United Nations **Advance unedited copy** E/CN.17/2011/12

# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
20 December 2010
Original: English

Commission on Sustainable Development
Nineteenth session
2-13 May 2011
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle
2010-2011 – policy session

## Major groups' priorities for action in Transport, Chemicals, Waste management, Mining, and a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development[i] and the decisions of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development[ii] called for strengthened involvement and enhanced participation of major groups in the activities of the Commission and in the implementation of Agenda 21,[iii] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[iv] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

2. The Bureau of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development decided to continue to build on the participatory practices of previous sessions of the Commission and of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[v] by inviting major groups to contribute their written views as a basis for participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues and interactive discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission.

* E/CN.17/2011/1.
** The views and opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.

3. The organization of the input and contributions of major groups to the nineteenth session of the Commission was inspired by practices used at past sessions through a self-selected multi-stakeholder steering group composed of organizing partners from network organizations representing the nine major groups.[vi] The organizing partners are: Women in Europe for a Common Future, Baha'i International Community, Voices of African Mothers, and Netherlands Women's Council / BPW International, for women; the Youth Caucus of the Commission on Sustainable Development, for children and youth; Tebtebba - the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education, and the Indigenous Environmental Network, for indigenous peoples; the Sustainable Development Issues Network (through the Northern Alliance for Sustainability, Consumers International, and the Institute for Security Studies ), for non-governmental organizations; the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives - Local Governments for Sustainability, for local authorities; the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and Trade Union Advisory Council to the OECD (TUAC), for workers and trade unions; the International Chamber of Commerce, International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and United States Council for International Business , for business and industry; the International Council for Science and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations, for the scientific and technological community; and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, for farmers. These organizing partners facilitated the preparation of the major groups' priorities for action in the thematic areas of this CSD cycle, which are contained in the annex to the present note.

4. The document outlines the contributions of major groups to the discussions on policy options and possible actions to expedite implementation. It builds on the discussion papers prepared by major groups for the eighteenth session of the Commission, which presented their overall views on the status of implementation of commitments related to the thematic issues on the agenda, including reference to cross-sectoral themes, successes and challenges of implementation and practical contributions.[vii] The document presents policy opinions and proposed solutions for the consideration of policymakers in their deliberations, and will serve as a starting point for the participation of major groups in the intergovernmental preparatory meeting and at the nineteenth session of the Commission. While major groups differ in the identification of needs to be filled and possible synergies that may be adopted, they concur on a number of issues, including on the essential role they play as real partners in support of common efforts for sustainable development.

Annex

Contents

# I. Women

1. Integration of policies is an essential step towards sustainable development. This paper focuses on inter-linkages, crosscutting issues, and means of implementation. We call for implementation goals with timelines and targets, leading to binding agreements, as conclusion of the CSD policy year, to ensure real action.

## A. Cross-cutting issues

### Coherence in implementation

2. Women call for coherence in the implementation in policies and programme. Previous outcomes and commitments of Rio, Johannesburg, the CSDs, the MDGs are not being implemented sufficiently, and there is not enough coherence in the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

3. The MDG Summit concluded that women are key to development and that MDG3, to Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, requires special attention. Women are insufficiently represented and lack participation in the decision-making and planning processes. Attention should be given to access for women's access to information, education and training, and support for women's organisations. We urge all governments to implement existing recommendations, treaties and conventions regarding the position of women. We urge the UN system and member states to create mechanisms to enhance coherence between the CSD and the Commission on the Status of Women.

### Gender targets

4. Thirty percent of women's participation in decision-making is seen as a minimum level to assure full participation. We call on governments to aim for 50 percent women's participation at all levels of decision-making and to support this target by implementation measures such as gender sensitive budgeting, capacity building and strengthening of women's leadership skills. Gender indicators and disaggregated data collection should be a part of programme monitoring and evaluation (M&E) programmes, and used to improve policies.

### Access to information and justice

5. The Rio Principles and the Aarhus Convention recognize the right to information, including the right to accurate and transparent products information, enabling consumers to make informed decisions. Access to and accurate and timely information is essential for effective participation in sustainable development. Internationally recognised agreements, like the Aarhus Convention, should be adopted as globally binding guidelines.

