standards of living across the planet. He stressed further that while some advances towards sustainable management have happened in all areas under consideration, progress has been limited by the continuing low priority and under-resourcing of these sectors, the dearth of quality data, weak technical and institutional capacities in developing countries, and inadequate transfer and diffusion of technologies.

12. The outcomes of intersessional events, namely International Consultative Meeting on Expanding Waste Management Services in Developing Countries (Tokyo, Japan, 18-19 March 2010), International Expert Group Meeting: United Nations Forum on Climate Change Mitigation, Fuel Efficiency and Sustainable Urban Transport (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 16-17 March 2010), Workshop on Case Studies in the Sound Management of Chemicals (Geneva, Switzerland, 3-4 December 2009), and Inaugural Meeting of the Regional 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Forum in Asia (Tokyo, Japan, 11-12 November 2009) were presented as contributions to the Commission's eighteenth session by delegates of the Governments that had organized the events as well as the Executive Secretary of the Stockholm Convention. (for the reports, see http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd18_meetothe.shtml)

III. Overall review: general statements

13. Delegates and Major Groups addressed themselves to the overarching issues of sustainable development, as well as the specific themes of the current cycle, and the experiences and lessons from the different regions. The main points on thematic and regional issues are reflected in the relevant sections.
14. This session of the Commission is taking place at a crucial time as the international community is preparing for several high-level meetings, including the high-level plenary meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, the High-Level Event on a Five-Year Review of the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (for which the current CSD session serves as the preparatory committee) and the high-level event on biodiversity, as well as the UNCSD.
15. The need was highlighted to address the five themes in a holistic and integrated manner within the context of sustainable development, taking into consideration its three pillars, economic, social and environmental. Many delegates underlined the adverse impact of the economic and financial crisis on providing adequate means of implementation. They called for an increase in Official Development Assistance, new and additional financial resources and reduced debt burdens and trade restrictions.
16. Many delegations noted that peoples living under foreign occupation face many challenges in meeting sustainable development goals particularly with regard to the current thematic cluster, in particular because of lack of access to transportation and poor chemical and waste management. This poses serious threats to human health and environment. It was suggested that these people be compensated for the damages they have suffered in this regard. One delegation has expressed a concern over the politicization of the deliberations of the Commission.

17. Delegates and Major Groups reiterated the need for increased and enhanced partnerships among all stakeholders and, in this regard, noted favorably the convening power of the Commission on Sustainable Development.
18. Many interventions mentioned that achieving sustainable development requires active participation of all Major Groups and the application of science, engineering, and the promotion of innovation.
19. Many delegates emphasized the need for technology transfer without creating dependency and capacity building for developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to overcome obstacles, constraints and challenges in the five thematic areas under discussion.
20. Many countries highlighted the particular conditions and special needs of the developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, the small island developing states, the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries as well as mountainous countries.
21. Many delegations expressed their commitment to a fruitful and productive review of the Mauritius Strategy including this session of the Commission serving as a preparatory committee for the high-level review. They emphasized that BPoA and MSI remain the essential blueprints for addressing the sustainable development needs of SIDS and they called upon the international community to embark on a new era of cooperation in this regard.
22. Many delegates noted climate change's adverse impacts on sustainable development, including through impacts on transport infrastructure, water availability and chemicals use, and emphasized that progress in changing consumption and production patterns and transport mix and technologies, and reducing emissions from mining and mineral processing and waste management can all contribute to mitigating climate change.
23. Delegates and Major Groups representatives stressed the need for urgent action and called for development of a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP.
24. Delegates stressed accountability and transparency as well as open and effective participation of all actors.

IV, Regional discussions

25. Five regional discussions and one cross-regional interactive discussion were organized to provide an opportunity for presentations of the outcomes of the Regional Implementation Meetings and for exchanging experiences on region-specific barriers and constraints, lessons learned and best practices in relation the thematic cluster of issues under review.
26. Participants highlighted the need to address the gap between policy development and implementation, and many emphasized the continued need for increased technology transfer and capacity building on the cluster issues, as well as financial support. They emphasized the importance of policy coherence and integration at the regional, sub-regional, national and local levels.

Cross regional perspectives

34. There is a need to strengthen critical transport infrastructure such as roads, seaports and airports. The AU Commission with African Development Bank and NEPAD has launched a joint tripartite initiative known as the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).
35. The need for safe management and handling of chemicals was noted, especially as Africa will need greater access to chemicals for agriculture and the process of industrialization. Local governments often face a lack of capacity and financing, in particular with regard to safe disposal of electronic waste.
36.

development strategies and other development planning frameworks. Planning is underway for the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, in Kazakhstan.

