiency and reduce in absolute the risks and the use of minerals.
- x Use the precautionary principle in case of uncertain effects on environment, human rights, animal welfare and biodiversity.
- x Intervene in conflicts between mining industry and affected communities, considering those conflicts as public issues instead of private conflicts.
- x Develop mining only in order to satisfy fundamental human needs.



V. Local Authorities

A. Introduction

45. Local Authorities are at the heart of debates on Sustainable Consumption and Production



social, and economic issues. Currently not enough local decision-makers are aware of or understand sustainable public procurement. Given that public procurement is the biggest single customer-side driver on the market, addressing the skills shortage to ensure more sustainable procurement can significantly contribute to making consumption more sustainable.

### C. Transport

52. It is not new that urban mobility is in crisis in many cities around the globe: Unsustainable land use with low urban densities and the use of private cars and motorcycles have not only led to traffic congestion and rapid increase of accidents rate. Politicians are also more and more facing severe local air pollution and related health problems for their citizens and communities.

53. While the transport sector accounts for the greatest increase in greenhouse gas emissions and global coordinated efforts are necessary to counteract, the necessary trend shift must also start on the local level.

54. The 2009 “Bellagio Declaration on Transport and Climate Change” argues that any effective Climate Action is incomplete without addressing the overall system performance of the Transport Sector. Moreover any climate action in the transport sector should recognize co-benefits of low carbon sustainable transport modes including improved health, reduced congestion, lower travel time and fewer accidents.

55. Thus a long-term strategy for urban transport policies with a comprehensive set of emission-reduction measures is recommended. Such policies should follow the so-called “Avoid-Shift-Improve Approach”: Urban transport policies should integrate land-use developments towards reduced distances and less need for travel, achieve a shift to more sustainable modes and improve overall efficiency of the transport system.

56. While national governments should act towards strengthening vehicle and fuel technologies and exploring alternate fuel sources, cities and communities in both developed and developing countries should aim at promoting energy-efficient modes of transport, particularly public transport and non-motorized transport such as walking and cycling.

### D. Waste

57. Up to 1,000 million tonnes of waste per year are completely unmanaged, wasting resources, jeopardising public health and harming the environment. Global wastes are predicted by some to double in the next twenty years. Industrialised nations spend up to US\$270 billion per year managing waste, and it is important that these costs are incorporated into the supply chain and paid by consumers, rather than tax-payers. Truly sustainable systems require additional attention to genuine waste prevention and a shift towards cradle-to-cradle approaches. Waste generation needs to be decoupled from economic welfare and growth.

58. The application of relevant policy instruments is relatively well understood, and more work is now needed to extend their implementation. The particular ideas ripe for application are environmental taxes, sustainable procurement and producer responsibility.

59. Environmental taxes are among the most effective and efficient environmental policy tools available. Citizens and industry react to green taxes by changing their behaviour, especially if government gives a strong signal that it intends to maintain these taxes.

60. SCP and in particular sustainable procurement have been discussed above. In addition to the benefits already mentioned, implementing sustainable procurement can also contribute to waste reduction.

61. Producer responsibility schemes can give producers an incentive to design products which use fewer and less hazardous resources, increase recycled material used in manufacturing, reduce wastage, and result in products that can be easily reused, dismantled and recycled. The threat of mandatory producer responsibility encourages industry to develop voluntary agreements, a softer approach, which can be effective in delivering environmental improvements.



- x Reinforce and support participation of trade unions and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of transport policies;
- x Adopt a Reduce-Shift-Improve (RSI) framework:
  - Reduce the movement of goods and people through good land use planning.
  - Shift movement from high carbon to low carbon modes of transportation including shifting from private vehicles to public transport.

- implementing SCP policies
- x Enhance the potential of SCP for the creation of green and decent jobs in sustainable sectors.
- x Promote a different organization of global production, based on a fair share of the supply of natural resources, not on the demand of affluent consumers.
- x Adopt an integrated approach to advancing SCP across government departments, avoiding fragmented actions resulting from a lack of coherence in policy instruments.
- x Promote sustainable public procurement practices.