**Access to funding mechanisms**

6. Sustainable development needs all actors to be 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 are not easily accessible for women and community-run projects, due to the bureaucracy and high upfront investments. We urge governments and financial institutions to engage with women's organisations to design financial mechanisms that are directly accessible for by communities and households.

## B. Mining

7. Many mining activities destroy livelihoods and the environment. In particular uranium mining has brought great injustice to the indigenous peoples on whose territories the uranium is mostly mined, and whose lands have become uninhabitable. We call on governments to develop a UN framework for sustainable mining which includes an international compliance tribunal/mechanism and require mining companies to take full responsibility for environmental liabilities and health of the workers and the neighbouring communities both during and after mining activities. Legacy costs should not be left to the host governments.

8. As long as the repair of damage and clean-up of mining waste, in particular of uranium mining, is not guaranteed, governments should impose a moratorium on the opening of new mining sites. For unsustainable mining activities which need to be closed (e.g. asbestos and coal), creation of sustainable jobs and a fair job transition for local people after the closure of a mine should be ensured. We call on governments to create a global plan and fund for clean-up of radioactive uranium mining tailings, including from industry contributions. We call on governments to create an independent control organisation to monitor all uranium mining and waste operations.

## C. Waste

9. We call on governments to enforce the "polluter pays" principle at all levels. Financial mechanisms are required to clean up waste and repair damage, for example, through charges and fees for return-and-recycle programmes. Waste policies should be based on the "waste hierarchy" with priority given in the following order 1) avoid, 2)reduce, 3)reuse, 4)recycle, and where landfills are phased-out entirely, while assuring mandatory substitution of substances which are hazardous and can not be reused.

## D. 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP

10. The 10YFP to support initiatives on SCP should include measures to achieve "zero-waste", energy efficient, low-carbon economies, based on the life cycle approach.

11. We offer the following guidance in developing the 10YFP:

(a) incorporate a gender perspective in SCP projects and policies;
(b) address differing women's SCP needs and priorities in the North and South;
(d) analyse obstacles to, and opportunities for, scaling up SCP initiatives to benefit women;
(e) provide education for girls, vocational and technological training for women, and adult literacy programmes, as part of every intervention;
(f) acknowledge and incorporate women's traditional knowledge and their contributions to green economies.

## E. Chemicals

12. Women's health is differently affected by harmful chemicals. Women are also the "first environment" for the child, transferring harmful chemicals to the developing child. We call on governments to apply the precautionary principle in chemical policies, when there is uncertainty about possible harm, ensuring that women and children are protected, by reversing the burden of proof and applying the "no data, no market" principle. In particular substances of concern should not be allowed for widespread use in consumer products until their safety has been proven and global guidelines and regulations established. This applies particularly to substances suspected to be:

- hormone disrupting (such as bisphenol-A and many pthtalates – plastic softeners)
- reprotoxic, mutagenic, carcinogenic, bio-accumulative and persistent;
- able to cross the brain and the placenta barriers (such as nanomaterials)

13. The Women's Major Group furthermore supports: a progressive ban on production and use of highly hazardous pesticides; financing for comprehensive clean-up of obsolete chemicals/pesticides stockpiles; a global ban on lead in paints; and a global mercury treaty by 2013 that effectively addresses all human sources of mercury.

## F. Transport

14. Investment in the transport sector often neglects the needs of women and the non-motorized poor. Women need to be involved in transport planning at all levels. We call on governments to develop low-carbon integrated transport plans, which optimize complex transport modalities (walking, biking, public and private transport) and urban-rural linkages. During CSD-14 and 15, many countries called for measures to combat pollution in the form of "fine particle dust" from transport emissions; these measures should be incorporated into the recommendations of CSD-19.

# II. Children and Youth

## A. Mining

15. **We call for the:**

- eradication of all forms of child labour in the mining industry in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. Initiatives should be in line with the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016;
- creation of alternative income generating activities for communities to prevent child labour;
- increasing of the technical and financial ability of small scale artisanal miners to decrease their environmental and health impacts;
- adoption of an international legally binding instrument which governs extraction and utilisation of mining resources, committing parties to:
    - manage the social dimension of mining-related activities by developing social support strategies that ensure community participation, including children and youth;
    - involve impacted communities in mining planning processes and intervene in cases of social instability and potential conflict;
    - ensure transparency in resource-extraction and production to eradicate the financing of armed conflict and human exploitation through the purchase of mining resources. Legislate compulsory disclosure by producers of environmental and population impact to consumers.
    - include social, economic and environmental issues in mining negotiations between host governments and mining companies, involving relevant stakeholders;
    - define appropriate terms on mining sites, designating clear zones that are exempt from mineral extraction, recognising that this is vital for aquatic and other ecosystem preservation. Zones must be created and managed, guided by the precautionary principle where environmental effects are unclear and environmental liability for site remediation and cleanup should be ensured.