48. Air quality has improved in many cities in the region though most pollutant levels remain above WHO air quality standards. Need of a reduction in emissions from motor vehicles through the adoption of more stringent standards was highlighted. The contribution of public-private partnerships in the operation of mass transit systems in the region was noted.
49. On chemicals, needed actions include the ratification and implementation of international agreements, the strengthening of technical assistance and training of

57. Implementing sustainable production and consumption implies facilitating clean technology transfer from developed countries as well as strengthening local clean production capabilities. Countries in the region have established 12 cleaner production centers.
58. The 10-year framework of programmes should focus on water, energy and tourism sectors as well as rural development and education for lifestyle as priorities in ESCWA region. Some countries are involved in the development of renewable energy resources, with ambitious quantitative targets.

Economic Commission for Europe region

59. Progress was reported in the implementation of national sustainable development strategies and actions plans on education, formal and informal, and awareness-raising of consumers and producers on sustainable consumption and production. The use of multi-stakeholder partnerships is a key dimension in the development of sustainable consumption and production policies. Challenges highlighted included how to re-orient consumers'

shift to cleaner modes of transport, reinforce public access to information on chemicals, support advanced scientific research, implement the 3R approach, shift towards a resource efficient economic model, decouple economic growth from environmental degradation by increasing resource efficiency, and develop a balanced mix of instruments (incentives/direct regulation) to foster sustainable consumption and production practices.

V. Thematic discussions: transport, chemicals, waste management, mining, and a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

A. Transport

66. Transport has significant positive and negative impacts. Adequate and affordable transportation networks empower people to move freely, communicate, access employment and education, and exchange goods and services, and can contribute to achieving the MDGs, in particular the eradication of poverty. However, transport is also a major energy user, with negative environmental and social impacts.
67. All modes of transport and their efficient integration are important, including maritime, air transport, road and rail, and non-motorized transport. Multi-modal systems can provide an array of options for passenger transport and freight and can enable developing countries to participate fully in international trade as well as fostering national and regional trade.
68. Investment in public transport should be considered as one of the options in a framework to make transport systems more sustainable**.**

Obstacles, constraints and challenges

69. Basic transport infrastructure and services are still inadequate or lacking in many rural areas of developing countries, making it difficult for the rural poor, including women, youth and children, to access basic services, including those related to health and education, and for workers to access jobs. About 1 billion people live more than two kilometers away from the nearest all-weather road. Lack of adequate rural transport infrastructure perpetuates poverty, poses constraints on the marketing of agricultural produce and other income generation opportunities, and thus hampers efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals.
70. In many developing countries and their metropolitan areas, rapid economic growth and expansion has significantly increased urban transport demand, worsening traffic congestion and air quality. Barriers to addressing effectively the growing challenges in urban transport include institutional constraints, inadequate financing as well as insufficient data a

71. Motorized transport depends on oil for its energy needs and c

79. Countries are implementing or considering measures to reduce oil dependency and oil consumption in the transport sector as well as to improve fuel quality. These include taxes on energy use and CO2 emissions, lead elimination, reduction in sulfur, raising vehicle standards and reduction of the importation of second-hand cars. Modern information technologies are also being used to reduce transport costs, fuel use and emissions. Some countries have developed water-borne transport as a low-cost and low-carbon alternative.
80. Some partnerships have proven effective in addressing sustainable transport challenges, such as the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.
81. The contribution of biofuels and flex-fuel cars to sustainable development in some countries was noted, including the need to address the related challenges and opportunities.
82. Many countries are building on initial successes of regional and interregional transport corridor projects, which are of particular importance for land-locked countries.
83. A number of countries are already strengthening efforts in technology development concerning efficiency potentials of conventional drive systems and new technologies such as electric drives, partly accompanied by the setting of corresponding standards.

Way forward

84. Enhancing modal shift, intermodal transport and non-motorized transport, and greater development and use of public transport systems will significantly contribute to sustainable transport, including mobility and accessibility of rural communities.
85. In rural areas the expansion of all-weather road networks with strengthened environmental standards is of paramount importance if significant progress towards the MDGs is to be achieved. The particular needs of sub-Saharan Africa must be addressed urgently.
86. International and regional cooperation can facilitate transport corridor development and access to ports for landlocked countries.
87. The enhancement of sustainable urban transport requires policy coherence and a holistic approach, including the integration of transport considerations in urban development policies. Integrated land use planning can enhance effective use of public transport and non-motorized transport facilities. Many delegations stressed the continuous need for public participation in all decision making on transport policies and projects.
88. Investments need to be focused on removing infrastructure bottlenecks, to improve multimodal transport systems, reduce congestion and save time and energy resources. The full range of financing and partnership options needs to be considered in this regard, including partnerships across countries, within and between different levels of government—national, regional, and local. Public-private partnerships can have an important role, in particular in the construction and operation of urban transport systems such as the SmartWay Partnership. A mix of standards and market-based instruments were mentioned as useful.

Obstacles, constraints and challenges

97. Gaps in implementation of the sound management of chemicals exist throughout

highlighted the need for continuous

in some innovations, while others emphasized the need to strengthen intellectual property rights.

