



UNITED NATIONS



## THE FUTURE WE WANT <sup>1</sup>

**Major groups's comments on section III through V,  
received by 29 February, 2012  
as per Ambassador Kim's offer to Major groups on 27 January 2012**

Recognizing the importance of civil society or stakeholder sectors – or Major Groups as they are categorized in Agenda 21– the Rio+20 Bureau's co-chair Ambassador Kim, at the Bureau meeting with Major groups on January 27, 2012, invited Major Groups to submit their amendments to the Rio+20 Zero draft outcome to him.

The Secretariat has compiled these amendments into one single document. Major groups sector amendments are included in the text in the first section of the document. Since the NGO Major Groups submissions were developed by different thematic clusters facilitated by one or several NGOs, in several instances, amendment language differ. These differences are indicated with the phrase **\*\* Non-agreement between NGOs \*\***.

Several organizations decided to submit their own individual submissions (even though most of them took part in the NGO clusters). These submissions appear at the end of the document under their organization's name.

Disclaimer: Views represented in this document are those of the major groups and submitting organizations. They do not necessarily represent the views of the Secretariat who only aggregated the submissions.

**Table of Contents**

**Major Group Amendments .....Pages 04 - 92**

**Individual Organizations Amendments .....Pages 93 - 288**

### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

A.	Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities.....	25-31
B.	Toolkits and experience sharing.....	32-36
C.	Framework for action.....	37-43

### **IV. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development**

A.	Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars.....	44
B.	GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal.....	45-49
C.	UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level.....	50-58
D.	Regional, National, Local.....	59-62

### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

A.	Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas.....	63-104
B.	Accelerating and measuring progress (SDGs, GDP and others)..	105-111
C.	Means of Implementation (finance, access to and transfer of technology, capacity building).....	112-128

### III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

### III. [Green Economy in the context of – NGOs – Delete] sustainable development and poverty eradication

#### A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities

#### A. Framing the context of [the green economy – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable development – NGOs], challenges and opportunities

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

**[pre 25. The green economy framework must embrace economic diversity, as well as the specific realities of different countries and different peoples. Therefore all references to the Green Economy in the Zero Draft must be changed to green economies. Operationalization of green economies, requires respect for diversity, and a combined application of human rights-based, ecosystems-based and knowledge-based approaches. – Indigenous Peoples]**

**[pre 25 bis. Diverse local economies are critical components of resilient ecosystems and green economies, promoting sustainable local livelihoods, community solidarity and poverty eradication. These longstanding green economies, also called development with identity and Indigenous Peoples' Self-determined Development, are indigenous peoples' vital contributions to 21st century green economies. For 99% of human history and development, local economies have provided these multiple values, and are as important as ever, in the light of the contemporary multiple crises. The globalized, fossil fuel-based industrial economy, dominant for the 200 years- less than .01% of human history - has brought in its wake the crises of environment, development and climate change. Green economies comprise the existing diversity of sustainable local economies, contemporary transition town initiatives, and transformed industrial sectors away from the carbon-intensive global model of economy and trade. – Indigenous Peoples]**

**[pre 25 ter. Safeguard the lands, territories and resources, and associated customary management and sustainable use systems of Indigenous Peoples, small producers and local communities as essential contributions to sustainable development. – Indigenous Peoples]**

[pre 25 quat. The renewed political commitment to sustainable development must empower and benefit the poor. Overemphasis and focus on the macro-economy without due regard and targeted support for diverse local economies will not deliver on poverty eradication goals. – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 quint. Beyond income, indigenous peoples and the poor, need to have secure rights over their lands, territories and resources and to exercise their customary resource management and sustainable use systems, which are their basic sources of wealth and well-being. – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 sext. Public policy must prioritise support for building resilient local economies and ecosystems and the self-development efforts of Indigenous Peoples, including strong government regulation to protect local economies from predatory investments. – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 sept. Governments must address the intensifying land and natural resource conflicts arising from resource extractive industries – oil, gas and mining, as well as logging and export-oriented forestry and agriculture – which transfer wealth away from local peoples, while degrading ecosystems and creating poverty. Rio+20 must signal the need for strong international standards for corporate accountability addressing the social, cultural and environmental pillars of sustainable development. – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 oct. Moreover, operationalization of green economies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, requires integration and coherence with the UN's human rights-based approach to development, as well as the ecosystems-based approach of the UN multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs). – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 non. Indigenous and traditional knowledge are distinct and special contributions to 21st century learning and action. – Indigenous Peoples]

[pre 25 dec. In addition, knowledge-based approaches and tool kits to deal with 21st century challenges, must embrace the full diversity of knowledge systems, including indigenous and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as complementary to modern science and technology. References in the Zero draft to learning and knowledge-sharing platforms must embrace indigenous and local knowledge, and diverse knowledge systems. They are equally important as science for the purposes of assessment processes, monitoring and defining indicators for sustainable development. – Indigenous Peoples]

25. [Implementing Green economy had to be seen as one of the means for achieving sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. - NGOs] [We – NGOs - Delete] [are convinced – Women – Delete] [that a green economy in the context of – Women / NGOs - Delete] [green economies – NGOs] [reaffirm – Women] [Transforming the economy in the context of – NGOs] [sustainable development and poverty eradication –NGOs –Delete / NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [policies – NGOs] [has the potential – NGOs] [as our

overarching goals, and that greening of the economy – Women] [should contribute to meeting – NGOs – Delete] [key – Women/NGOs – Delete] [these – Women] [goals – NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete(Non-agreement between NGOs)] [This will result in development which brings human well-being, social equity and gender equality whilst remaining within the carrying capacity of the planet and halting irreversible damage to our environment and natural resources. - Women] [- in – Women/NGOs – Delete] [particular – NGOs – Delete] [the – Women/NGOs – Delete] [priorities – NGOs – Delete] [of – Women/NGOs – Delete] [poverty eradication, - NGOs – Delete] [access to voluntary reproductive health services, nutritional security - NGOs] [health, - Women/NGOs] [social inclusion, safeguarding human health, food and nutrition – NGOs] [food security, - NGOs – Delete][food sovereignty, sound resources management – NGOs] [reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity conservation, land restoration, – NGOs] [sound water management, universal access to – NGOs - Delete] [modern – Women/NGOs - delete] [sustainable – Women] [energy services, sustainable cities, - NGOs – Delete] [ecosystem resilience, - NGOs] [management of oceans – NGOs - Delete] [and landscapes – NGOs] [and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable – NGOs – Delete] [growth – NGOs] [and sustainable use of natural systems – NGOs] [growth – NGOs – Delete] [development – NGOs] [that generates – NGOs – Delete] [that respects traditional livelihoods and occupations and – NGOs] [employment – NGOs/Workers & Trade Unions – Delete] [green and – NGOs] [decent work - Workers & Trade Unions / NGOs], [including – NGOs – Delete] [expanded opportunities for women and – Women] [for youth. – NGOs – Delete] [, while remaining within the carrying capacity of the planet. – NGOs] [, while combating climate change and respecting a range of other critical natural boundaries at relevant scales – NGO] It should be based on [all – Women] [the – Women – Delete] Rio principles, [in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, - Women – Delete] [and adopt a rights-based approach to sustainable development. It should foster balanced relationships between humans and nature. – NGOs] [and precautionary principle – NGOs] [and – NGOs – Delete] [It – NGOs] should be [both nature-centered and –NGOs] [people-centred – NGOs – Delete/ NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [, human rights based – NGO] and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all [citizens and all countries – NGOs – Delete/ NGO – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [, and fostering balanced human-nature relationships, beneficial for all peoples and the planet. – NGOs] [all peoples and the planet, and preserving the integrity of natural ecosystems and species – NGOs]. [In particular the needs of the vulnerable and marginalized groups must be prioritized in the creation of green economies. – NGOs]

[25bis. We commit to create green economies based on “inclusive wealth” which includes all forms of capital –natural, social and human, as well as financial and manufactured – and in which intergenerational wellbeing increases over time. Green economies require to incorporate the multiple values of biodiversity and

**ecosystem services into policy and management decisions. – Scientific & Technological Community]**

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

**26. [We recognize our obligation to prevent harm to the commons that we hold in trust for future generations. Governments in consultation with communities have a key role to play in protecting the commons, and in doing this they should be guided by ethics rather than profits. – NGOs] We [reaffirm that – NGOs] [view - NGOs – Delete] [the green economy – Women /NGOs – Delete] [greening economies – Women/Indigenous Peoples] [sustainable economies – NGOs] [as a means to achieve sustainable development – NGOs – Delete] [and poverty eradication – NGOs] [- by protecting and enhancing diverse local economies and the natural resource base, increasing resource efficiency, promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and moving the world toward low-carbon development – Indigenous Peoples], [which must remain our overarching goal – NGOs – Delete] [must remain the overarching goals of our efforts to transform our economies – NGOs / NGOs – Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)]. [We acknowledge that – Indigenous Peoples – Delete] [a green economy – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable economies – NGOs] [sustainable and inclusive economy – NGOs] [in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication – NGOs - Delete] should [be within the limits of the carrying capacity of the planet and human capital. – NGOs][protect and enhance – NGOs – Delete/ NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [the natural resource base – NGOs – Delete/ NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [biodiversity – NGOs / NGOs – Not Add (Non-agreement between NGOs)], [respect the rights of nature – NGOs] [promote social equity and gender equality, - Women] [It should – NGOs] increase resource efficiency [and sufficiency, phase out the unsustainable consumption– NGOs], [promote sustainable consumption - NGOs – Delete/ NGO – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [advance human health, food and nutrition security – NGOs] and production patterns, [and waste reduction – NGOs] [and – Women/NGOs – Delete] move the world toward low-carbon [development – NGOs – Delete / NGO – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [on the way to a zero carbon emissions target. – NGO] [economies – NGO] [, and - Women/NGOs] [ensure human health and nutrition. - Women] [and respect for Earth-system processes necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being. – NGOs] [Commitments to advance green economies by governments must be concrete and ambitious. - NGOs] [In this regard, the following core items describe the high level system conditions that are required to transition towards a green economy, from both business and governments: Social innovation 1. Awareness 2. Education and skills 3. Employment; Environment innovation 4.Resource efficiency and decoupling 5. Life cycle approach; Economic innovation**

**6. Open and competitive markets 7. Metrics, accounting, and reporting 8. Finance and investment; Mutually enforcing cross-cutting elements 9. Integrated environmental, social and economic policy and decision making and 10. Governance and partnerships. – Business & Industry]**

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

**27. [We underscore that [green – NGOs – Delete] [a sustainable – NGOs] economy [is – NGOs –Delete] [should – NGOs] [constitute – Indigenous Peoples] not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making. – NGOs – Delete para. (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

**[Achieving world wide Green Economies, and with that resource justice, means also a scheme of contraction and convergence for over- and underconsumers of natural resources and waste disposal. – NGOs]**

**[27 bis. We recognize the importance of ensuring that green economy policies and projects contribute to sustainable development. In order to guide action, we agree that green economy activities must comply with the following principles:**

- 1. Equity between and within countries.**
- 2. Inclusiveness and participation (youth, women, poor and low skilled workers)**
- 3. Transformation of traditional and creation of new green and decent jobs.**
- 4. Respect for the rights of workers and trade unions.**
- 5. Fulfilment of social objectives and satisfaction of human needs in the long term, including universal access to water, food, housing, energy, land, health, education, transport and culture.**
- 6. Based on the efficient use of natural resources, prioritisation of renewable sources, internalisation of social and environmental costs, life-cycle analysis and aiming at being zero carbon and zero waste.**
- 7. Focus on materials' productivity rather than on cutting labour costs.**
- 8. Just Transition for workers and communities that might be affected by change, including widening social protection schemes and developing social dialogue mechanisms on green economy policies.**
- 9. Promotion of democracy.**
- 10. Based on the real economy and be non-speculative. - Workers & Trade Unions]**



28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the **[appropriate – NGOs - Deleted] [necessary – NGOs] choices [adapted to their own conditions – NGOs] [, but respecting international legal frameworks and regulations - NGOs] [that incorporate international human rights obligations and principles – NGOs] [, applying human rights-based and ecosystems-based approaches – Indigenous Peoples].**

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

29. **[We [are convinced that – Women/NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete] [support socially responsive – Women] [green – NGOs – Delete] [a sustainable - NGOs] [note the potential of green – NGOs] [economy – NGOs - Delete] [economic – NGOs / Indigenous Peoples] policies and measures [can offer win-win –NGOs – Delete] [to offer – NGOs] opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability [and social equity - Women] [to – NGOs – Delete] [in – NGOs] all countries[, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development. – NGOs – Delete] – NGO – Delete para. (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and **[sustaining growth – NGOs – Delete] [the necessary economic development for achieving well being – NGOs]**, and a transition to a **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable - NGOs] [and inclusive economies – NGOs] economy [will require structural adjustments which – NGOs / Indigenous Peoples – Delete] the support of the international community [is necessary – Indigenous Peoples – Delete] [, especially in terms of promoting technology transfer and redirecting unfair and perverse subsidies and providing stable, predictable and adequate public financial support in light of the volatility and instability of private investments and market-based financing mechanisms – NGOs]. [, especially for the Least Developed Countries. Green economies policies must also lay due emphasis on social justice – NGOs]. [We also encourage developing countries to develop new strategies that would emancipate them from international support – NGOs].**

**[30.bis. We recognize that the green economy transformation requires a systematic consideration of equity, social inclusion, gender equality, and human rights, harnessing and realizing the economic potential of poor and excluded groups, and women, ensuring that they have access to services, technologies, natural resources, land, and financing resources. – Women]**

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

- a) create new trade barriers;
- b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;
- c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

31. We **[note – NGOs – Delete] [acknowledge – NGOs]** that the transformation to **[a – Indigenous Peoples – Delete] [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs]** economy **[sustainable and inclusive economies – NGOs]** should be an opportunity **[to – NGOs – Delete] [for – NGOs] [green economies provide opportunities – Indigenous Peoples]** all countries **[to pursue their own path towards sustainable development – NGOs]** and **[are – Indigenous Peoples]** a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build **[a – NGOs - Delete] [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [economy – NGOs – Delete] [economies – NGOs / Indigenous Peoples] [in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication – Indigenous Peoples – Delete]**

**[must:**

- a) support the strengthening of local and regional markets as a priority**
- b) ensure food sovereignty and farmers livelihood**
- c) allow countries to develop their own technological know how out of intellectual property rights framework**

**and – NGOs]**

**[should:**

- a) be compatible with all international agreements (ILO, MEAs, Human Rights, ..);**
- b) increase level of ODA;**
- c) implement Bali Action Plan on technology transfer**

- d) strengthen the ability of countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.**
- e) give possibilities for countries to protect their national reserves of biodiversity and ecosystems. – NGOs]**

must not:

- a) create new trade barriers [unless they are a temporary tool to protect small producers and small enterprises from international competition – NGOs] ;**
- b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance [and exacerbate existing inequalities – Women];**
- c) [widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries; - Business & Industry – Delete] [Undermine countries' ability to invest in research and development, adoption, deployment, and diffusion of technology – Business & Industry]**
- d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development. - NGOs]**

**[d bis) introduce or impose technologies which threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights; - NGO]**

**[ADD e) discriminate against and disrespect the culture of any particular group, or exacerbate existing inequalities; - NGOs]**

**[e bis) prioritize investors' and corporations' rights against rights of people and of Nature; - NGOs]**

**[e ter) Take the place of efforts in developed countries to transform economic environmental and social systems – NGOs]**

**[e quat) threaten the security of IP and local communities to their lands, territories and resources. – Indigenous Peoples]**

**[e quint) Take the place of efforts in developed countries to transform economic environmental and social systems. – Women]**

**[ADD f)- threaten the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories and resources. - NGOs]**

**[f bis) introduce or impose technologies which threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights; - NGOs]**

[f ter) introduce or impose technologies which threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights; - NGOs]

[f quat) Should not allow for harmful technologies which have not been assessed on their long term impacts on human health and ecosystems – Women]

[ADD g) create barriers to swiftly reducing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations; - NGOs]

[ADD h) introduce or impose technologies that threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights; - NGOs]

**[31.bis When building green economies we recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and priorities will be necessary through the development of policy options and effective regulatory frameworks that include, inter alia,**

- **Taxation reform and fiscal incentives**
- **Stop environmentally harmful subsidies, including fossil fuel and nuclear energy subsidies**
- **Investment in green and disaster resilient infrastructure**
- **Sustainable Public and Corporate Procurement**
- **Innovative financing**
- **Setting up of Indicators,**
- **information disclosure,**
- **Convention of Corporate Social Responsibility and accountability**
- **Strict product norms to abolish unsustainable products**
- **Capacity building, Education, Training and Skills strategies, and Awareness raising initiatives,**
- **Research, including for promoting social innovation**
- **Social policies**
- **Transparency and accountability**
- **Acknowledge of indigenous traditions and structures – NGOs]**

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.

32. We acknowledge that countries [, **peoples and communities – Indigenous Peoples**] are still in the early stages of [**the transition into – NGOs**] [**building – NGOs – Delete**] [**green – NGOs – Delete/ NGOs - Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)**]

[sustainable – NGOs] [and inclusive – NGOs] economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [economy – Indigenous Peoples – Delete] [economies – Indigenous Peoples] in some countries, including developing countries. [We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country’s needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, [ respect for diverse local economies, - Indigenous Peoples] investment in [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] infrastructure [and in green R&D – Scientific & Technological Community], financial incentives, subsidy reform, [regional or multilateral environmental agreements, - NGOs] sustainable public procurement, [gender-responsive budgets, - Women] information disclosure, [education and public awareness, - Indigenous Peoples] and [voluntary – Women – Delete] partnerships. [We support prioritization of policies that maximize positive impacts on both the environment and social progress, such as community management of natural resources; taxes-and-transfers, and asset reforms that are socially-progressive and environmentally-friendly; and full cost accounting for internalizing socio-environmental costs – NGOs]. – NGOs – Delete from *We recognize..*]

**[32 bis. We recommend to prioritise policies that generate and maximise positive impacts on both the environment and social progress, such as taxation reforms that are socially-progressive and environmentally-friendly. – Workers & Trade Unions]**

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries’ green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical services, technology and financing that could assist developing countries.

33. We support the creation of [an international – Women / NGOs / Indigenous Peoples - Delete] [a UN-based – Women / NGOs] [, multilingual – NGOs] knowledge-sharing platform [s at all various levels – Indigenous Peoples] to facilitate countries’ [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [facilitate – by involving scientific expertise and feed-back of non-state actors – NGOs] economy [economic – Indigenous Peoples] policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options [, determined after comprehensive consultations with multistakeholders – NGOs] ;

b) a toolbox of **[good – NGOs – Delete] [promising – NGOs]** practices in applying **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs]** economy policies **[and targets – NGOs]** at regional, national and local levels **[,such good practices should use common assets trusts and public goods protections - NGOs];**

c) a set of **[integrated science-based – Scientific & Technological Community] [environmental, socio-economic, and health – Women/NGOs]** indicators**[, including disaggregated environmental, socioeconomic, and health indicators, - NGOs] [including alternatives to GDP and commonly used economic indicators – NGOs] [, including community local level monitoring tools; - Indigenous Peoples]** to measure progress **[including gender indicators – Women] [and distributional impacts – NGOs];**

[d) a directory of technical **[and – Women] [services – Women / NGOs– Delete], technology [-related information – Women / NGOs] [information – NGOs] [and financing – Women / NGOs – Delete]** that could **[assist – Women / NGOs – Delete] [be relevant for – Women / NGOs]** developing countries **[, including environmental, health and social impacts analysis. – Women / NGOs]. – NGOs - delete section]**

**[d bis) a set of methodologies for policy evaluation; - NGOs]**

**[ADD e)a set of measures to draw the attention of states to the multiple benefices of sustainable development – NGOs].**

**[33 bis. The use of any given technology requires a thorough analysis of the technological and economical feasibility, as well as of the environmental impact, for implementing scientifically sound and efficiently engineered solutions. – Scientific & Technological Community]**

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system **[, including the regional commissions – NGOs]** and others, to **[establish – Indigenous Peoples – Delete] [enable – Indigenous Peoples]** such a platform **[, in close cooperation with stakeholders- NGOs] [, through a participatory process allowing ownership by all stakeholders – NGOs] [and to establish a review process to determine the linkage of such platform with already existing institutions - NGOs] [Funding and expertise for such a platform can be mobilized through above ,mentioned 15/15/15 UN – Civil Society partnership formula - NGOs].**

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

35. We urge member States **[and international organizations – NGOs]** to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below **[, as well as in other venues – NGOs].**

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

**[36. We also urge all major groups, [particularly business and industry – Women / NGOs / Indigenous Peoples - Delete] [and the scientific and technological communities – Scientific & Technological Community], to share their experiences [widely – NGOs] in this regard [and aim to support those with the least resources. – Women]. [We recognize the crucial roles of the scientific and technological community in the work of the platform, such as ensuring that its work is based on the best available scientific knowledge and appropriate technologies. - Scientific & Technological Community]. – Indigenous Peoples – Delete para.]**

### **C. Framework for action**

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.

**[pre 37. A main outcome of RIO+20 will be the establishment of a roadmap with a concrete action plan, targets and timetables for achieving SD. – NGOs]**

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries **[, peoples – NGOs]** and different sectors **[, and diverse ecosystems – Indigenous Peoples].**

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [economy – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable development – NGOs] [economic - Indigenous Peoples]** strategies **[, making use of transition into green economies – NGOs]** through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation **[and coordination at a multi-governmental level – Local Authorities] [and participation – NGOs] [that includes and actively engages all the diverse actors of civil society at all levels of decision-making, ensuring more support for major groups with the least resources – NGOs] [, devolved to the lowest appropriate level. – Indigenous Peoples].**

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [economy – NGOs – Delete] [sustainability – NGOs] [economic – Indigenous Peoples] strategies [and action plans – NGOs] [through formalized centre of knowledge sharing and capacity building - NGOs].**

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

**[40. We [strongly encourage – NGOs – Delete] [urge – NGOs] business and industry [– organized by industrial sectors, - Business & Industry – Delete] [and scientists and engineers – Scientific & Technological Community] cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, [local communities – NGOs] workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [economy – NGOs – Delete] [sustainability – NGOs] roadmaps [for their respective sectors, - Business & Industry – Delete] [along supply and value chains, taking into account the potential for synergies within each sector, - Business & Industry] [ for green economies – Indigenous Peoples] with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of [green and decent – NGOs] jobs. [New scientifically sound integrated indicators should be developed to monitor progress towards sustainable development and a green economy. - Scientific & Technological Community] [We encourage Local Authorities to develop Sustainable Economy strategies, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, to support the national sustainable economy strategies. – NGOs] – NGOs – Delete para. (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

**[40 alt. We strongly recognize the importance of putting the prices right and internalize all external costs, throughout the whole production chain. We also strongly encourage business and industry to adopt the UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights. – NGOs (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

**[40bis We encourage Local and Subnational Authorities to develop [Green – NGOs – Delete] [Sustainable – NGOs] Urban Economy strategies, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, to support the national green economy strategies. [Local Authorities]**

**[40 ter. We recognize existing local diverse economies and transition initiatives as foundations of green economies. – Indigenous Peoples]**

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable



development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

41. We acknowledge and encourage **[binding or – Women] [voluntary – NGOs – Delete] [and regulatory – NGOs]** national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders **[and each individual global citizen - NGOs ]** to **[transform the economy – NGOs] [achieve a green economy in the context of –NGOs – Delete] [economies – Indigenous Peoples]** sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships **[We also commit ourselves to develop an adapted and normative framework of actions enabling international institutions to compel member states to achieve significant change – NGO].**

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;
- g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [and inclusive – NGOs]** economies will require **[new – NGOs – Delete] [a shift in – NGOs] [support for traditional knowledge and innovations, - Indigenous Peoples]** investments, new skills formation, **[technology development, - Business & Industry – Delete] [assessment, - NGOs] [transfer and**

access, - Business & Industry – Delete] [(based on UNFCCC agreed definition of technology transfer) enhanced research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology (hereinafter referred as technology development and transfer) – Business & Industry]and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

a) To provide new, [predictable, stable, - NGOs] additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;

b) To [launch an international process to – NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [design and – NGOs ] promote the role of innovative [non-market based – NGOs] instruments of finance for [building – NGOs – Delete] [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [and inclusive – NGOs] economies [including a Financial Transactions Tax, taxation of shipping fuel and aviation, and redeployment of funds currently used for fossil fuel subsidies – NGOs] [including taxation of currency and financial transactions, monetization of Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund, and others – NGOs][ while taking care that all stakeholders, including indigenous communities, accept and benefit from these new instruments – NGO];

c) To [gradually – NGOs – Delete] [urgently – NGOs] eliminate subsidies [and economic policies – NGOs] that have [considerable – NGOs – Delete] negative effects on the environment [human health, fair trade – NGOs] [and society – NGOs] and are incompatible with sustainable development, [including rapid elimination of all subsidies (direct and indirect) that perpetuate emission of greenhouse gasses, - NGOs] complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;

[c bis) [Subsidies that are incompatible with sustainable development and that have considerable negative effects on the environment should be eliminated, phased out or reformed by 2020 at the latest – NGOs].

[c ter) To involve and protect the livelihoods of people, often women, working in the informal sector; - Women]

d) [To facilitate international collaborative research on – Business & Industry – Delete] [environmentally and socially sound and safe – NGOs] [green – Business & Industry / NGOs – Delete] [technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed – Business & Industry – Delete] [are evaluated for their impacts, - NGOs] [remain in the public domain – Business & Industry – Delete] [and – Business & Industry / NGOs – Delete] [are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices; - Business & Industry – Delete] [We also urge countries to strictly apply the precautionary approach to any technologies that might imply a serious risk for the environment or human society, including in particular synthetic biology, geo-engineering, genetic modification, nuclear energy and nanotechnology ;– NGOs] [using language from the agreed UNCCC AWG LCA text on technology transfer as the reference]: Promote and enhance national and

**international cooperative action to facilitate research, development and demonstration of new technologies which are required to meet the key objectives of sustainable development; - Business & Industry]**

**[d bis) To avoid irreversible and long-term damage from untested technologies, create an independent technology assessment and monitoring body at the UN – Women]**

**e) [Support and complement the work under way in the UNFCCC through the creation of the Climate Change Technology Center and Network and – Business & Industry] [To - Business & Industry - Delete] encourage creation of [additional - Business & Industry] Centres of Excellence as nodal points for [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] technology R&D [with the active participation of all relevant stakeholders – NGOs] [where needed - Business & Industry] [with the active participation of different stakeholders – Women/ NGOs] [and ensuring that such points are geographically balanced – NGOs];**

**f) To support developing countries' [governments, business and industry, - NGOs] scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop [green – NGOs – Delete/ NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [sustainable and safe – NGOs] [and appropriate – NGOs] local technologies [, as well as green economic models and land-water management systems, - Scientific & Technological Community] and [use – Women / NGOs / Indigenous peoples – Delete] [apply – Women] [respect the – NGOs] [harness and support – NGOs / Indigenous Peoples] traditional knowledge [of Indigenous peoples and local communities – NGOs] [and practices in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities - NGOs] [,ensuring local and indigenous communities and women contribute expertise and retain control over the knowledge – Women] [while keeping the precautionary principles as a rule for using new technologies or scientific knowledge – NGOs];**

**g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.**

**[ADD - h) To develop international and national financial mechanisms accessible to subnational and local governments to implement sustainable development's programs. - Local Authorities]**

**[h bis) To upgrade the International Panel of Natural Resources, and give it the mandate to measure and manage the reserves of natural resources, which has to be the base for green economy strategies. – NGOs]**

**[h ter To support traditional knowledge, innovation and practices, and the implementation of ecosystems-based approaches – Indigenous Peoples]**

[h quat) To support the formation of a “Global Forum on Innovative Resource Mobilization for Education and Science” in the context of 15/15/15 UN-Civil Society Formula which will nurture – in close collaboration with UNESCO, its regional offices and national commissions - global research networks on global challenges, UN Academic Impact initiative, Global University Network for Innovation, International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change research initiative "Knowledge, Learning, and Societal Change: Finding paths to a sustainable future" etc.), (formal and informal) Education for Sustainable Development efforts on all levels, etc with the needed financial and human resources for their important work. – NGOs]

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;
- c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

43. We recognize the **[fundamental – NGOs]** importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap **[that contains – NGOs – Delete] [with concrete targets and mechanisms to ensure accountability, that contain – NGOs]** the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators **[, including gender indicators, - Women]** and measures to evaluate implementation **[and well-being – NGOs]; [establishment of mechanisms for the – Business & Industry – Delete] [assessment and – NGOs] [transfer of technology, - Business & Industry – Delete] [commit to supporting the work of the Technology Mechanism established under UNFCCC to facilitate research, development, and deployment of technologies, as well as that of other similar mechanisms and programmes - Business & Industry]**

**[a bis) 2012 – 2015 establishment of measurement of all natural resources and global management and distribution schemes per country. – NGOs]**

**[b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress; - Business and Industry – Delete]**

[b alt) sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities; - Business & Industry]

[c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress. – NGOs / Business & Industry– Delete]

[c alt) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress; - Business & Industry]

[c alt bis) 2020: elimination of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment, particularly on biodiversity and climate, particularly subsidies on fossil fuels; - NGOs]

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system [and major groups – NGOs], to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

**[43 bis: We agree that sustainable public procurement can create and upscale markets for green and socially enabling/inclusive products, works and services. It will also set the right example for private procurement and consumption patterns of citizens. Systematic application of sustainable public procurement, based on robust criteria and reliable tools (including voluntary certification schemes and low cost and accessible guarantee systems), can therewith be an important driver for a green economy. It can enable the realisation to the priority themes, such as sustainable forest management, sustainable agriculture and food security, and sustainable cities. Countries with experience should assist those early on in the process. Where a domestic market for sustainable products, works and services does not exist yet, a gradual introduction can trigger innovation by creating a reliable perspective for large scale demand. – NGOs]**

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.

b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.

c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

44. We recognize that strong [**people-centered – NGOs/ Women**] [**and nature-centered – NGOs**] governance at local, [**and subnational, - Local Authorities**] national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. [**Any reform of the institutional framework for sustainable development should deliver sustainable economies by ensuring adequate monitoring, review and implementation of sustainable development measures. – NGOs**] [**We also recognize that the human right to a healthy environment, and the right of nature itself to be healthy, lie at the basis of the institutional and governance framework for sustainable development. – NGOs**] The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development [**including its cultural dimensions- Indigenous Peoples**] and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, [**human rights, - NGOs/Women**] [**and environmental rights – NGOs**] democracy, [**diversity- Indigenous Peoples**] transparency, [**access to justice, - NGOs**] cost-effectiveness [**by full cost and full benefit accounting – NGOs**] and accountability, keeping in mind [**the – Women/NGOs – Delete**] [**all – NGOs/Women**] Rio Principles, [**including- NGOs**] [**in particular – NGOs – Delete**] common but differentiated responsibilities. [**As a conceptual framework for this integration the feasibility of the approach shall be explored that all resources needed for sustainable development by present and future generation can be framed as “global commons” and sustainable development efforts as ‘collaborative wealth generation’**] <http://www.glocha.info/index.php/glocha-initiatives/collaborative-global-commons - NGOs>

b) Provide cohesive, government-driven [**and people-centered – NGOs/Women**] [**and nature-centered – NGOs**] policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of [**integrated- Indigenous Peoples – Delete**] [**holistic- Indigenous peoples**] [**and participatory**] decision making at all levels.

c) Monitor progress in [**and review – NGOs**] the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

d) Reinforce coherence [, **transparency, - NGOs**] [**and accountability mechanisms – Women/NGOs**] among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including [**in particular – NGOs**] the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

**[ADD e) Strengthen public participation of all the nine major groups – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers– in all the governance bodies on sustainable development, a.o. by increasing the representation especially from LDCs and the Global South. – Women]**

**[ADD f) Assure gender responsive and gender-parity-based Sustainable Development institutions, legislation and policies that advance women’s participation and leadership at all levels – Women]**

**[ADD g) Improve institutional integration of global health and nutrition agencies within sustainable development initiatives, including WHO and FAO, in order to diminish policy fragmentation and thereby strengthen synergies and accelerate coordinated action to address the three pillars of sustainable development – Women]**

**[ADD h) [Improve institutional integration of global health and nutrition agencies within sustainable development initiatives, including WHO and FAO, in order to diminish policy fragmentation and thereby strengthen synergies and accelerate coordinated action to address the three pillars of sustainable development – NGOs]**

**[ADD i) Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in all relevant policies and decision-making processes – NGOs]**

**[ADD j) Strengthen public participation of all the nine major groups, including by increasing support for the participation of groups from LDCs and the Global South. – NGOs]**

**[ADD k) Assure gender responsive and gender-parity-based Sustainable Development institutions, legislation and policies that advance women’s participation and leadership at all levels. – NGOs]**

**[ADD l) Integrate “culture” in the pillars of Sustainable Development. – NGOs]**

**[ADD m) Establish a global registry of commitments on sustainable developments. – NGOs]**

**[ADD n) Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in all relevant policies and decision making process – NGOs]**

**[ADD o) Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in all relevant policies and decision-making processes. - NGOs]**

**[44 bis. The future IFSD shall be designed to ensure healthy, happiness and decent livelihoods for all people, while aligning natural resource extraction and use with the ecosystems services available, through a green economy. - Local Authorities]**

## **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

### **General Assembly**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

**[45 bis The General Assembly should several times per year convene with the Council for Sustainable Development/ Extended EcoSoc on independent monitoring and assessments on risks of new technologies including the whole range of sustainable development criteria, including environmental and social economic. The expertise which can be called upon by governments. – Women]**

**[45. ter The General Assembly should convene XX times a year with the Council for Sustainable Development/ Extended EcoSoc on independent monitoring and assessments on risks of new technologies based on the whole range of sustainable development criteria, including environmental and social economic considerations, with expertise that can be called upon by governments. – NGO]**

### **Economic and Social Council**

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments



to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes. **[We agree to reform ECOSOC to integrate and strengthen the sustainable development mandate, enhance dialogue with G20 and IFIs. We commit to a full time president, secretariat, increased funding and increased implementation mandate. – NGOs] [, including programmes for capacity building for implementing sustainable development and assessing programmes and technologies to further it. All sustainable development programmes shall integrate human rights standards and mechanisms. – Women] [This will include the integration of all human rights standards and mechanisms to ensure that sustainable development and human rights are inextricably linked. – NGOs]**

**[Commission on - NGOs – Delete] Sustainable Development [Council – NGOs]**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

[49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process. **[The proposal to upgrade the UN Commission on Sustainable Development to a new Council should ensure adequate and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, similar to the mechanisms for civil society participation in the Committee on World Food Security – NGOs] – NGOs – Delete Para (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

OR

## **Sustainable Development Council**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. **[including its cultural dimensions- Indigenous Peoples] [Pursuant to our commitment to further strengthen the United Nations Sustainable Development machinery, we resolve to create a Sustainable Development Council.- NGOs]**

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio **[p – Women – Delete] [P – Women]** principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence **[, including between the Bretton Woods and UN institutions. – NGOs]**. It should **[help in enhancing - NGOs – delete] [ensure – NGOs]** the **[meaningful – NGOs]** involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, **[with increased participation, - Women/NGOs] [and representativeness- NGOs]** in **[decision-making and – NGOs]** the follow-up of Rio+20 **[and in the implementation of sustainable development at all levels. The various mandates for the Sustainable Development Council should include independent monitoring and assessment tasks a.o. assessing the social, economic, health and environmental risks of new technologies – NGOs]. [and in the implementation of sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels. The Council can learn from the mechanisms for civil society participation in the Committee on World Food Security. – NGOs]**

**[49 alt bis (a) The Council should in particular address the new and emerging challenges and their inter-linkages. The Councils high level segment should be chaired by a Head of State and relevant government departments, intergovernmental bodies should attend. – NGOs]**

**[49 alt. bis (b) Reaffirms the WSSD commitment : “The General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, particularly for achieving the internationally agreed development goals “ - NGOs]**

**[49: alt bis (c). We resolve to close down the CSD with a final organizing session in 2013. - NGOs]**

**[49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly. "NGOs]**

49 alt quat. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly. **[The various mandates for the Sustainable Development Council should include independent monitoring and assessment tasks inter alia, assessing the social, economic, health, environmental and human rights implications of new treaties, programs and technologies. –NGOs]**

**[49 alt quint. The various mandates for the Sustainable Development Council should include independent monitoring and assessment tasks, such as assessing the social, economic, health and environmental risks of new technologies. – NGOs]**

### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance [**– based on guidelines and safeguards for assuring human rights – Women/NGOs**] within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.

**[51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation. – NGOs- Delete para (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies. **[and would integrate the effective participation of civil society at all levels of decision making, on the basis of the nine major groups. – NGOs] [A special added value of such UN specialized agency for the environment could be its innovative design which would enable integration of civil society resources (funding, knowledge, volunteering, etc.) for global environment protection efforts, providing the basis for governance innovations of UN system also in other fields. – NGOs]**

**[51 bis We resolve to further enhance the participation of local and subnational authorities in all UN sustainable development settings by incorporating them into a new Stakeholder Group called ‘Governmental Stakeholders’. - Local Authorities]**

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth’s carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

52. **[We stress the need for a regular [(at least annual), integrated, peer-reviewed global monitoring report on - NGOs] [review of- NGOs – delete] the state of the planet [including the social and economic dimensions- NGOs] and the Earth’s carrying capacity [. Such a review could take the form of an Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development to bring coherence to the science-policy interface and serve to contribute to uniting the three pillars of sustainable development. We- NGOs] and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a [review – NGOs – delete] [global monitoring report – NGOs] in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system [including International Financial Institutions and the full cooperation of the international science community.- NGOs] [This report shall include an accounting of progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the planet. Data, information and assessments supporting the annual report shall be made publicly available. – NGOs] Move para 52 to Para 49, bis – NGOs]**

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

**[53. We call for [the – Women/NGOs – Delete] [strengthening the independent – Women/NGOs] [scientific basis – Indigenous People – Delete] [and engineering – Scientific & Technological Community] [a robust knowledge base- Indigenous Peoples] for decision making [and monitoring- NGOs] [to be strengthened – Women – Delete] across the UN system [through the appointment of a UN Chief Scientific Advisor, reporting directly to the Secretary General, to oversee science coordination throughout the United Nations, and liaise closely with national chiefs scientists.]**

**[and- delete – NGOs] [We – NGOs] [recognize – Women – Delete] [recognizing – Women] that the interface between science [diverse knowledge systems, - Indigenous Peoples] and policy-making should be enhanced. [and recommend the UN system builds close bonds with the international research community’s ten-year global sustainability initiative, Future Earth, beginning in 2012. – NGOs] [, whilst assuring the application of the precautionary principle, in particular, we call for the creation of an independent technology assessment and monitoring body. – Women] [and establishing an independent technology assessment and monitoring body – NGOs] [We call for the establishment of an Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Development, that functions as an umbrella organization which would review relevant scientific knowledge (including natural sciences, social sciences, economics and traditional knowledge). The Panel should also be mandated to provide an assessment of ecological boundaries. –NGOs] NGOs- Delete Para (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

**[53 alt. We call for the scientific inputs into decision making to be strengthened across the UN system, including by enhancing the role of social and physical sciences, and the strict application of the precautionary principle, in addition to ensuring meaningful access to participation in decision-making by vulnerable and marginalized communities. – NGOs]**

**[53 bis. We call for strengthening the basis for decision making across the UN system, recognising that the interface between science and policy-making, whilst assuring the application of the precautionary principle, in particular, we call for the creation of an independent technology assessment and monitoring body that allows meaningful and effective participation to affected communities in decision-making.- NGOs]**

**[53 ter. The Rio+20 conference agrees to launch a process to develop a new contract between science, engineering and society to deliver the knowledge necessary for a sustainable future. There should be a better exchange and application of existing knowledge and technology towards solutions, and support for globally coordinated research initiatives on sustainable development challenges, as well as technological innovation. Policies and decision making should be based on the best available natural science, social science, economic science, up-to-date engineering criteria and appropriate technology and they must benefit from scientific advances and engineering, technological, economic and social innovation. Efforts to improve the institutional framework for sustainable development at all levels, and international environmental governance institutions, must therefore include strengthening of science and policy links, and strengthening science, engineering and technology capacity within all institutions. – Scientific & Technological Community]**

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of

better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

54. We recognize that sustainable development **[and human rights – NGOs]** must be **[given due consideration – NGOs – Delete]** **[embedded – NGOs]** **[considered as a binding framework – NGOs]** by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade **[and investments- NGOs.]** In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic **strategies [and address contradictory policies – NGOs]** **[,stop perverse incentives, and - Women]** **[to – Women – Delete]** ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development. **[with adequate safeguards for human rights. – NGOs]**, **[, by ensuring that environmental and human rights safeguards are implemented. – NGOs ]**

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three **[Rio – Women/NGO]** conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters **[and to extend the model of the Joint Coordination Group on Gender (JCGG) of the Secretariats of the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCDD) to all international organisations working on sustainable development, thus ensuring gender mainstreaming and accountability to Rio Principle 20 – Women/NGOs].**

**[55. bis We also recognize the urgent need to review the adequacy of MEAs and other international agreements to safeguard the Earth-system processes necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being. We request [[UNEP][the new specialized agency]] to work closely with the Secretary-General to ensure that the results of such a review are included in the review of the state of the planet requested under paragraph 52. – NGOs]**

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

56. **[We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field – NGOs – Delete]** **[Transparency of governance structures at all levels is foundational for better service delivery. All UN Agencies will establish access to information and**

**mechanisms consistent with international best practice at the national and international level. – NGOs] [and the funding priorities and activities of the Global Environment Facility. Both these vehicles must ensure that gender is mainstreamed – Women/NGOs].**

**[56 alt. Transparency of governance structures at all levels is foundational for better service delivery and more legitimate policy-making. All UN agencies relevant to sustainable development will establish access to information mechanisms, standards for public participation, and access to justice consistent with best practice at the national and international level.- NGOs]**

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

**57. We [call for – Women] [agree to further consider – Women/Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs – delete] [the establishment of - Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs – Delete] [support the proposal to establish - Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs] an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, [to promote - Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs – Delete] [with an agenda setting and monitoring role, to act as the advocate and representative for promoting - Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs] sustainable development [, helping to provide an integrated approach at the highest level of UN decision making. – Workers & Trade Unions/NGOs] [It would function in close cooperation with major groups and stakeholders - Workers & Trade Unions]. [the Office of an Ombudsperson or High Commissioner for Future Generations should exercise its functions in close co-operation with civil society- NGOs] [with an agenda setting and monitoring role, to act as the advocate for the interests and needs of future generations and their right to a healthy environment in the context of sustainable development, helping to provide an integrated approach at the highest level of UN decision making, policies and programmes. The Office of an Ombudsperson or High Commissioner for Future Generations should exercise its functions in close co-operation with civil society. We further agree to the establishment of an International Tribunal of Environmental and Climate Justice to judge and sanction environmental crimes and actions that violate the rights of nature. We further commit to supporting the development of national courts, and broadening the functions of existing courts, to address environmental crimes and violations of nature’s rights. – NGOs]**

**[57. bis We agree to the establishment of an International Tribunal of Environmental and Climate Justice to judge and sanction crimes that violate the rights of nature. We further commit to supporting the development of national courts, and broadening the functions of existing courts, to address violations of nature’s rights. – NGOs]**

**[57 ter We agree to establish a high-level committee of experts to include representatives of all nine Major Groups to prepare a series of options on the mandate, modalities and functions and deliver its proposal to the UN General Assembly no later than at the termination of the next General Assembly session beginning in September 2012.- NGOs]**

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.