## B. Chemicals

16. **We call for:**

- strengthening the governance of chemical management through supporting the development, implementation and monitoring of national regulatory policies and legislation;
- extending responsibility of governments and corporations for health and environmental damage in the chemical industry. Support restoration programmes for people and ecosystems impacted by chemical contamination;
- internalising the costs of chemical management by inter alia strengthening the work of UNEP on financing the chemicals agenda;

- providing financial and technical resources through cooperation to allow full implementation of existing multilateral chemicals agreements; and
- encouraging the meaningful and active participation of civil society actors on government policies and projects on chemical safety.

## C. 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP patterns

17. We call for:
- promoting the achievements of already agreed sustainable development objectives.
- developing a strong and comprehensive vision of SCP:
  - addressing local and global perspectives on economic and social equity and environmental protection; and underlining the intrinsic link between consumption and production to address change from a systemic approach;
  - providing a platform for international cooperation and partnership of all stakeholders to deliver sound benchmarks and measurement tools, such as a set of multidimensional measurement standards to monitor and evaluate progress towards SCP;
  - consolidating knowledge sharing, research and analysis through partnerships with all involved actors; increase production transparency and develop easy-to-understand labelling;
  - integrating the polluter pays principle in all production; decouple economic growth from environmental impacts, shift taxes on non-sustainable goods to promote sustainable alternatives, and promote new SCP patterns through sustainable public procurement practices;
  - supporting the integration of education for sustainable development complemented by a platform to stimulate, recognise and support non-formal education, particularly as provided by youth-led organisations;
  - promoting, supporting and enabling sustainable entrepreneurships and green economies delivering employment for and protecting the rights of young people;
  - supporting national and regional policies on SCP and shift to SCP patterns; and
  - strengthening youth and children's meaningful and active participation in the implementation of the 10-YFP.

## D. Waste

18. Governments should adopt Zero-Waste Plans by 2020 to through:
- closing materials and nutrient cycles;
- creating effective solutions to waste management through research, knowledge transfer, valorisation and dissemination;
- applying the "cradle-to-cradle" approach in waste management;
- transitioning arenas, which ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders to systematically manage the change to a more sustainable material and nutrient use; and
- re-use, recycling and resource recovery programmes, especially in developing countries.

19. It is imperative that there is:

- a total (and enforced) ban on the dumping of nuclear and e-waste.
- effective treatment of hazardous waste and ban or minimization of its trans-boundary movement. In addition:
  - Implementation of the Basel Convention.
  - Full implementation of the Bamako Convention.
  - Waste prevention and minimisation policies.
- the creation of humane working conditions for people in the waste sector, especially youth.

## E. Transportation

20. We call for the development, implementation, maintenance and adaption of transportation methods, infrastructures and networks to increase long-term sustainability. This includes:

- phasing out unsustainable transportation systems to eliminate the negative consequences (such as not respecting the rights of communities) inherent in their use. Enabling integrated urban planning and upgrading.
- promoting collaboration between the private and public sector to introduce the use of alternative transportation systems and cost-effective and efficient transport services.
- adopting smart, innovative and efficient means of transportation:
- using technological innovations to optimise overall network efficiency and utilisation of public transport systems and lower environmental costs.
- encouraging the use and transfer of green technology.
- internalising the environmental and social costs of transportation.

## F. Cross-cutting issues

21. It is imperative to:

- ensure universal primary education with equal access for boys and girls.
- promote formal and non-formal education regarding sustainable development.
- prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour.
- protect human and environmental health through command-and-control regulatory systems based on monitoring and enforcement actions.
- strengthen regional initiatives through increased funding and cooperation with regional governments and organisations.
- strengthen civil society capacities in institutional sustainable development frameworks.
- promote sustainable behavioural patterns and lifestyles to enable increased translation of the concept of sustainable development into action.
- protect and manage the natural resource base as part of economic and social development activities, including as a strategy in poverty eradication.