110. Some delegations also called for establishing a system to prevent transfer of obsolete technologies to developing countries and to promote the co-operative development of environmentally sound technologies.

111. Delegations noted the need to manage chemicals within the entire lifecycle. They called for speeding up the process of addressing the problem of obsolete pesticides that threaten the health of millions of people and the environment, which is a result of unsound chemicals management and pesticide overconsumption. It was highlighted that integrated pest management can reduce application of chemicals in agriculture.

112. Practical measures at the international level could include establishment of an international mechanism to support education and capacity building in the implementation of the three Conventions; increasing support to regional centers as a mechanism of implementation of the three chemical conventions; improving dissemination and exchange of information on chemical safety matters, including the potentially hazardous chemicals in products; implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals and ILO Convention 170 on chemicals; negotiating a legally binding instrument on mercury; establishing partnerships for assessing and communicating risks and hazards; and addressing emerging issues such as nanomaterials and e-waste.

113. Many delegations referred to the need to sanction and control the illegal export of hazardous chemical waste to developing countries. More attention needs to be paid to the issue of disposal costs incurred by developing countries, especially through the entry into force and full implementation of the protocol of liability and compensation of the Basel Convention. More attention needs to be paid to the issue of disposal costs incurred by developing countries.

114. Many delegations stressed that the coordination of UN bodies and other international organizations related to chemicals should be further promoted. Further cooperation and coordination among the three chemical conventions should be encouraged, but some delegates noted that this would not be enough to bridge the implementation gap on its own. Many delegates also emphasized that this process should not result in reducing the autonomy of each of the conventions and should increase the financial support for each of the conventions.

115. It was emphasized that the health sector should play a more active role in sound chemicals management, for example by availing of WHO offices to strengthen coordination at the national and regional levels.

116. At the national level, priority areas for action include strengthening national legislation, with international cooperation and training on enforcement and compliance; integrating chemical management into national development priorities and budgets; establishing mechanisms for inter-sectoral cooperation in all countries; enhancing capacity for chemical risk assessment, including both human capacities and laboratory facilities; developing safer alternative products and technologies for replacing the most hazardous chemicals; expanding monitoring programmes, including through establishment of Pollutant

Release and Transfer Registers; strengthening partnerships and corporate social responsibility in the chemicals sector.

117. Improving knowledge, training and awareness of all national stakeholders including experts, legislators, politicians, policy makers, farmers, workers and public and national organizations is a key to sustainable chemicals management. It is important to enhance the right to know and improve dissemination and exchange of information on chemical safety matters including the potentially hazardous chemicals in products.

C. Waste management

118. Rapid economic growth, changing behavioral attitudes and lifestyles, unsustainable consumption patterns and rapid urbanization in many parts of the world have led to a significant increase in the consumption of raw materials and natural resources, and waste volumes and variety. Efficient waste management has become a critical issue in the fight against poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals related to sanitation and public health, will remain elusive without a focus on effective waste management.

119. The absence of sound waste management poses risks to human health and well-being, endangers ecosystem resources, contributes to climate change, accelerates land degradation and can adversely impact economic activities. Given the proportionately high participation of youth and children, women, and indigenous people in the informal sector of waste management, the brunt of these negative impacts disproportionately falls upon these groups within society.

123. The safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes, including their minimization, transportation and disposal, is important. There is a need to promote research and development of methods for the safe and environmentally sound treatment of radioactive waste.
124. Some delegations mentioned the need to monitor waste, particularly its final disposal, strengthening the Basel Convention.

Best practices and lessons learned

125. A number of best practices were mentioned of how waste could be a valuable resource and a source of jobs including for the poorest communities. For instance, transforming organic waste into compost and/or biogas could constitute a cost-effective and sustainable way of managing waste and producing soil nutrients, energy and fuel resources accessible to low-income households. This is particularly relevant in both developed and developing countries and can be encouraged by banning the disposal of waste containing a significant amount of biodegradable material. Sugarcane waste has proved particularly useful for electricity cogeneration in some developing countries.
126. Defining a long term waste management strategy for the coming decades is critical to foster sustainable waste management. Some countries have defined quantitative objectives for waste generation per household, recycling rates for materials and residues, and quantity of incinerated and landfilled wastes. Waste which cannot be prevented should also be separated and used to the greatest extent possible through preparation for reuse and recycling.
127. The implementation of franchise and take back-systems to involve the private sector into waste collection could be encouraged. To enhance national efforts to manage waste effectively, some countries are developing programs and legislation on Extended Producer Responsibility that encourages recycling and discourages the production of goods that are difficult to recycle. These types of initiatives have proven their relevance in such areas as packaging, used tires, electronics, cars, batteries and paint. Economic instruments and incentive systems have in many cases helped to reduce waste generation and bring up recycling rates.
128. Online waste management systems can enable input comparison, analysis, registration and management of information on waste throughout the whole product life-cycle.
129. In some countries, the collection of pe

148. Good governance at all levels is a necessary condition for mining to contribute to sustainable development, including rule of law as well as ethical, accountable, and transparent behavior by governments and companies while respecting national sovereignty. Enhancing the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, in order for them to play an active role in mining development, is critical.
149. The challenge is to promote integrated mining activities that support local communities and economies, while preserving social development and protecting the environment and cultures, in keeping with the principles of the JPOI. There is a need to root the mining sector in the long-term development imperatives of national economies and to create linkages with these economies to reinforce its contribution to sustainable development. There is also a need to ensure a fair distribution of benefits from mining activities among citizens. Mining activities should provide benefits to and respect the cultures of local communities and indigenous peoples.

