A Sustainable World is Possible

Outcomes of the Global Peoples Forum at the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The Civil Society Secretariat on WSSD, its Management Committee and staff would like to express its sincere gratitude to all those who tirelessly gave their time, energy and input in making the Global Peoples Forum a success. This is extended to the participants who registered and those who could not make it for reasons beyond their control. Their spirit of solidarity was felt throughout. To those who were practically involved in the planning process, drafting and leadership – your inputs are testimony to what we have here as outcomes. You made us proud.

Together as concerned citizens we shall conquer in our march to attaining a just and sustainable world. The onus is on us and all those involved in creating a better world to ensure that the agreements reached at the Summit do not wither into thin air and suffer the same fate as Rio. To quote the Secretary General of the UN – Mr. Kofi Annan, in his closing remarks of the Summit in Johannesburg, "The Summit makes sustainable development a reality. This Summit will put us on a path that reduces poverty while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples, rich and poor, today and tomorrow".

The dedication, efforts and passion demonstrated by the staff, is highly commended. It is these sorts of results that bring out the best in people; the collective efforts and vision that saw the Global Peoples Forum come to fruition, and brought about these outcomes. The leadership that comes with this process does not come cheap. Those involved were like a lighthouse tower that never bows its head to the force of wind or gale.

A sustainable world is indeed possible.

La lucha continua!!!

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Preface

When the peoples of the world descended on Johannesburg in August 2002, humanity was the biggest winner. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) marked another global realisation that our lives as humans are intrinsically intertwined. It was a realisation that a state of poverty at the one end of the world has a direct negative implication on another part. It was a global recognition that the destruction of the environment at the one end has dire consequences the world over. In short, it was a realisation that we are equally responsible for the well-being of this planet. A recognition that our territorial boundaries are immaterial. An open acceptance that despite our global diversity, nature has intrinsically bound us into interdependency. Thus, placing a huge responsibility on humanity to mutually safeguard one another's interests and well-being.

Ten years ago, it would have been inconceivable that South Africa could have hosted such an event. In fact, one would have been guaranteed that at least two thirds of the participating countries would not have turned up. Those who stayed out of Johannesburg 2002, such as the regime of the United Sates of America, were roundly criticised and justifiably condemned.

To some, this is another of the ever-increasing strings of South Africa's miracles. Among these are the initial double smooth transitions; from apartheid to democracy, and from Nelson Mandela to Thabo Mbeki. This latter transition is very important in relation to South Africa's standing in international diplomacy.

South Africa's hosting of the Summit indicated once again that South Africa's international standing is growing from strength to strength. Among other major conferences within a short period of five years, South Africa has hosted international conferences such as the World Economic Forum, Common Wealth Heads of Governments, The Non-Aligned Movement, The World Conference Against Racism, and the launch of the African Union, among others. Clearly, South Africa has become a major destination for international dialogue. It has simply become the "Negotiating capital of the world".

It is therefore reassuring that the Summit concerned itself with matters relating to human security. Of vital importance is the fact that security in this case is not defined in terms of arms. Much of the traditional conception of security had simply meant governments' military might. There has been a tendency to assume that government's concerns with military capacity was synonymous with people's security. The Summit has dealt a serious blow to this misconception.

Whatever the outcomes of such negotiations, the fact is that South Africa's own means of transition from a pariah state to a democratic one, has revitalised – at a global level – the human aspect of addressing conflicts and matters of human sustainability. South Africa has indeed exported negotiation to the world and sold it as a viable means of addressing human concerns and challenges. It is therefore not surprising that global conferences of such magnitude are often held in South Africa. It is a victory for South Africans at large.

WSSD provided another terrain for partnership: as multi-facet partnership involving governments, the private sector, and the all-important civil society. It was an event that reinforced the recognition that no region, country or sector can survive on its own. Two broad issues were pertinent to this event, namely poverty eradication, and the sustainability of the environment.

The Global People's Forum, a platform for ordinary people and their organisations, was a significant component of the Summit. It is ultimately the people who hold the balance of power between governments and the private sector. It is the peoples of the world, in their communities, with their organisations (big and small) who have the power and the ability to hold governments and business accountable. Left to their own devices, governments and the corporate world can wield uncurtailable power that bears the danger of undermining global democracy and subjecting the interests and needs of the people and the planet to political and financial interests. Ultimately, both governments and the global corporate world depend upon global people for their survival. World democracy and sustainable development have one basic resource – peoples of the world.