**58. We agree to take steps to give [further effect to – NGOs – delete] [develop binding agreements on – NGOs] Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, [as appropriate – NGOs – Delete] [and to launch negotiations for a global Principle 10 convention. We also agree to introduce minimum standards for public participation in international processes.] – NGOs] [and in particular to: a) provide support to UNEP through a robust programme to implement the Bali guidelines on Principle 10; b) encourage governments to make commitments (as part of the compendium of commitments referred to clause 128) to improve national laws, institutions, and practices in conformity with Principle 10 and develop a partnership for capacity building and institutions in those countries; c) encourage governments to consider the development of regional treaties to promote Principle 10 as appropriate; and d) mandate UNEP to begin the process of conducting open, transparent, and inclusive negotiations, for a global treaty on Principle 10; We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate, including establishing an International Court for the Environment. Environmental problems extend across international boundaries, but there are few effective international institutions to deal with them properly. Strengthening international environmental law mechanisms is essential to securing sustainable development. This would build trust, harmonise and complement existing legal regimes and provide clarity and access to justice as well as redress. – NGOs] [and in particular to: a) launch negotiations for the establishment of an international convention on Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, that deals with access to information, public participation and environmental justice, b) improve national laws, institutions and practices so as they extend these rights to workers' representatives at the workplace - Workers & Trade Unions] [inter alia by launching negotiations to develop an international convention on Principle 10. At the global level we call on the governing bodies of MEAs to take the necessary steps to establish, where they are not already in place, participatory compliance mechanisms which allow for a review of any Party's compliance to be triggered inter alia by communications from the public. We also resolve to develop global guidelines on civil society participation in international SD-related forums – Women]. [We call all relevant political institutions to consider the representation of a minimum of 2 non-voting representatives of civil society in their respective bureaux. – NGOs]**



**[58 alt. We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional, national and subnational level, as appropriate, and in particular to:**

- 1. First and foremost, we call for Rio+20 to launch negotiations on a global convention on Principle 10, and guidelines to strengthen participation in international SD-related forums;**
- 2. Consider the development of regional treaties to promote Principle 10 as appropriate;**
- 3. Commit to a robust capacity building programme by UNEP to implement the 2010 Bali Guidelines on Principle 10 and should encourage the development of regional conventions on principle 10.**
- 4. Invite the governing bodies of and Parties to international treaties relating to the environment, including but not limited to multilateral environmental agreements, to ensure that the substantive outcomes under such instruments promote effective access to information, public participation and access to justice. We urge governments to enhance the role that civil society can play in achieving better implementation of environmental laws, both at national level through strengthening access to justice provisions and at international level;**
- 5. Commit to developing and adopt a set of guidelines guaranteeing minimum standards for public participation in international decision-making processes and multilateral environmental agreements.**
- 6. Encourage governments to make commitments (as part of the compendium of commitments referred to clause 128) to improve national laws, institutions and practices in conformity with Principle 10 and develop a partnership for capacity building of institutions in those countries. – NGOs]**

**[58.bis We agree to launch negotiations for the establishment of an international framework convention on Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration and/or regional conventions, that deals with access to information, public participation and environmental justice.**

**58. ter. We call for the establishment of a World Environmental Court to take decisions related to the non-respect of national obligations under international environmental law. This court will provide a forum for individuals and communities to hold states party to international environmental agreements legally accountable of their commitments. Procedures for individuals and communities to file a complaint to the Court should be based on those of existing Human Rights courts. – NGOs]**

**D. [Regional, national, local – Indigenous Peoples – Separate into 3 different sections]**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

59. We **[reaffirm that – Women/NGOs – Delete] [commit to incorporating – Women] [commit to establish national multi-stakeholder sustainable development councils to ensure – NGOs]** overarching sustainable development strategies **[are-NGOs] [incorporated - Women - Delete]** in national development plans **[are- NGOs delete] [and serve as – NGOs]** key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels. [, **including gender assessments, targets and indicators to assure beneficial impact on both men, women and future generations. – Women]**

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

60. We call for the strengthening of **[existing- NGOs]** regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development **[inter alia- NGOs]** through **[national policy reviews, more efficient and effective-NGOs]** capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise. **[and reinforcing monitoring and accountability mechanisms. – Women/NGOs] [including distributional analysis with targets and indicators to assure equitable impact across genders and socio-economic groupings. - NGOs]**

**[60 bis. We call for the science base of decision making to be strengthened at regional, national and local levels, including through the creation or enhancement of specific interface mechanisms between science and policy-making. – Scientific & Technological Community]**

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

61. We underline the need for more **[coherent and integrated planning and- NGOs – delete] [improved integration of sustainability into all- NGO]** decision-making at the national **[and subnational – Indigenous Peoples]** level. We therefore **[call on – NGOs – Delete] [urge – NGOs]** countries to establish **[in national law Ombudspersons for Future Generations, independent of the executive, with access to information, legal powers and duties to report, monitor and examine progress by government and public bodies advocating for the interests and needs of future generations. This institution would be expected to consider petitions from the public to enhance stakeholder participation in sustainable development policy making. We call on countries to establish – NGOs]** and strengthen, as appropriate, national **[multi-**

**stakeholder- NGO] sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate [with national Ombudspersons, -NGOs] consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues [- such as gender, human rights and climate change- Women] in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders. [in upholding social and ecological diversity and resilience – Indigenous Peoples] [We agree to establish a global program and multi-stakeholder partnership initiative to support and assist all countries and communities in developing and implementing their Local and National Sustainability Strategies and Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production in an integrated and cohesive manner. – NGO]**

**[61. bis. We call on countries to establish in national law Ombudspersons for Future Generations, independent of the executive, with access to information, legal powers and duties to report, monitor and examine progress by government and public bodies advocating for the interests and needs of future generations. This institution would be expected to consider and act upon petitions from the public. –NGOs]**

**[61. ter. We emphasize the importance of decentralized decision-making on sustainable development, and recognize the contributions of customary law, governance and institutions in this regard – Indigenous Peoples]**

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy **[at all government levels- NGOs]** as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, **[we commit – NGOs]** to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments **[,in order to identify and increasingly use financial levers and incentives at national or municipal level for sustainable urban development - NGOs]**. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations. **[We commit to full participation of Local and Subnational Authorities in global sustainable development policy-shaping. – Local Authorities / NGOs]** **[We commit to develop financing strategies to urgently provide sufficient up-front capital costs for low-carbon urban infrastructure initiatives in developing countries and to promote increased sharing and implementation of best practice in sustainable urban planning among local authorities in developed and developing countries. – NGOs]** **[to tackle economic, environmental, public health, climate, demographic and social challenges affecting urban areas – NGOs]**

## **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

## A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas [**in particular the need for binding safeguards and rights for women, low income communities and indigenous peoples, - Women**] [as well as to the – NGOs – **Delete**] linkage among different sectors [as well as **distributional impacts of policies – NGOs**]. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and [**disaggregated – NGOs**] indicators, as appropriate. [**Noting the special challenges associated with ensuring integration amongst the sectors/themes covered below, we reiterate the need to strengthen, as appropriate national sustainable development councils, and commit to establishing or strengthening sub-national processes, such as landscape planning processes, that ensure integration across such thematic areas as food, water, forestry and energy. – Scientific & Technological Community**] We therefore commit to the following actions:

### [ADD Health

- We recognize that environmental degradation and unsustainable resources use has important health implications and that access by all people to nutritional security and health is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion, and therefore, we commit to maintaining and strengthening the integration of health concerns within the pursuit of sustainable development. We underscore the importance of health in galvanizing multisectoral action for sustainable development at global, national, and local levels. We support the need for attention to environmentally-linked global health priorities in addressing current challenges in economic development and environmental stewardship, including the inclusion of health concerns in defining priorities, strategies of action, and monitoring impacts of sustainable development.
- We call for the need for health focused components of sustainable development to address the full spectrum of contemporary rural and urban health challenges in all resource settings brought upon by current development trajectories, from the established concerns of the global health and development communities (e.g., infectious diseases, malnutrition, maternal and child health) to the prevention and control of emergent health concerns, such as non-communicable diseases (e.g., cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases), that have accompanied contemporary demographic transformations, changes in resource use patterns, and increasing urbanization.

- We affirm the importance for internationally agreed upon targets and indicators for sustainable development to encompass communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and other major causes of death and disability that are environmentally linked.
- Recognize that the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating diseases, while obtaining health gains for the whole population requires poverty eradication. [Reference: para 53, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development]
- Recognize prior commitments to place particular focus on and give priority attention to 'the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development, which include communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.' [Reference: para 19, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development]
- Recognize the promotion of health equity [as] essential to sustainable development [Reference: Para 4, Rio PD on SDH]
- Strengthen the capacity of health-care systems to deliver basic health services to all in an efficient, accessible, affordable, *and sustainable* manner aimed at preventing, controlling and treating diseases, and to reduce environmental health threats, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and consistent with national laws and cultural and religious values, and taking into account the reports of relevant United Nations conferences and summits and of special sessions of the General Assembly. - NGOs]

#### Food security

#### Food security [and Food sovereignty – Women]

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.

64. [Recalling principle 1 of the Rio declaration, - NGOs] [We – NGOs – Delete] [we – NGOs] reaffirm the right to food [and the importance of farming to social and economic development, - Children & Youth] [and proper nutrition, and are committed – NGOs] [and call upon all States – NGOs – Delete] to prioritize [food sovereignty, land reform and the environmentally and socially, implementation of agrarian and aquatic reform in order to ensure equitable access to land, water, seeds; investment in local and small-holder food production; promoting the transition to or rehabilitation of low external input and biodiverse agriculture systems such as permaculture and analog forestry in line with the recommendations of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology (IAASTD) report; – NGOs] sustainable [intensification of – Women / NGOs - Delete] [food – NGOs – Delete] production [, developing sustainable food systems, - Children & Youth] [of food – NGOs] through increased investment in [local –

**Business & Industry – Delete] [agro-ecological – NGOs/ Women] food production [at multiple scales- NGOs] [diversification in food production, - NGOs (Non-agreement between NGOs)], [research/ R&D/ innovation - Business & Industry] improved access to [land, water, seeds, and other productive resources – NGOs] [local, - NGOs – Delete] [national – Women] [and global – NGOs – Delete] [agri-food – Women – Delete] [markets, - NGOs – Delete] [, in particular access of smallholders to domestic and international markets, - NGOs] [for small-scale and peasant farmers, - NGOs] [maintenance and rebuilding of soils, - Women] [We also call for the reinforcement of farmers’ role – Children & Youth] [and – Women – Delete] [reduced waste – NGOs - Delete] [and reducing environmental footprint – NGOs] [and increased transparency – NGOs/ Women] throughout the [value – Children & Youth] supply chain, with special attention to [marginalized groups such as – NGOs] women, smallholders, youth, [and – Indigenous People - Delete] [subsistence and – NGOs] [, - indigenous people] indigenous [peoples and– Indigenous People] [and subsistence – Women] farmers. We are committed to ensuring [healthy, sufficient, safe and appropriate – NGOs] [proper – NGOs – Delete] nutrition for our people [and the protection of ecosystem services – Children & Youth] [, including both addressing under-nutrition and significantly reducing over-consumption – Scientific & Technological Community] [,and preventing under nutrition and diet-linked non-communicable diseases through policies and actions that enable access to nutritious dietary options, whilst respecting the integrity of ecosystems and safeguarding the welfare of animals. Only a transformation of agriculture and food systems will enable nourishment of all people and communities with healthy, diverse and culturally appropriate food that respects people’s rights, animal welfare and the integrity of natural ecosystems at both the local and global level. - NGOs].**

**[64 bis. We are convinced that a transformation of agriculture and food system is needed to achieve food and nutrition security for all, to manage natural resources sustainably, and to protect and improve livelihoods for people in both rural and urban landscapes, with special attention to women, smallholder, youth, and indigenous producers of all food and fibre (crops, livestock, fisheries, forests). – NGOs]**

**[64 ter. In order to support the transformation of the food system, we call for expanding the evidence based approach and scientific basis for political action on sustainable agriculture for food and nutrition security to provide timely and effective responses to emerging global challenges and changes. In this regard, the UN Committee on World Food Security and its High Level Panel of Experts is invited to explore options to conduct a regular, intergovernmental, participatory, cross-sectoral, and multistakeholder assessment of agricultural knowledge, science, and technology. - NGOs]**

**[64 quat. We affirm that the agriculture and food system needs to be based on agriculture practices that do not degrade natural resources, are ecologically sound, less wasteful, more water conserving and ecosystem-based, such as i.a. locally adapted cultivation methods, and sustainable humane livestock farming. Such**

practices will be resilient to climate change, use less fossil fuels, restore soil fertility and water quality, reduce desertification and contribute to animal welfare. We also recognize that sustainable diets, and the prevention of post-harvest losses and waste, are essential for food and nutrition security. - NGOs]

[64 quint. We call for an implementation mandate for the UN Committee on World Food Security to support, guide and monitor actions taken to enhance food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture for all. The mandate shall be based on the findings of relevant reports on this matter, and include the development of indicators for measuring sustainable food and nutrition security, to monitor and map progress made across international, national and, to the extent possible, local levels in different regions towards nutritious food for all. - NGOs]

64 sext. We agree with and support an ongoing role for high level engagement by civil society in the institutional framework for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. Specifically we call for a civil society mechanism within the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development, modeled after the CSO mechanism in the UN Committee on World Food Security. - NGOs]

[64 sept. The challenges of sustainable cities and sustainable urban food and nutrition security need to be linked as an outcome of Rio+20. In this regard, we call upon national governments to promote food and nutrition security measures developed and led by decentralised alliances of local and subnational authorities -- with the participation of civil society -- to manage city-region food systems at a landscape level, promoting urban rural linkages, integrating food biodiversity, water, energy and planning for enhanced resilience. - NGOs]

[64 oct. We recognize the importance of secure land and resources tenure for indigenous peoples and small farmers as a precondition for food security. – Indigenous People]

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

65. We call for more [fair, responsible, - NGOs] [equitable, – NGOs/ Indigenous People] transparent and [flexible– NGOs] [open – Women – Delete] [equitable – NGOs/Women] trading systems [that integrate in trade rules and practices concerns such as environmental protection and the right to a sustainable livelihood for all – NGOs] and, [where appropriate, - NGOs – Delete] practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets [such as establishing local national and/ or regional reserves and enacting financial regulations that can limit speculation to help address food price volatility - NGOs/Women]; [prevent land grabbing and – NGOs] ensure [secure customary rights - Indigenous People] [sustainable use, access and respect for – NGOs] [access – NGOs – Delete] [and rights – Women] [to – NGOs – Delete] land, water and other resources [and contribute sustainable food and

**nutrition security for all countries – NGOs] [by enacting anti-eviction laws and recognising tenure holders and their rights on the basis of local level mapping – Women] [by enacting anti-eviction laws and registering land in the name of land users on the basis of local level mapping – NGOs] ; [resource efficiency, - Children & Youth] and [that – NGOs] support social protection programmes.[We ask for a global review of bioenergy targets and support schemes in the light of their impacts on food sovereignty and security, biodiversity and sustainable farming systems. We call for countries to prevent land-grabbing and to address the roots causes of excessive food and agricultural commodity price volatility at all levels, including the role of corporate concentration and financial speculation. – NGOs]**

**[65 bis. We call on all countries, including subnational and local authorities, to implement policies to promote sustainable and decent livelihoods for all food producers and waged food system workers, while promoting strategies to progressively achieve the right to food for all and protect the natural resource foundation for a diverse food supply for all consumers. We call for national and international investments in food production and a use of agricultural lands that are in accordance with national and international guidelines and principles. We call for the end of all direct and indirect subsidies on export of food and other agricultural goods that could harm the access to markets on the part of small scale producers.- NGOs]**

**[65 ter. Ensure access to land, water and other resources; protection of land rights of small-scale and peasant farmers, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, subsistence and indigenous farmers; and support social protection programmes. – NGOs]**

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

66. We further **[strongly – NGOs] support initiatives at all levels that improve [inclusiveness and – NGOs] access to [and efficient use of technical – NGOs] information, [including disclosure regarding health implications of agri-chemicals and genetic engineering of crops and local knowledge, - NGOs] [including full disclosure regarding health implications of agri-chemicals and genetic engineering of crops,as well as – Women] enhance interactions among [small and large-scale – NGOs] [farmers – NGOs – Delete] [, food producers – Indigenous People] [Producers, local communities, - NGOs] [and – NGOs – Delete] [experts – Women – Delete] [peasants taking into account their traditional knowledge – Women] [and government officials,- NGOs] through [ research – NGOs], education [,development – NGOs] [, extension services and diverse forms of farmer advisories - Scientific & Technological Community – delete] [, taking into account traditional knowledge, particularly to prevent soil degradation, support natural soil fertility, and avoid exploitation of water – NGOs] [, extension services and diverse forms of farmer advisories – Scientific & Technological Community], and increase the use of [locally –**



NGOs]appropriate [practices – NGOs] [technologies – NGOs – Delete] for sustainable agriculture [We specifically call on all actors to increase support for agricultural knowledge systems including research, advisory services, vocational training, and farmer-to-farmer training – Business & Industry] [, including those agronomic practices that are part of multifunctional, agro-ecological and localized food production systems – NGOs/Women] [while strictly applying the precautionary approach to risky technologies like genetically modified organisms – NGOs].

[66 alt. We call on all actors to ramp up support for agricultural knowledge systems including research, advisory services, vocational training, and farmer-to-farmer training. – Children & Youth]

[66 bis. Food security and sovereignty need full implementation of the Precautionary Principle regarding GMOs and measures to halt the concentration of seeds by conglomerates or multinational corporations. – Women]

[66 ter. Boosting agricultural productivity, improving soil quality, ensuring the safety of food and, as appropriate, enhancing the nutritional quality of food is essential and needs to be done in ways that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. Moreover, a comprehensive approach integrating post-harvest storage and processing to reduce losses and add value, distribution and marketing infrastructure to link to markets and capacity building at all stages, particularly in developing countries, is needed. Farmers and farm workers, female and male, especially small, and resource-poor, indigenous people and rural communities, need to be central actors in a green revolution in a sustainable way, with a sound balance and mutually beneficial linkages among small- and large-scale agricultural enterprises. - Business & Industry]

[66 quat. A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation of rural development, generating strong linkages to other economic sectors. Rural livelihoods are enhanced through effective participation of rural people and rural communities in the management of their own social, economic and environmental objectives by empowering people in rural areas, particularly women and youth, including through organizations such as local cooperatives and by applying the bottom-up approach. - Business & Industry]

66 quint. [We call for special measures and mechanisms to ensure food security while also addressing energy security, fibre production, climate change adaptation, and reducing the greenhouse gas and environmental footprint of agriculture. This could include landscape approaches at sub-national levels and information systems that integrate sectoral data, amongst others – Scientific & Technological Community]

Water

Water [and Sanitation – NGOs]

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

67. We **[recognize the global challenge and we – Children & Youth] [underline – NGOs – Delete] [reaffirm - NGOs]** the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as **[a human right – NGOs – Delete] [human rights – NGOs]** that **[is – NGOs – Delete] [are – NGOs]** essential for the full enjoyment of life and **[for the realization of – NGOs]** all human rights **[and we commit to accelerate implementation thereof at national level – NGOs]. [We recognize the role of the private sector and civil society in meeting this overachieving goal. – Children & Youth]** Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, **[energy security, gender equality, - NGOs]** hydropower, agriculture **[, urban – Children & Youth]** and rural development. **[Human water security should not be at the expense of ecosystem integrity to ensure the base for ecosystem services and resilience. – Scientific & Technological Community] [We also underline the importance of the restoration and conservation of forests and other ecosystems that play a crucial role in the conservation of watersheds. We reiterate our commitment under chapter 18 of Agenda 21 to implement participatory, equitable and sustainable Integrated Water Resources Management and commit to the implementation of an Environmental Reserve ensuring healthy flows of water in rivers and other water systems for thriving species and habitats, a Basic Needs Reserve ensuring adequate flows for the realization of the human right to water, and the urgent need to halt the further reduction of aquatic biodiversity. – NGOs]**

**[67 alt. We recognize the importance of the protection of all water sources, for present and future generations. We will take steps to develop global guidelines to protect water sources from irreversible depletion, damage, pollution and to assure their benefit for all peoples, upstream and downstream. – Women]**

**[67 alt bis. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, including universal access to reproductive health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development. – Women]**

**[67 bis. We highlight the protection of clean unpolluted water supplies and fossil water sources, the importance of social and environmental reserves before industrial use, and the prevention and limitation of irresponsible and profligate use for industrial processes. – Indigenous People]**

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

68. We recognize **[the importance of protecting water commons for future generations, and recognize that protection of the right to water of present and future generations involves taking appropriate steps to avoid the contamination of water supplies, and we reaffirm our commitment to Rio Principle 16 and call on national authorities to internalize environmental costs in water usage. We encourage governments to prioritise water and sanitation investments using public ownership and public management in order to ensure universal access to these fundamental services. We recognize - NGOs]** the necessity of **[adopting lifestyle changes and – NGOs]** setting goals for **[good governance for access to water supply and – Local Authorities]** wastewater management, including reducing water pollution **[ADD others, such as mining OR DELETE ALL – Business & Industry]** from households, **[mining – Indigenous People]** industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of **[treated – Business & Industry]** wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas. **[The rights of indigenous and local communities to collectively control, manage and use water should be recognized, and any intervention affecting water should be with their free prior informed consent. – NGOs]**

**[68.bis We recognize that the experiment with privatisation in the water and sanitation sector has failed to deliver for the poor. Therefore, we encourage governments to prioritise water and sanitation investments using public ownership and public management in order to ensure universal access to these fundamental services. Further commodification of water will only lead to greater exclusion for the most poor and vulnerable. This is true not only for direct water and sanitation services, but also in agriculture, energy, industry and other sectors. – Workers & Trade Unions]**

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of **[participatory, sustainable and equitable – NGOs]** integrated water resources management **[, the nexus approach – Children & Youth]** and water efficiency plans **[,to be in place by 2015. We recognize that water management is critical to climate change adaptation and mitigation**

measures. – NGOs] [We call for the development of specific water efficiency measures to track water use throughout all sectors including agriculture, energy, industrial and urban use. We call member states to consider the impact of economic and social policies in the water availability in their countries. Furthermore, we call for the implementation of national and regional water-basin frameworks to improve mechanism for solving conflicts among water users, improving public-private dialogue and promoting assessment and monitoring systems. – Children & Youth] [We recognise also the need emphasize implementation and achievement of tangible goals over the next decade. – Scientific & Technological Community] We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life” [and recognize the need to reaffirm our commitment beyond 2015. We stress the importance of cooperation at national and transboundary levels, welcome progress towards the entry into force of UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational uses of International Watercourses, and commit to the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. – NGOs]. We encourage cooperation initiatives [and especially decentralized cooperation – Local Authorities] for water resources management in particular through capacity development [for sustainable and equitable public water management, engagement of local communities in decision making, - NGOs] [for efficient, sustainable and equitable public water management – Women], exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies [and know-how – Children & Youth – Delete] [and the development of capacity toolkit for the promotion of small scale efficient use of water and risk-management techniques. – Children & Youth] [as part of adaptation finance, to help bridge the technology gap to help reduce their water footprint in industrial sectors in developing countries – NGOs].

[69 bis. We recognise the importance of clear standards and the inclusion of affected populations in decisions making for the sustainable and equitable management of international watercourses, and will move towards the full ratification of the UN Watercourses Convention 1997. – NGOs]

[69 ter. We also reaffirm our commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; to increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritising water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and agreeing to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation. – NGOs]

[69 quart. We recognise that there are more people today without sanitation than there were in 1990, and call for urgent renewed action to bring improved sanitation to those currently without access. We reaffirm our support to the commitment of the Least Developed Countries in the 2011 Istanbul Programme of Action to ‘strive to provide sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation to all by 2020. – NGOs]

#### **[ADD Mining**

**69 (bis) We recognize the continuing global need for minerals while recognizing the grave social and environmental impacts that have resulted from mining. We seek to reduce the unwanted impacts of mining by a range of measures including the active promotion of re-use of mineral based products, increased recycling of processed minerals and substitution of mined minerals with more sustainable materials. Redesigning of products and production processes for durability and sustainability will also be promoted to contribute towards sustainability**

**69 (ter) Minimising of greenfield site mining will be a positive planning goal.**

**69 (quat) Mining processes that have the greatest adverse impacts should, in line with emerging best practice, be rapidly reduced or ended, such as coastal sands mining, strip mining, riverine and marine mine waste dumping. In addition measures should be taken to reduce the global trend to extensive low grade ore extraction including the controlled release of existing gold stores for industrial use, increased refinement of waste collection and reuse of metals including copper and aluminium. – Indigenous People]**

#### **Energy**

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

**[70. We [agree that each country should devote adequate financial and human resources, including earmarked funds for developing countries, to promote – NGOs] [propose to build on – NGOs – Delete] the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, [with – Children & Youth – Delete] [reiterates – Children & Youth] the goals [established, by Agenda 21 and the framework of implementation laid out by JPOI; with special attention to the WEHAB cross-sectoral priority areas. – Children & Youth] [of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of - Children & Youth – Delete] [zero carbon – NGOs] [modern – Children & Youth – Delete] [Those goals being the provision of universal access to affordable – Children & Youth] energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy [and resource – Children & Youth] efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable [and clean – Scientific & Technological Community] energy in the global energy mix [(excluding hydropower and agro**

fuels) while halving the contribution of fossil fuels – NGOs] by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and [a precautionary approach to the development of – NGOs] [appropriate - Women] technologies in all countries [, and eliminating (indirect) subsidies to unsustainable energy, fossil and nuclear. We call for development of binding safeguards to avoid negative impacts from renewable energies including pollution with agrochemicals and displacement of local communities and indigenous peoples –Women]. [End-use efficiency, power-plant efficiency, biomass, biofuels, nuclear and carbon capture and storage need to contribute. Hydro and wind power are suited to be deployed for the long term. Energy storage technologies are key to the management of intermittent renewable energy sources. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is being developed and demonstrated at large scale. These global objectives imply vigorous and transformational change in individual countries and could be achieved by association of countries through joint market instruments such as feeding tariffs, trading of certificates and standards. – Scientific & Technological Community] We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, [and a precautionary approach to the deployment of new technologies – Women] to developing countries for providing [safe – Women] efficient and wider use of [diverse and appropriate – Women] energy sources [,assuring specific capacity building and funding windows for women’s access to safe and renewable energy. We call removal of constraints limiting the ability of women to take advantage of business opportunities offered by new energy options, including legal barriers that limit their property rights, landtenure, and access to credit – Women]. [We encourage governments to prioritise public ownership and public management of energy services in order to ensure universal access to these fundamental services. – NGOs] NGOs delete para]

[70 alt. We commit to the goal of providing universal access to a basic minimum level (as defined by the IEA 2011) of environmentally and socially sustainable and safe renewable and affordable energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030, taking into account gender aspects; In order to capture the large potentials of cost-effective energy conservation and to curtail ever increasing wasteful energy use, we agree to at least tripling the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. With a view to achieving a fully renewable energy system by 2050 we aim for achieving a world energy mix based on environmentally and socially sustainable and safe renewable energy of at least 40% by 2030. This target will be achieved through promoting the development and use of locally feasible environmentally and socially sustainable and safe renewable energy sources and the transfer of such technologies in all countries. It should be ensured renewable energy sources and technologies do not pose threats to the environment, food supplies, or to the livelihoods or cultures of local and indigenous communities, or use synthetic organisms whose environmental impacts are unknown. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quantity for planning and implementation, including capacity building for transferred technologies and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing effective, efficient and wider use of energy sources. In particular, we recognize that in average

**we need to deliver 48 billion USD per year in investments for achieving universal access to energy. – NGOs]**

**[70 alt bis. We endorse that access to electricity for the rural poor is often best achieved through the use and promotion of off-grid or mini-grid renewable energy technologies. We also note with concern that women are often disproportionately adversely affected by the lack of access to sustainable energy. At the same time women are instrumental in changing energy consumption patterns.**

**We commit to adopting strong, effective and predictable institutional and regulatory frameworks creating an enabling investment environment, including adequate policy tools, and specific sector targets. – NGOs]**

**[70 alt ter. Developed country governments commit to supporting technology cooperation for the dissemination of clean, safe, environmentally and socially sustainable and affordable energy solutions, including providing technical capacity building on national level for private sector, government institutions and civil society through our regular donor cooperation, while a precautionary approach to the deployment of new technologies. – NGOs]**

**[70 alt quat. We agree to developing and committing to nationally defined specific, legally binding and clear energy access targets for the short and mid-term with a view to achieving 100% energy access on national level by 2030. Such targets will be supported by realistic implementation frameworks and plans developed through inclusive multi-stakeholder processes. – NGOs]**

**[70 alt quint. We agree to undertake a review of existing renewable energy policies and incentive schemes, especially in the field of bioenergy, to ensure all direct and indirect impacts on food security, biodiversity, climate change, human health and poverty eradication are taken into account. Where necessary, national targets and incentive schemes will be redirected. – NGOs]**

**[70 alt sext. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to tripling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2020 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We commit to adopting strong, effective and predictable institutional and regulatory frameworks in all countries to create an enabling investment environment, including adequate policy tools, and specific sector targets, to progressively phase out fossil fuels and fossil fuel subsidies in order to meet the globally agreed target of limiting climate change to not more than 2°C degrees average temperature increase. We agree to nationally defined specific, legally binding and clear energy access targets with a view to achieving 100% energy access on national level by 2030. We call for provision of policy capacity building and adequate financial resources to developing countries for the utilization of renewable energy sources. We recognize the nexus**

**between energy and water, the need to integrate energy and water systems to achieve poverty alleviation and sustainable development, and the role that renewable energy can play in addressing water scarcity and security through desalination and aquifer and groundwater management, particularly for arid regions and small island states. (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

**71. We [call for countries to work towards – Scientific & Technological Community] [agree that each country should work for - Scientific & Technological Community – Delete] [the rapid shift to – Indigenous People] [low- NGOs - Delete] [zero- NGOs] carbon development [and develop, through a multi-stakeholder process, a detailed low-carbon development plan. The low carbon development plans will ensure that we meet the objective of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 globally and 95% in developed countries in order to keep global temperature increase below 1,5° C compared to pre-industrial levels. Low-carbon development plans should be developed and implemented at the national and local levels, by mainstreaming climate action through existing development policies and plans as well as through new initiatives to develop renewable energies, improve energy efficiency, reduce and eventually reverse deforestation, invest in public transportation and insulation of housing – NGOs]. We encourage [the development of (non-hydropower) renewable energy strategies that are conducive for the development of sustainable energy systems and their implementation through clear legal, planning, economic and regulatory frameworks at national and regional level. – NGOs] [more widespread use of energy planning – NGOs – Delete] [and assessment – Women] [tools – NGOs – Delete] [to implement targets and timelines to achieve these objectives as well as - Scientific & Technological Community] [to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts. – NGOs – Delete] [, to accelerate the move away from carbon energy sources and towards renewables particularly solar, wind and ocean power. – Indigenous People] [We call for full cost accounting of the life cycle of energy sources, including all externalities, from mining clean-up and closure to safe reuse of waste for all energy options. – Women] [The significant savings from fossil fuel subsidies reform could be redirected into massive investments implementing these commitments. – NGOs]**

**[71.bis. We call for the application of the precautionary principle, for all energy sources, and to strengthen legislation to protect women and children health from ionizing radiation, in the workplace, homes and schools, and call on a global phase out of nuclear energy. – Women]**

**[71 ter. Mining, oil and industrial planning should also be directed towards accelerating reductions in carbon energy production.**



**71 quat. We encourage the promotion of recycling of minerals to minimize energy consumption through segregated waste collection and increased recycling of minerals rather than energy intensive primary processing.**

**71 quint. A strategic vision for energy supply from wind, wave, water, sun needs to be prioritized over forms that pose their own massive as yet irresolvable challenges such as nuclear power and large hydro dams. – Indigenous People]**

## **Cities**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

**[pre 72. We recognize that policies and initiatives to promote sustainable cities will strengthen the three pillars of sustainable development and improve overall health conditions in urban populations. – NGOs]**

**[pre 72 bis. "Renew commitment to reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution." – NGOs]**

72. We commit to promote an **[aggressive and – NGOs]** integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable **[and healthy – Women / NGOs]** cities **[through support to – Local Authorities / Scientific & Technological Community- Delete] [, recognizing the sustainability challenges within, as well as the regional and global linkages and impacts of, cities. We commit to support – Scientific & Technological Community] [by creating enabling and supportive conditions for – Local Authorities]** local authorities **[to be effective guardians of environmentally sustainable human settlements and through supporting – Local Authorities]**, efficient transportation and communication networks, **[that prioritize walking, cycling and public transport, integrated energy and water systems, - NGOs]** greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, **[sustainable consumption, – NGOs]** reduced waste, **[reduced impacts on biodiversity, investment in ecosystem restoration and increased green spaces, - NGOs]** improved disaster preparedness and response **[urban ecosystems management and biodiversity - Local Authorities]** and increased climate resilience **[through the implementation of sustainable master-plans and drainage plans. – Children & Youth] [, all with a view to protect cultures and traditions and enhanced social inclusion and cohesion – Local Authorities] [, We call attention to the need to incorporate the prevention and control of non-communicable disease as a necessary component of green development policies and initiatives to promote sustainable cities – Women].**

[72 bis. We welcome the setting up of a global network of Global Challenges centers as points of crystallization for multi-stakeholder partnerships on global commons growth which are linked up with UN system through a shared vision and a global documentation system. An integrated, multi-sectoral community based approach to sustainable rural development is also needed. We call on the UN to establish a global network of grassroots support organizations, resource and service centers, and training programs to develop local capacity building and assist villages and rural communities in eradicating poverty and meeting basic human needs. We note that sustainable development requires full use of data on demographic trends and population dynamics, including population growth, density, migration, urbanization and ageing. – NGOs]

[72 ter. We recognize the value of preservation, research, use, and integration of historical and traditional practices for sustainable cities and urban areas. We commend the local authorities around the world already taking a leading role in making their cities and communities more sustainable. We commit to establish national policies and financing mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of sustainability plans and projects in urban areas. – NGOs]

[72 quat. We support the creation of a global regulatory system or a Global Sustainable Cities Framework on the built environment, in particular on housing, based on and incorporating agreed standards of health, environment and sustainable development to enable cities to measure and share, as well as accelerate, progress towards increased sustainability. The Framework should be based on sustainable development principles and should establish verifiable and transparent indicators. Recognizing that there is no “one size fits all” solution, local authorities, informed by citizen participation and with national support, are encouraged to create their own roadmaps to achieve the following key elements of sustainable urban systems: 1. Compact, mixed-use urban design and transportation planning; 2. Healthy socio-cultural conditions (green and equitable economy, lifelong education, healthy culture, community capacity and governance, well-being); 3. Healthy bio-geo-physical conditions (integrated energy and water systems, air, food, soil, materials and resources, reduced waste); and within the context of 4. Global ecological imperatives (living within Earth’s carrying capacity, improved disaster preparedness and response, increased climate resilience). – NGOs]

[72 quint. We furthermore recommend the following timeline for the development of the Global Sustainable Cities Framework and pledge to help cities share best practices and encourage the preparation of an annual progress report.

- 2012 -- 2015
  - Global Sustainable City standards and indicators first draft completed in partnership with cities, international city networks, and local government associations.

• **2015 – 2017**

- Initial GSC evaluations are completed by interested cities with the support of regional and national government and the United Nations, with corresponding GSC Action Plans created with the assistance of local government associations and the NGO sector as appropriate, ensuring outreach and dialogue ongoing with citizens and citizens groups.
- Cities implementing GSC Action Plans are supported by national supportive policies and financing mechanisms. - NGOs]

**[72 sext. We encourage scientific studies aiming at providing guidance to sustainable urban development, through better understanding of the linkages between cities and their resource basis, through better understanding of the inter-linkages of different sectors and components within cities, and through building and sharing knowledge of innovative urban practices. - Scientific & Technological Community]**

**[72. sept: We request that a UN Decade on Sustainable Urbanization is launched. We commend the local authorities around the world already taking a leading role in making cities and human settlements more sustainable. We commit to the development of national policies in close consultation with subnational governments and to set up financing mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of sustainability plans and projects in urban areas. – Local Authorities]**

**[72. oct We support the creation of a Global Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Framework to enable cities and human settlements to measure and share, as well as accelerate progress towards increased sustainability. The Framework should be based on sustainable development principles and should establish verifiable and transparent indicators. Recognizing that there is no “one size fits all” solution, local authorities, informed by citizen participation and with national support, are encouraged to create their own road maps to achieve the following key elements of sustainable urban systems: 1. Compact, mixed-use urban design and transportation planning; 2. Healthy social and cultural conditions (green and equitable economy, lifelong education, acknowledgment of diversity of cultures, community capacity and governance, well-being); 3. Healthy bio-geo-physical conditions (water, air, food, soil, materials and resources, reduced waste); and within the context of 4. Global ecological imperatives (living within Earth’s carrying capacity, improved disaster preparedness and response, increased climate resilience). – Local Authorities]**

**[72 non. We furthermore recommend the following timeline for the development of the Global Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Framework and pledge to help cities and human settlements share best practices and encourage the preparation of an annual progress report.**

**2012 -- 2015**

- **Global Sustainable City and Human Settlement standards and indicators first draft completed in partnership with cities and human settlements, international city networks, and local government associations.**
- **2015 – 2017**
- **Initial GSCHS evaluations are completed by interested cities and subnational governments with the support of regional and national government and the United Nations, with corresponding GSCHS Action Plans created with the assistance of local government associations and the NGO sector as appropriate, ensuring outreach and dialogue ongoing with citizens and citizens groups.**
- **Cities and human settlements implementing GSCHS Action Plans are supported by national supportive policies and financing mechanisms. – Local Authorities]**

**[72 dec. According to the Hangzhou Declaration on coastal mega-cities, integrated coastal area management, including sustainable urban and coastal systems, should be recognized as the appropriate tool to effectively address the management and planning of coastal urban areas, and that natural and social sciences should inform this process from start to end. – NGOs]**

**[72 onz. We recognise that progress in improving slum conditions has not been sufficient to offset the growth of informal settlements, with more urban residents living in slum conditions today than there were in 1990. Redoubled efforts are needed to improve the lives of the urban poor through ensuring the provision of decent housing and water and sanitation. – NGOs]**

### **Green jobs-social inclusion**

**[Green – NGOs – Delete] [Sustainable – NGOs] jobs-social inclusion**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.