Obstacles, constraints and challenges

150. In many countries substantial mineral reserves remain underexplored or underexploited. Reasons for this include lack of data and information, lack of investment in the sector (national and foreign direct investment), and lack of infrastructure needed for the development of major projects.
151. Development projects must have the free prior consent and approval of the local community and respect national sovereignty.
152. Some countries lacking financial and technological capacity for mineral extraction may agree to skewed mineral development contracts. Dialogue with multinational companies can be difficult. There are cases of unethical business practices, lack of transparency and accountability, and the lack of respect for the rights and cultures of local and indigenous communities, resulting sometimes in social tensions and confrontations as well as political instability.
153. The achievement of sustainable development through mining activities is inhibited by weak legal and regulatory frameworks for environmental protection in mining activities and lack of good governance and enforcement capacities in government institutions.
154. Many mining operations leave heavy environmental liabilities, a large ecological footprint and a negative human legacy. Land degradation from mining limits the use of that land for agriculture or other traditional commodities. A number of mining operations are located near highly vulnerable biodiversity hotspots. Long term health impacts on workers and nearby communities are often inadequately compensated.
155. In some cases, legacy costs of abandoned mines and other health and environmental liabilities and costs of mining are shifted to host governments. Gains to governments from mining are not always enough to cover the costs of rehabilitation. Responsibility begins when mines open and continues beyond mine closure. Environmental liability for site remediation and clean-up need to be clearly defined.

Best practices and lessons learned

156. In order to promote investment in this sector, good governance at all levels and stable public policies are needed. The regulatory and monitoring role of the government and the international community is critical. This must be accompanied by good practices of mining companies such as CSR and sustainability reports.

157. Since WSSD, a number of good practices have been developed and shared, including on good governance and sustainable mining principles; mine safety and health, including in small-scale mining; management of tailings and waste rocks; rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines; co-operation programmes to promote continuous learning targeting executives of the mining industry and governments.

158. Mention was made of a number of frameworks aimed at improving the transparency and sustainability of mining activities, such as the Kimberley Process and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); the Corporate social responsibility strategy for the

163. Mining companies, including multinational companies, need to respect human rights and human rights instruments such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 and respect and adapt to local and indigenous cultures, protect biodiversity and ensure the sharing of benefits with the local communities including through investment and rehabilitation. Respecting free prior informed consent and obtaining legal permission are very important. In this regard, corporate social, economic and environmental responsibilities in relation to mining extraction activities should be more effectively coordinated to ensure the positive contribution for sustainable development.

164. A number of actions to advance sustainable development and management of mining would benefit from international cooperation, including a UN framework within this decade. These can be grouped in measures to: strengthen governance, transparency, and public accountability; build technical and managerial capacities; develop new mining technology; promote investment and technology transfer; ensure rehabilitation and benefit sharing.

165. Governance, transparency and accountability can be strengthened by: creating strong, clear and consistent regulatory frameworks, with laws in place to protect the environment, indigenous peoples' rights and cultures and ecosystems, and trained government officials that can implement these regulations; supporting voluntary international transparency and accountability initiatives like EITI as well as national and local level initiatives; building governance capacity, especially at local level, but also all other levels; providing information access mechanisms for communities and other stakeholders on mining activities, their impacts and the use of mining revenues.

166. Reference has been made to the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development as a global policy forum on sustainable development, which enables its members to learn of the most recent best practices and lessons learned from any part of the world on the whole range of mining related issues - economic, social and environmental.

167. Capacity building to enhance developing countries' management of mineral revenues, including at the level of local authorities and communities, would help ensure that those revenues serve a positive role for development. There is a need for strengthening the capacities of local and national governments for safe management and disposal of waste accumulation, in particular from the mining sector. Capacity building can be furthered through regional and inter-regional exchange of experiences; identification and dissemination of best practices and creation of an appropriate knowledge base on mineral resources and mining for strategic planning and policy innovation as well as on managing mining's environmental and social impacts.

168. There is also a need for good planning that takes into account the needs of the local community and indigenous peoples while the mine is in operation and following closure. This may include skills development, alternative uses for the mine infrastructure, creation of new businesses and services to support mine development and downstream activities.