# 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 this 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 stricter 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 mining-affected communities, should establish credible and independent information and monitoring mechanisms. There should be assistance for capacity building for local communities in making better informed decisions and for sustained monitoring of impacts.

27. Governments should establish robust mechanisms for transparency and corporate social responsibility in extractive industries' operations; and to make open all the information relating to the mining sector to all affected local communities.

28. Mining activities have been sources of conflict and controversy because they provide great wealth for corporations, and grave destructive impacts and rights' violations for affected communities. States should provide more effective means in their domestic laws for protection, remedy and redress for communities who have suffered through the actions of mining corporations. This should include countries whose corporations and investment institutions profit from activities outside their territories.

29. Develop and promote international and national enforceable 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 all victims of uranium mining.

32. Call for the establishment of an adequate financial bond from corporations to be used during mine accidents and rehabilitation during closures; and provide dedicated fund and mechanisms for victims of destructive mining activities and continued development of mines-affected communities.

33. Call for the harmonization and repeal of mining legislation that do not adhere to international human rights standards to reduce conflicts and inter-sectoral competition.

34. Strengthen regulations for delineation of zones that should be barred from extractive industries, such as sacred sites of indigenous peoples, water sources, and all ecosystems that provide livelihoods to local communities.

35. Prioritize access to water to sustain life and agriculture, over industrial exploitation.

## C. Waste Management

36. Strengthen standards and regulatory frameworks to ensure greater and sustained protection of the environment from waste contamination. This include progressive and substantial reductions of mine waste since mining generates levels of toxic waste that are greater in volume and potential impacts than the waste from even our largest cities; and newer mines generate ever-greater volumes of waste. The disturbing practice of exploiting the poverty of some indigenous communities to enter into contracts for dumping toxic wastes in their territories despite the clear health and environmental risks incurred needs to be replaced by programmes to reduce all waste and eliminate dangerous wastes from our global system.

37. We urge governments to:

- establish strong mechanisms for the regulation and management of electronic-wastes.
- promote the reuse, recycling and substitution of metals, minerals and other materials to help minimize all types of waste.

## 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 which is also responsible for the construction of substandard roads.

40. Indigenous Peoples living in coastal areas and marine environments call on governments to invest more in local indigenous low-carbon means of coastal transportation used for millennia.

## E. Sustainable Consumption and Production

41. Promote more sustainable ways of living, integrating indigenous knowledge, practices and cultures as models of sustainable living. Indigenous Peoples have long sustained many of most vital and vulnerable ecosystems on Earth and are not lacking in contributing solutions to SCP.

42. At the CSD18, the Secretary General reported, and many delegates made clear their concern over the serious negative impacts of mineral extraction and processing upon affected communities and the global environment. Greater social and environmental safeguards are needed to end or reduce the speculative acceleration of the extraction of non-renewable resources. Greenfield site mining should be minimised; global and national action plans should be made to maximise recycling, substitution, and minimise further exploitation through extraction of non-renewable resources including minerals.

43. More information about sustainable consumption and production should reach out beyond urban centres to inform and mobilise rural dwellers, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Specific roles and contributions of women and youth in developing more widespread sustainable production and consumption should be strongly supported.

# 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:

- 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.
- Appreciate regional models and approaches, as low- and middle-income countries deserve more than an imperfect copy of a non-working solid waste paradigm.
- 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.
- Introduce extended producer responsibility and accountablity.
- Implement, on an international scale, obligatory and clearer guidelines on shipbreaking http://www.greenpeace.org/india/campaigns/toxics-free-future/ship-breaking/greenpeace-demands (IMO).
- Take effective actions to clear away plastics from the oceans.
- Realize and enforce a total ban on dumping of e-waste and nuclear waste.

## B. Chemicals:

- Develop and implement national regulatory policies that require sufficient safety data on the impact of chemical substances on humans, livestock, and other animals before sale is allowed.
- Fully implement on an expedited schedule FAO's progressive ban on the production and use of highly hazardous pesticides.
- Expedite financing, inventory, environmentally sound treatment, and comprehensive clean-up of obsolete stockpiles.
- Negotiate a global mercury treaty by 2013 that effectively addresses all human sources of mercury.
- Realize a global ban on lead in paints through the UNEP/WHO Global Alliance and national regulations.
- Develop global guidelines on nanomaterials including the protection of workers, consumers, and the environment at all stages of the life cycle.
- Insure the active role of the health sector in chemical safety by increasing the pace of work dedicated to eliminating asbestos-related diseases.
- Implement meaningful participation of civil society on government committees and projects concerning chemical safety.