73. We recognize that **[the – NGOs – Delete] [human – NGOs] development [of human capacity – NGOs - Delete]** is essential to achieving **[sustainable – NGOs] [broad-based economic growth – NGOs – Delete] [development – NGOs]**, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment **[for all – NGOs]**. Workers must have **[the – NGOs – Delete] [to education, and to - NGOs] skills [,health and well-being, - NGOs] [, social – Workers and Trade Unions / Women] [and - Workers and Trade Unions / Women - Delete]** protections

[and occupational health and safety standards - Workers and Trade Unions / Women] [as well as occupational health and safety standards – NGOs] necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] economy, which [has – NGOs – Delete] [have – NGOs] great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for [the – Women – Delete] [Women and – Women/NGOs] youth, and eradicate poverty. [We will establish ambitious targets to assure that women and youth will benefit from green job creation. – Women]

[73. bis) We call for specialized measures and training programs to facilitate gender equality in the economic sphere through enhanced participation of women into the workplace. – Children & Youth]

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.

74. We also recognize that significant [decent – NGOs] job creation opportunities can be availed through [support for diverse local economies and sustainable local livelihoods and traditional occupations, - Indigenous People] investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural [capital – NGOs – Delete] [resources – NGOs] [and degraded land – Business & Industry], sustainable land and water management practices, [family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, - Business & Industry- Delete] [replace by ‘Sustainable farming/agricultural systems, OR ADD other examples: ‘climate smart agriculture, conservation tillage, integrated farming, precision agriculture – Business & Industry] [ecologically and socially – NGOs] sustainable forest [restoration and – NGOs] management, [rational – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] [use of biodiversity for economic purposes, - NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)] [ethical sourcing of biodiversity along supply chains, locally appropriate conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the development of sustainable, affordable, clean, modern and efficient energy services - NGOs] and [new markets linked to – NGOs – Delete] [environmentally and socially sound and safe forms of – NGOs] renewable [and unconventional – NGOs – Delete] [and clean – Scientific & Technological Community] energy [production – NGOs] [sources – NGOs – Delete]. [We also recognise opportunities for traditional economic sectors such as construction, manufacturing and transport – Workers & Trade Unions]. We encourage [government to lead, and - NGOs] business and industry to contribute [significantly – NGOs] to [green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs] job creation throughout [their – NGOs – Delete] [local, national and – NGOs] global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises [, in ways that respect the ecological limits of the planet and the biological and cultural diversity of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. Mechanisms are needed to ensure that

**employees of damaging industries receive training for alternative livelihoods. We highlight also the great potentials of social innovation and social entrepreneurship for innovative employment generation and social inclusion – NGOs]. [We also call businesses and policy-makers to create green angles in all jobs to ensure that every profession has a sustainable dimension. – Children & Youth]**

**[74 bis. It is fundamental to ensure that these jobs are decent jobs. A green job should be one which reduces environmental impacts of enterprises and economic sectors to sustainable levels, while providing decent working and living conditions to all those involved in production and ensuring workers' and labour rights are respected. Under this definition, several dimensions of green jobs must be taken into account: their ability to reduce environmental impacts in different sectors, their capacity to deliver Decent Work, their respect for trade union rights and their ability to enable the inclusion of women and youth in the labour market. – Workers & Trade Unions / Women]**

**[74 ter. We propose to develop 5-10 year plans for creating and transforming jobs through green investments of at least 2% GDP - Workers & Trade Unions / Women]**

**[74 quart. Investments in sustainable fisheries and ocean management, including capacity building for sustainable livelihoods, should be included as a contribution to job creation. – NGOs]**

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and **[growth – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable development – NGOs]** are also built on robust and high quality **[, cradle-to-cradle based – NGOs]** infrastructure that **[protects local livelihoods and – Indigenous People]** creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment **[which – NGOs - Delete] [that – NGOs]** promotes sustainable development **[, such as investing in the improvement of already existing infrastructures used for public purposes and leads to a rapid reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. We support further analysis to identify the constraints to creating green and decent jobs and the adoption of a systemic approach to overcoming those constraints. – NGOs]**

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;

b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;

c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.

76. Understanding that building **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable and inclusive – NGOs]** economies will depend critically on creating **[green – NGOs – Delete] [and implementing strong social safeguards, ensuring distributional and labour equity, including amongst women and men, and sustainable – NGOs]** jobs, **[and protecting existing sustainable livelihoods, - Indigenous People]** we agree to take the following measures:

a) **[consult with trade unions, farmers associations, employers, experts and local communities to – NGOs]** improve knowledge of **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs]** jobs trends and developments [, **recognize existing traditional livelihoods and occupations – Indigenous People]**, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics **[.Consultation with trade unions will ensure this information is complete and that integrates all dimensions of the world of work – Workers & Trade Unions] ;**

b) address potential skills shortages **[and mismatches – NGOs]** through skills mapping **[revision of training curricula – NGOs]** and promoting of **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs]** jobs training programs;

c) **[on the basis of participatory public consultation, - NGOs]** put in place an enabling environment **[including transition strategies – NGOs]** for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the **[green – NGOs – Delete] [sustainable – NGOs]** economy [, **including by small and medium enterprises – Children & Youth]** **[and a robust protection of existing traditional occupations and livelihood in agriculture, food production and land management – Indigenous People].**

**[ADD d) Building green economies needs putting in place Just Transition strategies, aimed at accompanying workers towards a sustainable production model, therefore promoting new employment opportunities through economic diversification, putting in place dedicated social protection schemes and developing a participatory strategy where workers, and communities have their say on the new economic framework. – Workers & Trade Unions]**

**[d bis) ensure that green job creation allows for increased opportunities for marginalised people - NGOs]**

**[d ter) putting in place Just Transition strategies, aimed at accompanying workers towards a sustainable production model, including promoting new employment opportunities through economic diversification, putting in place dedicated social protection schemes, and developing a participatory strategy where workers and communities have their say on the new economic framework - NGOs]**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

77. We stress the need **[to comply with previous commitments - Workers & Trade Unions / Women/ NGOs]** to provide **[and facilitate – NGOs]** social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy **[and those engaged in subsistence economies – Indigenous People]** **[, such as subsistence producers – NGOs]**. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens **[, (especially women and children), including ensuring their right to food, right to water and access to other basic services such as health, education and basic energy services. – NGOs]** **[, including ensuring their right to food, right to water and access to other basic services such as health, education and safe energy services – Women]**. **[We commit to fully implement ILO instrument on social protection floors –to be adopted in June 2012- by 2020 and we encourage adoption, ratification and implementation of ILO Convention 102 on Social Security. – Workers & Trade Unions]**

### **Oceans and Seas, SIDS**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation **[and pollution – Indigenous People]** of the oceans and their resources **[through, among other threats, global warming, overfishing and acidification, and human disasters such as nuclear accidents and oil spills destroy marine and coastal biodiversity and - NGOs]** **[puts – NGOs – Delete]** **[put – NGOs]** at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, **[and regulate climate, and provide – NGOs]** other economic benefits **[and environmental services – NGOs – Delete]** to humankind. **[Worldwide, there is a large population that relies heavily or solely upon fisheries and the ocean for sustenance and livelihood. – Children & Youth]** **[We are deeply concerned by the extreme risks posed to coral reefs and associated biodiversity through these changes. – NGOs]** We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable **[use and – NGOs]** management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources **[, as well as the inherent rights of all marine ecosystems and species to thrive and evolve – NGOs]**. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation **[based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) – NGOs – Delete]** **[initiatives in the protection of coral reefs - NGOs]**.



**[78 bis. We note, with concern, the major threats facing the health and well-being of marine ecosystems and species, and the direct impacts that such threats have on human well-being. – NGOs]**

**[78 ter. We recognize the important social benefits that oceans provide. – NGOs]**

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate **[immediately – Children & Youth] [, as soon as possible, - Children & Youth - Delete]** the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction **[, including the establishment of marine protected areas. We endorse the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity – NGOs] [,based on a sense of shared responsibility and the principles of subsidiarity and intergenerational equity. This process should lead by 2015 to the establishment of a permanent, legally-binding Global Commons Trust that cooperatively and responsibly develop, manage, maintain, and equitably share in the usage and benefits coming from resources that are held in common by the community at large. – Children & Youth].**

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

81. **[Marine water quality is negatively affected by pollution from a number of sources, and increasingly from plastic. – NGOs]** We **[therefore – NGOs]** call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution **[including from mining and industrial waste and from radiation – Indigenous People]**. **[We further call on countries to refrain from using all ocean fertilization technologies and other marine based geo-engineering activities in conformity with decisions taken under the London Convention and Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity. – Women / NGOs]**

**[81 bis. We further call on countries to act in conformity with decisions taken under the Convention on Biological Diversity (Decision IX/16 C, Decision X/33 paragraphs 8(w) and 8(x)) and the London Convention and Protocol (Resolution LC-LP.1(2008) and Resolution LC-LP.2(2010)) regarding restrictions on ocean fertilization and other marine-based geoeengineering activities. – NGOs]**

**[81 ter. Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities should be carried out in the context of integrated coastal and ocean management. – NGOs]**

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

82. **[We note with deep concern the impacts of climate change on the marine environment, including acidification, and – NGOs]** **[We also – NGOs – Delete]** propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification **[through greenhouse gas emissions reductions. – NGOs]**.

**[82 bis Growing greenhouse gas emissions and climate change threaten global ocean health, particularly due to rising sea temperatures and increasing acidification. We must reduce global carbon dioxide emissions and address other ocean stressors, including overfishing, destructive fishing practices and land-based pollution. These threats are particularly relevant for coastal communities in SIDS and developing coastal countries. – NGOs]**

**[82 ter. We support the implementation of an international observing network for ocean acidification, including chemical, biological and ecosystem monitoring/observation as an early warning system, and commit to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification. The observing network must include chemical, biological and ecosystem monitoring/observation in order to act as an early warning system of this threat. – NGOs]**

**[82 quat. Sea-level rise poses a severe threat to marine ecosystems and coastal communities around the world. – NGOs]**

**[82 quint. We must establish representative networks of marine protected areas, including in particular marine reserves, to increase the resilience of marine ecosystems. – NGOs]**

**[82 sext. Ecosystem-based adaptation, supported by sufficient funding, is needed to increase the resilience of marine ecosystems and coastal communities. – NGOs]**

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish ~~[stocks – NGOs – Delete]~~ ~~[populations – NGOs]~~ to ~~[levels that can produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield – NGOs]~~ ~~[sustainable – NGOs]~~ levels by 2015, many ~~[stocks – NGOs - Delete]~~ ~~[fish populations – NGOs]~~ continue to be depleted ~~[unsustainably – NGOs – Delete]~~ [ , to the point at which their rights to exist, thrive and evolve are significantly threatened – NGOs]. We call upon States ~~[to commit to a regulatory process based on the rights of fish populations to exist, thrive, and evolve, and – NGOs]~~ to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish ~~[stocks – NGOs – Delete]~~ ~~[populations – NGOs]~~ to sustainable levels ~~[and to – NGOs – Delete]~~ further commit to ~~[the Johannesburg targets, and to put in place legally binding measures to end overfishing and – NGOs]~~ ~~[implementing science-based – NGOs – Delete]~~ ~~[implement – NGOs]~~ management ~~[plans – Children & Youth – Delete]~~ ~~[plan – Children & Youth]~~ ~~[to rebuild – Children & Youth – Delete]~~ ~~[stocks – NGOs/Children & Youth – Delete]~~ ~~[fish populations – NGOs]~~ by 2015.

**[83 bis. States must urgently strengthen efforts to maintain and restore fish stocks to levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield and to further commit to managing fisheries based on the precautionary and ecosystem approaches as established in Articles 5 and 6 of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, including implementing science-based management plans to rebuild overfished stocks by 2015, recognizing that MSY is a minimum target for rebuilding, and reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort for all stocks being over-fished or at risk of over-fishing. – NGOs]**

**[83 ter.] Science-based fisheries management should be based on the precautionary principle and ecosystem approach. – NGOs]**

**[83 quart. Fisheries impacts must be reduced to levels that are within safe ecological limits by 2020. – NGOs]**

**[\*\*\*Note: The sustainable development challenges related to SIDS go beyond vulnerability related to increasing sea levels. By including SIDS within the oceans sections, other challenges related to energy generation, pollution and geospatial considerations are not recognized. - Children & Youth]**

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law **[including through the implementation of the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and the establishment of effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels – NGOs]**. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 **[and other international agreements – NGOs]** and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so. **[We call on all countries to put moratorium on all mining activities that dump their mining wastes to the oceans. – Indigenous People]**

**[84 bis. Illegal fishing is criminal activity and must be recognized as such. – NGOs]**

**[84 ter. Bottom fishing not in compliance with existing UNGA resolutions should be considered illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) and should be ended immediately. – NGOs]**

**[84 quat. States must combat IUU fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, including through strengthened flag State, port State, national and market measures and the establishment of effective measures for monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement. States should also adopt a global register of vessels fishing on the high seas. – NGOs]**

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate

change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

**[85 bis. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are at the frontline of climate change and face the most immediate and severe threats from impacts such as sea level rise and extreme weather events. – NGOs]**

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

**[86 bis. SIDS and developing countries must be supported in enjoying the full economic and social benefits derived from the sustainable use of their marine resources. – NGOs]**

**[86 ter. We note the particular threat posed to small islands and small island states by large scale mining projects including on the surrounding waters and urge adherence to best practice that recommends avoidance of mining on small islands and eschews marine dumping of mining wastes. – Indigenous People]**

#### Natural disasters

**[Anthropogenic Hazards and – Children & Youth] Natural [and Human – NGOs] disasters**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

**87. [We recognize that disasters including human disasters such as nuclear accidents, which occur associated with natural disasters, are urgent threats to the sustainability of human society and the earth’s life-support systems. – NGOs]** We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda [,

**including through an integrated approach to development which jointly addresses climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and ecosystem management and restoration – NGOs]. We call for increased coordination among [local, - Indigenous People/Scientific & Technological Community] national, regional and international levels for robust [response to – Scientific & Technological - Delete] [and sustainable management of - Scientific & Technological] [, multilevel prevention preparedness and response to natural disasters/hazards, - NGOs] environmental [risks and - Scientific & Technological] emergencies [and - Scientific & Technological – Delete] [, including disaster prevention measures, - Scientific & Technological] improved forecasting and early warning systems [and prevention – Children & Youth], [as well as closer coordination between – Scientific & Technological – Delete] emergency response[s – Scientific & Technological Community], [and - Scientific & Technological Community] early recovery [and development efforts, - Scientific & Technological- Delete] [.We also call for closer coordination between disaster risk management and development efforts, - Scientific & Technological] including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy [that recognizes and capitalizes upon the role of healthy, resilient ecosystems and hybrid solutions in disaster risk reduction. We note that global climate change is increasing extreme weather disasters. – NGOs] [We also recognize the need to address specific human hazards that increase Member States vulnerability to natural disasters such as conflict, deforestation and unsustainable planning. – Children & Youth]**

**[87 bis. We recognize the need to support local and subnational governments on financial, technical and institutional support to reduce disaster risk. – Local Authorities]**

### **Climate change**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

**88. [We note that continued increases in greenhouse gas emissions are pushing the world towards potentially irreversible climate change. – NGOs]\_We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern [that levels of greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase. We are also deeply concerned – Scientific & Technological] that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely [undermining - Scientific & Technological - Delete] [threatening human security, including - Scientific & Technological] food security [, water security – NGOs] and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial**

integrity, viability and the very existence of - Scientific & Technological - Delete] [. We call for an increased focus on those hardest hit by climate change, in particular where the very existence of populations are threatened, including - Scientific & Technological] small island developing states. [We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached. – NGOs - Delete] [We welcome the set up of the Green Climate Fund and urge Parties to ensure that the appropriate level of funding is feeding into the Fund, including by mobilizing financial transaction taxes and maritime and aviation bunkers. – NGOs]

[88 bis. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, better collection, analysis and use of data on social and demographic determinants of disaster risk, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy. – NGOs]

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

89. We encourage [coordinated – NGOs] initiatives and partnerships [at all scales, including local, national and international, - Scientific & Technological] to address the interrelationship [among – NGOs – Delete] [between – NGOs] water, energy, [human health including access to reproductive health services, -Women] food [, biodiversity, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, – NGOs] [,land use – Business & Industry] [, health, biodiversity - Scientific & Technological] and climate change in order to [strengthen policy coherence and to – NGOs] achieve synergies [as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, - NGOs – Delete] being particularly sensitive to impacts on [poor and – NGOs] vulnerable populations [of climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss and their impacts on water, energy and food supplies. In particular, the conservation and restoration of ecosystems is crucial to ensure food, energy and water access and to increase the resilience of local communities in the face of climate change – NGOs].

[89 bis. We note with concern the considerable health impacts of climate change, which will disproportionately affect women, young people, and other vulnerable groups. We call for climate change adaptation interventions to respond to these health needs, including reproductive health services and voluntary family planning. We recognize the interrelationships between population, the environment and climate change, and note that population dynamics, including population growth, urbanization, migration and household size can increase pressure on natural resources and vulnerability to climate change, as well as influence consumption

patterns. We support investment in integrated and community-based adaptation strategies that build on peoples expressed needs and desires, including education and increased access to reproductive and family planning services, which enhance adaptive capacity and reduce environmental pressures and vulnerability. – NGOs] Forests and biodiversity

[89 ter. We urge the protection of existing coastal ecologies free from mining of coastal sands, sea level extraction that may lead to encroachment by the sea into mine sites particularly were this may lead to water acidification and acid leaching. – Indigenous People]

### Forests and biodiversity

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

90. [We recognize the dramatic consequences of deforestation and forest degradation for the global climate, biodiversity and people and are concerned about the ongoing alarming rate of 13 million hectares forest loss per year. – NGOs] We [support – NGOs – Delete] [take note of the – NGOs] policy frameworks [and – NGOs – Delete/ Indigenous People] [market – NGOs/ Indigenous People – Delete] [policy – Indigenous People] [instruments – NGOs – Delete/ Indigenous People] [and technology – Children & Youth] that effectively [address the direct and underlying causes of forest loss and support community governance over forests with the aim of – NGOs] [slow, halt and reverse– NGOs – Delete] [halting and reversing – NGOs] deforestation and forest degradation and [promote the sustainable use and management of forests, - NGOs – Delete] [promoting sustainable livelihoods (bienestar), - NGOs] as well as [their conservation and – NGOs – Delete] [the – NGOs] restoration [of forest ecosystems. We commit to prevent the direct and indirect conversion of forests and other ecosystems into tree plantations and to review forest definitions so as to clearly distinguish forest ecosystems from plantations no later than 2014. We urge countries to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in all forest-related policies and projects, including in particular the right of Free, Prior and Informed Consent and other rights enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to fully respect the rights, needs and role of women in forest policies. We call upon all relevant actors to reduce the negative footprint on forests through the harmonization of land use policies across different sectors, the enforcement of laws and forest governance and through developing and implementing sustainable and responsible production, procurement and consumption policies, taking into account the right of consumers to appropriate information on the sustainability of forest products. We urge Governments to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies do not negatively impact on forest-dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples,



and to address forest land grabbing and the destruction of traditional knowledge and livelihoods through the commodification and privatization of forests. We call upon all countries to review and redirect bioenergy targets and policies in the light of their direct and indirect impacts on forests and other ecosystems and food security. We also urge countries to remove causes of deforestation such as large scale conversion for commercial oilpalm, soy or cattle production, clearing of coastal mangrove forests and related wetlands for shrimp farms as well illegal forest conversion and harvesting of forest products. We will support and engage with Indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders initiatives to undertake environmentally and socially responsible forest restoration efforts with native species, with the aim of restoring over 150 million hectares of cleared or degraded forest landscapes by 2020, which will enhance livelihoods and contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation. – NGOs] We call for the urgent implementation of the [Expanded Work Program on Forest Biodiversity of the Convention on Biodiversity and the – NGOs] “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

[90 alt. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage appropriate incentives policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems, and stop perverse incentives. – Women]

[90 bis. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, integrating equity and fairness into sustainable use and conservation issues. – Women]

[90 ter. We commit to the reduction of the negative footprint on forests through the harmonization of land use policies across different sectors, the enforcement of laws and forest governance and through developing and implementing sustainable and responsible production, procurement and consumption policies, taking into account the right of consumers to appropriate information on the sustainability of forest products. We seek to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies do not negatively impact on forest-dependent communities and Indigenous Peoples, and to address forest land grabbing and the destruction of traditional knowledge and livelihoods through the commodification and privatization of forests. We commit to review and redirect bioenergy targets and policies in the light of their direct and indirect impacts on forests and other ecosystems and food security. We also commit to remove causes of deforestation such as large scale conversion for commercial oilpalm, soy or cattle production, clearing of coastal mangrove forests and related wetlands for shrimp farms as well illegal forest conversion and harvesting of forest products. – NGOs]

[90 quart. We will support and engage with Indigenous peoples, local communities, whose traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use in resource management and policy making we recognize, as well as other stakeholders’ initiatives to undertake environmentally and socially responsible forest restoration

**efforts with native species, with the aim of restoring over 150 million hectares of cleared or degraded forest landscapes by 2020, which will enhance livelihoods and contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation. – NGOs]**

**[90 quint. We commit to the urgent implementation of the Expanded Work Program on Forest Biodiversity of the Convention on Biodiversity and the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.- NGOs]**

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.

**91. [We reaffirm that global biodiversity loss is one of the greatest challenges of our time, which undermines global development affecting the food security, nutrition and health of the rural poor and increases their vulnerability to external shocks. Biological resources (timber, fisheries, productive land) make up a large proportion of the ‘wealth’ of developing countries. Poor people are most directly dependent on ecosystems, and therefore are most affected by the loss of biodiversity. Legally binding international and national corporate accountability and liability frameworks should be in place to prevent biodiversity loss by industrial, nuclear and other human-induced disasters, and to ensure the victims of biodiversity loss are financially compensated. We call for a review of biodiversity offset initiatives in light of their questionable scientific basis, their potential negative impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities and the risk that they undermine policies to prevent biodiversity loss. – NGOs] We [welcome – NGOs – Delete] [note – NGOs] the Nagoya Protocol [the Strategic Plan for 2010 - 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the commitment to substantially increase the current level of resources in support of biodiversity as a global framework for these efforts – NGOs] adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on [Biodiversity - Scientific & Technological – Delete] [Biological Diversity - Scientific & Technological]. [Taking into account the volatility, uncertainty and instability of market-based mechanisms and private sector investments we emphasize the need for stable and predictable public funding sources for biodiversity conservation. We recognize the important role of Indigenous and community conserved territories and areas in biodiversity conservation and restoration and commit to mobilizing legal, political and financial support for such initiatives. We support the enhancement of biodiversity through the development of legal processes that recognize the rights of species and ecosystems to exist, thrive, and evolve. – NGOs] We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem [services – NGOs – Delete] [conservation and restoration – NGOs] in policies and decision-making processes [through positive incentive mechanisms – Business & Industry] at [the – NGOs] international, regional and national levels, [as well as in business policies and practices along supply chains. We – NGOs] [and – NGOs – Delete] encourage [ethical – NGOs] investments in [natural capital – NGOs – Delete] [the conservation and**

**restoration of biodiversity and the development of – NGOs] [that balance food security needs and environmental impacts - Business & Industry] [through – NGOs – Delete] appropriate incentives [tools – NGOs] and policies, [that promote and facilitate – NGOs] [which support – NGOs – Delete] a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.**

**[91 alt. We support frameworks and instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation. – Women]**

### **Land degradation and desertification**

92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

92. We recognize the economic [, **environmental – NGOs] [and – Indigenous People – Delete] [, - Indigenous People] social [and cultural – Indigenous People] significance of land, particularly its contribution to [development, - NGOs] growth, food security, [climate stability, sound water management and improved resilience and disaster prevention – NGOs] and poverty eradication, and [**underline the collective right to land access as a human right, particularly for indigenous peoples. We – NGOs]** note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) [**and we are aware that global temperature increases will worsen the rate of land degradation and desertification. We recognize the global character of this challenge and the need for international collaboration to face it. – NGOs]**.**

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources [**such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) – NGOs – Delete]. [we recognize the important role of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) in providing appropriate techniques to farmers facing depleted soils, and encourage supporting the dissemination of these best practices. – Business & Industry]**We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic [**health, and nutritional – Women/ NGOs] [, environmental, social, health, and nutritional – NGOs] benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil [**with the active participation of small-holder****

farmers' organizations – Women/NGOs]. [We agree that healthy and productive land and soil are fundamental to human (animal and plant) health and food sovereignty. We encourage sustainable land management policies that work with small-scale food producers and indigenous peoples applying agroecological approaches. – NGOs]

**[93 bis. We agree that healthy and productive land and soil are fundamental to human (animal and plant) health and food sovereignty. We encourage sustainable land management policies that work with smallscale food producers and indigenous peoples applying agroecological approaches. – NGOs]**

**[93 ter. We recognize that massive conversion of forests to mono-crop plantations have adverse impacts on food security and biodiversity. We call on all governments to review existing policies towards a sustainable land use and land use change, securing customary land tenure and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their lands, territories and resources. – Indigenous People]**

## **Mountains**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

94. We recognize that mountains [**ecosystems – NGOs**] are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change [**and biodiversity loss,- NGOs**] , and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food [**and nutrition – NGOs**] insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems [**including their role as watersheds. – Indigenous People**] [**and stress that continued effort will be required in dealing with poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas. We stress the importance of mountain ecosystems in the maintenance of the global hydrological cycle and the regulation of Earth's climate – NGOs**]. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to [**compensate and – NGOs – Delete**] [**reward – Women/NGOs – Delete**] [**sustain – NGOs/ Women**] mountain communities [**including indigenous communities, - NGOs**] [**for – Women/NGOs – Delete**] [**and recognize – Women/NGOs**] [**the – NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)**] [**their investments in – NGOs**] [**services they provide through – NGOs – Delete / NGOs – Not Delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)**] ecosystem protection [**and to protect such vulnerable and vital ecosystems from damage through**

extractive industries, and threats that unnaturally accelerate glacier shrinkage and disappearance – Indigenous People].

**[94 alt. We recognize that mountainous regions and people provide essential goods and services for human survival. We recognize the need to create global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to support mountain communities in providing essential resources and services for human well-being. We underline the importance of supporting green and low-carbon economic activities in mountain regions through capacity building and development of suitable technologies, as well as innovative means of financing for sustainable development and conservation of mountain regions. We stress the pivotal role of regional centres of competence in research and development to achieve solutions that take into account the specificities of mountain areas. We welcome new opportunities for public-private partnerships and investments in mountain ecosystem goods and services, especially in the fields of renewable energy, sustainable forest management, sustainable tourism, responsible industrial development, and climate-smart agriculture including promotion of natural products. – Children & Youth]**

#### **Chemicals and waste**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

**[Pre 95 We acknowledge that sound chemicals management is essential to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and that chemical safety and chemical policy reform incorporating the precautionary approach occupies a place at the core of the economic and development agenda. We stress that sound chemicals management must be taken into account while determining the direction of international development assistance and a program implemented to eliminate the toxic legacy faced by countries as a result of unsound chemicals management. Concrete and measurable deadlines are crucial to ensuring focus, credibility and public trust. – NGOs]**

**[pre 95 bis. We recognise that to achieve a sustainable future, a sustainable chemical industry is essential. The chemical industry plays a significant role in the global economy with a steadily increasing share of the world's chemical production shifting to developing and transition countries. We support cost internalization mechanisms as an effective method to provide the resources needed to establish infrastructure and foster investment in safer practices and in the substitution of hazardous chemicals and materials with the least toxic alternatives possible. Clear criteria need to be developed to encourage investments in a sustainable chemical industry and help to phase out unsustainable chemical production, support green**

**chemistry and protect developing and transition countries from unjust burdens. – NGOs]**

**95. [We re-confirm the Johannesburg commitment to eliminate harmful chemicals in products by 2020, and recognize that too little progress has been made, despite SAICM. We call for the immediate substitution of hormone disrupting, persistent, bioaccumulative, mutagenic, reprotoxic and carcinogenic chemicals in consumer products. – Women] We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to [achieve – Business & Industry] [step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for - Business & Industry - Delete] [the sound management of - Business & Industry] chemicals throughout their lifecycle [, including cradle-to-cradle, environmentally sound management of waste with a goal of zero waste – NGOs] [so that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment - Business & Industry]. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing [and transition – NGOs] countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach. [We also recognize that toxic chemicals can work accumulate and cause lasting impacts to biodiversity. We commit to further research into these chemicals and their effects on the environment. – Children & Youth] [A precautionary approach for chemicals management and cost internalization will increase investment in safer practices and ensure the substitution of less hazardous chemicals and materials. We call for a progressive ban and use (by 2013) of lead-infused paints or ink, as well as mercury and highly toxic or hazardous pesticides, since 80% of farming is done by women global – Women] [A precautionary approach for chemicals management and cost internalization mechanisms are effective mechanisms to ensure more investment in safer practices and the substitution of less hazardous chemicals and materials. – NGOs] [We call on UNEP to establish a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder process to assess SAICM progress and establish a plan for further intergovernmental actions to ensure that chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimise adverse effects on human health with particular emphasis on vulnerable populations and communities, and on the environment in all countries. – NGOs]**

**[95 bis. We call for development of a global convention for safe chemicals management based on the precautionary principle, the ‘no date no market’ principle, the “cradle to cradle” principle and cost internalization mechanisms to ensure investment in safer practices and the substitution towards non-chemical alternatives and safe materials. – Women]**

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine

environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[, **and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity - NGOs – Delete**] [**and engineering – Scientific & Technological Community**] [**and technology for environmentally sound waste management. – NGOs – Delete**] We also note [**with concern – Business & Industry – Delete**] the [**emerging – NGOs – Delete**] challenges [**of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be – Business & Industry – Delete**] [**urgently – NGOs**] [**addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound - Business & Industry – Delete**] [**engineering – Scientific & Technological Community**] [**technologies for material and energy recovery – Business & Industry – Delete**] [**and recycling. – Children & Youth**] [**used and obsolete electronics and call for continued support of the Basel Convention activity on used and obsolete electronics, including implementation of the technical guidelines for the sound refurbishment and end of life management of electronics under the Basel Convention Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE). We further note the emerging challenge of plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. - Business & Industry**] [**Enforce the precautionary and “polluter pays” principles at all levels, phase out landfills and make the substitution of hazardous materials mandatory. – Women**] [**We also commit to reviewing renewable energy policies in the light of the negative environmental impacts caused by toxic emissions of waste combustion and the risk of undermining recycling and waste reduction policies. – NGOs**] [**We encourage all Governments to ratify the Basel Ban Amendment to ensure developing and transition countries are not the final destination for the developed world’s wastes, in particular, electronic waste, and thereby, uphold international environmental justice. We support tighter controls and encourage greater efforts to stop the traffic in banned and illegal chemicals, including banned pesticides and POPs. – NGOs**]

[96 bis. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and the careful assessment of environmentally sound technological options for material and energy recovery and a binding global convention on elimination of plastic and electronic waste, through a full take-back and recycling programme paid for by levies on plastic and electronic sales, as well as a financial mechanism for clean-up of marine pollution by plastics. – Women]

[96 ter. We recognise the importance of chemical safety and the important role of the industry in providing toxicological data and information to prevent possible harm to human health and the environment before chemicals are placed on the market. International sourcing of products with undefined material and chemical composition poses threats to consumers globally. We note the urgency of

implementing a precautionary, cradle to cradle, life cycle approach and green design to protect children, women, consumers, workers, and community health. We call on UNEP to establish a multisectoral and multistakeholder process to define a global standard for the provision of information on the chemical composition of products and materials. – NGOs]

[96 quart. We acknowledge that many chemicals on the market are unmanageable and a global phase-out of particularly hazardous chemicals, including hazardous nanomaterials, is needed. These should include highly hazardous pesticides, persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs), very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvBs), genotoxins, carcinogens, chemicals affecting reproduction, the immune and nervous systems, substances that undergo long-range transport, endocrine disruptors, and toxic metals such as mercury, cadmium and lead. A global phase out is essential in order to avoid banned and restricted chemicals from one country being sold or dumped in another. Furthermore, concrete and measureable deadlines are crucial to achieving this and ensuring credibility and public trust. All efforts should be made, using life cycle considerations and alternatives assessments, to ensure that alternatives to these chemicals be safer and more sustainable. We also note the value of low and non-chemical alternatives in agriculture such as integrated pest management (IPM) and agroecological practices. – NGOs]

[96 quint. We acknowledge the concurrent exposure on human health and ecosystems of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and changing climates. We urge all countries and intergovernmental organisations to develop a coordinated and global response to counteract immediate, medium and long-term combined negative impacts of climate change and POPs, including support for mitigation activities with co-benefits. – NGOs]

### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

97. **[Unsustainable consumption and production patterns must be phased out, using a broad range of policy instruments, including regulatory measures, fiscal policy tools, green and social public procurement, the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, increased research on innovation, the internalization of environmental costs and other incentives, while at the same time promoting sustainable life-styles and the active involvement of consumers in the transition. – NGOs]** We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session [, **with a special focus**



on gender issues and on the informal, precarious and subsistence sectors - Women] [We commit to making sustainable choices easily available and affordable. We recognize that energy production by fossil fuels cannot be deemed sustainable. We agree that global social responsibility and low carbon lifestyles of each global citizen are the foundation of a sustainable world and commit to support in cooperation with global civil society the development of standards for responsible living - NGOs].

[ADD Culture

**98. We underline the importance of the right to participate in cultural life as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. We highlight the critical importance of cultural diversity for sustainable development.**

**99. We recognize the importance to include culture in all national and local integrated long-term planning for sustainable development. Culture provides the soul of a sustainable development which is meaningful to all peoples and to humanity.**

**100. We acknowledge the need to an in-depth analysis on the relation between sustainability and culture during the next years through a “UN Decade on Culture for Sustainable Development”. – Local Authorities]**

**Education [Training and Research – Children & Youth]**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

**98. We recognize that access by all people [particularly of young people, girls and women, - NGOs] to [culturally appropriate – NGOs] quality education [, including informal education, - Indigenous People] is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. [We also recognize that education and life-long training for sustainable development serve as the basis for a green economy and green society. – Children & Youth] We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development [and use of I-CT. Education and training for sustainable development should be cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary, and provide a basic set of knowledge, skills and competences related to sustainable development for all. – Children & Youth] [, the development of integrated curricula that better match the sustainability challenges we face today, taking into account the need to respect traditional knowledge and the rights to culturally appropriate education enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and consideration of gender inequality, and to the promotion of full civic participation and engagement. We also urge countries to achieve Millennium Development Goal**

**3a: To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 – NGOs].**

**[98. bis We recognize that the fulfilment of the human right to education for all from birth is an essential condition for equity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. It is key for a social transformation grounded on the ethics of care among people and with nature, geared towards social and environmental justice, the recognition and valuing of diversity and the dignification of life. We commit to strengthening our education systems both formal and non-formal to this end, including through enhanced teacher training, curricula development and increased financial resources. – Women]**

**[98 ter. We call for, in particular, special initiatives to promote education, both primary and beyond primary, for girls. – Children & Youth]**

99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

99. We call upon **[schools and – Indigenous People] [universities – Women/NGOs – Delete] [educational institutions – Women/NGOs]** to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example **[,with the active participation of students, - NGOs]** of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. **[We call for equal access of women in all scientific and technical areas including technological innovations. – Women] [In this way – Children & Youth – Delete] [Through the active participation of faculty and students, - Children & Youth]** sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action. **[Educational institutions should be further supported to carry out research and innovation in the field of education for sustainable development so that quality and availability of such programmes is ensured at all levels. - NGOs]**

**[99 bis . We call on States set urgent priorities towards the right to education for young people and adults, right bearers who have been side-lined in public policies. This also requires recognising the role not only of formal education, but also non formal and informal education, in the context of lifelong learning and its strategies to ensure that all women and men can participate effectively towards promoting a sustainable development. – Women]**

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities **[and partnerships – NGOs]** on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships

and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

**[100 alt. We commit to promote formal, non-formal and informal Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to address the various stakeholders and the public at large in order to promote the principles of sustainable development. – Children & Youth]**

**[100. bis We recognise that the strengthening of democracies is a cornerstone to environmental and social justice and that active participation of civil society in policy making is crucial to this end. Educational systems must thus foster strengthened citizenship and critical thinking from birth and throughout life. – Women]**

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

101. We **[agree – Children & Youth - Delete] [commit – Children & Youth]** to promote education **[, training and research – NGOs/Children & Youth]** for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, **[through the implementation of relevant strategies and tools – Children & Youth]** to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development **[, including with respect to climate change We encourage the proponents of 15/15/15 UN Civil Society partnership to design the initiative in such a way that adequate resources will be channeled to Education for Sustainable Development on all levels. – NGOs]. [We call upon academic ranking, accreditation institutions and governments to integrate sustainable development education, training and research activities as a new criterion in their evaluations of the performance of Higher Education Institution. – Children & Youth] [We agree that education is indispensable to ensuring environmental and social justice and requires that governments enterprises, mass media including TIC's prioritize and guarantee the right to education for young people and adults, and especially the fundamental right to basic education without discrimination, providing these key rights the legal status they deserve, and to allocate the resources required for their full implementation. – Women]**

[101 bis. We agree to support existing community-based education and schools that advocate protection of biodiversity and culture. – Indigenous People]

**[101 ter. We call for the continuation of the activities of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development beyond 2014 and assign UNESCO as the coordinator, involving interested states, relevant intergovernmental organizations and stakeholders. This partnership should set concrete short-, mid- and long-term objectives for the promotion and implementation of ESD, build on best practices,**

and be periodically reviewed. This partnership should also mobilize resources via voluntary contributions to facilitate a scaling up existing local, national, regional and global initiatives on ESD and the Green Education Fund. – Children & Youth]

## Gender equality

### Gender equality [move to the top of Section A, after para 63. – Women]

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

102. We recognize **[the importance of gender equality and – NGOs]** that **[gender equality is integral to – Women]** sustainable development **[, which – Women]** is linked to and depends on **[women's - NGOs – Delete]** **[social, cultural environmental and – Indigenous People]** **[economic – NGOs – Delete]** **[achieving gender equality, to ensure the full and equal participation of women in all areas of sustainable development. - NGOs]** **[and political – Women]** **[contributions, both formal and informal. – NGOs – Delete]** **[We note with concern that persistent social - Women – Delete]** **[, political, - NGOs]** **[and economic inequities continue to affect women and children - Women – Delete]** **[and youth – NGOs]** **[, who make up the majority of those living in poverty. - Women – Delete]** **[Poverty is a major barrier to education, especially for women and girls. Education is the key to unlocking successive barriers to women and girls in society. – Children & Youth]** **[We affirm that simply recognizing gender “differences” within the current framework does not result in more autonomy for women and will not lead to substantive transformation to achieve gender equality.- NGOs]** **[It is a cross cutting thread that has to be acknowledged in all sustainable development priorities, goals, and actions – Women]**

**[102 bis. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women, girls, boys and young people, who make up the majority of those living in poverty. We affirm that simply recognizing gender “differences” within the current framework will not lead to substantive transformation to achieve gender equality. - Women]**

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

103. We call for **[national and local initiatives for - NGOs]** removing **[of all – NGOs]** barriers **[to women's empowerment – Women / NGOs]** **[, including sexism and**

**gender division of labor, - NGOs] that have prevented women from being [recognized as – NGOs] full participants in the economy [, despite their role in the care economy – NGOs] [and society – Women] and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, [including through the removal of discriminatory laws and policies and the promotion of gender-responsive sustainable development institutions and policies that advance women’s participation and leadership at all levels. - Women] [and – Women – Delete] [We – Women] agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, [health – NGOs] [and lifelong learning initiatives, health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, – Women] employment, [access to, control and – Women] ownership of [productive assets and – Women] resources, access to justice, [access to clean drinking water and sanitation, - NGOs] political representation [and participation including at local and subnational level – Local Authorities], institutional decision-making, [care giving – Children & Youth – Delete] [, health including sexual and reproductive rights and health – Women] [and household and community management – Children & Youth – Delete] [, as well as the traditional spheres of caregiving and household management. – Children & Youth] [, among others – Indigenous People]. [We stress that overcoming these barriers to gender equality is also important to increase the capacity of girls and women to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to which they are particularly vulnerable. We are committed to achieving universal access to reproductive health, including access to family planning, as stipulated in MDG 5. – NGOs]**

**[103 bis. We reaffirm and call for renewed actions for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. – NGOs]**

**[103. ADD a) We reaffirm the connection between women’s equality, education, and sexual and reproductive rights and lower rates of unintended pregnancies. We further affirm that reproductive rights are a form of self-determination, and affect a woman’s ability to fully participate in education initiatives as well as the workplace. – Children & Youth]**

**[103. ADD b) We recognize that women must have access to reproductive health care and family planning resources in order to be able to participate in productive activities. We therefore call upon all countries to provide accessible reproductive healthcare and to actively promote and protect reproductive and sexual rights. – Children & Youth]**

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

104. We support the work of UN Women [, **other intergovernmental agencies working on gender equality and women’s empowerment, and women’s organizations and networks in civil society, - Women] [,UNFPA, UNDP and other UN agencies – NGOs]**

in achieving gender equality [**and justice – Women**] and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the [promotion – Women – Delete] [**achievement – Women**] of sustainable development [, **as part of a transformative agenda to achieve sustainable, socio-cultural and economic wellbeing for current and future generations – NGOs**].