#### E. Waste Management:

- x Increase research and disseminate information on the impacts of unsustainable waste management on public health and the environment
- x Improve job quality and ensure decent work conditions in this sector. Recognise that workers carry out dangerous, unskilled and low paid work.
- x Fight corruption and illegal transportation in the waste sector
- x Enforce a 3 Rs strategy: reduce, reuse, recycle.
- x Treat waste as close to the source as possible
- x Implement tracking, monitoring, sanction and compensation systems to better address illegal trafficking of hazardous waste
- x Introduce extended producer responsibility and accountability
- x Focus on political commitment and institutional coherence, indispensable aspects, completing technology development.
- x Build capacities for management, consultation, listening, and information exchange.

## VII. Business and industry

40. As both private and public sector financing becomes more constrained, it is critical to set priorities for action and determine how resources can be leveraged and effectively deployed in the context of returning to economic growth.

41. Business and Industry sees the CSD 2010-2011 thematic as being at the heart of greening and growing the global economy. We urge attention to policies that will foster greener technologies, production methods and livelihoods in all areas. Business and industry supports:

- x responsible and integrated approaches at market, regulatory, standard and voluntary levels in the diverse areas of transport, chemicals, mining and waste management;
- x shared responsibility, engagement and cooperation as well as global efforts to assure the proper management of materials and products throughout their life cycles, through the collective and cooperative market-based efforts of governments, industry and consumers;
- x policies that work in synergy with open trade and investment to promote economic development and sustainability;
- x sound, enforced regulation and good governance, based on sound science, risk management, the market and voluntary approaches to supplement legal requirements;
- x technological and management system innovations to reduce environmental impacts and improve sustainability performance.

Infrastructure development is particularly critical to progress and requires:

- legal frameworks to enable private entity finance and operation in what are often state controlled industries;
- coordination of measures for efficient start-up and implementation;
- allocation of risks through contractual agreements;
- leveraging official development assistance, promoting technological cooperation, public-private partnerships and innovative financing arrangements.

### A. Chemicals

62. Business and Industry supports:

- x SAICM lifecycle approach to chemicals and its core policy objectives;
- x the strengthening of SAICM as an innovative model of multi-stakeholder framework to advance sustainable development. We call on governments to ensure the adequate resourcing of the SAICM Secretariat to enable it to effectively achieve its mandate;
- x private-public partnerships as a catalyst for improved implementation. An example of this is UNEP's Senior Experts Resource Group;
- x a combination of transparent, cost-effective, science-based regulations and voluntary initiatives. Industry led initiatives – such as the International Council on Chemical Associations (ICCA)'s Responsible Care® Global Product Strategy and CropLife International Obsolete Stocks Programme – can be effective instruments to achieve sustainable development and institutional frameworks should encourage their further development;



- x innovation, ecodesign and market introduction of environmentally preferable products, technologies and techniques while keeping technology options open as knowledge improves;
- x cleaner and leaner production, including industrial ecology, dematerialization, and eco-efficiency;
- x improved supply chain efficiency, which is particularly imperative to the agricultural sector in order to improve farmer's access to inputs and knowledge and maximize the most efficient use of resources;
- x information on environmentally aware choices for consumption, including through eco-labeling that evolves from consultations with industry stakeholders;
- x minimizing the environmental footprint associated with post-consumer waste through integrated post-consumer waste management systems and policies;
- x business across all sectors to contribute to solutions through R&D, technological and commercial innovation, product performance standards development, and codes of practice;
- x the global diffusion of environmentally preferable technologies and techniques by avoiding barriers to trade.

## Transport

66. Technology innovation and deployment, investment in existing and new infrastructure are all critical for reducing emissions for all modes of transport. Key priorities include:

- x enhanced efficiency to save fuel and reduce emissions in all modes of transport;
- x biofuels sourced from second or new generation biomass, which should be produced sustainably to minimize impacts on food crops and freshwater usage;
- x reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per ton of cargo through a combination of technological and operational developments through the introduction of newer bigger ships designed to the Energy Efficiency Design Index of the International Maritime Organization (IMO);
- x exploring alternative fuel sources to help reduce emissions. For shipping, the IMO agreement on Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships, is important;
- x the safe disposal of ships that have reached end of life through the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships.