The reports presented here manifest a wealth of ideas, creativity and commitment to a different world, a world in which growth today does not mean decay tomorrow; a world where development in one of its corners does not imply destruction in its other corners. These come from ordinary people.

It is incumbent upon those of us in positions of power to give due consideration to these ideas, and to take seriously the role that civil society has played and can still play in advancing the fight against poverty and the fight for sustainable development.

I hope that through reading this report, the peoples of the world will continue to claim their stake in matters of world sustenance, development and democracy.

Brigalia Bam

Dr Brigalia Bam
Chairperson: Independent Electoral Commission (South Africa)

Introduction

Not since the Alternative Treaties, emanating from Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a parallel to the Rio Earth Summit, has international civil society gathered to produce an overview document on sustainable development.

The Global Peoples Forum – NASREC

The Global Peoples Forum (GPF), held from 24 August to 4 September 2002 at Nasrec, Johannesburg, brought together an estimated 27 000 members of civil society in an event to parallel the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The GPF created space for dialogue and engagement with a view to educating each other on issues of sustainable development. The selected themes reflected the principle of sustainable development and sought to propose popular strategies to make sure that agreements were implemented, and delivered on their promises.

The GPF created vibrancy amongst civil society, built solidarity, encouraged creativity and found new forms of expression. It integrated sustainability within the vision and actions of civil society activists. For us, this meant creating space for engagement and expression, a conducive environment that brought to the fore those involved in social and environmental change processes. The challenge was how to take full advantage of the gathering of Heads of State in order to promote civil society's vision, and its proposals for policies and actions to build a better world. It was an opportunity to explore ideas and alternatives to determine the changes that had to be made to make sustainable development possible.

Historic background

The world summit in Johannesburg took place 30 years after the first United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. The Stockholm Conference, for the first time, brought together industrialised and developing countries around the theme of sustainable development. After the ten-year review in Nairobi in 1982, a call was made to set up the World Commission on Environment and Development to address the issues emanating from the report through a World Conference. In 1990, the UN General Assembly agreed to the Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit. The summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where foremost amongst the outcomes was Agenda 21, a 40-chapter programme of action, as well as the Rio Declaration, a set of 27 principles by which we should govern our interaction with the planet. To monitor the implementation of Agenda 21, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was set up, which developed a most advanced involvement of NGOs in the UN system. There were presently around 15 000 civil society organisations accredited of various status to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Another important outcome of the Rio Summit was the identification of the role of Major Groups. The major groups identified in Agenda 21 were women, youth and children, Indigenous Peoples, non-government organisations, local authorities, trade unions, business and industry, scientific and technological communities and farmers. Since 1992,

a review process took place annually and a work programme for CSD was developed to take it up to 2002.

South Africa was chosen to host the World Summit, named the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), in the city of Johannesburg. The Global People's Forum (GPF) was convened as the Civil Society Summit alongside the official WSSD.

Global People's Forum – core programme

The core of the GPF programme consisted of an international civil society strategy meeting (two days), plenary meetings on the cross-cutting themes of poverty eradication, globalisation and governance (one day each), 29 commissions on specific topics, and a final series of plenary meetings in which a political declaration and a plan of action (drawn from the work of the commissions) were adopted.

Pre-Summits

A number of Pre-Summits took place prior to the start of the Global Peoples Forum. These were women, youth, labour, NGOs and Indigenous People. The aim of the Pre-Summits was to build synergy amongst major groups inputs, reflect on previous inputs and set new strategies for lobbying on priority and focus areas.

South African major groups took the lead in organising summits and linked up with their international counterparts. The outcomes of the Pre-Summits are reflected in this volume.

International strategy meeting

The purpose of the strategy meeting was to reflect on previous processes, particularly preparatory processes, and outline our approach for the duration of the summit. Another was to judge progress in the central negotiations of the WSSD between governments, and to strategise on dealing with the unresolved issues. The design also included orienting other civil society organisations that were entering the process for the first time, on the workings of the process. The meeting provided a basis for developing strategy and agreeing on a common platform around issues.

Daily feedback sessions facilitated by both the International Steering Group (ISG) and the Sustainable Development Issue Network (SDIN) helped activists at NASREC keep track of negotiations, and identified opportunities to lobby and influence the process.

Parallel events

The GPF accommodated about 45 parallel events per day in the form of presentations and workshops. These brought to the process a wealth of experience based on case studies, research and practices over the past years. It included a critique on implementation – perhaps better described as popular practices – aimed at improving approaches sensitive to various contexts, and laying the basis for new and improved strategies. The focus was on alternatives that could pave the way for concrete and practical ways of dealing with issues of sustainable development.