169. Many delegates highlighted the need for partnerships between all levels of governments, industry, communities and community organizations and aid agencies to promote coordinated and integrated approaches to optimize the generation and equitable distribution of benefits from mining.

170. More work and guidance is needed in such specific areas as: designation of areas of high ecological or cultural value as no-go areas to mining; rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines and proper management of waste stockpiles; development of effective and efficient approaches to the funding of mine closure; enhancing EIAs and SIAs; improving health and safety of mine workers, respecting ILO Convention 176, including in the artisanal mining sector; and protecting the rights of women, especially women workers, and eliminating child labor.

171. Governments should consider reduce-reuse policies, increasing recycling of critically important metals, and research and development of safe substitutes for metals in production. A large share of some metals is already stored in existing infrastructure and products, and inventories and material preparation plans could facilitate their recovery.

172. Sustainable mining principles are being addressed at regional level in the Africa Mining Vision 2050, whose realization would benefit from international support.

173. A global initiative for sustainable mining was proposed for consideration,

benefits from implementing measures that promote SCP. They have made significant economic and social gains, while achieving important progress in the area of environmental sustainability.

178. Concerted actions at all levels from the international to the local will be needed, engaging all members of society and bringing together all countries in mutual interdependence to move towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, with due regard for equity and the sharing of limited resources.

179. The 10-year framework of programmes (10YFP), mandated by the JPOI, could and should support these initiatives, giving them impetus, incentives, direction, and cohesion, for the period 2011-2020.

Obstacles, constraints, and challenges

180. While unsustainable consumption patterns are severely stressing the earth's resources, large segments of the population still lack access to basic needs. This combination of over and under-consumption has resulted in enormous disparities.

181. Countries have already implemented a diversity of actions and strategies in an effort to delink their economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation. However, many developing countries lack the necessary resources and capabilities to shift to sustainable consumption and production.

182. Actions are often fragmented, resulting in lack of coherence in policy

186. Regional institutions such as the regional roundtables on SCP and the Marrakech Process Task Force on Cooperation with Africa have contributed to

municipalities in Finland have decided to take the path to reach zero carbon by 2025. Also, SCP has been piloted in some local Agenda 21 programmes.

Way forward

194. Broad support was voiced for development of a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP. Several delegations indicated that a 10YFP should support existing regional and national initiatives, building on the work begun inter alia under the Marrakech Process, and address global SCP issues. It could have a common vision for all countries, ambitious objectives, goals, time frame, metrics, and adequate means of implementation substantially to scale-up best practices and provide incentives to do more on sustainable consumption and production not only for governments but also for stakeholders at all levels.

195. The 10YFP would also address cross-cutting issues, such as adequate financial support, capacity building, technology transfer, gender equality, health and education.

196. Such a 10YFP should contribute to promote synergies with trade strategies towards a fair and equitable multilateral trade system.

197. Many delegations noted that a discussion on format and substance of a 10-year framework was needed so it could take shape over the coming year for consideration at CSD-19.

198. SCP can be seen as one tool to achieve

public-private and multistakeholder partnerships. Collaboration with

were mentioned, including UN Global Compact, IFC Performance Standards, the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the Global Reporting Initiative.

219. The importance of traditional knowledge and the contribution of indigenous communities' know-how and experience were highlighted, together with the need to facilitate the transfer of technologies. Intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples, farmers and local communities need to be respected.

220. A life-cycle perspective should be employed. However, green initiatives need to be rooted in the context of sustainable development and be sensitive to concerns of poverty eradication. Delinking growth from environmental degradation needs also to take into account the social pillar of development.

221. Gender equality has been a prominent cross-cutting issue for the current CSD cycle and inequality has proven to constitute a constraint to growth and poverty reduction. Bringing the principle of gender equality into all aspects of social sustainability policy1 1 T e mm

240. Some speakers considered that the CSD programme of work should be more flexible so that it can address timely issues, such as the 2010 biodiversity targets or the MDG review.

241. Some questioned if genuine commitments and responses can only occur during times of crisis like the recent food, energy and financial crises.

242. Coordination and coherence of sustainable development within the UN System has not been pursued vigorously enough, which has negatively impacted mainstreaming of sustainable development programmes among UN agencies. There is also only weak interaction between CSD and the three Rio Conventions.

Suggestions for action

243. Stronger interaction and coordination is needed between the CSD process and UN operational entities to ensure effective cross-fertilization between the decisions of CSD, decisions of the COPs of the three Rio Conventions, and the work programmes of UN agencies. At the national level, this integration of sustainable development agendas would need to be incorporated into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). The re-establishment of a UN interagency committee on sustainable development might foster such a change.

244. Some speakers, including a panelist recommended giving sustainable development a higher political platform. Suggestions included i) transforming CSD into a Council to replace the Trusteeship Council and ii) making the CSD an organ of the General Assembly like the Human Rights Council. Others questioned whether this would exceed the mandate of the Commission. There was also a suggestion to consider establishing a high-level group, or task force, to help guide CSD in future.