**[104 bis. We recognize that overcoming barriers to gender equality will require increasing the capacity of women and girls to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, to which they are particularly vulnerable. We are committed to achieving universal access to reproductive health, including access to family planning, as stipulated in MDG 5, in order to empower women with the knowledge and means to decide freely on the number and spacing of their children. We reaffirm and call for renewed actions for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as the CEDAW and its optional protocol. – Women]**

**[ADD Indigenous Peoples**

**We urge countries to respect and implement the rights of Indigenous peoples as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples, including in particular their right to free, prior and informed consent regarding any sustainable development and other policies that might impact on their rights and territories. – NGOs]**

## **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global [**cost-effective – Children & Youth**], Sustainable Development Goals [**that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are – NGOs – Delete**] [**that are – NGOs**] universal and applicable to all countries but

allowing for differentiated approaches among countries **[that re-orient the economic dimension of sustainable development to deliver the full realization of human rights while respecting critical natural boundaries, consistent with the principles of Agenda 21 – NGOs]; [the process shall consider the resources that would be needed to meet and report on the SDGs and possible trade offs in achieving current goals to ensure any new goal adds synergies to existing efforts. ADD: The Sustainable Development Goals should reflect the balance of the three pillars of development and be focused on measuring the outcomes of efforts, not the processes. – Business & Industry]**

b) a **[multi-stakeholder – NGOs]** mechanism for periodic **[monitoring, - Indigenous People]** follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement **[and ensure compliance – NGOs]**.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process. **[We recognize the important role of Major groups in moving the sustainable development agenda forward. We also acknowledge the critical role of the private sector to make practical and substantial contributions to sustainable development and multilateral processes. In this regard, we welcome a more meaningful engagement of the private sector in these processes and call for the development of a roadmap (with timeline) that would define the enhanced role of the private sector. - Business & Industry]**

**[106 bis. A necessary action within the SDG framework is that all nations agree to voluntarily evaluate and report on the aggregated bio-physical resource sustainability of their total societal activities. Resource sufficiency ‘balance sheets’ shall be periodically computed - and reported in a transparent fashion - to the national citizenry, national policy institutions, and to appropriate international environmental governance bodies. – NGOs]**

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as **[biodiversity; - NGOs]** oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; **[the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, health, gender equality, - NGOs]** sustainable energy for all; **[sanitation and hygiene promotion; - NGOs]** water access **[for all – NGOs]** **[and efficiency – NGOs – Delete]; [sustainable water resource use; - NGOs]** sustainable cities; **[green – NGOs – Delete]** **[local and rural communities; sustainable**

– NGOs] jobs [and traditional livelihoods – Indigenous People], decent work and social inclusion; [gender equality; health including sexual and reproductive health and rights – Women] and [due attention to population dynamics and reproductive health and - NGOs] disaster risk reduction and resilience [and conversion towards a zero carbon economy that includes significant reduction of atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions. The Goals shall also include the development, implementation and tracking of a process that implements the obligations of humans to respect the rights of nature to exist, thrive, and evolve. The Goals shall also include the development, implementation and tracking of a process that implements the obligations of humans to respect the rights of nature and Mother Earth to exist, thrive, and evolve. Particular attention should be paid to devising goals which integrate social and environmental considerations in the context of those Earth-system processes that are necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being. – NGOs (Non-agreement between NGOs)]

[107 alt. Sustainable development goals shall be established which include sustainable production and consumption patterns, sustainable food security in context with durable agricultural practices, transformation to clean-energy systems with improved energy access for all who desire it, fresh water utilization and sufficiency planning, and the advancement of resource efficient cities, green jobs, gender equality, reproductive health and family planning services, disaster risk assessment and risk reduction planning. – NGOs (Non-agreement between NGOs)]

[107 bis. Sustainable Development Goals shall be established to encourage greater global resource equity, equality of opportunity, and social inclusion for all peoples of the world. These goals shall recognize that human development done today, if over-exploitive of natural resources, can compromise opportunities for future generations. Therefore, equity SDGs must be put forth with careful design that considers inter-generational equity as well as the distribution of benefits associated with current development practices. – NGOs]

[107 ter. Sustainable fisheries should be included as a priority area under the Sustainable Development Goals. – NGOs]

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals [should – NGOs – Delete] [shall – NGOs] complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, [and strengthen the ICPD Programme of Action under review in 2014, - Women/ NGOs] with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 [which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda – NGOs – Delete] [that ensure maximum human development progress within the natural resource limits of the planet – NGOs].



109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard [**, and to develop his proposals alongside and taking into account the regular reviews of the state of the planet under paragraph 52 – NGOs] [, including for monitoring of progress – Indigenous People].**

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals [**, with due attention to the development of systematic long-term observations and socio-economic data collection. – Scientific & Technological Community].** We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen [**science-based - Scientific & Technological Community]** indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social [**, cultural – Indigenous People]** and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. [**The informal, precarious and subsistence sectors, which are the daily reality of women, children, youth and old people, need to be a special focus for the improvement of economic indicators for well-being and sustainable development. Women’s unpaid work needs to be reflected in economic indicators. – Women]** We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

## **C. Means of implementation**

### **Finance**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

**[pre 72. Given the importance of large pools of private and sovereign capital to enable the transition to sustainable development, we call on the following entities to explore a range of measures to apply sustainable development criteria, including:**

- (a) The boards of sovereign wealth funds and of national and international public pension funds, as well as other major financial institutions, in their investment decisions;**
- (b) Governments or stock market regulators, to adopt or revise regulations in order to encourage their use;**
- (c) Stock exchanges, to facilitate their application in the analysis of companies and their reports on compliance;**
- (d) Governments, to develop incentives and create an enabling environment by making boards of directors attentive to them (fiduciary duty);**
- (e) Governments and credit rating agencies, to integrate them into their respective risk assessments. – NGOs]**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments. **[We also expect that emerging donors will gradually increase their contribution to financing the international development and humanitarian effort in step with their growing wealth. – NGOs]**

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

113. **[We recognize that the transition to sustainable development pathways cannot happen without significant changes in the patterns of investments and financial flows. – NGOs]** We **[therefore – NGOs]** call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development. **[In the context of the financial crisis, various sources of funding are needed to meet the increasing needs for financing climate action, biodiversity protection as well as Sustainable Development Goals and other public goods. We also call for banking sector regulations to apply sustainable development criteria on financing and investment. – NGOs]**

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid **[and development – NGOs]** effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, **[transparent – NGOs]** accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence **[and transparency – NGOs]** at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have **[relevant information on, and – NGOs]** steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development. **[Managing for and monitoring results is also important, including ensuring that citizens have democratic ownership, participation and access to the information needed for holding governments accountable. – NGOs]**

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation **[encourage partners to make more information available on such arrangements and experience gained – NGOs]**. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.

We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

**116. [We reaffirm the key role of - NGOs – Delete] [the private sector – Women/ NGOs – Delete] [all – Indigenous People] [major groups – Women/Indigenous People] [in promoting sustainable development – NGOs – Delete] [based on the framework of diverse green economies, - Indigenous People] [including through multi-stakeholder partnerships – NGOs – Delete]. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to [long-term investment and – NGOs – Delete] [public-private collaborations to further positive social and environmental impacts. - Business & Industry] [socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry. - Business & Industry – Delete / NGOs] [, as well as for the meaningful participation of all major groups in sustainable development. We trust that global solidarity and philanthropy are strong arguments for innovative mobilization of financial and other kinds of resources as means of implementation of Rio+20 outcomes and support therefore the 15/15/15 Un – Civil Society partnership formula of IAAI – NGOs] [Additionally, we call for specific investments in irrigation, rainwater harvesting and natural systems to increase climate resiliency as well as increasing overseas development assistance (ODA) focused on agriculture. – Children & Youth]**

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF **[and enhancing coordination with other relevant instruments and programmes – NGOs].**

**[117 bis. We call for the Sanitation and Water for All partnership to be strengthened, with all member countries committing to increased finance and better coordination of funds. We call for the SWA to be used to coordinate international financial and technical support for national plans in developed countries to considerably improve and expand water and sanitation provision. – NGOs]**

## Science and Technology [and Diverse Knowledge Systems – Indigenous People]

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences. **[We recognize the urgency of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment as provided in Chapter 34 of Agenda 21, especially in view of the rapid development and deployment of new, high-risk technologies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology, geoengineering) that may negatively impact sustainable development. – NGOs]**

**[118bis. We affirm that a strong science base underlying integrated decision-making for sustainable development at all levels is of fundamental importance. All domains of science and technology should be involved as they have a fundamental role to play in developing systems of knowledge, defining targets, implementing solutions and monitoring progress for the integrated social, economic and environmental challenges of sustainable development. – Scientific & Technological Community]**

**[118 ter. We recognize the urgency of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment as provided in Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 especially in view of the rapid development and deployment of new high-risk technologies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology, geo-engineering) that may have negative impacts on sustainable development. – Women / NGOs]**

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

119. We recognize **[the importance of – Women/ NGOs – Delete] [that – NGOs/ Women] strengthening the scientific, [engineering, - Scientific & Technological] technological and innovation capacities of countries [to promote – Women/ NGOs– Delete] [can contribute to – Women/ NGOs] sustainable development [, including the recognition of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. – Indigenous People] [, and in particular to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technology does not pose threats to the environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of communities. We thus call for effective technology assessment mechanisms, appropriate enabling environments, and enhanced means of transferring and scaling up appropriate technologies to developing countries – NGOs]. [It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technology does not pose threats to the**

environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of local communities. – Women] [In this regard, we stress the – Women/NGOs – Delete] [We – Women] [need – NGOs – Delete] [for – Women/NGOs – Delete] [effective – NGOs – Delete] [technology assessment – Women] [mechanisms, enhanced means – NGOs - Delete] [of transferring appropriate technologies to developing countries, and – Women], [appropriate enabling environments, - NGOs – Delete] [enhanced actions to facilitate – Business & Industry] [and the – Women/NGOs – Delete] [removal of obstacles to – Business & Industry / Women/NGOs – Delete] [the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries – Women/NGOs - Delete] [as well as local innovation and development capacity – Business & Industry]. [We recognize the need for global sustainable development to develop into flexible and adaptive innovation systems that can cope with disruptive change and other stress factors. It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technologies does not pose threats to the environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of local communities. We need effective-technology assessment mechanisms and; enhanced means of transferring appropriate technologies to developing countries. - NGOs]

[119 bis. We affirm that science and technology alone should not seek to shape sustainable development, but should equally consider the concrete realities, capacities and indispensable contributions of people and communities. We call for the strict application of the Precautionary Principle in all technology assessments. – NGOs]

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology [assessment, - NGOs] transfer, development [and assessment – Women] and diffusion [that does not threaten the environment, or the health or sustainable livelihoods of people. We emphasize the need to establish a methodological basis for bettering reflecting environmental and social costs and benefits in technology development and prices. – NGOs] [, that do not threaten the environment, or the health or sustainable livelihoods of people - Women].

[120 bis. We recognize the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) in enabling the green economy and providing the intelligent products that support solutions in the areas of water resources, energy efficiency, sustainable cities, sustainable biodiversity and ecosystems and education. We call for policy actions that encourage the development and deployment of ICT-enabled solutions to achieve sustainable development goals. Business & Industry]

[120 ter. We agree [to launch an inclusive process to establish] to support the establishment of a global mechanism for science on sustainable development challenges, tasked to foster and coordinate international scientific collaboration (North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation), including to promote and

coordinate integrated research, as well as capacity-building in developing countries. This should build on existing international scientific cooperation bodies and programmes from inside and outside the UN system. - Scientific & Technological Community]

[120 quat. We also call for significantly increased large- scale public and private investment at all levels in solution oriented science, clean technology, and innovation for a sustainable future. At the global level, the “mechanism for science on sustainable development should play a pivotal role of coordinating fund raising. - Scientific & Technological Community]

[120 quint We agree to adopt a ban on the real-world testing of geo-engineering technologies (the large-scale intentional manipulation of the Earth’s systems to modify the climate) as long as there is no international consensus regarding their development or deployment. – Women]

### Capacity Building

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional **[basin-wide and local participatory – Children & Youth]** structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional **[and basin-wide – Children & Youth]** levels. **[We hope that 15/15/15 UN-Civil Society Partnership initiative and Global Forum on Innovative Resource Mobilization for Science and Education will support governmental and international efforts in this field. – NGOs]**

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

122. We call for the immediate **[, continued and focused – NGOs]** implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists **[and engineers – Scientific & Technological Community]** from developing countries **[and affected**

**peoples or sectors – NGOs]** in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific **[and engineering – Scientific & Technological Community]** capacities **[and multi-stakeholder policy development – NGOs]** in these countries.

## Trade

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

124. We urge **[the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and – NGOs – Delete]** **[countries to review the current unfair trade systems that cause significant negative impacts on people and the global environment and to promote social and environmental justice instead. We commit to strive – NGOs]** for **[an early – NGOs – Delete]** **[a – NGOs]** balanced, ambitious and development-oriented **[outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations – NGOs – Delete]** **[global trade system focused on local and regional markets integration and food sovereignty – NGOs]**. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries **[to the extent that such rules and their application also promote sustainable development. – NGOs]**.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international **[and regional – NGOs]** economic and financial institutions **[and with UN agencies – Women]** to work together **[with UN agencies – NGOs]** to ensure that **[the environmental and societal needs of – NGOs]** developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from **[the advantages of the – NGOs – Delete]** multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

126. We **[support – NGOs – Delete]** **[call for a global program and partnership initiatives to support and assist with – NGOs]** the **[eventual – NGOs – Delete]** **[accelerated – NGOs]** phase out **[, at the latest by 2020, - NGOs]** of market distorting



and environmentally harmful subsidies [(both indirect and direct) – NGOs] that impede the transition to sustainable [investment and sustainable – NGOs] development, including those on [fossil – Scientific & Technological Community – Delete] [greenhouse gas emitter - Scientific & Technological Community] fuels, [, nuclear power, - Indigenous People] agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups [, and for particular attention to be paid to those subsidies that harm Earth-system processes necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being – NGOs].

**[126 bis. Harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development and which threaten food security should be eliminated, reformed or phased out by 2020 at the latest. Harmful subsidies include fisheries subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing and to overcapacity. – NGOs]**

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

**[127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards – NGOs - Delete] [more sustainable – Women] [a green economy – Women/NGOs - Delete] [green economies – Women].**

**[ADD Oceans and SIDS**

*Integrated, ecosystem-based governance*

- We call for enhanced integrated, ecosystem-based governance and management of oceans and coasts at the local, national, regional, and global level, including through the scaling-up of successful integrated coastal and ocean management initiatives.
- We call for ecosystem-based approaches for ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, including through marine spatial planning and the establishment of networks of marine protected areas with a view to achieving the CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target of conserving or managing at least 10% of marine and coastal areas by 2020.
- Recalling the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) commitment and CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, States must strengthen efforts to establish representative networks of MPAs and marine reserves and marine spatial planning.

*Capacity Building*

- We call for increased levels of strategic funding for capacity building at local,

**national, and regional levels, including through sustainable financing instruments such as targeted funds, to enhance integrated, ecosystem-based ocean and coastal management, supported by periodic assessments of overall expenditures and aggregate impact of capacity development efforts.**

- **We support knowledge and technology transfer, and capacity building for renewable energy as an important means of addressing energy security and poverty alleviation for coastal communities in SIDS and developing countries.**

#### *Sustainable Fisheries*

- **We urge relevant RFMO/As to provide priority access to fish resources for low-impact small-scale fisheries and direct investments are made in sound economic and sustainable fishing practices that maximize benefits to local communities.**
- **States, individually and through RFMO/As must implement effective, transparent and science-based fisheries management in accordance with the ecosystem approach and precautionary principle. Implementation should be accountable to the UNGA.**
- **We renew the JPOI commitment to eliminate destructive fishing practices, which damage vulnerable marine ecosystems and recognize that deep sea bottom trawling is the single most destructive fishing method on the high seas. States should agree to phase out this practice by 2015.**
- **We recommit to implement the FAO IPOA-Overcapacity and IPOA-IUU on an urgent basis.**
- **We support the need to reaffirm and uphold a human rights approach towards sustainable fisheries, recognizing the social importance and ecological value of sustainable artisanal and small-scale fisheries and the need to promote the nutritional security of the poor.**
- **States, aid agencies, multilateral development banks and other relevant international organizations should ensure that their policies and practices related to the promotion of international fish trade and export production do not result in environmental degradation or adversely impact the nutritional rights and needs of people for whom sustainable fisheries are critical to their health and well-being and for whom other comparable sources of food are not readily available or affordable.**
- **We support the development of an international agency to implement effective monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement measures on the high seas and to promote prosecution of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities.**

- We call for improved access to, and the use of, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea as a means of resolving disputes or clarifying the interpretation of oceans related law (e.g. the duties of flag States with respect to fisheries on the high seas).

#### *Blue Economy*

- The blue economy represents a significant opportunity for achieving sustainable development priorities. In this respect, human uses of ocean and coasts should contribute significantly to: (1) income and jobs; (2) reduction in harmful emissions and pollutants; (3) conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity; and (4) sustainable development of oceans and coasts, social equity and inclusiveness, and poverty reduction.

#### *UN Coordination and Reform*

- We call for the elevation of oceans to the highest levels of the UN system to enable a cross-cutting approach and timely response to major threats and opportunities, including through the establishment of a UN Secretary-General or other high-level coordination mechanism on oceans. – NGOs]

#### **Registry/compendium of commitments**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

[128. We [welcome – Women/ NGOs – Delete] [note – Women] the [voluntary – NGOs/Children & Youth – Delete] commitments made at Rio+20 [, and all legally-binding commitments such as international human rights obligations and multilateral environmental agreements, - NGOs] and invite the Secretary-General to compile [them – NGOs – Delete] [these – NGOs] in a registry/compendium [that will serve – NGOs – Delete] [a modest framework for – Women] [as an – NGOs – Delete] [for – NGOs] accountability [purposes – NGOs] [framework – NGOs – Delete] [and provide a mechanism for public access to information on such voluntary and binding commitments. Efforts will be made to link on conceptual level (by framing all sustainable development resources as ‘global commons’) and with a common global documentation system sustainable development efforts of International organizations, national and local public authorities, corporations (in the context of Corporate social responsibility), civil society organizations, global citizens. Participating entities and individuals will be invited to endorse a Charter on Shared Social Responsibility for Global Commons and will be invited to report/register on an annual basis their sustainable development efforts. – NGOs] [by providing a mechanism for public access to information on international commitments for sustainable development – Women] [accessible to all members of civil society – Children & Youth] NGOs – para delete (Non-agreement between NGOs)].

**[128 alt. We note the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework. Such an accountability framework should be administered by a designated secretariat. Pledges themselves should be pertinent to globally agreed upon goals, and should be specific, time-bound, measurable, verifiable, and scaled to the complexity of the sustainable development challenge. Pledges in the Compendium of Commitments made by governments should undergo a process of participatory development, review, and renewal. – NGOs (Non-agreement between NGOs)]**

## OTHER AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### 1. The Access Initiative

#### **SECTION IV: Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development**

##### **Paragraph 56: TRANSPARENCY OF INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES**

*Transparency of governance structures at all levels is foundational for better service delivery and more legitimate policy-making. All UN agencies relevant to sustainable development will establish access to information mechanisms and minimum standards for public participation consistent with best practice at the national and international level.*

##### **Paragraph 58: Principle 10 OF THE RIO DECLARATION**

*We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate, and in particular to:*

- (a) provide support to UNEP through a robust program to implement the 2010 UNEP Bali guidelines on Principle 10;*
- (b) encourage governments to make commitments (as part of the compendium of commitments referred to clause 128) to improve national laws, institutions and practices in conformity with Principle 10 and develop a partnership for capacity building of institutions in those countries;*
- (c) encourage governments to consider the development of regional treaties to promote Principle 10 as appropriate; and*
- (d) mandate UNEP to begin the process of conducting open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, for a global treaty on Principle 10.*

*Proposed Clause (a):* The UNEP Governing Council's recent adoption of the Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice (the "Bali Guidelines") provides unprecedented form to the concept of good practice for Principle 10. While numerous, disparate efforts have achieved much in implementation of Principle 10, none has clearly outlined the steps for all countries to take in development of legislation as the Bali Guidelines do. The Bali Guidelines, however, lack an effective means of implementation. The most logical means to begin intensive capacity-building will be through a robust, well-funded program within UNEP.

*Proposed Clause (b):* The current text calls for a compendium of commitments. We strongly encourage *governments* to make clear *Principle 10-relevant commitments*. (Please see next section for format for commitments.)

*Proposed Clauses (c) and (d):* International agreements, especially legally binding ones, can play an important role in promoting and strengthening rights to information, participation and justice in sustainable development at the national and local levels. International agreements can catalyze and drive the development of national legislation

and practice, bringing about positive changes that would not otherwise have occurred. Three governments, in their submissions to the Zero draft have called for a *binding legal instrument* at the global or regional level to ensure implementation of P10 in their submissions. Brazil, the host country, has called for the negotiation of an international convention on P10. Jamaica and Chile both called for a regional convention on P10. Civil society has also issued this call in their submissions. Rio+20 could serve as the venue to launch the process for negotiation of regional or global conventions on P10.

## **SECTION V: Framework for Action and Follow-Up**

### **Paragraph 105: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

We recognize that the capability and the freedom to shape one's own destiny is essential to sustainable human development and poverty eradication. People must have the capability to affect policymaking processes, and governments the capacity to responsibly deliver services. This capability and capacity is enabled by transparent, inclusive, and accountable decision-making. Therefore we urge the Secretary-General to consider governance as an independent, cross-cutting goal for consideration in the SDGs. Governance both a means to an end and an end-in-and-of itself. Key aspects of governance that can be included in a set of quantitative, time bound SDGs include, inter alia, freedom of information, public participation processes in place for all major development decisions, and access to judicial and administrative remedies.

### **Paragraph 128: COMPENDIUM OF COMMITMENTS**

- *Ambition of pledges:*
  - Make pledges **reflect globally agreed-upon goals**.
  - Make pledges **specific, time-bound, measurable, and verifiable**: The accuracy of reports on commitments can be monitored by parties other than the reporting party.
  - Make pledges **systemic** or **scaled to the challenge**
  - Build **ambition** into the DNA of the pledge-and-review framework
  - Support domestic constituencies' participation in the design of pledges and commitments
- *Consider country context*
  - Support weak agencies in implementing commitments.
  - Ensure that commitments need to be made at the institutional level
  - Continued support for non-governmental counterparts beyond the pledge phase is needed. Such support should continue into the review phase.
- *Means of Review and Compliance*
  - Consider making the pledge-and-review process **periodical**.
  - Examine the range of options for **compliance monitoring** from voluntary self-reporting to independent, regular third party evaluation of compliance and performance.

- Consider a **range or combination of actors** to carry out monitoring.
- Contemplate a range of **enforcement mechanisms**, from publication of independent findings to denial of exclusive membership in an initiative.
- Secure **predictable funding** for pledge-and-review initiatives.
- Allow for **autonomy and innovation** of the initiative secretariat.

*We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework. Such an accountability framework should be administered by a designated secretariat. Pledges themselves should be new or additional, specific, time-bound, measurable, verifiable, and scaled to the complexity of the sustainable development challenge. Pledges in the Compendium of Commitments made by governments should undergo a process of participatory development, review, and renewal.*

## 2. Active Remedy

### Chapter V paragraph. 94

#### Mountains

We recognize that mountain [s – Active Remedy Ltd. delete] [**ecosystems – Active Remedy Ltd.**] are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. [**We stress the importance of recognizing the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems within the three Rio conventions and of adopting action plans for each related to sustainable development - Active Remedy Ltd.**].

We recognize the [**essential and unaccounted economic and environmental- Active Remedy Ltd.**] benefits [derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems – Active Remedy Ltd. delete] [**that mountains and mountain ecosystems provide not only to highland communities, but also to the majority of the world’s population living in lowland areas – Active Remedy Ltd.**].

[**We stress the importance of mountain ecosystems in the maintenance of the global hydrological cycle and the regulation of Earth’s climate – Active Remedy Ltd.**].

We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the [**indispensable resources and – Active Remedy Ltd.**] services they provide [**all economic activity and human well-being - Active Remedy Ltd.**] through ecosystem protection. [**We underline the**

**importance of developing practical, innovative means of financing for their protection - Active Remedy Ltd.]**

**[We stress the importance of the protection and regeneration of the natural biodiversity of mountain regions for global environmental sustainability in a manner, which integrates the traditional knowledge of the local communities- Active Remedy Ltd.]**

**[We emphasise the importance of promoting educational and advocacy programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and recognize that sustainable mountain development is a fundamental component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals throughout the world - Active Remedy Ltd.]**

**We recognise the need to strengthen and enhance higher and continuing education on mountain issues throughout institutions worldwide - Active Remedy Ltd.]**

### **3. Biovision Foundation and the Millennium Institute**

**Proposed Text to Amend Section V, par 64-66, on Food security of the Zero Draft [Food security and Sustainable Agriculture]**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, **in particular access of smallholders to domestic markets**, and reduced waste throughout the **food value** chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring **healthy, sufficient, and appropriate** nutrition for our people.

**64bis. We are convinced that a transformation of agriculture and food system is needed to achieve global food and nutrition security, to manage natural resources sustainably, and to improve livelihoods across the rural-urban continuum, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. In this regard, also the challenges of sustainable cities and sustainable food and nutrition security need to be linked.**

**64tres. We affirm that the agriculture and food system needs to be based on practices that are ecologically sound, less wasteful, more water conserving and ecosystem-based, such as i.a. locally adapted cultivation methods, and sustainable humane livestock farming, in order to be resilient to climate change, use less fossil fuels, restore soil fertility, reduce desertification and contribute to locally-available sustainable diets for all.**

65. We call for more transparent and **fair** trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources. ~~and support social protection programmes~~

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of **locally** appropriate **practices** for sustainable agriculture.



66bis. We call for a mandate to an International Organisation [tbd] to propose actions to implement sustainable agriculture based on the findings of relevant reports on this matter, and in view of relevant sections on Food Security, Agriculture and Land Degradation of this document. The mandate shall also include the development of a set of most relevant indicators for measuring food security and sustainable agriculture, to develop its own monitoring, by mapping progress made in different regions.

66tres. We call for strengthening the scientific basis for political action on sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security, in order to provide timely and effective responses to emerging global challenges and changes. In this regard, we invite the CFS/HLPE to explore options to conduct a regular, intergovernmental, participatory, cross-sectoral, and multistakeholder assessment of agricultural knowledge, science, and technology, while taking into account preexisting processes.

#### **4. BUND/Friends of the Earth Germany-**

##### **Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, June 2012 „Rio+20“ Comments on the Zero Draft by BUND/ Friends of the Earth Germany**

- (ad 26-31) The Green Economy concept may not become so arbitrary as to allow for greenwashing of high-risk and environmentally harmful technologies. Prominent examples are CCS, genetic engineering, nuclear power, and shale gas exploration.

- (ad 64) To contribute to food security and social justice in the long term, a sustainable agriculture must build on local and organic food production, prioritise small-hold farming and counteract monopolies and speculation in the agricultural and natural resources sector.

- (ad 67) Due to its evident social and environmental damages, hydropower should not become a political priority mentioned in the final document.

- (Ad 94) Measures, frameworks and global pacts on Sustainable Consumption and Production (including the proposed 10 years Framework of Programmes on SCP) should foster goods and packaging that are long-lived, produced sustainably, and recycled to reduce the amount of litter as well as the consumption of natural resources. Exploitation and production of natural resources and commodities have to happen in an environmentally friendly manner and under conditions that support the economic development and sovereignty of the host country and respect the rights of local populations. This has to be reflected in world trade agreements. Sustainable consumption should be promoted not only through consumer education, but also through the legal betterment of sustainably produced goods.

- (ad 93) The congregation at the Rio Conference should pass a mandate for a convention binding under international law on the protection of soils. A general commitment to initiatives and partnerships for soil protection falls short of acknowledging the global importance of the issue.

## 5. CIDCE

### III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

#### A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, **sustainable agriculture and rural development**, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth **and women**. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

28. ~~We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.~~ **Delete**

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental and social sustainability **for** all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and ~~sustaining growth~~, **achieving food security** and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help

countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development, **food and energy security**, and poverty eradication must not:

~~a) create new trade barriers;~~

**a) promote unsustainable production and consumption patterns;**

**b) promote opportunities for ecological and social dumping or for corruption;**

~~b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance; (Contradiction with 32)~~

**c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate economic, financial or technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;**

**d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.**

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, **legal**, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

a) a menu of policy options;

b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;

c) a set of indicators to measure progress **and implementation of international environmental policy and law;**

d) a directory of technical services, technology, **legal support** and financing that could assist developing countries.

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

### C. Framework for action

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development, **food and energy security** and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, capacity building in all countries and **new legal instruments, notably a convention of social and environmental responsibility**. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

⇒ a) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;

⇒ b) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing **in order to facilitate social and environmental transition in** developing countries, **notably through a global financial transaction tax,**

c) To **gradually** eliminate subsidies that have **considerable** negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;

- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;
- g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress **toward meeting sustainable development goals and policies**. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012-2014: establishment of indicators, **including legal indicators**, and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2014 -2022 : implementation and periodic assessment of progress ;
- c) **2022**: comprehensive assessment of progress **and adoption of new or revised commitments**,

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, **non-regression of environmental protection**, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.

b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.

c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

## **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

### **[General Assembly]**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it, **as well as the Security Council**, to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic, social **and environmental** issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including **by explicitly adding environmental issues to the ECOSOC portfolio**, and by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

### **[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

~~49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.~~

### [Sustainable Development Council]

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should **ensure the representation** ~~help in enhancing the involvement~~ of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

### C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote ~~balanced~~ integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

~~51. — We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.~~

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity, **supported by an expanded, adequately funded global network of environmental research and monitoring**, and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system, **with commitment to the precautionary principle**, and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation ~~and avoid overlap and duplication~~. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters. **Toward this end, we commit to adopting the IUCN Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development.**

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, **regional national and local level**, as appropriate.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

**59 bis. We affirm that, consistent with Rio Principle 11, non-regression of levels of environmental protection is required for effective environmental regulation at the global, regional, national and local levels.**

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate,



consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

## V. Framework for action and follow-up

### A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

63. We recognize that progress in implementation **of our commitments to poverty eradication, energy and food security and sustainable development** requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

#### [Food security]

64. We reaffirm the **human** right to **adequate** food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, **enhanced agro-ecological practices**, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring **sufficient nutritious food** for our people **while avoiding overconsumption and waste, through adequate food security policies and laws.**

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure **responsible governance and secure tenure of natural resources for food security, including through fair** access to land, water, **forests, pastures** and other resources; **protect agriculture assets against large-scale land acquisitions that harm local ecosystems and communities;** and support social protection programmes.

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, **acknowledge and respond to the special needs of women and smallholders involved in farming,** and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

#### [Water]

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development, **and empowerment of women.**

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

#### [Energy]

**70. We recognize that the right to energy should be considered as a human right to satisfy basic human needs.**

70 **bis.** We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving **energy saving** and energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030, **and reaching 80% of renewable energy sources in the global energy mix by 2050**, through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

**71 bis. We call on countries to promote clean energy by conducting energy impact assessments for activities, programs and policies likely to significantly increase energy requirements, taking into account potential for energy savings, energy efficiency, embodied energy, availability of renewable sources, fair sharing of energy exploitation, and energy recovery.**

**71 ter. We recognize that subsidies for non-renewable energy development should be eliminated and replaced with a global tax on the production of energy from non-renewable resources. The income of this tax should be allocated to renewable energy development.**

**71 quarter. We encourage the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to adopt without delay a plan of action to achieve these renewable energy objectives, with participation of all stakeholders.**

**71 quinquies. We support efforts to promote education regarding energy issues, especially by incorporating energy education in school curricula and vocational training.**

**71. sexties. We affirm that goods, services and activities should be subjected to energy performance labeling that is standardized and easy to understand.**

#### [Cities]

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

#### [Green jobs-social inclusion]

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic ~~growth~~ **stability**, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for socio-economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to **women workers and** small and medium enterprises.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and ~~growth~~ **economic stability** are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and ~~wealth~~ **well-being**, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard,

we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises **and in ways that include employment opportunities for women.**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

#### **[Oceans and Seas, Costal Zones, SIDS]**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources **contributes to loss of biodiversity and** puts at risk the ability of oceans **and costal zones** to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine, ocean **and costal** resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

**79 bis. We support the extension integrated coastal zone management to regional seas.**

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to

UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. We call on countries **to initiate negotiation of a global convention for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, and** to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

**82 bis. We commit to working toward the adoption of international rules of conduct regarding offshore oil drilling, ensuring environmental protection and safeguarding protected marine areas.**

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

#### **[Natural disasters]**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda,

**taking into account the need to respect human rights in preventing, responding to and recovering from disasters.** We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved **prevention**, forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

**87 bis. We call for increased attention to the growing gravity of the problems posed by the displacement of families and peoples as a result of disasters and stress the urgent need for an appropriate international legal status and assistance programs for displaced people.**

#### [Climate change]

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

#### [Forests and biodiversity]

90. We support policy **and regulatory** frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration **at local, national, regional and global levels.** We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)” **and look forward to the negotiation and adoption, through the United Nations Forum on Forests, of a legally binding global forestry agreement by 2015.**

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.

#### [Land degradation, desertification and **soil conservation**]

92. We recognize the **environmental**, economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to ~~growth~~ **well-being, livelihoods**, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

#### **[Landscape]**

**93 bis. We recognize that landscapes express our cultural and natural heritage and are a fundamental element of sustainable development. We also recognize that landscapes are undergoing increasing degradation and should be preserved consistent with sustainable development principles and goals.**

**93 ter. We commit to continue the process initiated by UNESCO concerning the opportunity and feasibility of developing a global convention on landscapes.**

#### **[Mountains]**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

#### **[Chemicals and waste]**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine

environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

**96 bis. We commit to accelerating the negotiation through UNEP of a legally binding international convention on mercury, and urge States to sign and ratify the convention as soon as possible.**

#### **[Sustainable Consumption and Production]**

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

#### **[Education]**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

#### **[Gender equality]**

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's **political participation and economic, social and environmental contributions**, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent **legal, cultural**, social and economic inequities continue to affect women, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full **political and economic** participants and unlocking their potential as drivers of



sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of **land and access to** resources, access to justice **and information**, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

## **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing **or replacing** GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in ~~a balanced~~ **an appropriate** manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

### **C. Means of implementation**

#### **[Finance]**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term

investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

#### **[Science and Technology]**

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

#### **[Capacity Building]**

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.

#### **[Trade]**

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We support the ~~eventual~~ **rapid** phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

**127 bis. We recognize that to be consistent with sustainable development, trade must not be conducted in a manner that promotes overconsumption, waste, social and economic inequality or that that threatens the ability of the global ecosystem to provide for the well-being of humans and other living things.**

#### **[Registry/compendium of commitments]**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

[1] Submitted by the co-Chairs on behalf of the Bureau in accordance with the decision in Prepcom 2 to present the zero-draft of the outcome document for consideration by Member States and other stakeholders no later than early January 2012.

## **6. CIVICUS**

### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive to ensure equitable distribution of benefits arising out a green economy for all citizens and all countries. **ADD: In particular, the needs of the vulnerable and marginalised groups must be prioritised in the creation of a green economy.**

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

**ADD: Nevertheless, commitments to advance a green economy by governments must be concrete and ambitious.**

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development. **ADD: Green economy policies must also lay due emphasis on social justice by integrating it with the other two pillars of sustainable development.**

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

a) a menu of policy options **ADD: determined after comprehensive consultations with multi-stakeholders.**

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process, **ADD: with specific modalities for engaging multi-stakeholders in consultations.**

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

**ADD: We also strongly encourage business and industry to adopt the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.**

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

c) To gradually eliminate subsidies **ADD: and economic policies** that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by **ADD: concrete targets and mechanisms to ensure accountability** that contain the following indicative goals and timeline

#### **IV. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels. **Mechanisms should be established to engage multi-stakeholders in the monitoring and implementation.**

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote

integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20. **ADD: including review and reform of current multi-stakeholder modalities.**

49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly. **ADD: We also request the formal participation of multi-stakeholders in determining the makeup of the Council.**

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development. **ADD: We call on IFIs to democratise their governance to better serve the needs of developing countries.**

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development. **REPLACE WITH: We resolve to establish an Ombudsperson for Future Generations to ensure prioritisation of sustainable development by UN member states and UN agencies.**

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 **ADD: and agree to prioritise public participation, access to information, and judicial remedies** at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with **ADD: specific modalities for** the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

## **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens. **ADD: We also stress that human rights must remain at the centre of economic growth initiatives.**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. **ADD: We call for a fair, ambitious and binding treaty to combat climate change and stress the urgent need for commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions.** We

welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

89. We encourage **ADD: ambitious and binding** international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session. **ADD: As part of this developed countries commit to ambitious targets that will reduce consumption and production.**

103. We call for removing barriers **ADD: and all discriminatory legislation** that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated **ADD: yet concrete and measurable** approaches among countries;

106. We **ADD: request specific modalities for the inclusion of** all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries in partnership with civil society to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. **ADD: Civil society must be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of progress.** We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry. **ADD: We also call for the implementation of a Financial Transaction Tax to raise funding for sustainable development.**

## **7. Collectif Rio+20**

### III – GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION

25zero We commit to take the necessary steps to ensure that a global transition that promotes longterm sustainability and social justice, preserve the commons, create decent jobs, and hence eradicate poverty around the world, providing-benefits for all individuals and gender equality, and offering winwin opportunities to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

25 bis We commit to reconcile the pursuit of well-being for all ensuring the preservation and the integrity of the planet in the quest for sustainable societies.

27 bis. We recognize the importance of ensuring that green economy policies and projects contribute to sustainable development. In order to guide action, we agree that green economy activities must comply with the following principles:

1. Equity between and within countries.
2. Inclusiveness and participation (youth, women, poor and low skilled workers)
3. Transformation of traditional and creation of new green and decent jobs.
4. Respect for the rights of workers and trade unions.
5. Fulfilment of social objectives and satisfaction of human needs in the long term, including universal access to water, food, housing, energy, land, health, education, transport and culture.
6. Based on the efficient use of natural resources, prioritisation of renewable sources, internalization of social and environmental costs, life-cycle analysis and aiming at being zero carbon and zero waste.
7. Focus on materials' productivity rather than on cutting labour costs.
8. Just Transition for workers and communities that might be affected by change, including widening social protection schemes and developing social dialogue mechanisms on green economy policies.
9. Promotion of democracy.
10. Based on the real economy and be non-speculative]

29bis We agree to extend short production-consumption circuits, particularly in the field of food and energy, and ensure that long distribution patterns which guarantee equitable remuneration for producers and have a low impact on natural resources and the environment

31 bis When building what should be a green economy we recognize that a mix of policies and measures will be necessary through the development of policy options, inter alia, economical and financial regulation, subsidy reforms, sustainable public procurement, fight against corruption, taxation, information disclosure, education and training, eliminate tax havens and offshore finance and stop land grabbing .

36 bis We request the enhancement of business transparency, particularly with respect to transnational corporations, in the tax, social and environmental domains through corporate social responsibility and accountability in a legally binding framework which will establish an automatic sharing of tax information between countries jurisdictions in which firms operate.

36 bis bis We request all actors, particularly private sector, to establish sustainable supply chains from exploitation of raw resources to consumption and recycling.

37zero We recognize that to trigger the start of a profound, world-wide transition towards a sustainable future, a cohesive framework for action is required, that maps out financial and economical regulation, concrete actions and commitments to be undertaken, with



specific milestones and timelines. This will be necessary to stimulate and ensure the achievement of sustainable development.

37 zero bis We encourage all States to preserve the common goods and allow the user communities to well define the rules for the preservation and the access to essential natural goods for life. All this shall be done out of market since it does not take into account the social demands or environmental constraints;

37 zero bis bis We acknowledge four categories of goods and services : those that are destroyed when shared out, as is the case for ecosystems; those that are divided when shared out but are limited in quantity, as is the case for the majority of natural resources; those that are divided when shared out but the quantity of which is limited only by human creativity and work, such as industrial goods; and goods such as intelligence and intangible capital which proliferate when shared out and should be the basis of future prosperity and well-being. These four categories require different governance regimes.

40 bis We strongly encourage partnerships between local authorities, including civil society and governments, to allow an efficient, equitable and responsive to territorial diversity management of natural and cultural resources;

43 bis We resolve to eliminate all subsidies that undermine sustainable development, particularly those underpinning fossil fuel use, unsustainable agriculture and fisheries, taking appropriate action to offset this measures' regressive impact. This process would include transparent, annual reporting and review and result in elimination by 2020.

43 bis bis We encourage all actors, particularly private sector, to better integrate social and environmental externalities, including environmental risk and the polluter pays principle, in standard accounting and reporting practices.

#### IV- INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

44 bis We agree to adopt a Charter of Universal Responsibilities, ethical, legal and political pillar of international community as well as a support to institutional reforms;

48 We agree to transform the ECOSOC into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, including all major groups through an inclusive process, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations, all stakeholders and the UN system.

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate and in particular to: Encourage governments to make commitments (as part of the compendium of commitments referred to clause 128) to improve national laws, institutions, and practices in conformity with Principle 10

Encourage governments to consider the development of regional treaties to promote Principle 10 as appropriate

58 bis We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional, and national level, as appropriate, including establishing an International Environmental Court.