Solidarity march

The International Solidarity March drew attention to critical issues for sustainable development. More than 10 000 people from local and international groups joined the march, which started from the poverty-stricken Alexandra Township and ended in the wealthy Sandton area, where the official summit was held. The vision was to depict the contrasting living conditions and the divide between the rich and the poor in the midst of debating

sustainable development. The march was steered by the International Steering Group and addressed by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa as the Chairperson of the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD).

Tribunals, culture and women's train

People's tribunals expressed people's concerns about actions around the world that were contradicting sustainability and looked for ways to hold accountable those responsible for such actions. Cultural activities (music, drama and dance) brought vibrancy to the forum, raised consciousness and built solidarity around issues and understanding for the contexts under which people of civil society were living around the world. The Women's Train, organised by the women sector, mobilised women as key players in sustainable development. The train began its journey in Uganda and reached Johannesburg in time for the summit.

Exhibitions

Altogether 262 exhibitors were accommodated. They displayed a variety of best practices from civil society all over the world. These examples opened avenues and opportunities for interaction in future practices. The exhibitions complemented the debates by providing information and knowledge, in popular form, on sustainable development.

Zero waste

A groundbreaking waste management project, based on the Zero Waste philosophy, was implemented by Earthlife Africa at NASREC. This entailed the designing out of unsustainable waste, the emission free collection of waste (using bicycles) and the diversion of waste from landfill and incinerators. The project minimized waste by an average 80%.

On this volume

All information gathered and compiled into documents will be distributed world-wide as a popularisation measure. Maximum access to crucial GPF information will be ensured at all times. The information is designed to be of day-to-day use by all interested organisations and individuals. It aims to infuse the concept of sustainability into all work of civil society organisations and individuals. We hope that civil society will find the booklet useful, as it is an easy-to-read quick reference to the vast number of resolutions taken at Nasrec.

The commissions were giving the following terms of reference developed by the International Steering Group:
• to give an analysis of the present situation in the area under discussion;
• to identify priority issues; and
• to make recommendations for resolving these issues.

Scribes for the commissions were also requested to note areas of consensus and disagreement, as well as areas that needed further engagement.

The GPF Programme of Action was drawn up from the recommendations of the commissions. The GPF Civil Society Declaration was debated in plenary, and went through several drafts. The resulting documents are seen as living documents, and a discussion on their further elaboration is ongoing at www.joburgplus10.org. The GPF was an historic occasion and this publication preserves the integrity of those discussions and reports.

The Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy Planet 2002 (WAA2002) was developed from an earlier version adopted ten years ago, at the Earth Summit in Rio. In preparation for Rio+10, women across the world participated in reviewing this agenda in the light of new

and emerging challenges facing humanity. In the months leading up to the Johannesburg Summit, the Women's Action Agenda for a Peaceful and Healthy Planet 2002, was developed to present a women's critique of the vital issues confronting global society in its efforts towards sustainability. The final document was launched at the World Summit and will drive and inform women's ongoing activism and advocacy efforts.

The Youth Statement was adopted at the GPF, as was the Johannesburg Declaration of the Africa Civil Society Organisations. The Kimberley Declaration was agreed at the International Indigenous Peoples Summit on Sustainable Development held in Kimberley, South Africa, from 20-23 August 2002. Fashioning A New Deal – Workers and Trade Unions at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, was developed through an international process prior to the WSSD.

Some documents and reports were lightly edited for grammar, and the commissions were edited to provide some uniformity, but an overriding principle was to respect the authentic and historical nature of the declarations. A resource section provides contacts that may be followed up for further networking.

Conclusion

The success of the Global People's Forum is credited to all those who have made relevant contributions and have shaped it to what it has become, both financially and intellectually. We have achieved far more than we had aimed to achieve. The experience of debating together in a diverse political situation, and the quality of the outcomes, provide a platform for continued engagement and practices beyond the World Summit.

A sustainable world is possible!

The Global People's Forum
Civil Society Declaration
24 August 2002 – 3 September 2002

A sustainable world is possible

We, the delegates to the Global People's Forum, representing the people of the world, meeting at Nasrec, Johannesburg, from 24 August 2002 to 3 September 2002, hereby submit the following declaration which pronounces our convictions, commitment and call for renewed action towards the attainment of the ideals of sustainable development. We constitute the major social groups named in Agenda 21, including women, youth, labour, indigenous peoples, farmers, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and groups comprising disabled people, the elderly, faith-based organisations, peoples of African descent, social movements, people under foreign occupation and other under-represented groups.