245. Delegates considered how to strengthen the means of implementation that have in many ways failed to yield the results hoped for at Rio and Johannesburg. Many speakers highlighted the importance of securing adequate financial resources for sustainable development. A number of delegations felt that the agenda of CSD must change to become more relevant to finance ministers and development ministers so that the decisions of CSD are mainstreamed in national development plans and adequately funded. The need to exploit better the opportunities for South-South co-operation was mentioned, as was the potential of partnerships to leverage new resources.

246. Stakeholders also recommended ways to ramp up implementation of CSD decisions by launching awareness raising campaigns, grassroots mobilization of young people, promoting best practices, and fostering knowledge sharing among policy makers. CSD decisions must take into account the groundswell of innovation at local, national and regional levels. A mobilized civil society can play an effective role in the design and implementation of sustainable development efforts, creating ownership at the community level.

247. Much can be done to improve implementation through decision support tools and accountability measures, including monitoring and evaluation to assess accurately the scope and impacts of implementation efforts making use as

appropriate of peer reviews. Some suggested the need to develop new and more appropriate sustainable development indicators.

VIII. High-Level Segment

A. Opening Session

248. The high-level segment of the Commission's eighteenth session was held from 12 to 14 May 2010. The Chairperson of the Commission, Dr. Luis Alberto Ferraté- Felice, Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala, chaired the segment.

249. In his opening remarks, the Chairperson stressed that to harmonize economy, society and environment, it is necessary to build more just, inclusive, equitable and lasting development models, based on environmental justice, bioethics and a cross-generational vision. He highlighted the importance of means of implementation and expressed his view that CSD-18 and 19 can strengthen conventions and enhance existing good practices related to transport, integrated management of chemicals and waste.

250. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, the Deputy Secretary-General, in her opening remarks emphasized that the themes of this session are connected, as are all issues within the realm of sustainable development. These themes are linked to our response to climate change, to our goal of reducing extreme poverty, to our commitments to human rights, and to our hope to leave a healthy planet for our children and grandchildren to enjoy. She stressed that we need to ensure a quick shift in damaging consumption and production patterns to remain or return within the carrying capacities of ecosystems while ensuring upward convergence in standards of living across the planet as well as political and economic stability.

251. Mr. Leslie K. Christian, Vice-President of the sixty-fourth session of the GA delivered a statement on behalf of the President of the sixty-fourth session of the GA, Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treki, in which he emphasized that Africa needs to sustain the high economic growth of the past decade in order to achieve the MDGs. Mr. Hamidon Ali, President of ECOSOC, emphasized the relevance of the current themes to ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum on MDGs in time of crisis and the Annual Ministerial Review on women's empowerment. Ms. Gerda Verburg, Minister of Agriculture and Food Quality of the Netherlands and Chairperson of CSD-17 stressed that agriculture is key to sustainable development including to solutions for climate change. Dr. Ernst Ulrich von Weizsacker, Co-Chair of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, emphasized the need to decouple economic growth from resource use, beginning with developed countries. Dr. Ashok Koshla, President of IUCN, stated that our focus on immediate and dramatic crises ther1(Quty s topos005 Tw creaities of)Tj0.0005 .36 te

252. Ministers presented many good practices and successful experiences, initiatives and partnerships on the thematic cluster under consideration and stressed a number of broad themes to guide the Commission in its deliberations at its nineteenth session, notably the importance of: a sense of urgency in the face of multiple crises and challenges; strong political will at the highest level; a participatory approach involving all stakeholders, including full participation of women in decision-making; and strengthened global governance of sustainable development.

253. It was stressed that the use of resource-efficient technologies and policies can deliver not only environmental but also important social and economic benefits.

254. Means of implementation are fundamental and make economic growth, improved welfare and protection of natural goods and services viable and effective.

B. Interactive Ministerial Dialogue with the UN System and Major Groups

255. The ministerial dialogue session with representatives of Major Groups and the UN system provided a unique opportunity to envision improved collaboration and cooperation and find common ground in the areas of policy coherence, strengthened institutional and legal frameworks, and application of scientific and technological innovations.

256. A number of new initiatives were pres

regard. Education and awareness raising is crucial to elevating the profile of public transport and changing behavioral choices regarding transport.

265. Holistic and coherent approaches to transport policies are needed, including all modes of transport (which need to be effective, affordable, clean and sustainable) as well as integration of transport considerations in urban planning. Sound planning of roads and transport infrastructure is required to reduce impacts on biodiversity and land degradation. Public-private partnerships can contribute to such approaches.

266. Enhancing transport technology modernization and redefining the understanding of mobility, thinking in terms of mobility services and promoting climate friendly mobility management can curb the projected growth in greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development.

267. The specific needs of women, youth, and the elderly and the disabled, including safety and security, should be considered when designing transport systems.