## Waste management

67. B&I supports flexible, socially acceptable, environmentally sound and cost-effective integrated waste management, based on sound scientific principles, including risk and cost-benefit analyses. Priorities include:

- x strengthened business and multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships to address e-waste issues, such as the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, which aims to ensure these products are disposed of responsibly and material is reused or recycled wherever possible;
- x a wider perception and implementation of shared responsibility along the entire supply chain;
- x global trade in recyclable materials and access to recycling facilities worldwide is essential to economic development and reduction in final disposal. Restrictions in the Basel convention that prevent such trade and the reasonable and integrated use of recycling facilities should be removed; the use of alternative and environmentally recommended fuels, for example biomass resulting from the pulp and paper industry, should not be restricted. High standards of waste management should be maintained and the range of options available should be flexible.

## VIII. Scientific and Technological Community

### A. Sustainable production and consumption

68. Sustainable patterns of consumption and production are needed to reduce the material and energy intensity of economies and the generation of wastes. The goal should be a decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation. This will require facilitating major social change through policies primarily in three fields: education and awareness raising; incentives and regulation; and international agreement.

69. Education, awareness raising and information sharing can support changes in consumers' behaviour and thus function as a means towards sustainable consumption and lifestyles. There is a need to develop national and international programmes of research and analysis, monitoring SCP indicators, and providing technical and financial support to developing countries.

70. It is essential to provide incentives and to develop regulatory frameworks for using a diverse set of tools and approaches that have proven usefulness in advancing SCP, including

- x sustainable procurement;
- x guidelines for cleaner production and recycling;
- x green building codes and standards;
- x sustainable resource use measures;
- x energy conservation and efficiency;
- x eco-labeling and codes of conduct for advertising.

71. The 10-YFP must address the responsibilities of developed countries to change their unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, as well as the gaps and challenges faced by developing countries related to SCP, namely:

- x training and capacity building;
- x transfer of clean technologies.

### B. Transport

72. Investment in engineering research and development must be increased in order to accelerate progress in transportation technologies towards lower emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases. The market penetration of technological innovations must be encouraged through appropriate economic incentive programmes and through multiple deployment efforts.

Further research and development and deployment of advanced transport technologies will be essential, namely in:

- x battery technology development for electric vehicles;
- x hybrid and flex fuel cars;
- x development of alternative fuels, like compressed natural gas, ethanol and bio-diesel.

73. In developed countries and urban areas of emerging countries, there is a need to reduce demand for personal vehicle transport, as well as for reducing long-distance road transport of goods. It is important to develop integrated and inter-modal mass transport systems, using sound scientific modelling.

#### C. Chemicals

74. Gaps in sustainable management of chemicals throughout the life cycle, existing in both the public and private sectors, must be addressed by enhancing:

- x regulatory frameworks at national and international levels, addressing the possible risks for human health and the environment;
- x knowledge, information and data on chemical safety and toxicity;
- x education and awareness of the potential risks that chemicals pose;
- x human and technical capacity for risk assessment and sound chemicals management.

75. Practical measures at the international level should include:

- x launching an international mechanism to support education and capacity building in the implementation of the three Conventions of Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel;
- x implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals;
- x developing a global legally binding instrument on mercury;
- x establishing a global system for communicating risk and hazards.

76. Stakeholders should enhance significantly support for the development and use of safe, environmentally benign substances in replacement of more hazardous ones, often based on renewable raw materials. Governments and industry should encourage this "green chemistry" through increased research, education, incentives and favourable conditions. There is a great need to increase international cooperation in the development and transfer of technology for safe chemical substitutes and in capacity building for their production.

## D. Waste management

80. Stakeholders in countries worldwide should significantly enhance their efforts in maximizing the “3Rs” of waste management: reduce, reuse and recycle; having as an ultimate goal a zero waste economy of closed materials and nutrients cycles.