59. We encourage regional, national, subnational and local authorities as well as the private sector to set up overarching sustainable development strategies for guiding decision making on all levels. This encompasses the creation of vision, long term thinking, and skills to implement commitments in an integrative way. Sector strategies provided by e.g. development plans and green economy roadmaps need to become strong and effective parts of sustainable strategies.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise. We call for sufficient capacities and accountability structures that will ensure implementation of these tasks. Enforce the principle of subsidiarity in order to assure that decision are taken at level which policies can better integrate general interest and economic, social and ecological dimensions, through a democratic process that engages citizens allowing for greater efficiency;

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at all levels, as well as strengthened civil society participation. We therefore call on countries to establish Sustainable Development Councils or similar multi-stakeholder bodies that bring in new ideas, set the agenda, change market patterns, make participation schemes work and stimulate informed debate.

The challenge lies in linking possible long-term futures and threats with solutions and decisions. We expect the (new) UN Council for Sustainable Development to establish working links to national and sub-national Sustainable Development Councils or similar multi-stakeholder bodies.

## V- FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND FOLLOW-UP

63 zero We commit to adopt a roadmap on cycle of negotiations for the 2012-2020 period to assure the transition of all States to sustainable development paths. In order to achieve this, Rio+20 should:

- Set up a negotiating mandate and a global agenda at 67th General Assembly;
- Create an international commission to manage the process; and
- Establish an annual cycle of international negotiations.

68 bis We recognize that the experiment with privatisation in the water and sanitation sector has failed to deliver for the poor. Therefore, we encourage governments to prioritise water and sanitation investments using public ownership and public management in order to ensure universal access to these fundamental services. Further commodification of water will only lead to greater exclusion for the most poor and vulnerable. This is true not only for direct water and sanitation services, but also in agriculture, energy, industry and other sectors.

73 We recognise that the development of human capacity is essential (...). Workers must have the skills [add: social] [delete: and] protections [add: and occupational health and safety standards] necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs and eradicate poverty.

98 We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including promoting better access to information and training at all ages

98 bis We commit to support education and training at all ages, as well as policies and projects that support widespread knowledge sharing, in an effort to help people grasp the complexity of the world and to enhance learning methods based on experimentation, knowledge contextualization and solidarity practices and deepen the relation between humankind and nature;

111 We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that address economic, social and environmental dimensions with different measures for each of the three pillars in a way that does not allow substitution between the three pillars, with separate sets of indicators for each of them. This implies the rejection of global monetary indicators such as Adjusted Net Savings. We request the Secretary-General to establish a working process in consultation with the UN system, with all stakeholders concerned and other relevant organizations.

113 bis We agree to effectively implement the commitments of developed countries to allocate at least 0.7% of their gross national income to official development assistance giving priority to grants rather than loans;

114 bis We agree to introduce a global Financial Transaction Tax (FTT), with revenues raised being earmarked for implementing Rio+20 outcomes;

118 bis We call for the establishment of participatory democratic policies and practices at all States creating spaces for public dialogue and for debates about patterns for the future, scientific and technical choices, including the institution of “Scientific and Technical Mediation Offices” at parliamentary level;

118 bis bis We recognize the urgent need to reduce uncertainty about the future and to renew awareness of public and private responsibilities, promoting the principle of shared social responsibility to engage the knowledge and resources of individual and collective actors in decisionmaking processes in terms of social, environmental and intergenerational justice, in a long term vision;

125 bis We agree to establish a coherence body, under the aegis of United Nations, to settle economic, social and environmental disputes;

## **8. Committee for Nature Conservation Polish Academy of Sciences**

### **Proposals for Addition of New Paragraphs:**

#### **Section V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas:**

**[Water]**

**After Paragraph 69 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\*69. We support the protection of mountains, zones around watersheds, catchments of large rivers and lakes, and wetlands strategically important for sources of freshwater. We agree that exploitation of non-renewable ground waters, glaciers and ice sheets for industrial, agriculture and commercial purposes should be restricted or forbidden. Therefore, we encourage creating large scale form of nature conservation beyond national borders in areas, which are strategically important for freshwater resources in the form of Continental Protected Areas (CPAs), and which would optimally comprise of 35% of all continents to provide 9 billion people with sufficient amount of freshwater in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### **[Oceans and Seas, SIDS]**

##### **After Paragraph 78 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\*78. We support the protection of economically important polar oceans (Arctic and South Ocean) and seas, and also cold sea-currents, ocean trenches, areas with underwater volcanic activities, most of world mangrove forests, waters rich with colonies of algae which form “subaqueous forests”.

##### **After Paragraph 80 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\*80. We endorse the formation of Oceanic Protected Areas (OPAs) which would create global network under patronage and supervision of the United Nations. OPAs should encompass about 30% of the entire World Ocean to achieve sustainable development for 9 billion people around 2050.

##### **After Paragraph 81 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\* 81. We support the clean-up operations of huge islands debris on international waters by specified and specialized agencies of the United Nations with participation of interested qualified interdisciplinary experts.

##### **After Paragraph 84 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\*84. We call for introducing a ban on trawling. We also support the protection of areas of fish spawning, and migration routes of fish and other marine organisms.

#### **[Climate change]**

##### **After Paragraph 89 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\* 89. We support the restoration of large forests and grasslands in the mountains, watersheds, and semi-arid areas, which will contribute to reduce of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, which in turn will have positive effect on stabilization of global climate and conditions of adjacent agriculture areas and betterment of lives for vulnerable communities.

We also encourage the protection of large boreal peat deposits as important factor lowering carbon level and keeping methane in these ecosystems.

#### **[Land degradation and desertification]**

### **After Paragraph 93 we propose a New Paragraph:**

\*93. We support the protection of soil on the global scale. As it constitutes the base of the natural cycle of life in all ecosystems, it is the basis for feeding of mankind and it accumulates more carbon than atmosphere and forests taken together.

## **9. Development Fund, Norway**

### **A) Proposal for changes in zero draft and new text**

#### **Paragraph 31:**

Replace the text after ‘must’ in line 4 of the paragraph with:

- a) *support and defend the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development while not violating the same policy space for others,*
- b) *support the right for all countries to decide their level of self-sufficiency of food, to protect and support sustainable food production for domestic consumption,*
- c) *stop all direct and indirect subsidies on export of food and other agricultural goods from the industrialized countries,*
- d) *support free technology transfer to developing countries to eliminate the technological dependence of developing countries on the industrialized countries, and to close the technology gap,*
- e) *not impose new conditionalities on aid and finance.* (same text as in zero draft)

### **.1.1. Food security**

#### **Paragraph 64:**

Proposal for changes, text to be ~~deleted~~, and new text in *red italic*:

We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to *support and implement food sovereignty*, prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local *small scale* food production, *support of farmers’ organizations* improved access to local and *national* ~~global~~ food markets, and reduced *post harvest losses and* waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.

#### **Paragraph 65:**

Proposal for changes in the text, text to be ~~deleted~~, and new text in *red italic*:

We call for *the right for all countries to decide their level of self-sufficiency of food, to protect and support sustainable food production for domestic consumption, and the end of all direct and indirect subsidies on export of food and other agricultural goods from the industrialized countries*, more transparent and ~~open~~ trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

**New paragraphs under ‘Food security’**

- I. *We underline the importance and special role of women, their work and knowledge for food production and food security. All policies, programs and projects for agriculture and food security should prioritize the special needs of women, and the rights for women producers to land and other resources must be advanced.*
- II. *We recognize the alarming situation that many young people don't find possibilities for a decent life as farmers, and to put in place actions and policies to change this situation. The youth represent the future, and their role for food security is crucial.*
- III. *We welcome the reformed UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the governing body for food, agriculture and rural development policy and related financial issues, and as the interlocutor on these issues within the proposed new UN environmental network.*
- IV. *We ask the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to identify current deficiencies and shortcomings impeding the implementation of existing plans and proposals, and to develop a work plan for implementing the decisions of UNCSD 2012, Chapter 14 of Agenda 21 and UNCSD 16/17, the findings of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD, ) and the recommendations on agroecology by the United Nations' Special Rapporteur on the right to food in his annual report 2010 submitted to the Human Rights, making sure that the views and concerns of small scale food providers are taken into account and responding to their mandate to increase food security*
- V. *We call for all countries to establish their own structures or mechanisms for following up the implementation of the findings of the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) with full participation of small-scale farmers, peasants, pastoralists, fishers and other small scale food providers.*
- VI. *We call for the immediate stop of large scale leasing and buying of agricultural land, so called land grab, and to stop the eviction of people from land they are living on, cultivating, using for pastoralism, hunting and gathering etc. Available land should be used for land reforms with land to small scale farmers, landless and future generation of small scale food producers and providers, not for large scale plantations.*
- VII. *We call for a global ban Terminator-type agricultural technologies, and ask the relevant UN bodies to take the actions needed to put this in place and to control that it will be respected.*

## **.1.2. Other sections**

### **Paragraph 119:**

Proposal for changes in the text is in *red italic*

We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, *precautionary assessment of technologies for their social and environmental impacts*, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

**Paragraph 124:**

The first period of the paragraph should be replaced by the following:

*We urge the members of the UN and the WTO to revise international trade rules in the light of the needs for sustainable policies and actions to eradicate hunger and poverty, deal with the food crises, climate change, the financial and economic crises. There is an urgent need for new policies. Countries must have policy space to decide their own path to sustainable development and poverty eradication while not violating the same policy space for others. Each country must have the right to decide their level of self-sufficiency of food, to protect and support sustainable food production for domestic consumption*

**Proposal for a new paragraph**

*We commit the UN - in 2012, to a negotiating process leading to an international technology assessment (bio, nano and geoenvironment) and information mechanism that strengthens national sovereignty and choice and respects the Precautionary Principle and builds the capacity of developing countries and communities to assess the health, environmental, economic and social impacts of new and emerging technologies*

**10. Eco Forum**

(comments) Chapter V parag. 94

**Mountains**

We recognize that mountain [s - Mountain Partnership delete] **[ecosystems – Eco-Forum]** are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

**[We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of Mountain ecosystems such as the Mountain Partnership – Eco-Forum].**

**11. Education Caucus**

1 Submitted by the co-Chairs on behalf of the Bureau in accordance with the decision in Prepcom 2 to present the zero-draft of the outcome document for consideration by Member States and other stakeholders no later than early January 2012.

### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

#### **A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities**

22. 22. We are convinced that a green+ blue economy in the context of sustainable development **and equity, where the priorities of** poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – ~~in particular~~ ~~The priorities of poverty eradication,~~ food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, **environmental education (Agenda 21, 36.1),** management of oceans, **forests and agriculture, and mining,** ~~and~~ improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development, and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on **all** the Rio principles, in particular principle **#10 engaging the public and access to information,** ~~and~~ the principle **#7** of common but differentiated responsibilities, and ~~should be~~ **principle #1** people-centred ~~and inclusive~~ **within the carrying capacity of ecosystems,** providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green+ blue economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development **and markets to support these efforts.**

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make ~~the~~ appropriate choices and **means for implementation.**

29. We are convinced that green+ blue economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments, which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green+ blue economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:



- a) create new trade barriers;
- b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;
- c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green+ blue economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. **Environmental education, public awareness, and community engagement will be essential for the long-term success of these policies.** Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green+ blue infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green+ blue economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green+ blue economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical services, technology, **training resources**, and financing that could assist developing countries.
- e) **an interactive information center providing access to monitoring, evaluation, assessment tools, current data, innovations, and management levers.**

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all ~~major groups~~ **stakeholders**, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

### C. Framework for action

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors. **We affirm and support the work of young people from every country in response to sustainable development as they are not only an important human resource for economic development, protection of ecosystems, social change, and technological innovations but they are the future leaders.**

1. 38. We encourage all States to develop their own green+ blue economy strategies through a transparent **consultative** process ~~of~~ **based upon a** multi-stakeholder, **intergenerational platform.** ~~consultation.~~

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

41. 41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

42. 42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green + blue economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups; To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;

g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

h) To create an enabling environment that will support education and learning as a means of implementation to equip society with the knowledge and skills to become actors in a green+ blue economy.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;
- c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, **sub-national, federated states**, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. **We call upon the Secretary-General, the UN systems, reflecting the need for 21<sup>st</sup> century models, to convene a convention revisiting the three pillars to include environmental education (Agenda 21, 36.1) as a fourth pillar, to add “- Cultural” to the Social pillar reading “Social-Cultural”.**

The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.
- b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.
- c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, **sub-national, federated states**, national, regional and global levels.

- d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

## **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

### **General Assembly**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

### **Economic and Social Council**

- 46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.
- 47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social-cultural issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.
- 48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

### **Commission on Sustainable Development**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

OR

### **Sustainable Development Council**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes.

The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance **leadership and the means of implementation through a diverse multi-stakeholder, intergenerational platform, educational and informational processes.**

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

a) 52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

b) 53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making, **as well as environmental education and public engagement**, to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

c) 54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

d) 55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

51. 56. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

**57. MOVE TO: (Education) under Framework for action and follow-up**

**We agree to take steps to ~~give further effect to~~ the means of implementation of environmental education, including Rio Principle #10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.**

**D. Regional, national, local**

51. 57. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national, **federated states**, and sub-national levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. 61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders, **including women and youth**.

A. 62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with **sub-regional, federated states, and** national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

**V. Framework for action and follow-up**

**A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate, such as access to: clean air, shelter and clothing, energy, water, and peace. We therefore commit to the following actions:

### **Food security**

64. 64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper, **healthy** nutrition for our people.

65. 65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

66. 66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies **and know-how, including ICT**, for sustainable agriculture **ala Rio principle #10**.

### **Water**

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development **driven by a minimal goal structure for achievement**.

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for **water resources and** wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives, **including decentralized cooperation**, for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

## Energy

70. 70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for a [transparent and democratic](#) provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

71. 71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

[71a. Transparency and democratic decision-making processes are needed over the full long-term social and environmental costs, and risks of all forms of energy including nuclear energy, so that informed choices can be made.](#)

## Cities

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, [environmental education and public engagement](#), efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

## Green jobs-social inclusion

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social wellbeing, and improving the environment. [We call upon member states to re-commit to the need for environmental education, which prepares and equips society to play active roles in building sustainable societies and the green economy. Stakeholders such as women, youth, and workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.](#)

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green+ [blue](#) job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.



75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality, **affordable, socially acceptable and culturally appropriate, and environmentally sound**, infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.
- d) **recognize the role of youth entrepreneurship and facilitate their access to finance, including through adequate financial instruments such as micro-credit, guaranty funds and equity investments in youth projects.**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

**77.bis: We recognize that the economic sectors of ICT, systems of knowledge and culture are also components of the green+blue economy and create jobs, therefore we commit to integrate them into green economy+ blue policies.**

### **Oceans and Seas, SIDS**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and salinity, and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to recommit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

### **Natural disasters**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among local, sub-national, federated states, national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between

emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

### **Climate change**

88. 88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

89. 89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

89biz: We propose to build upon environmental education and public engagement (Agenda 21, 36.1) as an essential factor in the global response to climate change, creating an enabling environment to develop a well-prepared society, effectively promoting action-based priorities in transitioning to a green economy and the implementation of needed response mechanisms to combat the impacts of climate change including:

- a) Document and monitor the existing and future policies, legislation, and strategies on Environmental Education.
- b) Identify ways to strengthen the capacity of the Parties in order to promote Environmental Education in climate change, exchanging views on innovative policies, strategic management levers, and administrative systems that lead to action and implementation.
- c) Link cross-sectoral, cross-generational knowledge and skills to understanding and action, within a broad strategic multi-stakeholder platform for capacity building taking into account the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respected capabilities.
- d) Recognize the work of young people from every country in response to climate change as they are not only an important human resource for economic development, social change, and technological innovations but they are the future leaders.

### **Forests and biodiversity**

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt

and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.

### **Land degradation and desertification**

92. 92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa’s arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. 93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

### **Mountains**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

### **Chemicals and waste**

95. 95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

96. 96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity

and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session [including outcomes from the Marrakech Programme of Work on sustainable Production and Consumption](#).

### **Education**

98. Recalling in Agenda 21 that education, public awareness and training are a means of implementation and capacity building, we recognize the need to mainstream education as a policy instrument at all levels of institutional frameworks for sustainable development and frameworks for action. We request the guidance of the UN Secretary General to integrate education as a fourth pillar of sustainable development and the designation of a diverse multi-stakeholder, intergenerational “Community of Educators” platform.

98 (a) We agree to take steps to ~~give further effect to~~ the means of implementation of environmental education Agenda 21(Chapter 36.1), including Rio Principle #10 at the global, regional and national level, federated states, sub-national, and local levels, as appropriate.

98 (b) We recognize that reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development requires 21<sup>st</sup> century models of engaged leadership to achieve broad public participation. We request that the UN system institute a ‘learning’ platform based upon a diverse multi-stakeholder, intergenerational to create an enabling environment to exchange views with Member States on the effectiveness of emerging models.

98 (c) We urge governments to strengthen institutional and human capacities at the national, federated states, sub-national, and local levels, in view of the complexity of implementing education for sustainable development ensuring professional training and equal access to education, skills, and training for women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities.

99 (d) We encourage public authorities, the public and private sector, and Civil Society Organizations responsible for the formulation, arrangement and financing of educational resources programmes to engage in a dialogue with users.

~~98. — We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential~~

condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

99. We call upon ~~universities~~ **the academic community to integrate sustainable development into their policies and practice at the community, sub-national, and national levels.** ~~become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.~~

100. We encourage international ~~education~~ exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development ~~beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014~~, to educate a new generation of ~~students~~ **stakeholders** in the values, key disciplines and holistic, ~~cross-inter disciplinary~~, approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

## CULTURE

101 Bis We agree that integrating the cultural dimension in sustainable development policies advances a human-centered, inclusive and rights-based development approach, reflecting the nexus of complexity, global priorities and local contexts, facilitates the creation of a conducive environment for a green economy through the engagement of diverse stakeholder knowledge systems.

101 (a) We call upon the international community, in particular, the organizations of the United Nations system, to strengthen capacity-building programmes taking into account the social-cultural dimensions of achieving a green economy within the context of poverty reduction.

## Gender equality

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. 104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

## **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; environmental education; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period,

108. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

109. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

110. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

## **C. Means of implementation**

### **Finance**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments,

including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

## **Science and Technology**

118. 118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.



119. 119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

We stress the importance of public engagement and education to provide citizens with the knowledge and skills needed to be active participants in building sustainable societies, supporting the development of a green economy.

118. 120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation and institutional learning mechanisms conducive to investment and technology transfer, development, education, and diffusion.

### **Capacity Building**

118. 121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub-regional levels including carbon offset credit mechanisms.

119. 122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building to develop a well-prepared society.

120. 123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific and institutional capacities in these countries.

123 bis We reaffirm the need for capacity building of a diverse multi-stakeholder, intergenerational platform in the negotiations on sustainable development, including through the diffusion of information and main documents in all the working languages of the UN.

### **Trade**

118. 124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

119. 125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

120. 126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

121. 127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

#### **Registry/compendium of commitments**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

### **12. Working Group Sustainable Development of EEAC - the European Environmental and Sustainable Development Advisory Councils**

#### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

##### **A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities**

~~25 zero. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. A green economy will results in improved human well-being, and social equity, greater opportunities for individuals and gender equality, while significantly reducing pressure on the environmental, ecological risks and ecological scarcities of natural resources, and should as such contributes to meeting key global goals.~~

~~25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals — in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries. For global growth to be sustainable in the long term, it must be achieved alongside the objectives of eradicating poverty, tackling climate change, and the sustainable use of natural resources. We commit to take the necessary steps to ensure a global and just transition to a green economy that promotes long-term sustainable and equitable growth, create green and decent jobs and hence eradicate poverty around the world, providing benefits for and empowerment of all citizens and offering win-win opportunities to all countries,~~

regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development, within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

25 bis. We ~~acknowledge~~ emphasize that in a green economy many challenges can be transformed into economic opportunities, not only reversing negative environmental trends, but also driving future sustainable growth, innovation and decent jobs, and also providing new sources for investment and helping to develop local economies and reducing poverty.

26. ~~We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.~~ We emphasize the importance of increasing resource and energy efficiency, promoting sustainable consumption and production producing patterns, tackling climate change, protecting biodiversity, combating land degradation and desertification, reducing pollution, improving public health, ensuring social protection in order to strengthen social cohesion, improving ecosystem resilience as well as using and managing natural resources ~~and ecosystems~~ in a sustainable and socially responsible manner, both as requirements and key vehicles to ensure the just transition towards a green economy.

26 bis. We underline that water, energy and food security are important elements of a the green economy and should be considered in particular the "water, energy and food security" nexus in a comprehensive perspective based on an integrated assessment of challenges and opportunities, ensuring full policy coherence and well-functioning ecosystems, with a view to exploiting synergies and avoiding adverse consequences across sectors, as a basis for sustainable growth and job creation.

Comment [m1]: 2 MS suggest to delete the complete para.

26 bis-bis. We recognize that low carbon development is synergetic with economic development, access to energy and poverty eradication that carries important co-benefits such as energy-savings, reduced energy dependence and pollution, and improved health. We encourage low carbon development to take place through pricing policies that ensure the inclusion of environmental externalities based on the polluters pay principle.

27. We underscore that ~~the objective of~~ a green economy is not intended to be achieved through ~~as~~ a rigid set of rules but rather by fostering an as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars dimensions of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making at all levels. This involves establishing an enabling regulatory framework, creating strong incentives for green markets and eco-innovation, generating knowledge on effective and efficient policy instruments, leveraging financial resources, and promoting sustainable entrepreneurship, greater business engagement, corporate

social responsibility, socially responsible investment and public-private partnerships, recognising the Internationally Agreed Global Guidelines on Responsible Business Practices, the Global Reporting Initiative and the principles of the UN Global Compact. It also involves the proper recognition and development of the economic values of the natural capital, and a revision of the way in which we measure and evaluate growth and progress.

~~27bis We agree to establish a global green economy roadmap, with deadlines for specific goals, objectives and concrete actions at the international level in a limited number of crosscutting and thematic areas, as a tool to facilitate the transition to a green economy.~~

Comment [m2]: Suggestion to move this to part C as it more action oriented, which actually makes sense. Moved to New 37 and rephrased

~~28. We recognize that each country, respecting taking into account its specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and national priorities, will make the appropriate choices to promote its transition to a green economy. A green economy roadmap will include the global cooperative actions set out in part V and will be further developed as a way to accelerating and measuring progress in the areas covered by this declaration.~~

Comment [m3]: Suggestion to move this to part C, which actually makes sense. Moved to new37 and 37bis and rephrased

~~29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.~~

Comment [m4]: This para is now partly covered by para 25.

30. We acknowledge, ~~however~~, that many **developing** countries face great challenges in eradicating poverty and ensuring sustainable ~~sustaining~~ growth, and a transition to a green economy ~~will~~ **may** require structural adjustments; ~~some and which~~ **may** involve additional short term costs to their economies. In **addressing these challenges and in order to seize opportunities** ~~this regard~~, the support of the international community, including the engagement of in particular ~~the private sector~~, is necessary, especially to for the **Least Developed Countries**.

31. We **acknowledge** ~~note~~ that the **transition transformation** to a green economy provides opportunities to for all countries to **pursue their own path towards sustainable development and a threat to none**. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy **policies and measures** in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication ~~must should not aim to~~:

- a) Great new trade barriers, nor be incompatible be compatible with multilateral trade rules and avoid trade barriers;
- b) Impose new conditionalities on aid and finance improve the sustainability of aid and finance without imposing conditionalities;
- c) ~~Widen~~ contribute to close technology gaps and diminish ~~or exacerbate~~ technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- d) ~~Restrict~~ strengthen the **ability of policy space for** countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

- e) ~~Hamper~~ improve the quality of employment and jobs.
- f) [avoid pollution leakages from developed to developing countries]

31bis When building a green economy we recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and ~~preferences~~ priorities will be **needed** necessary through the development of policy options and effective regulatory frameworks that include, inter alia, ~~regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in Green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, and voluntary partnerships.~~

- o Taxation reform and fiscal incentives
- o Reducing or reforming environmentally harmful subsidies, including fossil fuel subsidies~~Subsidy reform~~
- o Investment in green and disaster resilient infrastructure
- o Sustainable Public and Corporate Procurement
- o Innovative financing
- o Setting up of Indicators,
- o information disclosure,
- o Voluntary partnerships and measures to promote Corporate Social Responsibility
- o Technical standards and ecodesign
- o Capacity building, Education, Training and Skills strategies, and Awareness raising initiatives,
- o Research
- o Valuing and accounting for natural resources and ecosystems
- o Information and communication technology
- o Social policies
- o Transparency and accountability

## B. Toolkits and experience sharing

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of **the transition to building** green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries, **and the significant supporting role played by regional environmental agreements.** ~~We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.~~

Comment [n5]: Move up to 31bis as this is part of "framing the context"

33. We support the creation of **resolve to create a capacity development scheme that would serve as an international multilingual** knowledge-sharing platform to **develop capacities and** facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

Comment [m6]: NB! 2 MS would like to see this funded on a voluntary basis.

- a) a menu of policy options **and guidance**;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies, **targets and measures** at regional, national and local levels;
- c) ~~a set~~ **examples** of indicators to measure progress;
- d) **a set of methodologies for policy evaluation**
- e) a directory of technical services, technology **and know-how, training resources** and financing that could assist developing countries.

**33bis. In this regard we acknowledge the work of UNEP, ~~GGGI~~, the World Bank, ~~and~~ OECD and GGGI to collaborate to create and launch the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, call for an implementation oriented approach and encourage other relevant institutions to join in this effort.**

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with **relevant** international organizations, ~~relevant~~ entities of the UN system, **including the regional commissions,** and others, to establish such a ~~platform~~ **scheme, in a participatory approach allowing ownership by all stakeholders.**

35. We urge member States, ~~observers~~**international organizations** and major groups to ~~make national presentations on~~ **present their experiences and best practices through this scheme and other means.**

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard **and disclose information on their environmental performance through this scheme and other means. We encourage their involvement by creating a more transparent and enabling environment, including in connection to international negotiating processes.**

C. ~~Framework for action~~ **Making the transition happen**

**37zero. We recognize that to trigger the start of a profound, world-wide just transition towards a sustainable future, a cohesive framework for action is required, that maps out concrete goals, actions and commitments to be undertaken, with specific milestones and timelines and linked to verifiable monitoring. This will be necessary to stimulate and ensure change in the next 20 years and beyond.**

**New 37. We agree to establish a global green economy roadmap, with deadlines timeframes for specific goals, objectives and concrete actions at the international level in a limited specific number of crosscutting and thematic areas, as a tool to facilitate the transition to a green economy. This global green economy roadmap will include the global cooperative actions set out in part V and will be further developed as a way to identifying drivers of sustainable growth and development as well as accelerating and measuring progress in the areas covered by this declaration**

Comment [m7]: Moved from para 27bis and 28 and rephrased

37bis. We recognize that each country, **respecting taking into account its specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and national priorities, will make the appropriate choices to promote its transition to a green economy, taking into account the possible impacts of those choices on other countries. A green economy roadmap will include the global cooperative actions set out in part V and will be further developed as a way to accelerating and measuring progress in the areas covered by this declaration.**

Comment [m8]: Moved from para 28 and rephrased

~~37. We recognize the value of having in a global green economy roadmap a set of differentiated strategies and measures, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.~~

Comment [m9]: This is covered by the two paragraphs above.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy **roadmaps strategies, or integrate green economy measures into national sustainable development strategies,** through an **inclusive and transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation that includes and actively engage all government levels and all the relevant actors of civil society, including youth,** and actively engage the private sector.

**38bis. We encourage to set up cross-sectoral committees to ensure an interlinked, integrated and transparent approach to policy-making among portfolios.**

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies **roadmaps and action plans with a priority for Least Developed Countries.**

40. We ~~strongly encourage~~ **urge** business and industry and in consultation with governments, **local communities and authorities, indigenous communities,** workers and trade unions, health, education and research sectors and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of **green and decent** jobs.

**40 bis . We recognize the importance of capturing the real costs of goods and services to society and the environment to inform choices of companies and consumers and the importance of adequate incentives and of an enabling regulatory environment. We encourage innovative market-based mechanisms to create incentives for companies to move towards more sustainable patterns of production and take a longer term view on profitability.**

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national and local commitments and actions by State and non-State actors to ~~achieve~~ **build** a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.



42. We realize that significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments and ~~provide gains in this regard~~ **we stress the role of both the public and the private sector** new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge ~~that to strengthen progress in this regard,~~ particularly in need to provide support to developing ~~least developed~~ countries, ~~we agree in this regard and:~~

- a) ~~To ensure that financing available from all sources is conducive to progress towards green economies.~~ **That the means of financing, which can also help catalyzing private investments to developing countries, will be drawn from a broad range of sources, including ODA, international financial institutions, south-south and triangular cooperation and other sources to reflect ongoing diversification in global economy**
- b) ~~To launch an international process on how~~ **To explore ways to finance the transition to a green economy, building on current processes, and especially on the promotion of the role of innovative instruments of finance and the right regulatory and incentivizing framework** ~~for building green economies;~~
- c) ~~[To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups; ]~~
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research **with developing countries** on green technologies ~~and services as well as, on~~ **eco innovation and public private partnerships,** involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are **to develop green solutions which** are accessible to developing countries ~~at affordable prices;~~
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;
- g) ~~[[To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice on legal, economic and other instruments and policies and, where appropriate, region and sector specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds. The scheme – with input from the UN system, International Financial Institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and the private sector – should be voluntary, demand-driven, based on interested countries' own leadership and respecting national differences.]]~~
- h) To support concrete initiatives ~~improving understanding of the role for promoting and leveraging the contribution of the private sector can play and its participation in~~ the transition towards a green economy
- i) **To open markets through harmonized standards, which are essential in order to secure the global development and dissemination of cost effective solutions that support diffusion of green technologies, reduce costs by**

Comment [UM10]: Suggestion by 1 MS, allegedly based on an agreement in MoI sub group, here added triangular cooperation – to be seen in conjunction with section II and V

Comment [k11]: this is an important outcome, and is repeated in Section V under MoI. We should suggest that it is given a specific paragraph of its own – such as para 43bis (below)

Comment [L12]: Can delete since 33 is referring to the capacity scheme



enabling scaling up of production, encourage competition and enable consumers globally to purchase green technologies.

- j) To promote the commitment of organizations and institutions to social and environmental responsibility i.e. by making a link between the global objectives of sustainable development and their individual contribution, including the use of international standards as ISO 26000.
- k) To support the roll out of tried and tested green technologies and approaches, particularly in the agricultural sector.

43. ~~In the transition to a green economy, w~~We recognize the **fundamental importance of measuring global progress towards sustainable development and the just transition to a green economy.** In this regard, we will be guided by ~~a~~the roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timelines:

- a) 2012~2015: **based on previous work and experiences within the UN, other international organisations and UN Member States, establishment of a comprehensive, harmonized and easy to access core set of indicators (including indicators beyond GDP)** and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress, **at all appropriate levels, including national and regional;**
- c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

Comment [m13]: 1 MS call for a separate paragraph on "Beyond GDP" indicators, to emphasise its importance.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

43bis We agree to eliminate at the latest by 2020 subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with undermining sustainable development, particularly subsidies on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups and to ensure an enabling environment is put in place for the transition to a green economy;

Comment [k14]: moved from 42c above as this is an important outcome deserving its own para

#### IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

##### A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars dimensions

**44zero We underscore the importance of governance for sustainable development and the need for a reformed IFSD that is better prepared to respond to current and future challenges, to more efficiently bridge gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda as well as to accelerate global action towards a greener and more sustainable economy and eradication of poverty worldwide. Any reform of the institutional framework for sustainable development must support the transition to a green economy by ensuring adequate monitoring, review and implementation of sustainable development measures.**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- a) Integrate the three ~~pillars~~ **dimensions** of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, **human rights**, ~~transparency~~, cost-effectiveness, **transparency** and accountability, ~~keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.~~

Comment [ad15]: 1 MS suggestion of placement

**a bis) Attract high-level political leadership and direction and attain universal legitimacy;**

- b) Provide cohesive, ~~government-driven~~ policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of **improved awareness, knowledge and** integrated decision making at all levels **and taking a systematic approach to interlinked issues, supported by a framework for sustainability impact assessment.**

**b bis) Ensure effective implementation through better assessment of country performances and sharing of best practices, inter alia through the development of a mechanism for periodic review encouraging States and other stakeholders, in a constructive spirit, to explain their policies, to share experiences and lessons learned, and to fulfil their commitments on sustainable development.**

**b ter) Broaden and deepen the active participation of all stakeholders, also through a better utilization of the expertise and resources of non-state actors and also ensure women's equal participation and gender equality in all decision making processes**

- c) Monitor progress ~~and review~~, **against clear goals and objectives, report and follow-up on** ~~in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements~~ the sustainable development agenda, at local, sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

Comment [ID16]: Delete review from here, as it is covered by b bis); this para should be about monitoring progress

- d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, **including as well as** the International Financial ~~and Trade~~ Institutions **and other relevant organisations, including the World Trade Organisation and promote effective and efficient delivery of results.**

d bis) Encourage partnerships among various stakeholders, including non-state actors such as the private sector, and review the implementation of such partnerships.

d ter) Promote measures to strengthen the science-policy interface between policymaking and science in order to facilitate informed political decision-making on sustainable development issues.

Comment [L17]: Keep functions in this para and operational language is inserted in para 52, based on GSP report 44

e) Establish a global registry of commitments on sustainable developments

## B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal

Comment [ad18]: Several MS have reserved their position to comment on this section/parts of it at a later stage, subject to political deliberations. Most MS, simply have not sent in any comment. More direct 1 MS has requested deletion of the SDC paras entirely.

### [General Assembly]

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest **universal** policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

### [Economic and Social Council]

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

Comment [ad19]: If we revert to original 46 we need to do the same for 47, otherwise 47 becomes repetitive.

48. We agree to **further** promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

Comment [ad20]: 1 MS suggests to go back to original

**AND/OR**

**Comment [UM21]:** 1 suggests only "OR" but you could strengthen ECOSOC regardless of whether a Council or a new entity under ECOSOC would come out of Rio+20

**[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the [high level] commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

**Comment [ad22]:** 1 MS – delete later in process; 4 MS – reserve for now; 1 MS – delete now.

OR

**[Sustainable Development Council]**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development **taking into account the mandate of ECOSOC**

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles, and related outcomes. The Council [should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development]. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

**Comment [L23]:** GO back to original zero draft; additions proposed have been saved in para 44.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

**C. Specialized agency on environment proposal**

**Comment [ID24]:** Suggestion by 1 MS to split the title into smaller sections

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

~~51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.~~

Comment [ID25]: 3 MS wish to delete this whole para

51a# We ~~resolve~~ **agree** to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment [**with universal membership of its Governing Council**] based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with **the UN system and other specialized agencies** ~~and other relevant stakeholders.~~

Comment [ID26]: 3 MS want to keep "with universal membership", several want to delete.

**51 bis. This specialized agency should also ensure effective participation of non-state actors, through a formal, organized, efficient consultation process, able to add substance and facilitate decision-making by states.**

**51 bis bis. Its mandate would be consistent with the added-value of a specialized agency over UNEP: Being in an adequate position within the UN system to fulfil the tasks that governments have, in 1972, entrusted to UNEP; and being better positioned to help developing countries reinforce capacity and environmental policies.**

**51 ter. We request the General Assembly that UNEP should be transformed into a specialized agency. To this end, we invite the UN Secretary-General in consultation, with the Executive Director of UNEP, to submit to the General Assembly, before the end of its 67<sup>th</sup> session, draft statutes of a specialized agency for the environment. These draft statutes shall be prepared by a plenary intergovernmental committee under the auspices of the General Assembly.**

Comment [ID27]: 51 bis-ter are based on 2 MS proposals.

52. We stress the need for a **5 yearly** regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system **learning lessons from the IPCC process. [Within this there should be a robust and comprehensive monitoring framework with effective indicators for different and inter-relating sectors.]**

Comment [MVBB28]: 1 MS wishes to move this para to 44d bis bis

**[OR]**

**We stress the need for continuation of a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity within the Global Environmental Outlook process driven by UNEP.**

Comment [MVBB29]: Suggestion by 1 MS

**[OR]**

We stress the need for **access to reliable, relevant and timely data, information and assessments to support informed decision-making, and to this end request the preparation of a regular review Global Sustainable Development Outlook report on the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity bringing together information and assessments currently dispersed across institutions, and analyzing them in an integrated way.** We request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a **review report** in consultation with relevant international organizations, the UN system, **private sector and other relevant stakeholders.**

Comment [k30]: First part is suggested by one. The part after "to this end" is inspired by GSP

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced **at all levels for example through bodies such as the IPCC and IPBES.**

[53 bis in previous version moved to new para 56]

~~54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development. [Delete text here and move to new para under new D Delivering as one, IFIs, and United Nations operational activities at country level]~~

**New 54.[former 55]** We recognize ~~that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed~~ **the significant contributions made by the MEAs and encourage further coordination and cooperation among them and the rest of the UN system** in order to, inter alia, **address promote global, regional, and national policy fragmentation coherence** and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster **and agree to further cooperation and coordination that involves the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and on any future conventions in the cluster, with the aim of achieving a robust, coherent and transparent framework that can effectively address future challenges.** We **also** call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in **this and** other clusters, **in full respect of the relevant mandates of the MEAs concerned.**

Comment [k31]: 1 MS suggests to delete reference to SAICM

**New 55. [former 58]** We ~~resolve agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate, and commit to establishing regional instruments inspired by UNECE Aarhus Convention.~~ **to promote enhanced access to information, public participation in decision-making and access**

to justice in environmental matters and making it globally applicable, including by considering one or more legally binding frameworks at the most appropriate level.

#### D. Delivering as one, IFIs, and United Nations operational activities at country level

**New 56. [former 53bis]** We invite the UN SG to further strengthen and streamline policy coordination and internal mechanisms such as the Chief Executive Board (CEB), the UN Development Group (UNDG), the Environmental Management Group (EMG) as effective coordinating arrangements in support of sustainable development and to further consider ways of ensuring more efficient working methods and joint reporting exercises.

**New 57. [former 56]** We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the **coordinated** delivery of the UN system in the field. **We emphasize the need to make effective use of existing expertise and to build on lessons learned from Delivering as One (DaO), to improve support to developing countries in their transition to a green economy. In this regard, we recognize the need to strengthen the role of the Resident Coordinator and the UN country Team in support of the formulation and implementation of sustainable development policies at the national level, including by better integrating environmental concerns into country programs.**

**58. [former 54]** We recognize that, **within the constraints of their respective Articles of Agreement** sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization **in regulating global trade**. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions ~~to review their programmatic strategies and the programmatic opportunities for enhancing their support~~ to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development **to take into account where relevant better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.**

**[OR]**

We recognize that, **within the constraints of their respective Articles of Agreement** sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization **in regulating global trade**. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies ~~and the programmatic opportunities for enhancing their support~~ to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development **and to establish sustainable development**

**as a guiding principle in their mandate, programs, strategies and decision-making processes to support developing countries in the implementation of sustainable development.**

Comment [ID32]: 1 MS suggestion based on language from JPOI § 18

**[Former 57 – move to para 49 under CSD**

We agree to further consider the establishment **within existing resources** of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations to promote sustainable development **Special Envoy (or Representative) as the high-level voice and advocate for Future Generations to promote** for sustainable development called upon to promote an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development through continuous dialogue with policy-makers and the UN system.]

Comment [MVBB33]: 1 MS proposes to move former 57 to para 49 under CSD. Another MS wishes to delete as this proposal has no added value, in addition it presents additional structure, financial and administrative burden, without clearer idea on IFSD reform.

**E. Regional, national, local**

59. **We encourage regional, national, sub-national and local authorities as well as the private sector to set up overarching sustainable development strategies for guiding decision-making on all levels. This encompasses long-term thinking and skills to implement commitments in an integrative way.** We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development **inter alia** through **national policy reviews, more efficient and effective** capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils, **or other multi-stakeholder mechanisms** to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of **cross-cutting issues sustainable development in the highest policy and decision-making bodies**, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders. **We also call upon countries to apply appropriate impact assessment.**

62. We recognize the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy **at all government levels** as a key component of a national sustainable development policy **as well as in the UN system** and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments **to tackle economic, environmental, climate, demographic and social challenges affecting urban areas.**

**62bis.** We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.



## V. Framework for action and follow-up

### A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining **aspirational** goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

63bis. **We encourage results-driven initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food, biodiversity and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations**.

Comment [k34]: moved up from para 89 to 'frame' the section

We therefore commit to the following actions:

#### [Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture]

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize **an integrated approach to sustainable and resource efficient agriculture, increasing productivity, increasing resilience to climate change and minimizing negative impacts to the environment. This includes improving:**

- **sustainable intensification of food consumption and production through increased investment in small-scale, local and organic food production,**

- **water efficiency and soil protection,**

- **improved access to local, national and global agri-food and fisheries markets, including through improved access to credit and, improved farm inputs, access to education and training, access to and use of agricultural research, and**

- **reduction of reduced waste and losses throughout the supply chain, including reduced post harvest losses. with**

**The specific attention must be paid to challenges faced by poor smallholder farmers, particularly Special attention must be paid to women, smallholders youth, poor urban dwellers and indigenous farmers should be the focus of specific attention, including to ensuring their participation in decision making processes. We should also ensure that social protection and safety nets will be integrated into an overall policy framework**

Comment [ID35]: Not all text is new from original, but the structure is somewhat different.