- 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.
- Increase availability of financial and technical resources for developing and transition countries to enable full implementation of multilateral chemicals agreements.
- Implement and enforce sound laws for safety measures, proper maintenance of equipment and proper and regular inspection by duly appointed authorities.
- Make companies, its owners, suppliers and subsidiaries liable for (accidental) health and environmental damages, including a liability for risk management and a responsibility for compensating the victims and their families for death and other health effects.

**C. Transport:**

- Recognize that sustainable transport is a vital component to create sustainable economies, but progress has been very slow.
- 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 only alternative to the sharply-rising level of motorization in the developing world.
- Analyze transport patterns differentiating between men's and women's economic roles and adjust planning to remove gender disadvantages.
- Ensure sound planning of transportation infrastructure to reduce impacts on biodiversity.
- Collect sound data on all relevant levels and realize capacity building programs.
- Implement fiscal frameworks that remove barriers and allow the internalization of external costs.
- 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:**

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

- Control Corporate Social Responsibility and Accountability to avoid corruption.

**E. SCP:**

- Consider SCP from a systemic approach aimed at reversing ecological and social trends to protect and improve life in all its forms and expressions.
- Consider SCP as the 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 sufficiency in which global wellbeing can be achieved.
- Base global production on (a fair share of) the supply of natural resources, not on the demand of the affluent consumers.

**F. 10YFP:**

- This framework should be a cooperative partnership among UN agencies, governments, civil society and private sector that through the next decade will encourage, support and help enable the many thousands of initiatives around the world now working at the local, national and global levels to change production and consumption patterns. This must be done through a system of partnerships between those at the top levels of institutional governance and policy and those on the ground doing the work."
- Develop an international program and legal frameworks to a) support countries in the implementation of SCP policies, policy coherence across government departments, the use of the full range of policy instruments, and monitoring; b) to support formal and informal education and capacity-building to fundamentally change the values, lifestyles and behavior, as more than green technology is needed to achieve sustainability; c) to ensure research and analysis, develop indicators and monitor progress, provide technical (e.g., to enable implementation of the UN consumer guidelines), financial and scientific analysis, as well as establish multi-stakeholder dialogues on SCP.
- Traditional knowledge, local practices and rural communities are aspects of SCP and should be reflected in the programs. Thus the 10YFP programs on SCP has to go beyond the "green economy", and should stress more the human rights and other social values to achieve sustainable development and wellbeing for all, now and in the future.

**G. Interlinkages:**

- See the paper of the MG Women.

# V. Local Authorities

## A. Introduction

45. Local Authorities are at the heart of debates on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), Transport and Waste. More than half of the global population already lives in cities and it is predicted that by 2050 about two thirds of all people will live in urban communities. Cities concentrate people, goods, capital investments, infrastructure and knowledge. The way local governments and their residents choose to act with regards to SCP, Transport and Waste can significantly contribute to making this planet more sustainable.

46. Having reviewed progress at the local, national and global levels on these matters for CSD18, this paper presents priorities for policy action at all levels from the perspective of Local Authorities.

## B. Sustainable Consumption and Production

47. Local authorities have proximity to citizens which brings them into a key position to understand needs, challenges and opportunities related to SCP and make it happen. These conditions differ between local communities in developing and developed countries, as the former need to combine SCP with development needs whereas the latter need to find ways to maintain and improve quality of life while reducing pressures on the environment.

48. Local authorities play a key role in SCP practices. They can influence behaviour of consumers and businesses by means of legislation and regulation, implement sustainable public procurement and make their own activities more sustainable.

49. From a local authorities' perspective, two major SCP policy priorities exist on a global level. The first priority is to strengthen the global SCP framework, the Marrakech Process, as an international multi-stakeholder forum acknowledging the key role of local authorities. The SCP framework should also comprise international (binding) targets and indicators for SCP. The second priority is to integrate local, national, regional and international efforts for SCP. This integration includes providing a better overview on available tools on SCP for local authorities.