268. Modal shift could be accelerated towards more economical, affordable and energy efficient modes of transport, including greater use of inland waterways and rail.

269.

Strategies for sustainable chemicals and waste management

Chemicals

275. The benefits of chemicals are well understood including their implication for the MDGs. With appropriate safeguards and oversight, it is possible to use chemicals in a cost effective, resource efficient and safe manner. However, chemicals are also a main contributor of toxic compounds and therefore a great deal remains to be done to ensure the environmentally sound use and management of chemicals over their life cycle within the principles of sustainable development and improved quality of life. The health and safety of workers, farmers and others handling chemicals need to be adequately safeguarded.

276. The chemicals industry is expected to continue to grow over the next 20 years, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and yet they have the least human and technical capacities to deal with such a challenge and related risks.

277. JPOI set out the 2020 goal for the sound management of chemicals. The achievement of this goal faces a number of obstacles including: lack of financial resources to implement obligations under chemicals MEAs and SAICM and to meet national objectives; lack of technical and analytical capacities for development, implementation and enforcement of chemicals management programmes; lack of integrated national legal and institutional frameworks and inter-sectoral coordination; lack of information and awareness of the impacts of chemicals on the environment and human health; and lack of cost-effective safe alternatives.

<u>Moving forward</u>

278. Continued investments in capacity building, human resource development, transfer of technology, and research

by Nusa Dua Declaration) for implementation of the chemicals and waste conventions including examining the range of financing options for multilateral funding for chemicals, such as extending time horizon of the Quick Start Programme of SAICM; adopting a global system of recognizing and communicating risks and hazards**;** successfully negotiating the globally legally binding instrument on mercury; strengthening regional and sub-regional centers under the three conventions and enhancing regional cooperation; preventing illegal transboundary shipments of hazardous chemicals and radioactive wastes; and addressing emerging challenges including new chemicals under MEAs, e-waste and nanotechnologies.

281. Actions at national level could be taken to mainstream the sound management of chemicals into national development priorities; strengthen legislation and regulation on risk prevention with a life cycle and holistic approach, including the ratification and implementation of ILO convention on occupational health and safety (155) and ILO convention on chemicals (170); enhance the governance system with greater involvement of local authorities and inter-sectoral coordination including linking the health and environmental sectors to address chemical safety; disseminate information on chemical content of products and the impact on human health; use economic instruments and implement the polluter pays principle; establish effective partnerships with the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders; and undertake an equity analysis and use it to create sound policies that benefit the most vulnerable groups.

Waste Management

282. Resource recovery and waste hierarchy (3R) approaches are employed by many governments as overarching principles for waste management policies and legislation. Other important principles emphasized were the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility.

283. A strategic vision that takes into account the full life cycle can be effective in improving environmental performance of products.

284. Governments attach great importance to sustainable waste management, as evidenced by the large number of national efforts, goals and targets that were reported. There is a high level of participation in international initiatives and ratification of international conventions related to waste. However developing countries still face significant obstacles and lack of financing for the sound management of waste**.**

285. The private sector and other stakeholders play an important role in waste collection and recycling. Much waste collection and recycling in developing countries is done by the informal recycling sector, which makes monitoring of waste volumes and handling methods, and the introduction of cleaner, safer methods difficult. The waste sector is an important creator of jobs, and many efforts have to be made to transform it into a creator of decent livelihoods.

Moving forward

286. It is necessary to promote a stronger emphasis on waste prevention and to foster investments including through international and regional cooperation in best practices for environmentally sound management of various waste streams in developing countries, building on existing experiences such as with the 3Rs, and to enhance capacities for implementation and enforcement, especially for control of export and import of wastes.

287. It is important to strengthen financial, human and institutional capacities at local levels as they have primary responsibility for household waste. This is especially important in view of increased waste volumes and changes in their composition. Given their geographic characteristics, SIDS face particular challenges in waste management.

288. There is also a need to develop and implement innovative financial instruments, enhance public-private partnerships, and transfer know-how and technology.

289. The most appropriate mix of waste policies, instruments and technologies will depend on local and national conditions. Economic instruments reported include: tax incentives, user charges, producer charges, levies for landfills, and levies for plastic bags. Command-and-control measures include packaging laws, producer take-back and recycling requirements. Good waste management measures can also build on local pride, education of the public and the use of local media.

290. Delegates expressed serious concerns about continued disposal and illegal shipments of hazardous wastes, including electronic waste, and radioactive waste, despite international conventions. There is need for urgent action to control illegal traffic of hazardous waste especially from developed to developing countries. Developing countries need assistance with respect to establishing proper inventories of hazardous and radioactive waste, managing such waste and cleaning up sites, including at sea and in the oceans. In this context, the special needs of Africa, SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs were acknowledged.

291. Developing countries could benefit from support for the implementation of existing international instruments and conventions, especially the Bamako and the Basel Conventions. In this context, a need was expressed to conclude negotiations and ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Basel Convention.