As the key agents of social change and sustainable development, we are determined to assume, with utmost sincerity, leadership for our future. We will advance our cause through networks and alliances of people's organisations and in solidarity with impoverished, marginalised and subjugated people the world over, based on the principle of oneness of humankind.

Ten years ago at the Rio Earth Summit, we agreed that the protection of the environment, and the promotion of social and economic development are crucial pillars of sustainable development. However, we note that ten years after the Rio Summit, there is still a visible lack of progress in the implementation processes from all of us and in particular our respective governments. This can be exemplified by the growing gap between North and South, and the ever-growing social-economic disparity between the rich and the poor, with particular impact on the people of African descent and ongoing degradation of natural resources.

The vision that drew us to Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg continues to guide our efforts, values and convictions. The Earth and all its integrated, diverse and interdependent life support systems must be sustained, and its regenerative powers guaranteed for the present and all future generations.

We note the urgency and the magnitude of the problems that confront humanity and nature in the world, compelling us to act with speed and urgency. We call on all governments to fulfil the commitments made in Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg. The period of empty promises and lack of sincerity should be challenged side by side with actions and campaigns to ensure the full involvement of civil society in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action of Rio, and all the other United Nations (UN) Conferences, including the Johannesburg World Summit.

We believe that civil society organisations have a vital role to play in the advancement of the ideals of sustainable development. The definition of civil society encompasses the major groups described in Agenda 21, formal and informal community-based organisa-

tions, NGOs working with and representing the poor, and NGOs working with and representing peoples who are victims of racism. Organisations of civil society have a central role to play in the translation of the Rio Principles and Agenda 21 into concrete programmes, projects and implementation strategies for sustainable development.

We affirm that solidarity and partnerships for sustainable development are those entered into on the basis of clearly defined human needs and related goals, objectives and actions for the elimination of poverty and the enhancement and restoration of the physical, social, and universal spiritual environment. Partnerships for sustainable development are those entered into on the basis of mutual respect, trust, transparency, joint decision-making, accountability and a shared vision of a healthy environment.

Core issues

1. Social

1.1 Equality
We reaffirm the equality of all people, with special attention to historically disadvantaged groups such as Indigenous Peoples, Women, Youth, Workers, the Disabled People and People of African Descent, and their inalienable right to meaningful participation in sustainable development policy formulation, design, programme and project planning, decision-making and implementation processes. Such participation must reflect an agenda for development set by the community at risk with a view to empowerment.

1.2 Human rights
We demand that international conventions, including International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, UN conventions on economic, social, political, civil and cultural rights, provided that they conform to international human rights standards and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). MEAs must be respected and enforced by all states, including the rich and powerful.

We affirm the rights of Indigenous Peoples and call for the rights of refugees to be acknowledged. Every person must have the right to income, food and social security. Persons affected with HIV/AIDS and other debilitating illnesses must not be discriminated against.

We believe that all peoples have the right to land, jobs and access to resources for development, in addition to basic services such as water and sanitation, preventive, promotive and curative health care (including occupational health and safety), education, housing, energy, equality of opportunity and freedom from racism, tribalism, apartheid, religious fanaticism and all other forms of discrimination. We support the right of access to information and the right to freedom of choice. We believe them to be cornerstones of sustainable development and life itself.

2. Economic

2.1 Fair trade
We advocate Fair Trade because the current 'free trade' system is far from free and also not fair. Fair Trade reaffirms the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities. Fair Trade also reinforces and supports the right of developing countries to protect their own industries and natural resources against externalities, including currency fluctuations and such as imposed by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other global institutions.

2.2 Redistribution
We believe that the resources of the world should be and can still be shared among all the people of the planet, without creating pockets of wealth amidst seas of poverty and hunger. It is a principle that obliges the rich countries to reduce their excessive consumption of the world's resources and to share their incomes in the interests of the present and future generations. Relevant countries must also agree to address reparations adequately.

2.3 Corporate accountability

We believe that legally binding global rules and obligations to regulate corporations, especially multinationals, must be developed and implemented, particularly in critical areas of economic, social and environmental concern.