50. The needs of local authorities for implementing SCP can be summarized under three major points. First, local authorities need guidance, support and capacity building on tools for SCP. This can help to mainstream SCP into all policy areas, reduce administrative costs and support monitoring of advances. Secondly, local authorities need to cooperate and engage directly with consumers, business and academia to foster new business models and more sustainable lifestyles. Finally, local authorities need to learn from each other while at the same time finding innovative and creative solutions targeted to their cities' specific needs.

51. One area of SCP of particular importance and relevance for Local Authorities is sustainable procurement. In addition to the above factors, which are also applicable to sustainable procurement, sustainable procurement needs to be recognised as a crucial mechanism to tackle many environmental,

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 this 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 a 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 accident rates. 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 counts 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 Transportation 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 policies 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 policy 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. Three particular ideas ripe for application are environmental taxes, sustainable procurement and producer responsibility.

59. Environmental taxes are among the most cost-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 they intend 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 more 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.

# VI. Workers and trade unions

## A. Chemicals

- Ensure all workers are protected from chemical-related fatalities, injuries and diseases. Ensure decent working conditions in the chemicals' sector as well as in those where chemicals are used. Improve workers' training and awareness.
- Ratify and implement ILO Conventions 155 on Occupational Safety and Health and 170 on Chemicals and work towards the application of the UN Global Harmonised System.
- Develop and implement a strong regulatory framework regarding chemical hazards and national regulatory policies based on the precautionary principle, on the substitution principle and the 'no data, no market' principle. Work towards a binding agreement based on an integrated approach to chemicals, including through the strengthening of UN the Strategic Approach to Integrated Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- Implement meaningful participation of trade unions and civil society on government committees and projects concerning chemical safety.
- Recognise the need for 'Just Transition' strategies when changes in chemical policies might create hardship for workers and communities.
- Increase research and disseminate information on chemical hazards and on the impacts of unsustainable waste management on public health, occupational health and the environment
- Prevent social and environmental dumping and illegal trafficking and implement the Extended Producer Responsibility and Accountability principles
- Develop global guidelines on nanomaterials including the protection of workers, consumers, and the environment at all stages of the life cycle.
- Increase availability of financial and technical resources for developing and transition countries to enable full implementation of multilateral chemicals agreements.

## B. Transport

- Ensure public transport systems are adequate, efficient and affordable, and help workers reaching their jobs, education and markets;
- Promote ambitious public investments in sustainable infrastructure. Public transportation systems are a centrepiece of sustainable mobility strategies, which need to be promoted;
- Focus on infrastructure development in rural areas as it is vital for lifting poor people out of poverty. The lack of transport services is deeply related to exclusion, inequality and poverty;
- Implement policies which promote Decent Work in the transport chain, including the right to join a trade union and engage in collective bargaining;
- Public transport services should remain in – or be brought back under – local public accountability and control, including national or municipal ownership;
- Implement policies which enhance modal shift;
- Create fiscal frameworks that allow for the internalization of transport social and environmental costs, including the polluter-pays principle;

- Reinforce and support participation of trade unions and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of transport policies;
- 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 transportation and non-motorised transport; from air travel to high speed rail; and from road freight to rail, sea and inland waterways.
  - Improve energy efficiency of transport modes and vehicle technology to reduce emissions in the transport sector.

## C. Mining

- Ensure the ratification and implementation of norms on Occupational Health and Safety in mining, including ILO Convention 176 on Safety in Mining.
- Reduce the negative social and environmental impacts of mining operations and compensate workers and communities for unsustainable mining practices
- Recognise the role of trade unions in the mining sector for achieving decent working conditions in this sector.
- Develop upstream and downstream mining activities as a means for diversifying local economies, through a mix of regulatory and voluntary instruments
- Ensure that the revenue from mining activities is fairly distributed in communities and benefits local and national sustainable development.
- Establish an international regulatory framework for extractive companies
- Improve the precarious situation of all mineworkers, including small scale mining workers.
- Impose appropriate terms and conditions on mining and in some cases prevent the development of projects that would adversely affect areas of ecological, economic and cultural significance and other land uses