64.bis **We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people and will call upon States to work together to achieve this, including through supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition movement and increasing support for direct nutrition and nutrition sensitive interventions, particularly in countries with high levels of chronic under nutrition, and through prioritizing nutrition programmes that target the first 1000 days of a child's life.**

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems in support of food security and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; enable conditions for ensure local peoples' equitable and transparent access to land, water and other resources; promote agro-biodiversity and resilience in support of food security and support social protection programmes. This should involve all actors across the food supply chain. We call for countries to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security

**65.bis. We stress the need to address the roots causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition.**

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve **inclusiveness**, access to information **and know-how**, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, **particularly to prevent soil degradation and overexploitation of water and, support natural soil fertility. We promote agricultural research to expand** increase the use of appropriate technologies, **practices and crops**, for sustainable agriculture **and increased productivity, based on innovation and science adapted to local conditions.**

[Water]

67. We underline the importance of ~~the right~~ **universal access** to safe and clean drinking water and **access to basic** sanitation as a ~~human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights.~~ **We commit to achieving universal access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2030.** Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of **integrated water resources management** for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food **and nutrition** security, ~~hydropower,~~ **energy**, agriculture ~~and,~~ rural development **as well as for maintaining the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

**67 bis/ new 68. We reiterate the importance of integrating water in development and sector policies, in particular agricultural, rural development and energy related policies. We will strive to improve water efficiency, reduce water losses and ensure the sustainability of water services. We encourage payments for ecosystem services aiming at reducing water supply and treatment costs while securing the sustainability of natural water capital.**

~~68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources to aquatic and marine environment, enhancing the water absorption capacity of soils, and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.~~

69. ~~We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans.~~ **We recognize that sustainably managing our valuable water resources is a cornerstone and prerequisite for green growth, and therefore agree to strengthening of the implementation of internationally agreed goals for water and sanitation and promote new commitments to reduce water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources, increase water efficiency and appropriate waste water treatment, promote the use of waste water as a resource.** We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life" **and recognize the need to continue our effort beyond 2015. We stress the importance of cooperation at national and transboundary levels** ~~We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through~~ **partnerships, the need for** capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how. **We welcome that the year 2013 has been dedicated to the water cooperation.**

**69 bis. We welcome progress towards the entry into force of UN Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational uses of International Watercourses and the forthcoming global opening of the UN ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.**

[Energy]

**70zero. We note that development is not possible without energy, and sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy.**

**70 zero bis. We recognize the importance of access to sustainable energy services in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, save lives, improve health and ensure basic human needs and the importance of improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy in order to address ~~the challenges caused by~~ climate change and achieve the objective to limit global climate change to an average increase of 2oC, compared to pre-industrial levels.**

70. We agree that each country should **commit to promote and**~~propose~~ to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals by 2030 of: ensuring ~~providing~~ universal access to a ~~basic minimum level of modern~~ **sustainable modern** energy services for ~~all both consumption and production uses by 2030~~; doubling the global rate of ~~improvementing~~ in energy efficiency ~~at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030~~; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix ~~by 2030~~ through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and **deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency** technologies in all countries. ~~We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.~~ **Also, we recognize that development assistance alone will be inadequate to meet the challenge of**

providing access to sustainable energy services to the 1.3 billion people who lack electricity or the 2.7 billion people who rely on fuelwood, charcoal, animal waste, and coal for cooking and heating. We also note with concern that women are often disproportionately adversely affected by the lack of access to sustainable energy. At the same time women are instrumental in changing energy consumption patterns. We welcome the development of partnerships with the private sector to create enabling environments for business and spur investment in energy development together with awareness programmes in educational institutions.

71. We agree that each country should **commit to** work for sustainable low-carbon development. We encourage ~~more widespread use of energy planning tools to the~~ **development of energy strategies that are conducive for the development of sustainable energy systems and their implementation through clear legal, economic and regulatory frameworks at national and regional level. This will** provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation **and investment** efforts. **To this end we commit to support national plans for electrification and dissemination of clean cooking and heating solutions and international efforts to accelerate the deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, including by collaborative action to share and adopt best practices and policies and to develop and harmonize minimum standards and labels. We recognize furthermore the great value of Information and Communication technologies as factors to achieve significant energy savings.**

#### [Cities]

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable **and more compact** cities through support to local authorities, **acknowledging their role in decision-making and policy-shaping.** We are also committed to promote resource efficient and green transportation and communication networks, greener buildings, **green infrastructure,** ~~and an~~ efficient human settlements **and the delivery of sustainable energy, safe water and proper sustainable sanitation services** and service delivery systems, improved air ~~and water~~ quality, **less soil sealing,** reduced **generation and sustainable management of** waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

**72 bis. We underline the need to increase the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns adopting and implementing policies and strategies for sustainable and effective urban planning and urban design in order to respond to expected population growth in the next few decades. We note that sustainable development planning requires full use of data on demographic trends and population dynamics, including population growth, density, migration, urbanization and ageing.**

Comment [k36]: Text based on UN Habitat proposal

#### [Green jobs-social inclusion]

73. We recognize that the **human** development ~~of human capacity~~ is essential to achieving ~~broad-based~~ **pro poor sustainable and inclusive** economic growth **and innovation,** building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being **and**

**job creation**, and improving **working and living conditions as well as** the environment. Workers ~~must~~ **should** have **access to the education, skills, healthcare, well-being** and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, **including for young people and women, particularly for the youth, and lift more people out of** ~~eradicate~~ poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in ~~public works for~~ restoration and enhancement of natural capital, **investments in low carbon economy**, sustainable land and water management practices, **sustainable resource management, sustainable food production and family farming practices, ecological farming** and organic production systems, sustainable forest management, **sustainable tourism, rational sustainable use of biodiversity and restoration of ecosystems and the services they provide**, for economic purposes, and ~~new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources~~ **the development of sustainable, affordable, clean, modern and efficient energy services and the ensuring of energy savings**. We encourage business and industry to contribute to **the creation of** green jobs ~~creation~~ throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises, **and with special attention to women. We encourage business and industry to contribute to decent and green job creation through the development of more eco-efficient products, sustainable production, consumption and distribution modes, the greening of their supply chains, the development of greener industries, including through supporting eco-entrepreneurship, innovative green business models as well as partnerships and linkages with small and medium-sized enterprises.**

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well-being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development **as well as quality and affordable social services to support vulnerable groups into decent jobs.**

**75 bis. We support further analysis to identify the constraints to creating green and decent jobs and the adoption of a systemic approach to lifting them.**

76. Understanding that **the transition to** green economies will depend critically on creating green **and decent jobs, as well as greening existing jobs**, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of ~~green jobs~~ trends and developments **related to green jobs**, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages **and mismatches** through skills mapping, **revision of relevant curricula**, and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and

medium enterprises, and through effective social dialogue and participation.

- d) Facilitate the access of young entrepreneurship to finance, including through adequate financial instruments such as micro credit.
- e) Support research and development into green job creations and innovation through strategic public and private partnerships.

77. We stress the need to provide **and facilitate** social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

[Oceans, Small Island Development States and Seas, ~~Marine environments, fisheries, SIDS~~]

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. ~~Careless exploitation~~ **Sustainable management** of the oceans and their resources **is necessary to preserve** ~~puts at risk~~ the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic **and social** benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs **and mangroves** to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on **initiatives like** the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). **We agree to promote a holistic and integrated approach to the governance of oceans, seas and coasts by all States including through the use of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach as guiding principles and the development of cross-sectoral policy tools and approaches such as Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).** ~~We also commit to develop a global action plan to better combat marine litter and pollution.~~

78 bis. We also recognize the importance of achieving the goals of the green economy in the maritime context of the blue economy, in terms of sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication and job creation with decent working conditions while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment.

79. We endorse the ~~Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment~~ **regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects**, as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 **in line with the general assessment on biodiversity led by IPBES**. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. ~~We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and~~

~~we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.~~ **Taking note of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, We commit to launch as soon as possible the negotiation of a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity, in particular addressing marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments and the access to and benefits of sharing genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), and note in this regard the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group. We note with concern the slow progress towards achieving the 2012 target within the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation for the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information including representative networks. We urge all states to strengthen the efforts to meet this target and the commitments agreed at Nagoya in the context of the CBD as rapidly as possible.**

**80 bis.** We call on countries that have not yet done so to become parties to UNCLOS.

**81.** **The quality of the oceanic water resource is negatively affected by pollution from a number of sources, and increasingly from plastic.** We therefore call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution, **including plastic from all important sources, building on existing structures and activities, and involving the relevant stakeholders. Also an adequate prevention strategy is needed to counter the vulnerability of coastal states to the negative impacts from incidents directly related to maritime and coastal activities.**

**82.** **We note with deep concern the impacts of climate change on the marine environment and** ~~We also~~ propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, **which implies CO2 emission reduction. and maintenance and restoration of natural carbon stocks.**

**83.** We note that despite agreement **at Johannesburg** to restore global fish stocks to **levels that can produce the maximum** sustainable levels **yield (MSY)** by 2015, many stocks continue to be ~~fished~~ ~~depleted~~ ~~unsustainably~~. We call upon States to re-commit to **the Johannesburg targets and to put in place measures for brining overfishing to an end, in particular for** maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to **MSY** sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015, **in particular by collecting the information necessary for such management and to implement precautionary low risk policies where this remains inadequate. Furthermore, we also call on States, individually and through regional**

**fisheries management organizations and arrangement, to reduce the global overcapacity of fishing fleets, to minimize catches of unwanted fish and to eliminate discards, and to avoid significant adverse impacts of fishing gears on threatened species and vulnerable marine ecosystems in order to achieve the long term sustainability of fish stocks and marine ecosystems as well as fisheries, in full coherence with the commitments adopted at Nagoya on marine biodiversity.**

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law, **including through implementation of the International Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and the establishment of effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement and control of fishing vessels.** We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 **and other international agreements mentioned in the FAO IPOA IUU** and urge States that have not yet acceded to these agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with **the difficulty for the international community, including the UN system to find an inadequate international and coordinated support to the multiple challenges of SIDS.**

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. [We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in ~~2014~~2016].

#### **Natural and man-made disasters [Natural Disasters / Natural Hazards]**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. **For the purpose of building resilience,** we call for increased coordination among **local, national, regional and international levels for a robust multi-level prevention, preparedness and response to environmental emergencies natural disasters / natural hazards.** **We stress the need for increased investment in prevention, integration of Disaster Risk Reduction measures into other policies and actions, strengthened risk assessment and disaster management planning, and improved forecasting and early warning systems, better collection, analysis and use of data on social and demographic determinants of natural hazards,** as well as ~~closer coordination~~ **stronger linkages** between **Disaster Risk Reduction, emergency response** early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework **for Action**” and its integration into development policy.



**87bis. We stress the need to address the relation between security, development and environment. Armed conflicts and fragility remain a major impediment to sustainable development in many parts of the world. Natural resource scarcity and climate change may further exacerbate tensions and pose risks for international peace and security. At the same time, shared natural resources and hazards should also be seen as potential pathways for enhanced cooperation, dialogue and confidence building.**

Comment [k37]: Suggestion by 1 MS with "hazards" instead of "common environmental threats".

**87 bis bis. We further call for enhanced cross-border cooperation in respect of environmental hazards, building on existing experience, such as the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.**

Comment [MVBB38]: Compilation of 2 MS suggestions.

[Climate change]

**88zero. We reaffirm that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all Parties, and acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that ~~developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and~~ **the most vulnerable countries, in particular LDCs, and SIDS, are likely to** experiencing ~~the most severe~~ increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states, **thus making adaptation to climate change even more important.** We welcome the outcome of **the Climate Conference at Durban (COP17/CMP7)** ~~at Durban~~ and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached, **including in particular the adoption completion of a single global and comprehensive legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties by 2015 at the latest for it to come into effect and be implemented from no later than the beginning of 2020. We stress that a significant mitigation gap remains to be bridged in order to reach the objective of staying below 2oC and that all Parties need to take swift and effective action to bridge the global ambition gap in the period up to 2020 and beyond.**

**88bis We encourage low emission and climate resilient strategies at domestic level using robust climate action as a solution to sustainable development, poverty eradication and to the economic crisis and that addresses climate impacts but also carries important co-benefits such as energy savings, reduced energy dependence, employment and growth, health benefits, enhanced competitiveness on growing global markets and assets to attract investments.**

**88ter. We recognize the role that tackling climate change plays in promoting green economies and sustainable development and the need to promote synergies between the work being developed in the different UN agencies related to sustainable development and climate change.**

**88quar. We recognize the interrelationships between population, the environment and climate change, and note that population dynamics, including population growth, urbanization, migration and household size can increase pressure on natural resources and vulnerability to climate change, as well as influence consumptions patterns. We support investment in adaptation strategies that build on peoples' expressed needs and desires, including education and increased access to reproductive and family planning services, which enhance adaptive capacity and reduce environmental pressures and vulnerability.**

~~89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food, **biodiversity** and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.~~

Comment [M39]: Moved to para 63bis

~~[Forests and biodiversity]~~

90. We support policy frameworks, ~~and~~ and market instruments, **including setting performance-based incentives, ~~and~~ investment programs, public procurement policies and credible voluntary certification systems** that promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as **including their sustainable use, protection, conservation and restoration, and that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation.** We call for the ~~urgent~~ **further full** implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)” **and other relevant forest instruments** and for increased efforts to tackle the drivers of deforestation and degradation. Good governance and proper forest law enforcement and fight against illegal logging and associated trade are important instruments in that regard. We recognize the rights of forest communities and indigenous peoples to participate fully in the management of forest, on the basis of the free, prior and informed consent principle. We highlight the significant potential for synergies between sustainable forest management and objectives for climate change action, biodiversity conservation as well as economic development and poverty reduction.

90bis. We encourage the further development of partnerships on forests for assisting the countries in developing more robust and transparent forest governance, building on existing international schemes such as REDD+ .

~~[Ecosystem services and biodiversity]~~

91zero. We reaffirm that global biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystem services are amongst ~~is one of~~ the greatest challenges of our time, which undermines global development affecting the food and nutrition security, the access to water,

nutrition and the health of the rural poor and increasing their vulnerability to external impacts shocks. Biological resources Ecosystem goods and services (including timber, fisheries and productive land) and healthy ecosystems make up a large proportion of the 'wealth' and natural capital of developed and particularly developing countries and when used sustainably are a comparative advantage on which the long-term economic and social development can be built and which must be preserved for future generations. Poor people are most directly dependent on these goods and services, and therefore are most immediately affected by the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem resilience and ecosystem services.

91. ~~We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies~~ into policy formation and decision-making processes at international, regional, and national and local levels, and encourage valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and investments in natural capital ~~through~~ by means of appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity ~~and ecosystems~~. We support the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns that preserve natural resources. We therefore welcome and encourage progress on the package decisions adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity comprising the Nagoya Protocol on "Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization", the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and their 20 associated "Aichi targets" and support its effective implementation. We also welcome, and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, including the commitment to substantially increase the current level of financial resources from all sources in support of biodiversity as a global framework for these efforts.

91bis. We support the establishment of International Partnerships amongst governments, international organizations, NGOs, financial actors and private companies to share and promote best practices related to biodiversity and Natural Capital, including measurement and valuation tools, integrating physical and monetary values in accounting and reporting systems at national and international level, and promoting incentives and policies to protect biodiversity and encourage investment in natural capital.

91 bis bis. We call for strengthening CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)[, an international agreement] that stands at the intersection between trade, environment and development and which has put into practice the concept of sustainable use of biodiversity for over three decades with tangible benefits for biodiversity as well as local people and the global environment.

91 ter. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, its links to transnational organized crime, and the importance of effective cooperation between relevant international organizations. We call for

enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the Resolution of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, including through the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime.

[Soil Land and soil degradation and desertification]

92. We recognize the environmental, economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, ~~and note that land degradation is a global phenomenon and that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region~~

**and note that desertification, land degradation and drought are serious challenges to sustainable development, particularly in Africa and the South Mediterranean.**

We call for the enhanced implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) **through its 10 Year Strategy and broadening its scope to cover all land degradation with specific targets in the context of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).**

93. We ~~agree to support~~ **encourage the establishment and use of** partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land and soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) ~~and its Inter-governmental Panel on Soil (IPS).~~ We also encourage ~~scientific~~ studies and initiatives ~~aimed at~~ **that strengthen the scientific basis and aim** at raising wider awareness **on land/soil degradation and desertification issues, in particular** the economic, **social and environmental** benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil, **soil such as the Economics of Land Degradation. We also recognize the need to better link with science/policy interphase bodies such as IPBES and IPCC in that respect.**

93bis We note that better soil and land management can and ought to contribute to food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and fighting natural resource base and biodiversity losses. We therefore recognize the necessity of setting **an ambitious but attainable target of 'zero net rate of land degradation', with clear intermediate operational goals for minimizing Sustainable Land Management that minimizes erosion, maintains and, where possible, increases soil organic matter through improved technologies and production systems. particularly in organic soils, and preventing unsustainable and uncontrolled urban expansion. We call for strengthening many forms of sustainable agriculture intensification practices, which are low-cost means of mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration, that can be readily implemented through a range of proven Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies, such as agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock systems, as well as organic agriculture systems. Targeted investment programmes and equitable payment mechanisms to support farmers during a transition period, will be required to promote adoption of recommended management practices to restore soil quality, particularly among poor farmers who live in marginal areas.**

## [Mountains]

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change **and biodiversity loss**, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food **and nutrition** insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems **and stress that continued effort will be required in dealing with poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas**. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection **for the quality of the natural and human environment**.

## [Chemicals and waste]

**95 zero. We recognize the adverse effects of improper management of chemicals on human health and the environment. We reiterate the 2020 WSSD goal of sound management of chemicals and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order to close the gaps since significant but uneven progress has been made in order to achieve the 2020 goal.**

Comment [m40]: Proposed to mirror the structure in other sections.

95. To protect human health and the environment, including **the protection quality of natural resources** We we call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for **sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle, which can react timely to emerging challenges, including environmentally sound management of waste will be an integral part. Additional Efforts are needed to shall include enhancing work ontowards closing the gaps and addressing discrepancies in capacities, including through i.a. partnerships, and technical assistance and a future proof governance structure. We encourage SAICM to cooperate strongly with other relevant global and regional UN entities as well as with MEAs to facilitate the enforcement of policies.** Sustainable and ~~adequate~~ **predictable long-term funding, through an integrated approach, that includes financing from the private sector and through mainstreaming in national policies and budgets and traditional aid programmes as well as financing from external sources** will be important to **support** assist developing countries **to optimally implement a strategy for** with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the **chemicals and wastes conventions, namely the** Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention ~~on Persistent Organic Pollutants~~ **which should be expanded to other future relevant conventions and as appropriate SAICM and other future relevant conventions. We will seek to improve resource efficiency and reduce human exposure to hazardous chemicals through e.g. eco-design, waste prevention and**

~~improved waste management, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology to this end.~~, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. **We commit ourselves to the finalization of the negotiations on a legally binding instrument on mercury in 2013, and agree that ~~call for it, once adopted agreed, to be incorporated it~~ into the synergies process. We support cooperation and coordination between the Conventions and SAICM in implementation and financing.**

**96bis We will seek to improve resource efficiency and reduce human exposure to hazardous chemicals through e.g. eco-design, waste prevention and improved waste management, and** ~~We call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology to this end for environmentally sound waste management.~~ We also note with concern the emerging challenges of ~~electronic waste and~~ plastics in the marine environment and electronic waste, which should be addressed inter alia through **life cycle approach thinking at the design stage**, appropriate programmes and environmentally sound **waste management** technologies for material and energy recovery.

**96 bis bis In line with the priority objectives of waste management including a “waste hierarchy” with prevention as the preferred option, we call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies and strategies. We also call for action to tackle the emerging challenges of specific waste streams such as electronic waste, plastics, including in the marine environment, construction and demolition waste and end-of-life vehicles, which should be addressed inter alia through life cycle thinking at the design stage, appropriate programmes for waste prevention, re-use and recycling and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. We call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies and strategies.**

Comment [Ios41]: proposed by 1

[Sustainable Consumption and Production]

97. We ~~agree~~ **commit** to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as ~~part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on~~ **as set out in** the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

**97 bis. We commit to making sustainable choices more easily available, affordable and attractive to consumers by setting, together with the private sector, sustainable product standards, in accordance with the best available technology and without creating trade barriers, by supporting eco-innovation and by applying price incentives and disincentives.**

**[Sustainable Transport]**

**97 ter. We note that sustainable transport is a central component of sustainable development and economic growth. Addressing the growing transport challenges is increasingly urgent. Access to mobility is essential to achieve the MDGs. But the growing use of motorized transport can have negative impacts on environment and human health. Appropriate and effective policies and measures can facilitate and enhance safe, efficient, secure, affordable and environmentally sustainable transport and mobility for poverty eradication.**

**[Sustainable Tourism]**

**97 quint. We emphasize that tourism as one of the largest global productive as well as services' sectors with consistent growth trends can make a significant contribution as a driver of green economies and sustainable production and consumption patterns. We recognize the benefits deriving from sustainably designed and marketed touristic approaches for long-term sustainable growth and poverty reduction, livelihood of local communities, improved infrastructure, the creation of decent jobs and a high valuation of environment, climate, biodiversity and ecosystem services. We urge the members to pledge stronger commitment to the recommendations of the UN WTO Global Code of Ethics, to the International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development (ITF-STD) and the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development within the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD).**

**[Education]**

**98 zero. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future and commit to strengthening their capacities and opportunities by further improving access to education opportunities beyond the primary level; to information and services, particularly for sexual and reproductive health and promoting their full participation and civic engagement, as well as addressing gender inequality.**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training, curricula development and use of ITC-on all levels of the education systems.

99. We call upon **educational institutions** to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example, **with the active participation of students**, of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities **and partnerships** on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

[100alt. We agree to promote **awareness raising and formal, non formal and informal Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to address the various stakeholders and the public at large in order to promote the principles of sustainable development. Educational institutions should be further supported to carry out research and innovation in the field of ESD so that quality and availability of ESD programmes is ensured at all levels.**

101. We **agree commit** to promote education, **training and research** for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, **through the implementation of relevant Strategies, means and tools (e.g. UNECE Strategy for ESD)** to educate ~~a new~~ **coming** generations of **pupils** in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development. **We note with appreciation the important on-going work of UNESCO for developing options for transforming the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development into an institutional process beyond 2014. UNESCO should elaborate and put in place a permanent activity/process for the promotion of ESD beyond 2012**

### Population and health

**We recognize that health is a precondition, outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. A green economy with a reduction of air, water and chemical pollution as well as mitigation of and adaptation to climate change is a prerequisite for health. Health is also largely influenced by the societal determinants of health as described in the Rio Political Declaration of Social Determinants of Health. Strengthening health systems towards universal coverage is fundamental to avoid families falling into poverty and to have a productive workforce.**

Comment [MM42]: Para introduced by 1 MS, since health issues was neglected in the zero draft

**People are at the centre of our efforts to achieve our goal of sustainable development, and we therefore commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, which anticipates changes in population size, geographic distribution and age structures, we can address the challenges and seize the opportunities that are associated with demographic changes, including rapid urbanization and migration.**

**We remain committed to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population, the key actions for further implementation**



**of the Programme of Action and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and will pay special attention to gender equality and the right of women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexual and reproductive health. To this end, we will work actively to ensure that health systems provide information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive needs of women, as this is crucial for women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment**

Comment [L43]: EU position paper

**We commit to address the unmet need for family planning and ensure that all women, men and young people have comprehensive information about, access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective and affordable modern methods of family planning as this is essential for women's health and human rights and for advancing gender equality and will also influence population dynamics, contributing to poverty eradication and sustainable development. Facilitating the demographic transition offers opportunities to drive development and progress to a green economy.**

Comment [MM44]: 1 MS note: The language draws on CPD Resolution 2011/1, paragraph 16 and Outcome Document of the 2010 Summit, paragraph 75e).

#### [Gender equality]

102. We recognize **the importance of gender equality and the vital role that women's equal economic and political participation has for achieving sustainable development**. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and ~~unlocking~~ **releasing** their potential as drivers of sustainable development, **and reaffirm our resolve to prioritize further** measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management **and agree to prioritize their access and control of economic resources such as land, technology, education and professional training. We agree to promote professional and equal pay in the formal sector..**

**103bis We recognize that women play a key role in providing food security, that they have knowledge in matter of environmental conservation and implement adaption strategies which need to be enhanced. We call for greater participation of women's organization to all decisional process of sustainable development.**

104. We support the work of all UN agencies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and stress the need of ensuring better linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

#### Private Sector

104 bis We recognize the need to establish a process towards global agreement on Sustainability Accounting and Reporting. Such an agreement should lead into reliable and robust system for national sustainability accounting across the world.

104 ter We also recognize the need for a global commitment for corporate sustainability reporting for all listed companies based on the “Report or Explain” principle with an objective to introduce comparable, reliable and output oriented accounting and reporting system to complement the financial reporting and applicable to all corporations. The Global Reporting Initiative launched in Rio in 1992 can serve as reference for such a commitment and its enforcement.

104 quint We encourage businesses to align their practices with universally accepted principles concerning human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, such as those set forth by the UN Global Compact.

#### **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. [We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

- a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;
- b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement. ]

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to

establishing a **one integrated** set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

Comment [L45]: To be further elaborated in the light of Council discussions – At this stage, the text of the co-chairs could be supported as such as it doesn't impinge the EU positions and the green economy roadmap

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

### C. Means of implementation

#### [Finance]

112 zero The past decade has seen an unprecedented shift in global wealth, with emerging economies becoming increasingly important partners in responding to global challenges and as partners for low-income countries in terms of trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio flows and technical cooperation. At the same time, low-income countries as a group have registered higher growth rates and integration in global trade and the volume of foreign direct investment going to these countries has increased manifold. The transition to ~~inclusive~~ and sustainable development requires that the new opportunities, new partnerships and new sources of development finance – including promising innovative ones – that are part of the new international development landscape are tapped alongside, as a complement to and combined with the traditional Official Development Assistance, ODA financed means of implementation. Multilateral organizations, such as the Multilateral Development Banks can help bring emerging and traditional partners together. As countries grow, resources mobilized domestically will play an increasingly important role, gradually replacing ODA.

112 zero bis We undertake to mobilise all available means of implementation in line with the holistic approach of the Monterrey Consensus, to achieve sustainable development.

**112 bis We emphasize that countries have responsibility for their own development and the central role of national policies and development strategies in fostering sustainable development. We recognize that the mobilization of domestic and external resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers of development and reaffirm the importance of the rule of law, sound policies and good governance at all levels.**

**112 ter We recognize that both public and private sources are essential for financing sustainable development and the transition to a green economygrowth. We underline the key role of the private sector in promoting this transitionsustainable development, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. The public sector must create an enabling business environment, including a regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible corporate behaviour.(moved up from 116) As a complement to private finance, public instruments such as guarantees, risk-sharing instruments, technical assistance and concessional loans can help leverage finance for the transition to a green economysustainable development and green growth. At the international level, several initiatives demonstrate potential for leveraging innovative finance for sustainable development.**

Comment [m46]: Moved up from Paragraph 116.

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national ~~income product~~ for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as ~~the specific a~~ target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national ~~income product~~ for official development assistance to least developed countries **in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.** To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries **who have not yet done so** should take all ~~the~~ necessary and appropriate ~~steps measures~~ to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. ~~We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.~~ We also expect that emerging donors will **gradually increase their contribution to financing the international development and humanitarian effort in step with their growing wealth.**

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with ~~the national~~ priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra ~~Action~~ Agenda **for Action** and the Busan **Outcome document, including the New Deal for engagement in fragile states,** focussing on country level

implementation and launching the new inclusive Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to support implementation at country level, as well as the Busan Building Blocks. These commitments should ensure Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid as well as financing for development from other sources ~~is are is~~ **delivered in ways that are** effective, accountable, **transparent** and responsive to the needs and priorities of ~~developing~~ **partner** countries. There is a need for greater coherence **and transparency** at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have **relevant information on and a** steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development. **In addition to focusing on** ~~And there is a need to shift gear from focusing primarily on aid effectiveness, more attention must be paid to concentrating on development outcomes through development effectiveness. Managing for and monitoring results is central important to this endeavour achieving this shift. Governments, civil society and development cooperation partners must work together to monitor progress on their joint and individual performance in delivering sustainable development results and ensure that citizens have access to the information needed for holding them accountable.~~

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation **and encourage partners to make more information available on such arrangements and experience gained.** We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm **that the private sector, through investment, trade, corporate social responsibility initiatives and innovation has a key role to play in the transition to a green economy without poverty, and that governments should provide the enabling policy environment and regulatory and institutional framework. Through fair trade, investment in cleaner technology, resource effective management and healthy working conditions, public-private partnerships and research and innovation, the private sector can play a key role in delivering a green economy and sustainable patterns of production and consumption. Private companies adopting sustainable business models in their supply chains and mainstreaming environmental and social considerations in their investment decisions and daily management are already contributing to the transition to a green economy. We welcome the endorsement by the private sector in Busan of the principles guiding more effective partnerships with the public sector for achieving “broad based, inclusive and sustainable development”.** ~~the key role of the private sector investments, innovation and growth in developing a green economy in support of promoting sustainable development including through multi stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.~~

117. We ~~recognize the importance of call for~~ the Global Environment Facility **as an instrument for financing sustainable development and call on the GEF to pursue its reform agenda in order to facilitate access, in particular for** ~~to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and~~ **small island developing states SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF, and enhance coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable interventions.**

[Science and Technology]

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

119. **While acknowledging the premier role played by foreign direct investment in providing access to new technology,** ~~w~~We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries **and covering all relevant scientific aspects** to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for ~~effective mechanisms, enhanced means,~~ **an** appropriate enabling **investment environments and a strengthening of international cooperation conducive to investment and** ~~, and the removal of obstacles to the~~ **scaling** up of the development and ~~transfer-~~ **diffusion** of technology **and know-how** to developing countries.

120. ~~We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.~~

Comment [AM47]: Now fully integrated in 119.

**120 bis Emphasize the need to further develop and eventually agree on the methodological basis for integrating the sustainability dimensions into economic analysis and national accounting as well as mechanisms that better reflect environmental and social cost and benefits in market prices.**

[Capacity Building]

121. ~~We emphasize the need for capacity-building reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries~~ **and at the international and regional levels and encouraging their creation, where needed** with the aim of facilitating cooperation **and institution building through** the exchange of information, ~~including capacity building, exchange of~~ experiences and expertise, ~~to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub-regional levels.~~

122. We call for the **continued and focused** ~~immediate~~ implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.

[Trade]

124. ~~{~~We urge the members of the WTO to ~~redouble efforts to achieve a~~ **strengthen the** universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system **of the WTO** and **to achieve** ~~for~~ an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries~~}~~.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for **development partners, the** international economic and financial institutions **and regional organizations** to work together, **especially through trade capacity building and facilitation,** to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets

125.bis. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need **to continue for** negotiations on liberalization of trade in environmentally friendly goods and services ~~[in accordance with Article 31 of the WTO Ministerial Declaration from 2001]. To this end, actions are required if the current stalemate in the Doha Development Round is to be transcended. WTO members are encouraged to identify alternative ways to allow environmentally friendly goods and services provided by other WTO members to flow without discriminatory treatment, with due consideration to special and differential treatment of developing countries. Efforts must be intensified in Geneva to speedily reach an agreement by subscribing to a meaningful list of green goods and services.~~

126. We ~~agree to support the~~ eventual **gradual** phase out, **at the latest by 2020,** ~~of~~ market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies, **including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries,** that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable **investment and sustainable** development, while mitigating adverse impacts on vulnerable groups. **In this regard we support the establishment of a platform, recommending international objectives and targets and facilitating the most effective practices. This phasing out must be done in a manner that protects the poor and eases the transition for affected groups.** ~~impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups. We support that~~ **in addition to the platform** countries pledge to assist other countries to phase-out fossil-fuel subsidies that undermine sustainable development.

126bis. We commit to expand existing G20 and APEC commitments regarding the rationalization and phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in the medium

**term to all UN Member States and timely implementation of the strategic goal and targets on subsidies harmful to biodiversity set out in "The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020".**

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international, ~~and~~ regional **and bilateral** organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy. **We support the facilitation and enhancement of developing countries' inclusion and active participation international standardization processes through capacity building and technical assistance.**

**[Registry/compendium of commitments]**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

**13. ETC Group Working Group Amendments**

**III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

**A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities**

25. A green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication has the potential to contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable development that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.



28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

29. We note the potential for green economic policies and measures to offer opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries.

30. We acknowledge that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

- a) create new trade barriers;
- b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;
- c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- d) introduce or impose technologies which threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights;
- e) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and partnerships.

33. We support the creation of a UN-based knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical and technology-related information that could be relevant

for developing countries, including environmental, health and social impacts analysis.

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all major groups to share their experiences in this regard.

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

40.

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

### **C. Framework for action**

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, assessment, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed are evaluated for their impacts, remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D with the active participation of different stakeholders;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and

engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use and support traditional knowledge in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities;

g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the assessment and transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;

b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress; c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars Institutional framework for sustainable development**

44. We recognize that strong people-centered governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, human rights, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.

b) Provide cohesive, government-driven and people-centered policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.

c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

d) Reinforce coherence among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

#### **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal General Assembly**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

#### **Economic and Social Council**

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

#### **Commission on Sustainable Development**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

OR

#### **Sustainable Development Council**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20 and in the implementation of sustainable development at all levels.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

#### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

#### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

##### **Food security**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize increased investment in sustainable agriculture and ensure improved access to land, water, seeds, and other productive resources for small-scale and peasant farmers, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, subsistence and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.

65. We call for more transparent, fair and open trading systems and practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

## **Water**

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and realization of all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

## **Energy**

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and appropriate technologies in all countries, provided the renewable energy sources and technologies do not pose threats to the environment, food supplies, or to the livelihoods or cultures of local and indigenous communities, or use synthetic organisms whose environmental impacts are unknown. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, and a precautionary approach to the deployment of new technologies to developing countries for providing safe, efficient and wider use of diverse and appropriate energy sources.

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning and assessment tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

## **Cities**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and

service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

### **Green jobs-social inclusion**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity, and new markets linked to some renewable and unconventional energy sources.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well-being and sustainable development are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long-term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises. [COMMENT: There has to be clear parameters set beyond the general “decent jobs” since the nature and dynamics of job generation in the agricultural context is vastly different from the industrial context, where the issue of control and ownership and relationship to nature and culture are [less directly at issue.](#)]

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

### **Oceans and Seas, SIDS**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth’s life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to



humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation in the protection of coral reefs.

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution. We further call on countries to refrain from all ocean fertilization technologies and other marine based geoengineering activities in conformity with decisions taken under the London Convention and Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

#### **Natural disasters**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

#### **Climate change**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states.

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

#### **Forests and biodiversity**

90. We take note of the policy frameworks that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”. [No support for REDD]

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity.

#### **Land degradation and desertification**

92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources. We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil, with the active participation of farmers' organizations.

#### **Mountains**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to sustain mountain communities and recognize the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

#### **Chemicals and waste**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing and transition countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach. A precautionary approach for chemicals management and cost internalization mechanisms are effective mechanisms to ensure more investment in safer practices and the substitution of less hazardous chemicals and materials.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. We also note with concern the challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and the careful assessment of environmentally sound technological options for material and energy recovery.

#### **Sustainable Consumption and Production**

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

#### **Education**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

99. We call upon educational institutions to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and

teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

### **Gender equality**

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

### **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

- a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;
- b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

### **C. Means of implementation**

#### **Finance**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable

development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the major groups in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry as well as for the meaningful participation of all major groups in sustainable development .

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

### **Science and Technology**

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

118.bis We recognize the urgency of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment as provided in Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 especially in view of the rapid development and deployment of new high-risk technologies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology, geoengineering) that may have negative impacts on sustainable development.

119. We recognize that strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries can contribute to sustainable development. It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technology does not pose threats to the environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of local communities. We need effective technology assessment mechanisms and enhanced means of transferring appropriate technologies to developing countries.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and

technology transfer, development, assessment and diffusion that do not threaten the environment, or the health or sustainable livelihoods of people.

### **Capacity Building**

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries and affected sectors in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities and multi-stakeholder policy development in these countries.

### **Trade**

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work with UN agencies to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards more sustainable economies.

### **Registry/compendium of commitments**

128. We note the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as a modest framework for accountability by providing a mechanism for public access to information on international commitments for sustainable development.

## 14. European Environmental Bureau Rio+20 working group

### III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

#### A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must contribute to meeting key goals, including the MDGs – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development, and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth, **while combating climate change and respecting a range of other critical natural boundaries at relevant scales**. It should be based on the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. The green economy should not be regarded as a green part of the total economy. Rather entire economies need to be ‘greened’. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development and respect for Earth-system processes necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being without neglecting or sidelining poverty eradication and equity.

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making. Without fulfilling certain environmental goals, namely those related to staying within planetary boundaries and avoiding the triggering of ecological tipping points, it will be impossible to reach other important goals in the social and economic pillars.

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development. However, the green economy implies that the developed world do not only need to promote resource efficiency, but also to achieve absolute and in some cases substantial reductions in its use of scarce resources. The notion that the green economy is one in which we accelerate our way beyond ecological constraints through innovation is attractive but not necessarily entirely valid, even though we do not exclude such win-win outcomes from innovation.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will



require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

- create unjustified trade barriers;
- impose unwarranted conditionalities on aid and finance;
- widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

31 bis. We note that the kind of growth that has occurred in the developed world to date is not compatible with living within planetary boundaries and therefore not with sustainable development. Economic growth is an important parameter for poverty alleviation but should not be a means in itself. Rather it is the economic incentives and institutions that should develop in a way that promotes transition to sustainable development. Economic growth should rather be considered an outcome of less value than other welfare-related parameters, which need to be developed.

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. Experience and research shows that legally binding approaches are more effective than voluntary approaches, but we recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, innovative financing and voluntary partnerships. In particular, green taxes have shown to be effective and efficient for mitigating environmental pressures and may, with proper design within the frames of green economy tax reforms, simultaneously promote employment and growth.

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a menu of policy options;
- a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- a set of indicators to measure progress;
- a directory of technical services, technology and financing that could assist developing countries.

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

### **C. Framework for action**

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors and emphasize at the same time principle 16 in the Rio Declaration on the need to promote instruments for implementing the approach that the polluter should pay and bear the cost of pollution, e.g. to impose internalizing environmental taxes, preferably within the framework of a green economy tax reform, which ideally amount to ten percent of developed nations' tax base within a decade.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of green and decent jobs for all. We call for the establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee to create a framework convention on corporate environmental and social responsibility (CSR) for the accountability of corporate investments for all companies listed on stock exchanges worldwide and take into account the ISO 26000 standard on corporate accountability.

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;

To launch an international process to develop, implement and promote the role of innovative instruments of finance, such as redirecting fossil fuel subsidies, carbon tax, auction of carbon credits, for building green economies;

To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;

To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;

To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;

To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;

To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;

2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;

2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

Include the creation of an accounting system of positive and negative contributions to the maintenance of the global natural systems.

Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, building on the Rio Principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities.

Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.

Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

Reinforce coherency and consistency among the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade

Institutions with environmental and developmental objectives being given priority over other objectives.

Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in all relevant policies and decision-making processes

Include the launch of negotiations towards an international treaty on environmental assessment, embracing decision-making at both the strategic and project levels.

## **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

### **[General Assembly]**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

### **[Economic and Social Council]**

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC for monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming of sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes. The mandate of the UN Economic and Social Committee should be revised to reflect the overarching goal of sustainable development.

### **[Sustainable Development Council]**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

54. Multilateral financing bodies, such as the World Bank, as well as international trade law, investment policies and bilateral investment treaties, should be reshaped to make trade and investments work for sustainable development, including human rights, social equity and protection of the environment. The international financial institutions should be obliged to report to it on their activities. International environmental treaties should in general be made superior to e.g. trade treaties.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

55A. We also recognize the urgent need to review the adequacy of MEAs and other international agreements to safeguard the Earth-system processes necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being. We request [[UNEP][the new specialized agency]] to work closely with the Secretary-General to ensure that the results of such a review are included in the review of the state of the planet requested under paragraph 52.

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

57. We support the proposal to establish an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, with an agenda setting and monitoring role, to act as the advocate for the interests and needs of future generations in the context of sustainable development, helping to provide an integrated approach at the highest level of UN decision making, polices and programmes. The Office of an Ombudsperson or High Commissioner for Future Generations should exercise its functions in close co-operation with civil society.

We agree to establish a high-level committee of experts to include representatives of all nine Major Groups to prepare a series of options on the mandate, modalities and functions and deliver its proposal to the UN General Assembly no later than at the termination of the next General Assembly session beginning in September 2012.