Managing mining for sustainable development

292. Minerals are indispensable for development. Mining can contribute to poverty eradication, driving growth and enhancing living standards. On the other hand, mining has produced many environmental liabilities, social tensions and cultural problems in developing countries. The benefits have yet to be fully realized in particular in developing countries.

293. -More sustainable mining operations require: strong, transparent and ethical governance; adequate laws and regulations; trained government officials that can enforce laws and regulations; transparency of revenue sharing; and legal

303. A stronger monitoring of mining is needed at the global level, through a balanced structure which includes all parties concerned. There is need for an independent monitoring body for uranium mining activities. The United Nations could develop a global instrument for the cleanup of closed and abandoned mines and uranium waste.

304. Developed countries should support efforts in developing countries so that mining can generate sustainable development. Partnerships, including public-private partnerships, could be put in place between international entities and interested countries, as well as at regional level. Technology transfer from developed to developing countries and capacity building could consider: strengthening technical capacities of national institutions dealing with mining; reinforcing capacities at the national and local level for establishing contracts with companies, managing contracts, managing revenues from mining, and organizing participatory processes; supporting countries to undertake geological surveys and gather mining data; investing more in research and scientific capacity and promoting capacity building in science and technology; upgrading mining education and training, for example through technical education and training organized jointly by developing countries and developed countries including sustainable development content; promoting access to information as a basis for decision-making; the exchange of knowledge, practices in scientific research, environmental practices, and post-mining good practices; strengthening capacity to address social and environmental issues in artisanal and small-scale mining sector; and diversifying local economies to create alternative employment to mining.

Sustainable production and consumption: toward the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

305. Sustainable development calls for fundamental changes in the wayand small-0.0Ns ent caf5e-

Marrakech Process, which should remain an important forum for dialogue and cooperation.

309. A 10YFP should be embedded in the broader UN system and rely on sound science and engineering, including the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management.

310. A 10YFP must address the gaps and challenges faced by developing countries related to SCP, namely predictable financing for implementing SCP activities, training and capacity building and transfer of clean technologies. The value of local and traditional knowledge for SCP also needs to be recognized.

311. A 10FYP would engage industry in moving towards sustainable production practices and enhancing corporate social responsibility including through a variety of initiatives such as the Green Industry Initiatives and National Cleaner Production Centres.

312. A 10YFP should be in accordance with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, recognizing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, supporting poverty eradication efforts and contributing to a fair and equitable multilateral trading system.

313. To further develop the 10YFP between now and CSD19, many delegations suggested holding an intersessional meeting in advance of the IPM to allow more discussion of the 10YFP. Delegations suggested formation of an open-ended ad-hoc working group on the 10YFP under the aegis of the UN.

314. Developing a global framework is best done by working hand in hand with civil society. All Major Groups must contribute to help de-link economic growth from natural resource use and environmental impacts and achieve SCP.

315. The 10YFP will need an effective implementation structure.

Possible elements of a 10-year framework

316. Some delegations noted that a 10YFP would need to provide a user-friendly platform for sharing knowledge and experience on SCP practices at all levels and in all parts of the world, as well as ready access to tool kits for supporting SCP.

317. Governments should take the lead to create an enabling environment for sustainable consumption and production. Policy approaches will differ with national and local circumstances, with a suitable mix of legal and regulatory instruments, resource pricing and economic instruments, and voluntary initiatives. Other key instruments for a shift towards SCP include the use of the life cycle approach, integrated spatial planning and investments in green buildings, transport and technologies and UN guidelines on consumer protection. Scientific research and technological innovation will be crucial to making consumption and production more sustainable.

318. A 10YFP should provide incentives and support countries and actors in using a diverse set of tools and approaches that have proven their usefulness in advancing SCP, including: sustainable procurement, cleaner production guidelines and methods, green building codes and standards, sustainable resource use measures, demand-side management for electricity, reduction of fossil fuel subsidies, promotion of renewable energy through feed-in tariffs, development of

super-efficient consumer products, eco-labelling, codes of conduct for advertising, awareness raising campaigns and education for sustainable consumption and lifestyles. It was stressed that educating children is essential to shaping a sustainable future.

319. Priority sectors and areas where tools could be applied include: housing and buildings, transportation, food and agriculture, small-scale enterprises, energy and water efficiency, the information technology sector, waste management, and sustainable tourism, among others.

Way Forward

320. The Commission bears an important responsibility as custodian of the

production. Many delegations supported a well-structured, transparent intersessional process to develop a proposal for such framework as basis for discussion at the IPM. The Framework needs to take into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

323. It was noted that a number of SCP solutions have been developed through the Marrakech process, and these need to be scaled up and replicated, possibly as part of a 10YFP. A multi-stakeholder approach in designing and driving SCP initiatives is paramount, as is the need for more effective and widespread education and awareness raising to change