## D. SCP/10YFP

- Ensure changes in SCP patterns reduce the damaging effects of unsustainable production on workers, the environment and communities and include the Just transition strategy to deal with potential challenges in the process of transforming our societies
- Ensure governments rely more on public regulation and less on voluntary initiatives
- Reform the shareholder value model of corporate governance and promote a stakeholder's value model.
- Reform investment policies. Currently, they are driven by a search for lower social and environmental standards
- Address the entire production cycle and sustainability along the whole supply chain
- Create a level playing field for consumers for them to make their choices only between sustainable products
- Integrate the needs of small and medium enterprises and their workers when

implementing SCP policies

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

**E. Waste Management:**

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

41. Business and Industry sees the CSD 2010-2011 thematic cluster 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:

- responsible and integrated approaches at market, regulatory, standard and voluntary levels in the diverse areas of transport, chemicals, mining and waste management;
- 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;
- policies that work in synergy with open trade and investment to promote economic development and sustainability;
- sound, enforced regulation and good governance that relies, on sound science, risk management, the market and voluntary approaches to supplement legal requirements;
- technological and management system innovation to reduce environmental impacts and improve sustainability performance.

**Infrastructure development is particularly critical to progress and requires:**

- legal frameworks to enable private entity entrance 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:

- SAICM lifecycle approach to chemicals and its core policy objectives;
- the strengthening of SAICM *a*s 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;
- private-public partnerships as a catalyst for improved implementation. An example of this is UNEP's Senior Experts Resource Group;
- 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's International Obsolete Stocks Programme – can be effective instruments to achieve sustainable development and institutional frameworks should encourage their further development;

- effective regulations based on science and risk-based decision making, leveraging existing information to reduce animal testing, should promote transparency and shared responsibility across the supply chain. This will promote public confidence that chemicals are safely managed throughout their life cycle;

- enhanced capacity building efforts working with business, (e.g. lack of appropriate expertise, lack of data and scientific information, lack of resources, and lack of infrastructure) to address gaps in the developing world.

**Mining and Metals**

63. Business advocates an integrated approach all *along the value chain.* This involves understanding the social, environmental and economic impacts of a material as it moves through its life cycle and taking action to ensure that, for the part of the life cycle they control, appropriate and effective stewardship activities are undertaken, and for the areas where they are not in direct control but have influence, they work with other actors in the life cycle to ensure they also do their part.

64. The International Council on Mining and Minerals (ICMM) supports:

- reporting and assurance in line with the Global Reporting Initiative;
- enhancing mining's socio-economic contribution through ICMM's Resource Endowment work as there is a strong need to clarify the responsibilities between government and industry;
- incentives to advance safety performance that balance regulatory, enforcement and voluntary activities;
- the clarification of boundaries of responsibility between companies, government, and civil society organizations on how to address community health issues:
- work to reconcile traditional indigenous perspectives on land ownership and their ability to grant or restrict access, with the reality that most states assert ownership over sub-surface resources in the interests of the population as a whole:
- a regulatory context for artisanal and small-scale mining and large scale mining to co-exist;
- collaborative approaches to ensure that governments deliver on their duty to protect human rights;
- dialogue on post-closure implications for both people and ecosystems.

**Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)**

65. SCP efforts should avoid duplicating or undermining existing policies and programmes and make markets work for sustainable development. They should encourage:

- innovation, ecodesign and market introduction of environmentally preferable products, technologies and techniques while keeping technology options open as knowledge improves;

- cleaner and leaner production, including industrial ecology, dematerialization, and eco-efficiency;

- 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;

- information on environmentally aware choices for consumption, including through eco-labeling that evolves from consultations with industry stakeholders;

- minimizing the environmental footprint associated with post-consumer waste through integrated post-consumer waste management systems and policies;

- business across all sectors to contribute to SCP solutions through R&D, technological and commercial innovation, product and performance standards development, and codes of practice;

- 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. B&I priorities include:

- enhanced efficiency to save fuel and reduce emissions in all modes of transport;

- biofuels sourced from second or new generation biomass, which should be produced sustainably to minimize impacts on food crops and freshwater usage;

- reduction of CO2 emitted per ton of cargo through a combination of technological and operational developments through the introduction of newer and bigger ships designed to the Energy Efficiency Design Index of the International Maritime Organization (IMO);

- 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;

- 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 data, including risk and cost-benefit analyses. Priorities include:

- 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;

- a wider perception and implementation of shared responsibility along the entire supply chain;

- 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 more 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 their usefulness in advancing SCP, including

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

71. The 10-YFP must address the responsibilities of the 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:

- training and capacity building;
- 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:

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

73. In developed countries and the 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:

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

75. Practical measures at the international level should include:

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

77. Moreover, there is a need to pay special attention to five emerging issues: nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, chemicals in products, lead in paint, electronic waste, and perfluorinated chemicals.