58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate, inter alia by launching negotiations to develop an international convention on Principle 10 building on the 2010 UNEP guidelines that were adopted in Bali, Indonesia and drawing on the experience with the Aarhus Convention. We also resolve to develop global guidelines on civil society participation in international SD-related forums. In addition we call on the governing bodies of MEAs to take the necessary steps to establish, where they are not already in place, participatory compliance mechanisms which allow for a review of any Party's compliance to be triggered inter alia by communications from the public.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for improved integration of sustainability into all decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish in national law Ombudspersons for Future Generations, independent of the executive, with access to information, legal powers and duties to report, monitor and examine progress by government and public bodies advocating for the interests and needs of future generations. This institution would be expected to consider petitions from the public to enhance stakeholder participation in sustainable development policy making. We call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate with national Ombudspersons, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders. The councils should be adequately resourced and should be afforded sufficient status to ensure that they have a meaningful influence on government policy.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

#### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

**[Food security]**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people. It is urgently needed to reform agricultural policies, stimulating a development away from resource and chemicals intensive, in some cases heavily subsidized, agriculture, while facilitating sustainable agricultural and agro-ecological practices. The world's many smallholder farmers need access to appropriate resources and fair markets.

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

**[Water]**

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life". We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how, where 1% of the local public administration's water and sanitation budget is devoted to emergency aid projects and/or medium or long term development projects.

**[Energy]**

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of efficiency by 2030; and reaching XX% renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for a global “Marshall Plan” to promote ecocodevelopment with a provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon decentralised development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts with the comprehensive involvement of the public in the decision-making process.

71 bis. We recognize that there is a great potential for energy savings and for improved efficiency due to development and implementation of clean, safe and decentralised technologies. A green economy must grasp these opportunities and set signals securing improved energy efficiency, while supporting the poor parts of the world with clean, safe, affordable and reliable energy services. Poverty alleviation can only occur when energy can meet the needs of populations through improved education, health, business opportunities and social interactions.

#### **[Cities]**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

#### **[Green jobs-social inclusion]**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. The right kind of regulation can provide confidence for green investment and stimulate the creation of green jobs. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value



and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

#### **[Oceans and Seas, SIDS]**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted unsustainably. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels, interpreted

in line with the precautionary principle as set out in MEA for protection of the marine environment, and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015 at the latest. The ecosystem approach to management should be the starting point for marine governance.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

Even seas that are within national jurisdictions do not enjoy adequate legal protection, but the situation is much worse with respect to the high seas and oceans beyond national jurisdiction, where no appropriate legal framework has ever been designed to guarantee their protection from human activities. In 1992, heads of state and governments put high on the agenda two crucial environmental global challenges: climate and biodiversity. 20 years after the Earth Summit, a new deal for the seas and the oceans should be sealed. Such a treaty could regulate access to marine genetic resources.

#### **[Natural disasters]**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

#### **[Climate change]**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached, ensuring that emission reduction pathways

to 2050 are based upon latest scientific information on keeping well below a 2°C rise, bearing in mind an emerging consensus that staying below a 1.5°C rise is more likely to be required.

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

#### **[Forests and biodiversity]**

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems. We call for an associated ‘accounting system’ of payment of ecosystem services or ecosystem services compensation as a positive incentive to maintain and increase the availability of these same ecosystem services and the underlying natural capital.

#### **Land degradation and desertification**

92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa’s arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

#### **[Mountains]**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

### **[Chemicals and waste]**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

95 bis. A new international treaty on chemicals built on, in particular, the Strategic Approach to Integrated Chemicals Management (SAICM), Agenda 21 (chapter 21), and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, needs to be established. Such a treaty should establish a clear phase out objective for all hazardous substances, assessed in line with the precautionary principle, in particular substances of very high concern (SVHC). A differentiated timeline for developing countries may be established as well as mechanisms extending the reach of the agreement to non-signatories (e.g. by export and import bans regarding SVHCs). Obligations for all countries are needed regarding the sharing of chemicals data. Any new agreement should also recognize and meet the challenges following from exposure to cocktails of chemicals and should place vulnerable groups, not least children, in focus and design protective measures for such groups. One function of strengthened global environment institutions could be to establish a UN-based International Chemicals Inspection Agency, to facilitate and implement any global chemicals regulation. Green chemistry should be an integral part in the discussions on transforming the world economic system into a “green economy”.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

### **[Sustainable Consumption and Production]**

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

### **[Education]**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for

international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

#### **[Gender equality]**

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

#### **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

- a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that are universal and applicable to all countries but allow for differentiated approaches among countries, that re-orient the economic dimension of sustainable development to deliver the full realization of human rights while respecting critical natural boundaries, consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are;

- a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience. **Particular attention should be paid to devising goals which integrate social and environmental considerations in the context of those Earth-system processes that are necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being.**

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs, as well as earlier adopted conventions and agreements on the right

to food, health, education etc, in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard, **and to develop his proposals alongside and taking into account the regular reviews of the state of the planet under paragraph 52.**

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

### **C. Means of implementation**

#### **[Finance]**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

The Rio +20 Conference should also agree on an ambitious work program to operationalise additional innovative sources of finance needed to meet the financing requirements for sustainable development.

### **[Science and Technology]**

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

120bis. We note that the emergence of new technologies may pose new threats to health and environment which justifies the introduction of a new treaty on technology assessment, based on the precautionary principle.

### **[Capacity Building]**

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.

### **[Trade]**

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that supports the overarching goals of sustainable development and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We call for the accelerated phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil and nuclear fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups, and for particular attention to be paid to those subsidies that harm Earth-system processes that are necessary for ensuring social and ecological well-being.

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

#### **[Registry/compendium of commitments]**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

## **15. Forum de Lyon**

### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

#### **A. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities**

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development, natural and cultural diversity and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment within the carrying capacity of ecosystems . It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the



natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward [sustainable](#) low-carbon development.

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making [and at all levels](#).

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

a) create new trade barriers;

b) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;

c) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;

d) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

## **B. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, [education and capacity building](#), financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships [to facilitate the construction of an inclusive, open and democratic information society](#).

33. We support the creation of an international [multilingual](#) knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical services, technology and know-how, training resources and financing that could assist developing countries.
- d)e) Satellite data, particularly for developing countries related to agriculture, forest management, health, renewable energies,...

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform, in a participatory approach and establishing a governance model allowing its sustainability and ownership by all stakeholders.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

### C. Framework for action

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy action plans/roadmaps integrated in their sustainable development strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy action plans/roadmaps strategies.

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies **and to train financial professionals**;
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices **and are socially and culturally acceptable**;
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and **cultural**, scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies **and know how** and use traditional knowledge;
- g) To establish **a** capacity development schemes to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- b) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;
- c) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the 67th GA, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality,

democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.

b) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.

c) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.

d) Reinforce coherence between the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

d)e) Promote the commitment of organizations and institutions to social and environmental responsibility i.e.by making a link between the global objectives of sustainable development and their individual contribution, including the use of international standards as ISO 26000.

## **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

### **[General Assembly]**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

### **[Economic and Social Council]**

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

### **[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

OR

## **[Sustainable Development Council]**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly.

### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of

better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

58. We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national, and sub-national and local levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, **building on social and environmental responsibility**, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders, **including youth in particular**.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.

#### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors, **particularly access to basic services for all**. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

##### **[Food security]**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the

supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper **and healthy** nutrition for our people.

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies **and know how, including ICT**, for sustainable agriculture.

#### **[Water]**

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for **water resources and** wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives, **including decentralized cooperation** for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

#### **[Energy]**

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

71. We agree that each country should work for **sustainable** low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

#### **[Cities]**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, **conservation and valorisation of the natural and cultural heritage**,

revitalization of historic districts, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

**[Green jobs-social inclusion]**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs and eradicate poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources, and communication, knowledge and cultural industries. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality, affordable, socially and culturally acceptable and environmentally sound infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes poverty eradication and sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, and greening existing jobs we agree to take the following measures:

a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;

b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;

c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.

c)d) Recognize the role of youth entrepreneurship and facilitate their access to finance, including through adequate financial instruments such as micro-credit, guaranty funds and equity investments in youth projects

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

– Art 77bis: We recognize that the economic sectors of ICT, knowledge and culture are also components of the green economy and create jobs and therefore we commit to integrate them into green economy policies

**[Oceans and SIDS]**



78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by UNCLOS of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. **We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.**

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted at increasingly unsustainable levels. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

84. **We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.**

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

**[Natural disasters]**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among [local](#), national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

**[Climate change]**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship between water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

**[Forests, biodiversity, land degradation and desertification]**

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, [including agroforests systems](#) as well as their conservation and restoration. [Forests provide, beyond economic and ecosystems services, socio-cultural services, including cultural, heritage, educational and leisure](#). We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.

92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa’s arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

**[Mountains]**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

**[Chemicals and waste]**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

**[Sustainable Consumption and Production]**

97.. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) [as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production](#), based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

**[Education, Training and Research]**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development [and use of ICT](#) . [Education, training and research for sustainable development should be cross-sectoral](#)

99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action. [We also call upon academics to integrate sustainable development into all their activities](#)

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education, [training and research](#) for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students [and also current generations](#) in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development

## CULTURE

### 101 Bis

We agree that integrating the cultural dimension in sustainable development policies advances a human-centred, inclusive and equitable approach, reflects the complexity and local contexts, facilitates the creation of a conducive environment for a green economy and promotes the plurality of knowledge systems and expressions

We agree to support the conservation and valorisation of the natural and cultural heritage and the traditional knowledge and skills associated with their maintenance.

We recognize that information, cultural and knowledge, industries, sustainable tourism and heritage-based revitalisation are economic sectors that generate green employment, stimulate local sustainable development and trade opportunities and foster social inclusion and creativity

### **[Gender equality]**

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

### **B. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals should include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; **enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage**, green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further **develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner, including cultural aspects.** We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

### **C. Means of implementation**

#### **[Finance]**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

**[Science and Technology]**

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology **and know-how** to developing countries.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

**[Capacity Building]**

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific **and organizational** capacities in these countries.

**123 bis We reaffirm the need for capacity building of all the stakeholders in the international environmental and sustainable development negotiations, including through the diffusion of information and main documents in all the working languages of the UN**

**[Trade]**

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

**[Registry/compendium of commitments]**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

## **16. GDF SUEZ**

### **GDF SUEZ's contribution to Rio+20**

#### **Comments on the zero draft**

We suggest that these aspects should be for example further developed in these paragraphs:

- **§29:** *"...can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries (...)"* :
- **§42** *"we realise that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development (...)"*

We also recommend the following specific amendment:

- **§128:** *We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 **by several stakeholders, including business sector**, and invite the Secretary- General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.*

#### **a) Definition of green economy / green jobs / "greening" of the economy**

- *Green economy:* **§25, 26, 27.** Green economy is defined as a "decision-making framework".
- *Green jobs:* on "green jobs- social inclusion", particularly **§73.**

#### **b) Consumers' responsibility**

- **§71.** *We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts under the concept of shared-value actions.*

**c) Sustainable cities**

- **§72** *We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, safe water and proper sanitation services, reduced waste and sustainable management of waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.*

**d) SDGs: waste management, recycling and water access and sanitation**

- **§107:** *We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water and sanitation access and water efficiency; sustainable management of waste; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.*

**e) Environmental governance**

- **§31** → *Should we understand that under the statements of this paragraph, a new treaty, legally engaging all countries toward a green economy, should be created?*
- **§32.** *We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognise that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, anti-corruption legislation, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.*
- **§33.** *We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:*



- a. *a menu of policy options;*
- b. *a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;*
- c. *a set of indicators to measure progress;*
- d. *a directory of technical services, technology and financing **that could assist developing countries.***

## **17. International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements**

### **IFOAM Response to the UNCSD Rio+20 Zero Draft – February 29<sup>th</sup>, 2012**

#### **SECTION III - Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication**

- We call for a set of shared principles to guide the Rio Outcome, its implementation, and its ongoing impact assessment.

#### **C. Framework for Action**

- 43 bis: We agree that **sustainable public procurement** can create and upscale markets for green and socially inclusive products, works and services. Systematic application of sustainable public procurement, based on robust criteria and reliable tools (including voluntary certification schemes and low cost and accessible guarantee systems), can be an important driver for encouraging green economies. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to the realization of food security and sustainable agriculture and many other Rio+20 priority themes including sustainable forest and biodiversity management, mountains, oceans and seas, energy etc. Where a domestic market for sustainable products, works and services does not yet exist, a gradual introduction can trigger innovation, green growth and local poverty eradication through the creation of reliable markets.

#### **SECTION V - Framework for Action and follow-up**

##### **Food security (Para 64 to 66 of the ZD)**

- **Proposed changes to Para 64:** We renew our commitment to agriculture made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). We reaffirm the right to food and are committed to ensuring healthy, diverse, sufficient, humane and culturally appropriate food and nutrition for our people, through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, in particular the access of smallholders to domestic markets, and reduced waste throughout the food value chain. Enhancing the role of smallholders, women, youth, and indigenous farmers in all aspects of rural development, agriculture, nutrition and food security is imperative. We call upon all States to prioritize sustainable and resilient intensification of food and agriculture production that conserves and regenerates soil, land and water resources, respects animal welfare and the integrity of natural ecosystems at both the local and global level.

#### Green jobs-social inclusion (Paras 73 to 77 of the ZD)

- **Proposed changes to Para 73:** All people, including workers, must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy that have potential to eradicate poverty by strengthening livelihoods, facilitating entrepreneurialism and creating decent jobs, particularly for the worlds youth and women.
- In addition to business and industry, the roles of other actors, such as Local Authorities, in creating and strengthening green jobs and livelihoods including the greater use and leverage of public investments and procurements to support sustainable agricultural development especially smallholder farmers must be recognized and encouraged in the outcome document.
- Agriculture must be 're-branded' to **make it more attractive and rewarding for young people** through a number of complimentary incentive measures and facilitative mechanisms that enables them to lead green growth, sustainable agriculture and secure quality food and nutrition for current and future generations.

#### Oceans and Seas, SIDS (Paras 78 to 86 of the ZD)

- Climate change is the biggest threat to the health of the oceans and the very survival of SIDS. Urgent and deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are a global imperative.
- Oceans cover 70 percent of our earth. World fisheries support 170 million jobs and more than 1.5 billion people rely on marine resources for their protein intake. Coral reef ecosystems are particularly susceptible to climate change and ocean acidification, and may be the first marine ecosystem to collapse without greater and more urgent mitigation action.
- The Rio+20 Outcome Document must commit to delivering on existing ocean-related commitments and international goals, such as the establishment of the global network of marine protected areas, as agreed at Rio+10 and the need for arrangements to ensure SIDS receive greater benefits from their ocean resources in order to achieve sustainable development.
- The Rio+20 Outcome Document must also avoid diluting previous commitments. For instance Paragraph 83 of the Zero Draft calls for "restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels" which is significantly less than the commitment under the JPOI to restore "stocks to levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield".
- The land area of many SIDS is often limited and therefore requires protection and careful utilization. Organic Agriculture offers systems that; are robust in the face of intense weather events such as tropical storms, that protect and manage valuable natural resources including freshwater and soil and which respect the integrity and value of agricultural products based on their often unique biodiversity and pristine ecosystems.
- In order to address the special and unique challenges that are faced by SIDS we support the call for creating and defining a formal SIDS category within the UN system.

#### Land degradation and desertification (Paras 92 to 93 of the ZD)

- **The title should be expanded to include soil;** 'Soil, land degradation and desertification'.

- We call for the **broadening of the scope of the UNCCD** (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) **to cover all land degradation** and support the call for setting specific land related targets.
- Enhanced soil and land management is critical for addressing food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and fighting biodiversity loss. We therefore recognize the necessity of setting goals for minimizing erosion, maintaining soil organic matter, and preventing unsustainable and uncontrolled urban expansion.
- We call for the strengthening of **affordable (low-cost) biodiversity based sustainable agriculture practices**, which are means of mitigating and adapting to climate change and that can be readily implemented through a range of **proven Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies, such as** agroforestry, integrated crop-livestock systems and **organic agriculture systems**.
- Equitable payment mechanisms to support farmers during transition periods will be required to promote the adoption of sustainable practices to restore soil and land quality, particularly for poor farmers who live in marginal areas.

#### Mountains (Para 94 of the ZD)

- Sustainable agriculture in mountain regions is critical for simultaneously protecting mountain ecosystems and addressing poverty through the promotion of local economies. Populations in mountain regions are frequently among the poorest in a given country. Food insecurity, social exclusion, hardship, out-migration, distance from both domestic and export markets, climate change, loss of biodiversity, erosion and environmental degradation are critical issues facing mountain regions. These challenges are often even greater in land-locked mountainous countries.
- The Rio+20 outcome document must commit governments and the international community to the specific concerns of mountain communities, in particular adequate and locally appropriate measures to cope with the adverse effects of climate change and the development of sustainable agriculture that; secures local access to diverse and culturally appropriate food and nutrition, sustainably utilizes the high potential value of agricultural products and biodiversity from pristine mountain ecosystems; and which improves access to; and participation in, domestic and export markets, with a view to substantially increasing the income of mountain communities.
- Organic Agriculture offers mountain communities systems that; are robust in the face of climate change and extreme conditions, that help to protect and manage valuable natural resources including biodiversity, freshwater and soil, and which respect the integrity and value of products derived from their relatively pristine ecosystems.

#### Chemicals and waste (Paras 95 to 96 of the ZD)

- We call for the recommendations of the 2011 Bonn UNDPI NGO Conference in which 1,400 CSOs called for the transformation by 2030 of global agricultural production, from industrial to sustainable, including largely replacing the majority of chemical inputs, herbicides and pesticides with **organic and biological alternatives**.

#### Sustainable Consumption and Production (Para 97 of the ZD)

- In the context of sustainable development, poverty eradication and food and nutrition security we call for greater use of **Public Procurement as a tool for catalyzing the**

**transition to sustainable and humane agriculture** aimed at supporting smallholders especially in domestic markets.

- We call for an initial target of 30% of public procurement of food for schools and hospitals etc. to be from **local smallholder farmers and producers and, preferably organic** by 2020.

#### Gender Equality (Paras 102 to 104 of the ZD)

- Enhancing the role of women at all levels and in all aspects of rural development, agriculture, agribusiness and entrepreneurship, nutrition and food security is imperative as set out in Para 40 of Section IV (Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development) of the JPOI. Rio+20 must ensure that these recommendations are urgently implemented.

## **18. Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas**

Chapter V parag. 94

### **Mountains**

We recognize that mountain [s - delete] [ecosystems – **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home [in the metropolis for thousands of people and to rural - **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** ] communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. [We stress the importance of recognizing the vulnerability of citie and rural mountain ecosystems ( within the three Rio conventions and of adopting action plans for each related to sustainable development - **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** ].

We recognize the [positive and unaccounted economic - **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** ] benefits [derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems – **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** delete] [that mountains and mountain ecosystems provide not only to highland communities, but also to a large portion of the world's population living in lowland areas and several Metropolis, such as São Paulo, Santos and smaller towns fro example Registro, Miracatu– **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas** ].

We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain [landowners- **Iguassu Iteirei Centro de Referência do**

**Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ] communities for the [essential , and in most cases , when impacted by infra-structure or settlements, non-mitigable or non -recuperable resources and - Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ] services they provide [for human well-being and economic activity - Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ] through ecosystem protection. [We underline the importance of developing innovative means of financing , from landowners, associations to government programs , for their protection - Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ]**

**[We welcome the growing contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and socio-economic benefits to landowners, local communities and the fact that consumer demand is increasingly moving towards responsible and sustainable tourism since the II Global PT Conference Ecotourism for Peace, in Canada 1994- Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ]**

**[We stress the importance of building capacity, stimulating ART ( latu sensu), in all its forms of expression, with a focal view on Mountains, strengthening academic research on Mountains, its natural resources, its interdependence with the valleys, special means to apply infrastructure on Mountains, special means for rural and cities mountains Habitat strengthening institutions and enhancing higher and continuing education on mountain issues in order to expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in traditional mountain areas - Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ]**

**[We stress the importance of promoting artistic, scientific , scientific research, and educational and advocacy programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and recognize that sustainable mountain development is a key component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many regions of the world - Itereí Iguassu Itereí Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas ]**

### **19. Institute for Planetary Synthesis**

**The following has been worked on and endorsed by the following organizations:**

Pachamama Alliance

International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches (IAAI),

Indian Youth Climate Network

Envirohealthmatters

The Center for Women, the Earth and the Divine (CWED)

Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness, Nigeria,

CAFSO-WRAG for Development,

Campaign2015+International

Rio+20 and Biodiversity Japan

Earth Summit Japan 2012  
Earth day Everyday  
Sustainable Solutions  
CEPA JAPAN  
The Network Earth Village  
Association of World Citizens  
Institute for Planetary Synthesis  
**All-WIn Network with Commons Action for the United Nations**

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SECTIONS III - V OF THE ZERO DRAFT TEXT

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should **be based on the wellbeing of all people and nature** and contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of eradicating poverty, **reducing greenhouse gas emissions, halting biodiversity loss, ending resource depletion, and promoting ecosystem's restoration**, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. **It needs to be based on a commons approach to sustainable development where the use and ownership of commons resources benefit the well being of all people and nature.** We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress **and the well being of all people, their communities and nature;**
- d) a directory of technical services, technology and financing **can be compiled by and to benefit all, including developing countries and civil society initiatives, and be made widely available including through the use of the social media.**

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – ~~organized by industrial sectors,~~ cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade

unions, **civil society organizations** and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- a) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- b) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies; **including by capturing fees for the use of and damage done to international and global commons resources, such as air and water; a financial transaction tax; tax on greenhouse gas emissions; and fees charged at source for extraction of non-renewable resources.**
- c) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups; **free poor and vulnerable groups from want and to improve their conditions.**
- d) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies **and the natural wealth of various bioregions** so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices; **and through fair agreements.**
- e) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- f) To support developing countries' **governments, business and industry**, scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and apply, **while respecting traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities; and ensuring that the benefits of such use accrue to local stakeholders**
- g) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds, including for the **restoration of commons goods, sustainable governance of non-renewable resources and sustainable development education.**

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress **with indicators other than GDP to reflect true costs and truly sustainable development and the inter-dependent nature of the economy, in which production and consumption in one country may have negative impacts in another.**

In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- a) **2012~2014** 45: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation;

establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;

b) ~~2015~2020~~ ~~30~~: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;

c) ~~2020~~ ~~30~~: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the General Assembly at its 67th session, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

a) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and ~~promote~~ **ensure** the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as ~~a key element~~ **the primary, or a foundational basis, of an** overarching framework for United Nations activities.

49 alt ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67th session of the General Assembly. **Recognizing that civil society has been a driving force for both advocacy and implementation, we agree to include the full participation of civil society and the Major Groups in an open and transparent process.**

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet, and the Earth's carrying capacity **using sustainability indicators** and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decisionmaking at all levels, including the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decisionmaking bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

61 bis **We agree to establish a global, multi-stakeholder partnership to support all countries and communities in developing and implementing Local and National**



## **Sustainability Strategies and Action Plans on Sustainable Consumption and Production**

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture, **thus also supporting local food systems where farmers, local food processors and retailers and consumers can support one another.**

### **Water**

67. **We reaffirm GA resolution number 64/292 of 28 July, 2010 acknowledging that clean drinking water and sanitation are integral to the realization of all human rights.** Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development, **and of the restoration and enhancement of natural capital such as forests and soils to provide water-related ecosystem services.**

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, **biological** wastewater treatment, **including human manure composting** and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management, in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how. **Customer-owned water distribution systems and common ownership of water resources could provide a cost-effective and equitable option to price increases due to privatization.**

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts. **These could include community owned renewable energy infrastructure which provide both efficient service delivery and low cost to consumers.**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks **that prioritize walking, cycling and public transport,** greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system,

improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience. **An integrated, multi-sectoral community based approach to sustainable rural development is also needed. We call on the UN to establish a global network of resource and service centers and training programs to support villages and rural communities in meeting basic human needs.**

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises, **in ways that respect the diversity of indigenous and local communities.**

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- a) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by both not-for profit civil society initiatives and private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises **and worker cooperatives.**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

### **Oceans and Seas, SIDS**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources, oil spills, nuclear and other **human disasters destroy marine biodiversity, and** puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

80. We note the establishment by the UN General Assembly of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to

initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. **Such areas need to be treated as the property of all (*res communis*), which entails shared responsibilities for cooperative management of marine resources, as opposed to a property of none (*res nullius*) which allows unhindered exploitation.**

#### **Natural and human disasters**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction (**including those resulting from nuclear, chemical, mining, geo-engineering, biotechnology** and other activities) to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda, **thus honoring and fulfilling the precautionary principle**. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy. **We recognize that human disasters, such as nuclear and chemical accidents, which often occur in association with natural disasters, are great threats to the sustainability of human society and the earth's life-support systems.**

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food, **biodiversity** and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

#### **Forests and biodiversity**

90. We support policy frameworks and market **as well as non-market or commons-based** instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”. **We also agree to launch negotiations for a legally binding agreement on forests to be adopted by 2015.**

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol **and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets** adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, **and strengthen our efforts to implement the Strategic Plan based on United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020.** We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems. **We also support the right of local communities to hold local natural resources in common, to**

**withhold them from the market if they choose to do so, and to manage them for the sake of their own sustained well-being.**

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships **in combination with civil-society initiatives** aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session. **This should also include civil society initiatives in the listing of topics and priority program areas.**

105. We recognize that goals, targets, timelines and negotiated agreements at the global level where overview of the global situation is most clearly seen, as well as ~~and~~ milestones are essential for assessing, measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to **establish a multi-stakeholder panel and inclusive process by 2015 to propose new indicators for the Green Economy to be adopted as soon as possible, and no later than the end of 2014. These metrics must include measures of human welfare, poverty eradication and reduction in the unequal distribution of wealth within and across nations.**

- a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;
- b) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and **Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)** on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as **biodiversity**, oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; **local and rural communities**; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to

establishing a set of goals ~~in 2015~~ **by the end of 2014** which ~~are part of the~~ **will provide a transition into the** post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to organize the negotiation of a ~~promote a global Agreement-partnership~~ in this regard, taking into account Principle 10 of the Rio Principles.

111. We also recognize ~~the limitations that~~ **GDP is not a reliable measure of truly sustainable development and must play a much diminished role in the Green Economy, as a measure of sustainability and well-being.** We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner **in order to place the well-being of all people and nature at the heart of the Green Economy.** We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

116 bis **We affirm the critical role of the "third sector" consisting of non-profit organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil-society organizations, the social and solidarity economy, and other organizations oriented to social purposes, in promoting sustainable development. Public policy should promote their freedom of organization, and support the creation of financing instruments and training opportunities appropriate to their needs.**

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles **such as overly restrictive intellectual property rights** to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

## Trade

**124 bis Free trade can only be pursued within a framework that recognizes the need to sustain natural resources and human communities for an indefinite future.**

**Therefore, mechanisms need to be developed to value both the natural environment and human communities such that no country and no locality is forced to destroy or degrade either for short-term gain or survival. Only within a context of cooperation to protect our common heritage and to observe rules of fairness can we ethically compete for individual or sectoral gains. Free trade policy must therefore be subordinated to policies to preserve our collective well-being.**

126. We **agree to establish a global programs or partnership initiatives** to support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

## **20. Instituto Vitae Civilis**

### **III. Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

#### **D. Framing the context of the green economy, challenges and opportunities**

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment . It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, and move the world toward low-carbon development.

27. We underscore that green economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as a decision-making framework to foster integrated consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

28. We recognize that each country, respecting specific realities of economic, social and environmental development as well as particular conditions and priorities, will make the appropriate choices.

29. We are convinced that green economy policies and measures can offer win-win opportunities to improve the integration of economic development with environmental sustainability to all countries, regardless of the structure of their economy and their level of development.

30. We acknowledge, however, that developing countries are facing great challenges in eradicating poverty and sustaining growth, and a transition to a green economy will require structural adjustments which may involve additional costs to their economies. In this, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a green economy should be an opportunity to all countries and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international efforts to help countries build a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must not:

- g) create new trade barriers;
- h) impose new conditionalities on aid and finance;
- i) widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries;
- j) restrict the policy space for countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development.

#### **E. Toolkits and experience sharing**

32. We acknowledge that countries are still in the early stages of building green economies and can learn from one another. We note the positive experiences in developing a green economy in some countries, including developing countries. We recognize that a mix of policies and measures tailored to each country's needs and preferences will be needed. Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.

33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform to facilitate countries' green economy policy design and implementation, including:

- a) a menu of policy options;
- b) a toolbox of good practices in applying green economy policies at regional, national and local levels;
- c) a set of indicators to measure progress;
- d) a directory of technical services, technology and financing that could assist developing countries.

34. We request the UN Secretary-General, in consultation with international organizations, relevant entities of the UN system and others, to establish such a platform.

35. We urge member States to make national presentations on their experiences in the appropriate institutional framework as described in Section IV below.

36. We also urge all major groups, particularly business and industry, to share their experiences in this regard.

## **F. Framework for action**

37. We recognize the value of having a set of differentiated strategies, tailored to the needs of different countries and different sectors.

38. We encourage all States to develop their own green economy strategies through a transparent process of multi-stakeholder consultation.

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

40. We strongly encourage business and industry – organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders – to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs, for sustainability reporting for eliminating informality in their supply chains and for the creation of redress mechanisms for those who have claims about human rights violations.

41. We acknowledge and encourage voluntary national commitments and actions by State actors as well as stakeholders to achieve a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including through the shaping of innovative partnerships.

42. We realize that to make significant progress towards building green economies will require new investments, new skills formation, technology development, transfer and access, and capacity building in all countries. We acknowledge the particular need to provide support to developing countries in this regard and agree:

- l) To provide new, additional and scaled up sources of financing to developing countries;
- m) To launch an international process to promote the role of innovative instruments of finance for building green economies;
- n) To gradually eliminate subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development, complemented with measures to protect poor and vulnerable groups;
- o) To facilitate international collaborative research on green technologies involving developing countries, ensuring the technologies so developed remain in the public domain and are accessible to developing countries at affordable prices;
- p) To encourage creation of Centres of Excellence as nodal points for green technology R&D;
- q) To support developing countries' scientists and engineers and scientific and engineering institutions to foster their efforts to develop green local technologies and use traditional knowledge;



- r) To establish a capacity development scheme to provide country-specific advice and, where appropriate, region and sector-specific advice to all interested countries and to assist them in accessing available funds.

43. We recognize the importance of measuring global progress. In this regard, we will be guided by a roadmap that contains the following indicative goals and timeline:

- d) 2012~2015: establishment of indicators and measures to evaluate implementation; establishment of mechanisms for the transfer of technology, sharing of know-how, and enhancement of capacities;
- e) 2015~2030: implementation and periodic assessment of progress;
- f) 2030: comprehensive assessment of progress.

We request the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the UN system, to provide a report for the 67<sup>th</sup> GA, detailing further steps in this regard.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. We recognize that strong governance at local, national, regional and global levels is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should, among other things:

- f) Integrate the three pillars of sustainable development and promote the implementation of Agenda 21 and related outcomes, consistent with the principles of universality, democracy, transparency, cost-effectiveness and accountability, keeping in mind the Rio Principles, in particular common but differentiated responsibilities.
- g) Provide cohesive, government-driven policy guidance on sustainable development and identify specific actions in order to fulfil the sustainable development agenda through the promotion of integrated decision making at all levels.
- h) Monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and relevant outcomes and agreements, at local, national, regional and global levels.
- i) Reinforce coherence between the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the International Financial and Trade Institutions.

##### **B. GA, ECOSOC, CSD, SDC proposal**

###### **[General Assembly]**

45. We reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly as the highest policy-making body, and call for it to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities.

### **[Economic and Social Council]**

46. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervision of its subsidiary bodies, in particular its functional commissions.

47. We also reaffirm that ECOSOC is a central forum for intergovernmental deliberations on economic and social issues, and provides guidance and coordination to the UN system's operational activities for development in the field.

48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC in the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development including by making better use of the coordination segment of ECOSOC monitoring implementation of agreements on sustainable development and, similarly, making use of the ECOSOC operational activities and humanitarian segments to promote mainstreaming sustainable development into programmes of UN agencies and programmes.

### **[Commission on Sustainable Development]**

49. We reaffirm the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the high level commission on sustainable development in the United Nations system. We agree to consider options for improving the working methods, the agenda and programme of work of the Commission to better facilitate, promote, and coordinate sustainable development implementation, including measures to ensure more focused, balanced and responsive engagement with a more limited set of issues, and enhanced implementation of its decisions. We also agree to consider means to enhance the review function of the Commission, including through a voluntary review process.

OR

### **[Sustainable Development Council]**

49 alt. We resolve to transform the CSD into a Sustainable Development Council that will serve as the authoritative, high-level body for consideration of matters relating to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

49 alt. bis The work of the Council should be based on fundamental documents on sustainable development such as Agenda 21, the Rio principles and related outcomes. The Council should, inter alia, fully carry out the functions and mandates of the Commission for Sustainable Development. It would be guided by the need to promote integration of the three pillars of sustainable development, promote effective implementation at all levels and promote effective institutional coherence. It should help in enhancing the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly major groups, in the follow-up of Rio+20.

49 alt. ter. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures

of the Council and report on the outcome before the end of the 67<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly.

### **C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level**

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfil its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation.

OR

51 alt. We resolve to establish a UN specialized agency for the environment with universal membership of its Governing Council, based on UNEP, with a revised and strengthened mandate, supported by stable, adequate and predictable financial contributions and operating on an equal footing with other UN specialized agencies. This agency, based in Nairobi, would cooperate closely with other specialized agencies.

52. We stress the need for a regular review of the state of the planet and the Earth's carrying capacity and request the Secretary-General to coordinate the preparation of such a review in consultation with relevant international organizations and the UN system.

53. We call for the scientific basis for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development.

55. We recognize that coordination and cooperation among the MEAs are needed in order to, inter alia, address policy fragmentation and avoid overlap and duplication. We welcome the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters.

56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field.

57. We agree to further consider the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development.

58. We agree to take steps at various levels to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate.

#### **D. Regional, national, local**

59. We reaffirm that overarching sustainable development strategies incorporated in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels.

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

62. We recognise the need to integrate sustainable urban development policy as a key component of a national sustainable development policy and, in this regard, to empower local authorities to work more closely with national governments. We recognize that partnerships among cities have emerged as a leading force for action on sustainable development. **We commit to support international cooperation among local authorities, including through assistance from international organizations.**

#### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas**

63. We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas as well as to the linkage among different sectors. We also recognize that assessing progress in these areas can benefit from defining aspirational goals, targets and indicators, as appropriate. We therefore commit to the following actions:

##### **[Food security]**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, and reduced waste throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.

65. We call for more transparent and open trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets; ensure access to land, water and other resources; and support social protection programmes.

66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, enhance interactions among farmers and experts through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture.

#### **[Water]**

67. We underline the importance of the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Furthermore, we highlight the critical importance of water resources for sustainable development, including poverty and hunger eradication, public health, food security, hydropower, agriculture and rural development.

68. We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

69. We renew our commitment made in Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) regarding the development and implementation of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans. We reaffirm our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action “Water for Life”. We encourage cooperation initiatives for water resources management in particular through capacity development, exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learned, as well as sharing appropriate environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

#### **[Energy]**

70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary-General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of modern energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030; improving energy efficiency at all levels with a view to doubling the rate of improvement by 2030; and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and technologies in all countries. We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, to developing countries for providing efficient and wider use of energy sources.

71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts.

#### **[Cities]**

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and

service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

### **[Green jobs-social inclusion]**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs and eradicate poverty.

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, sustainable land and water management practices, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.

75. We recognise and acknowledge that social well being and growth are also built on robust and high quality infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which promotes sustainable development.

76. Understanding that building green economies will depend critically on creating green jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

- f) improve knowledge of green jobs trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;
- g) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of green jobs training programs;
- h) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of decent jobs by private enterprises investing in the green economy, including by small and medium enterprises.

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens.

### **[Oceans and SIDS]**

78. We recognize that oceans are critical to sustaining Earth's life support systems. Careless exploitation of the oceans and their resources puts at risk the ability of oceans to continue to provide food, other economic benefits and environmental services to

humankind. We stress the importance of the conservation, sustainable management and equitable sharing of marine and ocean resources. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contribution of coral reefs to island and coastal States, and support cooperation based on the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI).

79. We endorse the Regular Process for the Global Marine Assessment as a credible, robust process, and support the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014. We call for consideration of assessment findings in formulation of national, regional and global oceans policy.

80. We note the establishment by UNCLOS of an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, and we agree to initiate, as soon as possible, the negotiation of an implementing agreement to UNCLOS that would address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

81. We call on countries to advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including further capacity-building and mobilization of resources for investment in treatment of human wastes and waste water and to develop a global action plan to combat marine litter and pollution.

82. We also propose to implement an international observing network for ocean acidification and to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification.

83. We note that despite agreement to restore global fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2015, many stocks continue to be depleted at increasingly unsustainable levels. We call upon States to re-commit to maintaining or restoring depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels and to further commit to implementing science-based management plans to rebuild stocks by 2015.

84. We urge countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by adopting and implementing effective tools, in accordance with international law. We note the agreement on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing approved by FAO in 2009 and urge States that have not yet acceded to the agreement to do so.

85. We reaffirm that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The vulnerability of SIDS has worsened over the last two decades, primarily because of higher exposure to external shocks, including increasing adverse impacts of climate change and more frequent and intense natural disasters as well as the fuel, food, and financial crises, combined with inadequate international support.

86. We call for increased efforts to assist SIDS in implementing the BPOA and MSI and achieving sustainable development, including improvement and strengthening of the relevant entities within the United Nations system that support SIDS' sustainable development. We also call for the convening of the third international conference for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States in 2014.

**[Natural disasters]**

87. We reiterate the call for disaster risk reduction to continue to be addressed in the context of sustainable development and placed within the post-2015 development agenda. We call for increased coordination among national, regional and international levels for a robust response to environmental emergencies and improved forecasting and early warning systems, as well as closer coordination between emergency response, early recovery and development efforts, including adoption of a post “Hyogo Framework” and its integration into development policy.

**[Climate change]**

88. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and express our deep concern that developing countries are particularly vulnerable to and are experiencing increased negative impacts from climate change, which is severely undermining food security and efforts to eradicate poverty, and also threatens the territorial integrity, viability and the very existence of small island developing states. We welcome the outcome of COP17 at Durban and look forward to the urgent implementation of all the agreements reached.

89. We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship between water, energy, food and climate change in order to achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

**[Forests, biodiversity, land degradation and desertification]**

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.



92. We recognize the economic and social significance of land, particularly its contribution to growth, food security, and poverty eradication, and note that the intensity of desertification of most of Africa's arable land is a serious challenge to sustainable development in the region. We call for enhanced support by the international community to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

93. We agree to support partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of soil resources such as the Global Soil Partnership (GSP). We also encourage scientific studies and initiatives aimed at raising wider awareness of the economic benefits of sustainable land management policies that achieve healthy and productive land and soil.

#### **[Mountains]**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home to communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection.

#### **[Chemicals and waste]**

95. We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.

96. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery.

#### **[Sustainable Consumption and Production]**

97.. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

#### **[Education]**

98. We recognize that access by all people to quality education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

99. We call upon universities to become models of best practice and transformation by setting an example of sustainability of facilities on their campuses and teaching sustainable development as a module across all disciplines. In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.

100. We encourage international education exchange activities on education for sustainable development, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships for international study in disciplines and inter-disciplinary fields pertinent to the promotion of sustainable development.

101. We agree to promote education for sustainable development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in 2014, to educate a new generation of students in the values, key disciplines and holistic, cross-disciplinary approaches essential to promoting sustainable development.

#### **[Gender equality]**

102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty.

103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, ownership of resources, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving and household and community management.

104. We support the work of UN Women in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and the promotion of sustainable development.

#### **D. Accelerating and measuring progress**

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch an inclusive process to devise by 2015:

- c) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, and are

universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

- d) a mechanism for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process.

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals should include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

109. We also propose that progress towards these Goals should be measured by appropriate indicators and evaluated by specific targets to be achieved possibly by 2030, and request the Secretary-General for proposals in this regard.

110. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of all countries to collect and analyze data and information needed to support the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. We request the Secretary-General, with the support of interested donors, the UN system, international organizations and other entities, to promote a global partnership in this regard.

111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. We request the Secretary-General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.

## **E. Means of implementation**

### **[Finance]**

112. We call for the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official

development assistance to least developed countries in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020 in accordance with their commitments.

113. We call for the prioritization of sustainable development in the allocation of resources in line with the priorities and needs of developing countries, and for substantial increases in the provision of financing to developing countries for sustainable development.

114. We call for increased aid effectiveness, taking into account the Paris Declaration, the Accra Action Agenda and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, in ensuring that aid is effective, accountable and responsive to the needs and priorities of developing countries. There is a need for greater coherence at both the international and national levels, including effective oversight of resources to ensure that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing, including by the private sector, to promote sustainable development.

115. We welcome the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation. We stress that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation. We also stress that triangular cooperation should be further utilized as an effective modality for development cooperation.