81. Policies and measures must also include:

- x more data collection, research, engineering, education, and public information, with special attention to health and environmental risks. One of the biggest returns on investment in health comes from providing clean water, sanitation and efficient waste management;
- x national and city governments should conceptualize and operate “integrated sustainable waste management systems” and extend responsibility and accountability of waste producers;
- x special care must be applied to the management of hazardous wastes. Respective national regulatory frameworks must be established, monitored and regularly updated. All countries should become parties to and implement the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

## E. Mining

82. It is fundamental that environmental and social impact assessments be undertaken, in consultation with the local communities, before extractive activities start, for both opencast and underground mining. Moreover, it should be ensured that adequate environmental monitoring systems and regular socio-economic studies are in place for the life cycle of the mining operation. Respective regulatory frameworks at national and international levels should be enhanced, as well as corporate social and environmental responsibility and accountability. There is a need for more investment in targeted scientific research and engineering, and in upgrading mining education and training.

83. Special encouragement should be given to the development, transfer and application of technologies that are environmentally friendly, including technologies that reduce water and energy requirements. Technical and financial support should be provided to developing countries for:

- x strengthening technical capacities of national institutions dealing with mining;
- x reinforcing capacities at the national and local level for establishing contracts with companies;
- x managing contracts with international mining companies;
- x organizing participatory processes.

84. The large physical footprint of surface mines should be carefully assessed and monitored, in order to reduce environmental impacts during mining and return the land to sustainable post-mining use.

## IX. Farmers

85. Farmers want to be partners for sustainable development. Our goal is to foster methods that encompass environmental sustainability, animal welfare, and food security. The neglect of natural resources, rural areas, and consequently farmers, men and indigenous people on the one side and wasteful way of lifestyles and production on the other, continue to be barriers for quenching hunger, thirst and a decent quality life for all people of the world. To this end the Farmer major groups submit the following recommendations:

### A. Waste

- x Models for sustainable development must involve proper management of waste from farming operations. This involves minimizing agricultural waste while maximizing environmentally sound reuse and recycling.
- x Too often farmers in developing countries lack resources, knowledge and information about techniques and waste management procedures. Government education and incentive policies are needed on topics like biogas.
- x Reducing production losses and food waste is critical. The current levels of post-harvest losses of food are estimated at 40%. FAO should study and update these figures. Then action is required throughout the food chain, including at the consumer level, to reduce food waste.

### B. Chemicals

- x Agriculture employs both biology and chemistry to produce crops. Farming needs access to chemicals, but as with all technologies, proper use is essential. Support for integrated crop management and best practices ensure dispensation of the right amount at the right time and in the right manner.
- x Especially in developing countries, farmers need regulation, information campaigns, specific training and education in order to learn about proper use of crop protection products and fertilizer.
- x Access to appropriately sized and priced products, plus best practices on their use, and availability of alternative products should be encouraged.

### C. Transport

- x If handled correctly, transportation offers a number of win-win opportunities for employment, poverty reduction, and reduced environmental impact.
- x Invest in infrastructure – particularly roads and ports – to make supplies available to farmers, workers and industry to provide access markets.
- x A corridors approach, such as the efforts in Africa to build from ports inward to the countryside should be a priority. The most environmentally friendly options must be prioritized.
- x Transportation and storage facilities should be built in developing regions to reduce post harvest losses and food waste.

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#### D. Mining

- x Mining provides crop nutrients, materials for equipment, and the infrastructure for communications which agriculture needs.
- x Wherever possible, action should be ~~take~~ to reduce the footprint of mining.
- x Protecting biodiversity should be part of mining activities.
- x Mining operations must respect the ~~quality~~ needs of local water, including for agricultural use.
- x Mining operators should further their ~~efforts~~ to work collaboratively with local communities, including ~~indigenous~~ peoples and farmers.

#### E. Sustainable Consumption Practices

- x Agreeing with the NGO group: consider SCP ~~as~~ strategic path towards prosperity, to be achieved mindful of the limits to growth ~~and~~ the Earth's life support systems. This goes beyond resource efficiency, embracing ~~the~~ sufficiency in which adequacy and contentment for prosperity, wellbeing and happiness can be achieved.
- x SCP must include the three pillars of sustainable ~~development~~: social, economic, and environmental.
- x In many developing countries, sustainable ~~practices~~ are difficult to implement due to the w 18.835