78. The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management constitutes an important global framework for strengthening capacity for sound chemicals management.

79. At the national level, priority areas for action should address the following aspects:

- 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.

## 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:

- 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;
- national and city governments should conceptualize and operate "integrated sustainable waste management systems" and extend responsibility and accountability of waste producers;
- 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 put 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:

- strengthening technical capacities of national institutions dealing with mining;
- reinforcing capacities at the national and local level for establishing contracts with companies;
- managing contracts with international mining companies;
- 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 a 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, women and indigenous people on the one side and wasteful ways of lifestyles and production on the other, continue to be barriers for quenching hunger, thirst and a decent quality of life for all people of the world.
To this end the Farmer major groups submit the following recommendations:

## A. Waste

- 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.
- 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.
- Reducing production losses and food waste is essential. 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

- 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 ensures application of the right amount at the right time and in the right manner.
- 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.
- Access to appropriately-sized and priced products, plus best practices on their use, and availability of alternative products should be encouraged.

## C. Transport

- If handled correctly, transportation offers a number of win-win opportunities for employment, poverty reduction, and reduced environmental impact.
- Invest in infrastructure – particularly roads and ports – to make supplies available to farmers, workers and industry to provide access markets.
- 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.
- Transportation and storage facilities should be built in developing regions to reduce post harvest losses and food waste.

## D. Mining

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

## E. Sustainable Consumption Practices

- Agreeing with the NGO group: consider SCP as the 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 sufficiency in which adequacy and contentment for prosperity, wellbeing and happiness can be achieved.
- SCP must include the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental.
- In many developing countries, sustainable practices are difficult to implement due to the lack of financial resources, infrastructure, services, and access to science and appropriate technology. This represents a major constraint on the competitiveness, profitability, and sustainability of the agriculture sector. Training, education and extension programs are essential to transfer information from the scientific community. Promote access to improved tools to minimize resources use (such as drip irrigation) and access to recycling schemes (such as composting and biogas).
- Farmers' organizations engage farmers directly. As donors consider agriculture programs, we believe farmer organizations are better placed than many governmental and other bodies to directly impact the lives and work of farmers.
- Addressing the substantial losses of crops that occur after harvest – as indicated above - is essential. Proper storage, market signals, transportation, and processing are needed – ironically often in the countries where food can least afford to be wasted. So, too, we need to educate consumers and end users. For once food moves to cities, vast percentages of it go to waste there.

## F. Interlinkages

- Foster techniques in sustainable SYSTEM management rather than specific management projects. For farmers, this includes integrated crop and pest management and best practices in livestock production that support an eco-system approach.
- Stress the importance of scientific information, training, and extension services to further adoption of these sustainable system techniques cannot be overstated.
- The current levels of post-harvest losses of food, estimated at 40% must be reduced through better storage, transportation, and processing. As well, reducing food waste at an institutional and consumer level is in the power of everyone. This item links several

themes including transportation, waste management, and sustainable production and consumption.

- Globally, the issues of water supply, conservation and quality cuts across all themes and industries.
- The farmers' major group remains concerned about the mechanisms to improve the lives, livelihoods, and sustainable output of smallholder farmers. We encourage CSD-19 to consider reiterating some of the key elements of the CSD-17 outcomes including the need for information sharing on markets, the need for scientific research, and the role of micro-credit. As well, there is a need to support women farmers, including the recognition of land tenure

[i] Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[ii] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29).

[iii] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

[iv] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[v] The multi-stakeholder participation in the sessions of the Commission became a standard part of its work programme at its sixth session through the launch of the dialogue segment in response to General Assembly resolution S-19/2, recommending that the Commission strengthen its interaction with representatives of major groups, *inter alia*, through greater and better use of focused dialogue sessions. The dialogue segments launched in 1998 have been recognized as a unique participatory model for effectively engaging major groups and Governments in a genuine dialogue on specific sustainable development issues.

[vi] Section 3 of Agenda 21 defines major groups as comprising women, children and youth, indigenous people, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers.

[vii] The major groups' discussion papers for CSD-18 are contained in E/CN.17/2010/11 and E/CN.17/2010/11/Add.1-9, available at: http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docucsd_18.shtml.