116. We reaffirm the key role of the private sector in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

117. We call for the Global Environment Facility to be strengthened, with regularity in funding flows and reform of governance processes towards more transparent and democratic systems. We urge simplification of procedures and assistance to the least developed countries and SIDS in accessing resources from the GEF.

#### **[Science and Technology]**

118. We reaffirm the commitments related to science and technology contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and in the outcomes of other major United Nations Summits and Conferences.

119. We recognize the importance of strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.

120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion.

#### **[Capacity Building]**

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

122. We call for the immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building.

123. We urge the participation and representation of scientists from developing countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment to strengthen scientific capacities in these countries.

#### **[Trade]**

124. We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system and for an early balanced, ambitious and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We call for the full realization of the commitments made in the 2005 Hong-Kong Ministerial Declaration of the WTO in favour of the least developed countries.

125. We reaffirm that there is an urgent need for the international economic and financial institutions to work together to ensure that developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, are able to benefit from the advantages of the multilateral trade system and their integration into global markets.

126. We support the eventual phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to sustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

127. We support the trade capacity building and facilitation activities of international and regional organizations which would assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and in identifying and seizing new export opportunities, including those created by the transition towards a green economy.

#### **[Registry/compendium of commitments]**

128. We welcome the voluntary commitments made at Rio+20 and invite the Secretary-General to compile them in a registry/compendium that will serve as an accountability framework.

## 21. International Coalition for Sustainable production and Consumption – ICSPAC

### [Sustainable Consumption and Production]

97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session.

Add: We agree to encourage and support

- development of **Regional SCP Resource Centers** to support SCP initiatives, research, dialogue and cooperation among the countries in those regions, as well as promote inter-regional cooperation and exchange;
- establishment of an **SCP Monitoring and Reporting Program** to measure and track global and regional progress and needs;
- development of a global **SCP indicators** program to enable meaningful assessment progress and identification of needs;

a **global SCP research program** to promote cooperation among the global community of researchers.

- establishment of a global program organizing and promoting a series of **SCP festivals** (perhaps in different regions) showcasing examples of initiatives and programs, especially those at the local level. (These would not be typical conferences or consultations but rather more of a celebration of the work that is being done and the ideas, visions and dialogues that are developing all around the world, but especially at the local level, celebrating traditions while exploring new ideas addressing the new challenges of the millennium.)

## 22. International Farmers Movement-



**La Vía Campesina**  
International Farmers Movement  
Movimiento Campesino Internacional

La ViaCampesina submissions for change in the Zero Document

(CHANGES IN BOLD AND STRIKEOUT)

III. A new economy system in the context of ecological sustainability and elimination of the roots of economic and social disparities

Section A. Framing the context of a **new economic paradigm**, challenges and opportunities

25. ~~We are convinced that~~ An **alternative economic model of organization** in the context of **ecological sustainability and elimination of the roots of economic and social disparities** should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of **wealth inequalities** eradication, food **sovereignty**, **sound public water and natural resource** management, universal access to **public** energy services, sustainable cities, **public** management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health and **healthcare**, human **capacities development and ecologically sustained**, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centered and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

26. We view a **new** economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that an alternative economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should maintain in the public control, protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, and move the world toward sustainable and low-carbon **production and consumption patterns**.

27. We underscore that a new economy is not intended as a rigid set of rules but rather as **an inclusive and equitable** decision-making framework to foster **strong** integrated consideration of an **ecologically sustainable path of** development in all relevant domains of public and private decision-making.

...

30. We acknowledge, however, that many **historically under-developed** countries are facing great challenges in eradicating the roots of poverty, **economic and social inequalities** and implementing **an ecologically sustainable pattern of** growth, and a transition to an alternative economy will require economic and social structural changes at the public and private level, which may involve costs. In this regard, the support of the international community is necessary.

31. We note that the transformation to a new economy should be an opportunity to all people and a threat to none. We therefore resolve that international **effort and solidarity** to help **people and their** countries to build a new economy in the context of ecological sustainability and **economic and social inequalities** eradication must not:

- a) Allow **trade agreements that circumvent or supersede national and public protections of food, energy, natural resources and the overall ecology**;
- b) impose **new conditionalities, such as structural adjustment programs**, on aid and finance that **affect or deny peoples food, energy and ecological sovereignty**;
- c) **widen technology gaps or exacerbate technological dependence of developing countries on developed countries**;
- dbis) **introduce or impose technologies which threaten the environment or undermine livelihoods, health or human rights**;
- ebis) **restrict the policy space for people and their countries to pursue their own paths to sustainable development**.

...

36. We also urge all **people with their representative organizations** and major groups, particularly ~~business and industry~~, to share their experiences in this regard.

...

~~40. We strongly encourage business and industry—organized by industrial sectors, cooperating across countries and in consultation with governments, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders—to develop green economy roadmaps for their respective sectors, with concrete goals and benchmarks of progress, including for net creation of jobs.~~

...

54. **An ecologically and socially sustainable development** must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization ~~in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to~~**must** review their programmatic strategies to ensure the provision of better support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development **that does not impose structural adjustment programs or any other restriction that would violate the countries people ecological, economic and energy sovereignty.**

...

64. We reaffirm **people's food sovereignty** and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable ~~intensification~~**of food production through, immediate agrarian reform that targets benefits and support to peasant and small family farmers, guarantees access to productive lands while prohibiting land grabs, reverts agricultural production to feed people and not machines,** increased investment **in small scale family and peasant agroecological farming, local food production and distribution, protection of and access to local and global agri-food** markets, and **the reduction of waste** by the industrial agriculture and food production the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous farmers. We must **ensure and guarantee healthy and culturally proper nutrition for our people.**

...

74. We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration, enhancement, **protection, and de-privitization of public commons,** sustainable land and water management practices, **peasant** and small-family farming, **agroecological** farming, ~~organic production systems, sustainable~~ and forestry management, ~~rational~~**the ecologically responsible and sustainable** use of biodiversity for **purposes of social economic benefit over private profit,** and **new publicly controlled** markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources **which also promote the disparate and overconsumption of energy itself.** ~~We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.~~

75. We recognise and acknowledge that economic and social well-being ~~and growth~~ are ~~also~~ built on robust and high quality **publicly owned and managed** infrastructure that creates jobs and wealth, adds long term value and allows for broad inclusion. In this regard, we commit to enhanced infrastructure investment which **promotes the transition into an ecologically sustainable economy.**

76. Understanding that **building a new** economy will depend critically on creating ecologically sustainable jobs, we agree to take the following measures:

a) improve knowledge of **ecological** job trends and developments, and integrate relevant data into national economic statistics;



- b) address potential skills shortages through skills mapping and promoting of **ecologicalgreen** jobs training programs;
- c) put in place an enabling environment for robust creation of **sustainable** jobs by **publicprivateand worker owned** enterprises investing in the creation of a new economy; ~~including by small and medium enterprises.~~

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, ~~we strongly encourage~~ we call for national and local initiatives aimed at providing a **minimum social wage**~~protection floor~~ for all citizens.

...

90. We support policy frameworks, ~~and market~~**public support and** instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, **protect** and promote the **right of stewardship**, sustainable use and management of forests **by indigenous and native people**, ~~as well as their conservation and restoration.~~ We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. ~~We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems.~~

## **23. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT ATD FOURTH WORLD**

### **III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

#### **A. Framing the context of green economy, challenges and opportunities**

25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centred and inclusive, ~~[Delete : providing opportunities and benefits]~~ **[add: aimed at ensuring the full enjoyment of fundamental rights]** for all citizens and all countries. **[add: Special attention must be given to the most vulnerable and excluded, providing the means to ensure their full participation and enjoyment of the benefits of a sustainable development].**

26. We view the green economy as a means to achieve sustainable development, which

must remain our overarching goal. We acknowledge that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should protect and enhance the natural resource base, increase resource efficiency, promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, **[Delete: and]** move the world toward low-carbon development **[add: and promote social and environmental justice]**.

#### **IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development**

##### **A. strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars**

44. **[add : e) Create the necessary conditions for effective citizen participation, including for those living in poverty and social exclusion, in decision-making processes at local, national, regional and global levels, facilitating access to information and capacity building, eliminating obstacles and barriers to participation and creating the necessary environment for equitable dialogue.]**

##### **D. Regional, national, local**

61. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

#### **V. Framework for action and follow-up**

##### **A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectorial issues and areas**

###### **Food security**

64. We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize **sustainable intensification of [replace: intensification of sustainable forms of]** food production through increased investment in local food production, **[add; ensuring full access for small farmers and local communities to the means and resources (including land, water, seeds and technology) for environmentally friendly and equitable food production]**, improved access to local and global agri-food markets and reduced waste through the supply chain, **[add; with emphasis on local markets and solidarity distribution chains]**, with special attention to **[add: people and groups living in extreme poverty, including]** women, smallholders, youth and indigenous farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition of our people.

**[add: 66. bis We recognize the importance of family agriculture for food production and encourage the creation of legally binding mechanisms to protect land rights and means of production by traditional communities, small farmers and other vulnerable groups.]**

### **Green jobs-social inclusion**

73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills and protections necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy **[replace: which has great potential to create; for: with the goal of creating]** decent jobs, **[replace: particularly for the youth, and eradicate poverty; for: with a priority for youth and those who have been excluded long-term from decent work, contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty.]**

77. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens, **[add : founded on established human rights principles such as equality and non-discrimination and that enable the progressive realisation of internationally agreed economic and social rights.]**

### **Natural disasters**

**[add: 87. bis Special attention must be given to groups most frequently and adversely affected by natural disasters, in particular those experiencing the severest forms of poverty and exclusion. Investments must be made to build on their efforts in building resilience, in prevention and adaptation strategies. Risk reduction must not be implemented to the detriment of their rights and standard of living.]**

### **Education**

98. We recognize that access to all people to quality **[add: and culturally relevant]** education is an essential condition for sustainable development and social inclusion. We commit to strengthening the contribution for our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development.

**[Add section on marginalised groups after section on gender equality after paragraph 104]**

**[add: 104 bis We recognize that groups and people historically and systematically excluded from the benefits of sustainable development and suffering the worst effects of environmental degradation, notably people living in extreme poverty and including women, indigenous and traditional communities, slum-dwellers, landless farmers, must be at the centre of efforts to build sustainability at all levels. We recognize that their knowledge and experience constitute an essential contribution to humanity in dealing with global challenges. In order to achieve full respect of fundamental rights for all and recognition as productive citizens, we strongly**

encourage:

a) the necessary long term investment to promote fair and equal participation, including the removal of economic, social, educational or cultural barriers to participation, access to information and capacity building, in decision-making process in all levels, including within international institutions. Special attention must be given to participation in the follow-up of the outcomes of this conference, in the assessment of the Millenium Development Goals and in the process to establish a post-2015 framework.

b) the creation of mechanisms to promote for the most vulnerable people and groups the benefits of transition to sustainability including formal recognition of the environmental services they provide, prioritising capacity building and access to green jobs, human rights safeguards to development and conservation projects and recognition of property rights and full access to the sustainable use of water, agricultural land, forests, oceans, clean energy and others common resources necessary to guarantee the fulfillment of fundamental rights.

c) the adoption by the Human Rights Council and General Assembly of the Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights as an important tool to promote the respect of human rights for all in sustainable development programs and to make progress on the eradication of extreme poverty.]

## B. accelarating and measuring progress

105. We recognize that goals, targets and milestones are essential for measuring and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and agree to launch [~~delete: an inclusive process~~] [**add: a fully participatory, inclusive and transparent process involving all stakeholders, including people living in poverty whose lives and livelihoods will be most impacted by such a framework, informed by lessons learned in the formulation and implementation of the MDGs**], to devise by 2015,

a) a set of global Sustainable Development Goals that reflect an integrated and balanced treatment of the three dimensions of sustainable development, are consistent with the principles of Agenda 21, [**add: are based on recognised human rights principles, are built on accepted human rights standards, ensure the full and equal enjoyment of human rights**] and are universal and applicable to all countries but allowing for differentiated approaches among countries;

b) a **[add: fully accountable]** mechanism **[add: that all stakeholders, including people living in poverty, can contribute towards]** for periodic follow-up and reporting on progress made toward their achievement.

106. We invite all stakeholders to join this process and request the UN Secretary-General to coordinate this process **[add: which should include a formalised and meaningful framework for civil society engagement to ensure participation by those directly concerned by the challenges of sustainable development, particularly those who are marginalised due to extreme poverty.]**

107. We propose that the Sustainable Development Goals could include sustainable consumption and production patterns as well as priority areas such as oceans; food security and sustainable agriculture; sustainable energy for all; water access and efficiency; sustainable cities; green jobs, decent work and social inclusion; **[add: social protection; full and effective enjoyment of human rights]** and disaster risk reduction and resilience.

108. We consider that the Sustainable Development Goals should ~~**[delete: complement and strengthen the MDGs in the development agenda for the post-2015 period, with a view to establishing a set of goals in 2015 which are part of the-]**~~ **[add: be informed by a full and meaningful review of existing development goals, including the MDGs, and be fully integrated into a global over-arching post-2015 UN Development Agenda with sustainable development and poverty eradication at its core.]**

## **24. International Organization for the Protection and Welfare of Squirrels – IOPWSquirrels**

Chapter V paragraph 94

Mountains

We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change **[ changes that affect not only the human population, but the many Species of wild animals that inhabit the mountains, some of them of a vital importance and value for the life of mountains- such as Squirrels, which are credited with maintaining and developing the forests for millions of years by burying the nuts and planting the trees - International Organization for the protection and Welfare of Squirrels]** and are often home to communities including of indigenous people , who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes

with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity [we stress the importance of offering and supporting financially viable, sustainable solutions to generate sources of healthy food for communities while diminishing the consumption of wild Species of animals , by involving the communities and employing both traditional and advanced knowledge- International Organization for the Protection and Welfare of Squirrels]. We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through ecosystem protection [ and to increase substantially the focus in using resources to educate the population about the value and importance of the surrounding natural environment , the need to protect it , to create a friendly link between humans and Species of wild animals - International Organization for the Protection and Welfare of Squirrels].

[ We stress the absolute need to take meaningful measures to protect Species of wild animals of major importance for mountains, forests and the Planet- specifically the Squirrels- with consideration to the very important facts that they play a major role in the life of forests and mountains, that at this moment it is estimated that , world-wide, 85% of the Squirrels are in peril (source: USA Federal Government- Department of Forestry), that the disappearance of Squirrels would result in decaying of forests with disastrous effects for mountains and the human communities and other ecosystems- International Organization for the Protection and Welfare of Squirrels].

## **25. IPEN**

IPEN additions are in bold

### **Chemicals and Waste Section**

**94 bis. We acknowledge that sound chemicals management is essential to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and that chemical safety and chemical policy reform incorporating the precautionary approach occupies a place at the core of the economic and development agenda. We stress that sound chemicals management must be taken into account while determining the direction of international development assistance and a program implemented to eliminate the toxic legacy faced by countries as a result of unsound chemicals management. Concrete and measureable deadlines are crucial to ensuring focus, credibility and public trust**

**94 ter. We recognise that to achieve a sustainable future, a sustainable chemical industry is essential. The chemical industry plays a significant role in the global economy with a steadily increasing share of the world's chemical production shifting to developing and transition countries. We support cost internalization mechanisms as an effective method to provide the resources needed to establish infrastructure and foster investment in safer practices and in the substitution of hazardous chemicals and materials with the least toxic alternatives possible. Clear criteria need to be developed to encourage investments in a sustainable chemical industry and help to phase out unsustainable chemical production, support green chemistry and protect developing and transition countries from unjust burdens.**

**95.** We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing **and transition** countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach. **We call on UNEP to establish a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder process to assess SAICM progress and establish a plan for further intergovernmental actions to ensure that chemicals are used and produced in ways that minimise adverse effects on human health and the environment in all countries.**

**96.** We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and call for public-private partnerships aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound waste management. We also note with concern the **(Remove emerging)** challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be **urgently** addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and environmentally sound technologies for material and energy recovery. **We encourage all Governments to ratify the Basel Ban Amendment to ensure developing and transition countries are not the final destination for the developed world's wastes, in particular, electronic waste. We support tighter controls and encourage greater efforts to stop the traffic in banned and illegal chemicals, including banned pesticides and POPs.**

**96 bis.** We recognise the importance of chemical safety and the important role of the industry in providing toxicological data and information to prevent possible harm to human health and the environment before chemicals are placed on the market. International sourcing of products with undefined material and chemical compositions are posing threats to consumers globally. We note the urgency of implementing cradle to cradle and green design approaches to equally protect children, women, consumers, workers, and community health. We call on UNEP to establish a multisectoral and multistakeholder process to define a global standard for the provision of information on the chemical composition of products and materials.

**96 ter.** We acknowledge that many chemicals on the market are unmanageable and a global phase-out of particularly hazardous chemicals, including hazardous nanomaterials, is needed. These should include highly hazardous pesticides, persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs), very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvBs), genotoxins, carcinogens, chemicals affecting reproduction, the immune and nervous systems, substances that undergo long-range transport, endocrine disruptors, and toxic metals such as cadmium, lead, and mercury. A global phase out is essential in order to avoid **banned and restricted chemicals from one country being sold or dumped in another. Furthermore, concrete and measureable deadlines are crucial to achieving this and ensuring credibility and public trust. All efforts should be made, using life cycle considerations and alternatives assessments, to ensure that alternatives to these**

chemicals be safer and more sustainable. We also note the value of low and non-chemical alternatives in agriculture such as integrated pest management (IPM) and agroecological practices.

**96 quat.** We acknowledge the concurrent exposure on human health and ecosystems of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and changing climates. We urge all countries and intergovernmental organisations to develop a coordinated and global response to counteract immediate, medium and long-term combined negative impacts of climate change and POPs, including support for mitigation activities with co-benefits.

#### Science and Technology Section

**118 bis.** We recognize the urgency of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment as provided in Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 especially in view of the rapid development and deployment of new high-risk technologies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology, geoengineering) that may have negative impacts on sustainable development.

**119.** We recognize that strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries **can contribute to** sustainable development. **It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technology does not pose threats to the environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of local communities. We need effective technology assessment mechanisms and enhanced means of transferring appropriate technologies to developing countries.**

**120.** We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development, **assessment** and diffusion **that do not threaten the environment, or the health or sustainable livelihoods of people.**

**120 bis.** We agree to adopt a ban on the real-world testing of geoengineering technologies (the large-scale intentional manipulation of the Earth's systems to modify the climate) as long as there is no international consensus regarding their development or deployment.

#### **26. Irish Doctors Environmental Association-**

Under Section IV Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars

44. (Slot in as a new b)

b)Recognize that human health is a pivotal factor of sustainable development for it is interdependent on the state of the three pillars.

Under Section V

Framework for action and follow-up

A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

Climate Change (page 14)



para,89 include "health" in sentence:

We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, health, food and climate change in order ...

Land degradation and desertification

page 15, para 92. add "and its interdependence with health and well-being," to 1st sentence,

We recognize the economic and social significance of land and its interdependence with health and well-being, particularly its contribution to growth, food security and poverty eradication ...

Education

page 16, para 98, add "... based on a more integrated, systems worldview" to end of last sentence:

We commit to strengthening the contribution of our education systems to the pursuit of sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training and curricula development based on a more integrated, systems worldview.

Science and Technology

p.18 para 119

Add "safe" before technology in last sentence ie.:

In this regard, we stress the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of safe technology to developing countries.

Trade

page 19 para 126. remove the word "eventual" before phase out of market distorting...,

We support the phase out of market distorting and environmentally harmful subsidies that impede the transition to unsustainable development, including those on fossil fuels, agriculture and fisheries, with safeguards to protect vulnerable groups.

**27. METSOVION INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTER (M.I.R.C.)  
for the Protection and Development of Mountainous Environment  
and Local European Cultures  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS**

**Contribution to the “Zero Draft” of the Outcome Document, Rio+20**

**Mountains**

94. We recognize that mountains are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change [**human pressures, overexploitation and alienation of their traditional character because of the dominant ideology and development model - MIRC**] and are often home to communities including [of - **MIRC deleted**] indigenous peoples, who

have developed [sustainable - MIRC deleted] [dialectically documented and integrated - MIRC] uses of their resources [completely adapted and with respect to Man and his natural and cultural environment - MIRC] yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity.

We recognize the benefits derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems. We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain communities for the services they provide through [cultural and - MIRC] ecosystem protection.

[We stress the importance of promoting Worthliving Integrated Development<sup>i</sup> strategies and policies in mountainous regions at social, political, economic, cultural, environmental and appropriate technical/technological level, based on interdisciplinary, holistic and innovative methodologies of approaching, investigating and confronting the real problems and needs of mountains, taking into account the specific characteristics, possibilities and limitations of each mountainous area. - MIRC]

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## **28. Mountain Partnership**

On behalf of the Mountain Partnership, we are pleased to send our proposed text to replace the current paragraph 94 (Chapter V) after a global consultation with our Members.

### **Mountains**

We recognize that mountain regions and populations provide essential goods and services for human survival. Mountains are the water towers of the world, storing water in the form of glaciers, snow, wetlands, lakes and subsurface sources. Supplying fresh water to more than half of humankind, mountains are of strategic importance for agriculture, food security, biodiversity, clean energy generation, industrial development and employment. Mountains are also weather makers. Nonetheless, mountains are highly vulnerable to climate and other global changes. Given the tight highland-lowland linkage, these changes may have serious impacts far beyond the mountain boundaries. We recognize that mountain communities, including indigenous peoples, have often been practicing sustainable natural resource management, and that their efforts to maintain mountain ecosystem services generate positive yet unaccounted economic benefits, not only to themselves, but also to a large portion of the world's lowland population including urbanized areas. We recognize the need to create global, regional, national and local mechanisms that justly support mountain communities in providing essential resources and services for human well-being. We underline the importance of supporting green and low-carbon economic activities in mountain regions through capacity building and development of suitable technologies, as well as innovative means of financing for sustainable development and conservation of mountain regions. We stress the pivotal role of regional centres of competence in research and development to achieve solutions which take into account the specificities of mountain areas. We recommend the adoption

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of integrated ecosystem management approaches taking into account highland-lowland linkages, transboundary cooperation and resource efficiency.

We recognize that mountain people are often marginalized, with insecure tenure and access to resources, and high poverty rates. We stress the importance of building capacity and strengthening institutions to promote inclusive development solutions, especially targeted at youth and women. We acknowledge the efforts of the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (“Mountain Partnership”), as well as those of other UN bodies, governments, and other partners, to promote cooperation among the institutions, initiatives, instruments, and conventions relevant to mountain development. We welcome new opportunities for public-private partnerships and investments in mountain ecosystem goods and services, especially in the fields of renewable energy, sustainable forest management, sustainable tourism, responsible industrial development and climate-smart agriculture, including promotion of natural products. We acknowledge that actions in support of sustainable mountain development are key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

## **29. Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change**

*Mountains - regarding the existing Chapter V parag. 94*

We recognize that mountain [s - delete] **[ecosystems - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change** are highly vulnerable to global changes such as climate change, and are often home [for millions of people in the Metropolitan Areas and for thousands of people on Forestal or Rural Mountains as well as for - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change] communities including of indigenous peoples, who have developed sustainable uses of their resources yet are often marginalized, sometimes with high poverty rates, exposure to natural risks and food insecurity. **[We stress the importance of recognizing the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems in the cities, forests, desert or rural areas within the three Rio conventions and of adopting action plans for each related to sustainable development - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change].**

We recognize the **[positive and unaccounted economic, importance of mountains and valleys, from the urban to the rural and the forested ones, regarding their space, territoriality, local and downstream communities from the strategical, global economic and socioenvironmental points of view through the perspective of climate change; - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change ]** benefits **[derived from mountains and their associated ecosystems - Iguassu Iterei Centro de Referência do Movimento da Cidadania pelas Águas Florestas e Montanhas delete] [that mountains and mountain ecosystems provide not only to highland communities, but also to a large portion of**

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**the world's population living in lowland areas and several Global Metropolis as São Paulo, Santos or smaller towns as example Registro, Miracatu ( BR) - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ].**

We also recognize the need to explore global, regional, national, and local mechanisms to compensate and reward mountain **[landowners- Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change*]** communities for the **[essential - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]** services they provide **[for human well-being and economic activity - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]** through ecosystem protection. **[We underline the importance of developing innovative means of financing , from landowners, associations to government programs , for their protection - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]**

**[We welcome the growing contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and socio-economic benefits to landowners, local communities- Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]**

**[We stress the importance of that all development activities, among them the infrastructure for transmontana mobility, are seized based on the principles of precaution and prevention, as well of the building capacity, estivating all ART expression, with a focal view on Mountains, strengthening academic research on mountain ecosystems, its natural resources, its interdependence with the slopes and valleys, special means to apply infrastructure on Mountains, special means for rural and cities mountains Habitat strengthening institutions and enhancing higher and continuing education on mountain issues in order to expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in traditional mountain areas - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]**

**[We stress the importance on the maintenance of existing environmental legislation; on the weighting of the true public interest, through the prism of medium and long term, as to public and private enterprises, on the analysis of all alternatives, and regardless of the immediate costs, the forecast is to opt for greater safety of the population, to the less disastrous alternative, to the adoption of the best scientific and technological knowledge, with the purpose of ensuring to all the multiple functions of mountain ecosystems - Mountains Valleys Life & Citizenship Platform *For Sustainable Development on Times of Climate Change* ]**

**[We stress the importance of promoting artistic, scientific , research, and educational and legal programmes in order to foster sustainable mountain development at all levels and recognize that sustainable mountain development is a key component in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in many regions of**

### **30. Norwegian Forum for Development and the Environment**

#### **Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication**

##### **Toolkits and experience sharing**

ForUM suggests an additional point after paragraph 33:

- We resolve to establish an international committee to carry out research on and consider measures aimed at reform of the banking and financial sector at the global level, drawing on the resources and experience of organizations, such as the Global Alliance for Banking on Values.

##### **Framework for action**

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to the end of paragraph 38:

.....in concert with national low carbon development plans.

“Greening the sectors” includes greening the *financial* sector. We suggest the following additional points after paragraph 40:

- We strongly encourage banks and financial institutions primarily to reflect and serve the real economy.
- We urge member States to work for a radical reduction of speculative and unproductive financial instruments, as well as speculation in natural resources and common goods.

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to the end of paragraph 42 a):

....., including a tax on financial transactions earmarked for development and climate adaptation. We also emphasize the importance of established funding mechanisms of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund. In this regard, we reaffirm the commitment of US\$ 100 billion per annum for climate finance and urge industrialized countries to reach this goal, mainly through public funding, well before 2020.

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to the end of paragraph 42 e):

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....., in coordination with the newly established Center for Technology Transfer (of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

ForUM suggests an additional point h) to paragraph 42:

h) To discuss the role of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as a hindrance to just economic development in developing countries.

### **Institutional framework for sustainable development**

ForUM suggests that paragraph 57 should read as follows:

- We resolve to establish an Ombudsman, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, with an agenda setting and monitoring role, to act as an advocate and representative for promoting sustainable development, helping to provide an integrated approach at the highest level of UN decision making and functioning in close co-operation with civil society.

### **Framework for action and follow-up**

#### **Food security**

ForUM suggests an additional point after paragraph 64:

- We recognize the right of countries and regions to protect and stimulate food production and markets. In this regard, we:
  - a) recognize the particular importance of smallholders and coastal fisheries as food producers and providers of jobs and economic activity. We commit to improve their access to inputs, markets and technical assistance, and to assure their rights to traditional land and waters;
  - b) commit to strengthening sustainable, agro-ecological farming, and boosting significantly participatory research in this field;
  - c) emphasize the role of farmers' and fisher folk's organizations;
  - d) recognize the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the principal arena for policy making and regulation of food security issues.

#### **Water**

ForUM suggests that the title of this section should be amended to Water and Sanitation.

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ForUM suggests the following textual amendments to paragraph 67:

We underline the importance of the right to safe, ~~and~~ clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation as a human right....

ForUM suggests an additional point after paragraph 67:

- We recognize the importance of innovation and investment in sustainable sanitation systems, including replacing water-based systems with waterless alternatives, and urge member States to allocate increased resources to this purpose.

## **Energy**

ForUM suggests the following textual amendments to paragraph 70:

- We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by the Secretary General, with the goals of providing universal access to a basic minimum level of ~~modern~~ affordable sustainable energy services for both consumption and production uses by 2030;.....

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to paragraph 70 (ideally, as a second sentence):

In this regard, we agree that developing countries should double the share of renewable energy in their energy mix, and developed countries should increase production of renewable energy and reduce production of fossil fuel-based energy, in order to reach the IPCC target for developed countries of reducing emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2020, and for the world to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to paragraph 71:

Decentralized off-grid-solutions must be given high priority.

ForUM suggests the following as an additional point after paragraph 71:

- The majority of people lacking sustainable energy solutions today are women living in rural areas. Governments must stress the importance of intensifying support for women's access to energy.

## **Climate change**

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ForUM suggests the addition of two new points after paragraph 88. Alternatively, these points can be incorporated into paragraph 88:

- We reaffirm our support for a new international climate treaty that includes all member States and respects the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, to be signed in 2015, and urge all member States to ratify the treaty promptly.
- We urge all members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to establish ambitious targets for emission reductions and adaptation, in line with the IPCC's recommendations.

### **Land degradation**

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to the end of paragraph 92:

..... and call for the best possible coordination with other adaptation measures.

### **Chemicals and waste**

ForUM suggests the following additional point under this section:

- We recognize the potential dangerous risks for irreversible environmental damage, and impacts on human health from insufficiently tested new technologies and products, as well as the unintended mix of such products. We resolve to negotiate a new treaty or mechanism for the assessment of new technologies and products.

### **Militarism (new issue)**

suggests the inclusion of the following points under this section:

- We recognize that progress in securing a sustainable future for our people and planet is constrained and threatened by the ongoing massive use of resources for military purposes and that annual spending of US\$1.6 trillion a year on defence spending represents an enormous socio-economic opportunity cost.
- We recognize that military activity, including research, development and production of weapons systems, testing of weapons, military exercises,



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proximity of military bases, dumping of dangerous waste, destruction of agricultural land and water resources, first and foremost through war itself, bears massive negative consequences for people, the environment and our collective heritage. Unbridled military spending and military activity represents a threat to the livelihoods of current and future generations.

- We urge member States to intensify efforts to resolve conflicts peacefully, to direct resources away from military spending towards sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to ensure strict regulation of the international weapons industry.

## **Finance**

ForUM suggests the addition of the following text to the end of paragraph 112:

We confirm that climate financing agreed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) must be additional to official development assistance.

## **Trade**

ForUM suggests that the following point should be the first point of this section:

- We acknowledge that if trade is to contribute to sustainable development, the global trade framework must be modified in order to secure policy space for governments to pursue a positive agenda for development, job creation and food security. Trade rules must facilitate, rather than hinder, efforts in any country to ensure sustainable economic development and financial stability, as well as access to health and medicines. All trade rules must be aligned with UN conventions and, if in conflict, the latter should prevail.

ForUM suggests that the first sentence of paragraph 124 should read as follows:

We urge the members of the WTO to redouble efforts to achieve a multilateral trading system which grants developing countries policy space and special and differential treatment; delivers on “duty free, quota free” access for Least Developed Countries, and solves the implementation and cotton issues raised by developing countries.

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## 31. Regional Environmental Center

### Section III Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

39. We encourage the United Nations, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations **including intergovernmental and regional organizations**, to support developing countries at their request in developing green economy strategies.

### Section IV Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

60. We call for the strengthening of existing regional and sub-regional mechanisms, including the regional commissions, **intergovernmental and regional organizations**, in promoting sustainable development through capacity building, exchange of information and experiences and providing expertise.

### Section V Framework for action and follow-up

121. We reaffirm the need for providing support to existing regional and sub-regional **intergovernmental and regional organizations**, structures and mechanisms in developing countries and encouraging their creation, where needed, with the aim of facilitating cooperation and the exchange of information, including capacity building, exchange of experiences and expertise to advance the implementation of the decisions at regional and sub regional levels.

## 32. World Farmers Organisation Comments on Rio+20 draft

32. suggest move reference to subsidy reform to trade section

53. We call for ~~the scientific basis for~~ **science-based** decision making ~~to be strengthened~~ across the UN system and recognise that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced.

64. We reaffirm the right to food **and the importance of farming to social and economic development** and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable intensification of food production through increased investment in local food production, **family farming**, improved access to local and global agri-food markets, **reinforcing farmers' position in the food chain...**

SUGGEST insert key text from CSD 17 clause 2 and partial clause 8 such as:

**64 bis** *Boosting agricultural productivity, improving soil quality, ensuring the safety of food and, as appropriate, enhancing the nutritional quality of food is essential and needs to be done in ways that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. Moreover, a comprehensive approach integrating post-harvest storage and processing to reduce losses and add value, distribution and marketing infrastructure to link to markets*

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*and capacity building at all stages, particularly in developing countries, is needed. Farmers and farm workers, female and male, especially small, and resource-poor, indigenous people and rural communities, need to be central actors in a green revolution in a sustainable way, with a sound balance and mutually beneficial linkages among small- and large-scale agricultural enterprises.*

**64 tre** A healthy and dynamic agricultural sector is an important foundation of rural development, generating strong linkages to other economic sectors. Rural livelihoods are enhanced through effective participation of rural people and rural communities in the management of their own social, economic and environmental objectives by empowering people in rural areas, particularly women and youth, including through organizations such as local cooperatives and by applying the bottom-up approach.

**66.** This clause is extremely important to farmers and that we would like to see a greater call to action added at the end such as “We call on all actors to ramp up support for agricultural knowledge systems including research, advisory services, vocational training, and farmer-to-farmer training.”

**68.** We recognize the necessity of setting goals for wastewater management, including reducing water pollution from households, industrial, mining, and agricultural sources and promoting water efficiency, wastewater treatment and the use of treated wastewater as a resource, particularly in expanding urban areas.

72. We commit to promote an integrated and holistic approach to planning and building sustainable cities and rural areas through support to local authorities, efficient transportation and communication networks, greener buildings and an efficient human settlements and service delivery system, improved air and water quality, reduced waste, improved disaster preparedness and response and increased climate resilience.

**74.** We also recognize that significant job creation opportunities can be availed through investments in public works for restoration and enhancement of natural capital, reclamation of degraded land, sustainable land and water management practices, such as climate-smart farming, family farming, ecological farming, organic production systems, (ALTERNATE TO LIST: USE “SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE” TO COVER ALL POINTS OR JUST USE “SUSTAINABLE LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES”) sustainable forest management, rational use of biodiversity for economic purposes, and new markets linked to renewable and unconventional energy sources. We encourage business and industry to contribute to green job creation throughout their global supply chains, including through support to small and medium enterprises.

**89.** We encourage international initiatives and partnerships to address the interrelationship among water, energy, food, land use and climate change in order to

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achieve synergies as well as to minimize conflicts among policy objectives, being particularly sensitive to impacts on vulnerable populations.

90. We support policy frameworks and market instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)” and regional programs such as Forests Europe, including sustainable forest management.

91. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage investments in natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems, according to the three pillars of sustainable development.

#### Gender – Clauses 102-104

Draft language should include a reference to the unique needs of Rural Women and draw on the outcome language of CSW 56 such as:

*104 bis “Integrate a gender perspective into rural governance processes such as policymaking, public administration, and service delivery, integrate a gender perspective into all rural development and agricultural policies and programmes and prioritize rural development and agriculture in national development plans to achieve equal access for women to productive resources, essential services, employment opportunities, and labour-saving technologies.”*

(based on E/CN.6/2012/4, para. 69 (a); resolution on Agricultural technology for development A/RES/66/195, para 6; resolution on Agriculture development and food security A/RES/66/220), para. 3 and 25)

124-127. All trade issues should be kept in this section and OUT of the food security section.

#### PRIORITY ITEM

### 33. World Future Council

#### Paragraphs 44, 57 and 61: Proposed amendments to the Zero Draft from the World Future Council

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Amendment to paragraph 44

e) Provide a means to ensure that the needs of future generations are taken into account in all relevant policies and decision-making processes

Amendments to paragraph 57

57. We support the proposal to establish ~~agree to further consider the establishment of an~~ Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, with an agenda setting and monitoring role, to act as the advocate for the interests and needs of future generations in the context of ~~to promote~~ sustainable development, helping to provide an integrated approach at the highest level of UN decision making, policies and programmes. The Office of an Ombudsperson or High Commissioner for Future Generations should exercise its functions in close co-operation with civil society.

We agree to establish a high-level committee of experts to include representatives of all nine Major Groups to prepare a series of options on the mandate, modalities and functions and deliver its proposal to the UN General Assembly no later than at the termination of the next General Assembly session beginning in September 2012.

Amendments to paragraph 61

61. We underline the need for improved integration of sustainability into all ~~more~~ coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national level. We therefore call on countries to establish in national law Ombudspersons for Future Generations, independent of the executive, with access to information, legal powers and duties to report, monitor and examine progress by government and public bodies advocating for the interests and needs of future generations. This institution would be expected to consider petitions from the public to enhance stakeholder participation in sustainable development policy making. We call on countries to establish and strengthen, as appropriate, national sustainable development councils to enable them to coordinate with national Ombudspersons, consolidate and ensure the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the highest decision-making bodies, with the integration and full participation of all stakeholders.

### **34. World Mountain People Association - WMPA**

#### **Chapter V parag. 94**

#### **Mountains**

We recognize that mountain regions and populations provide essential goods and services for human survival. Mountains are the water towers of the world, storing water in the

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form of glaciers, snow, wetlands, lakes and subsurface sources. Supplying fresh water to more than half of humankind, mountains are of strategic importance for agriculture, food security, biodiversity, clean energy generation, industrial development and employment. Mountains are also weather makers. Nonetheless, mountains are highly vulnerable to climate and other global changes. Given the tight highland-lowland linkage, these changes may have serious impacts far beyond the mountain boundaries. We recognize that mountain communities, including indigenous peoples, have often **[developed highly sophisticated cultures, based on respect towards nature and its laws, that have driven them to practice - World Mountain People Association]** [been practicing - World Mountain People Association delete] sustainable natural resource management, and that their efforts to maintain **[and, most of the times, enrich - World Mountain People Association]** mountain ecosystem services generate positive yet unaccounted economic benefits, not only to themselves, but also to a large portion of the world's lowland population including urbanized areas. We recognize the need to create global, regional, national and local mechanisms that justly support mountain communities in **[maintaining cultural values that presently attract lowland populations and- World Mountain People Association]** providing essential resources and services for human well-being. We underline the importance of supporting green and low-carbon economic activities in mountain regions through capacity building and development of suitable technologies, as well as innovative means of financing for sustainable development and conservation of mountain regions. We stress the pivotal role of regional centres of competence in research and development to achieve solutions which take into account the specificities of mountain areas. We recommend the adoption of integrated ecosystem management approaches taking into account **[the existing local successful practices, - World Mountain People Association]** highland-lowland linkages, transboundary cooperation and resource efficiency.

We recognize that mountain people are often marginalized, with insecure tenure and access to resources, and high poverty rates. We stress the importance of **[empowering them, restoring wherever necessary their ability and skills to resource sustainable management,- World Mountain People Association]** building capacity and strengthening institutions to promote inclusive development solutions, especially targeted at youth and women. We acknowledge the efforts of the International Partnership for **[Equitable and- World Mountain People Association]** Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions ("Mountain Partnership"), as well as those of other UN bodies, governments, and other partners, to promote cooperation among the **[local populations and- World Mountain People Association]** institutions, initiatives, instruments, and conventions relevant to mountain development. We welcome new opportunities for public-private partnerships and investments in mountain ecosystem goods and services, especially in the fields of renewable energy, sustainable forest management, sustainable tourism, responsible industrial development and climate-smart agriculture, including promotion of natural products. We acknowledge that actions in support of sustainable mountain development are key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

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### 35. Yachai Wasi

III. [Green – Yachay Wasi delete] Economy in the context of sustainable development [and poverty eradication – Yachay Wasi Delete]

A. Framing the context of [the green – Yachay Wasi Delete] [a sustainable – Yachay Wasi] economy, challenges and opportunities]

25. We are convinced that [a green – Yachay Wasi Delete] [an - Yachay Wasi] economy in the context of sustainable development [and poverty eradication – Yachay Wasi Delete] should contribute to meeting key goals – in particular the priorities of [environmental preservation, – Yachay Wasi] poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to modern energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including for youth. It should be based on the Rio principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and should be people-centered and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening/reforming/integrating the three pillars

C. UNEP, specialized agency on environment proposal, IFIs, United Nations operational activities at country level

50. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the [economic, social and – Yachay Wasi Delete] environmental [, ethical and economic – Yachay Wasi] pillars of sustainable development, and to this end:

51. We agree to strengthen the capacity of UNEP to fulfill its mandate by establishing universal membership in its Governing Council and call for significantly increasing its financial base to deepen policy coordination and enhance means of implementation. [This would entail for UNEP to become a Specialized Agency which would include enhanced partnerships with local governmental authorities and civil society organizations. – Yachay Wasi]

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Priority/key/thematic/cross-sectoral issues and areas

(suggested listing after Forests and Biodiversity)

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#### [SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable Tourism is different from Eco Tourism. It entails ethical aspects aimed to benefit Indigenous and Local ownership of Tourism in all areas of the world. The term and concept were coined in the 1999 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. – Yachay Wasi]