2.4 Eradication of debt

We believe that multinationals and governments who have benefited from the exploitation of the human and natural resources in under-developed and developing countries are morally bound to repay the economic, social and ecological debt accumulated as a result of such exploitation. We further believe that current debt servicing and repayment arrangements remain major impediments to sustainable development in many countries of the South. We insist on debt cancellation, reparations and the revision of existing conditionalities associated with current and future debt obligations, to reflect the principles and guidelines of Agenda 21.

2.5 Anti-privatisation

We believe that natural resources and basic services must be held in the public domain for the common good of all people. These include the provision of water and sanitation, health care, education and housing. If sectors are considered for privatisation for reasons of efficiency, we must adopt a humanitarian privatisation approach. We must also address the question of inequalities between urban and rural communities in terms of access to resources.

3. Political

3.1 Transparency

We believe that that there must be prior notice, consultation and participation, and public disclosure on all transactions and agreements affecting the lives of the people in communities at risk. These include government-to-government and government-to-business transactions, and especially where resources for sustainable development are involved and administered by the UN and other multilateral and bilateral agencies. Of special importance are military and trade agreement issues.

3.2 Sovereignty

We believe that the right to self-determination, respect for human rights and the principles of human and environmental security and justice should be the root of all political, economic and environmental agreements and interventions.

3.3 Participation

We believe that people must be involved in the design of plans and strategies for their development and engagement in decision-making processes at local, national, regional and international levels of social, economic and physical planning, as well as resource mobilisation and allocation. We call for the inclusion of all major and organised groups to be involved in all areas of UN activity. We call for commitments to support the realisation of positive change in the lives of children.

3.4 Militarism

We advocate that the current spending on wars further entrenches conflicts and decreases the chances of sustainable development. We believe that peace-making and peace-building processes and mechanisms should include organisations of civil society that work with and represent the communities at risk, and that they should address economic injustices that often lie at the root of conflict. At the same time, peace with justice should be promoted and entrenched as part of the process of sustainable development. The massive spending on armaments and war must be diverted to sustainable development initiatives. Acts of aggression to gain access to resources must be declared as a crime on humanity.

4. Environment

4.1 Environmental sustainability
We believe that all communities and peoples must have control over biological resources. We believe that they must have the right to direct all development, including in agricultural and aquacultural development, towards models that are ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive, and which conserve or enhance biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods. Natural resource management is central to sustainable development. Traditional and indigenous knowledge systems developed over the ages should be recognised as legitimate. Climate change is an important issue for all countries as the impact is global; we call on those countries that have not yet done so, to ratify the Kyoto Protocol.

4.2 Genetic engineering
We categorically reject the use of genetic engineering (GE) until the specified uses are proven safe. We believe, in accordance with the Precautionary Principle, that governments must ensure a GE free environment in our countries and in farming systems. We believe that they must support our efforts to raise awareness amongst farmers and consumers about the real and potential impact of GE on the environment and on human health.

4.3 Marine, inland fisheries and coasts
We believe that current systems of unequal ownership, access to and use of marine and coastal resources should be transformed into systems based on sustainable and equitable use, with direct benefit to the local communities at risk, according to clear timelines for such conversion.

4.4 Renewable energy
We believe that fossil fuel use continues to contribute towards climate change, which is felt most acutely by poor people. We call for the phasing out of the fossil fuel industry and the promotion of the use of renewable forms of energy according to clear timelines for such conversion. We call for the phasing out of nuclear reactors.

5. Conclusion

We, the members of Civil Society gathered here at Nasrec for the Global People's Forum, commit ourselves to a people's plan of action and reaffirm our commitment to Agenda 21, the Millennium Goals and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) outputs. We repeat our slogan that a sustainable world is possible, and re-emphasise our resolve to work towards attaining this.

NB: This document should be read in conjunction with the Programme of Action.

The Global People's Forum
Programme of Action

A sustainable world is possible

1. Preamble

We, the delegates to the Global People's Forum, meeting at Nasrec, Johannesburg, from 27 August to 3 September 2002, representing the people of the world, hereby adopt the following Programme of Action to build a sustainable world, based on principles of human rights, economic justice and environmental protection.

We believe that civil society will continue to play a crucial role in implementing this programme. We believe that civil society must be strengthened and become united in solidarity so that it can influence governments and international institutions more effectively, and ensure that they become more democratic, transparent and accountable to the world's people. Civil Society at all levels (local, national, regional and globally) should form a strong united front, and remain mobilised to ensure that the spirit of Rio de Janeiro lives on.

If a sustainable world is to be achieved, all governments will have to increase spending to meet basic needs, provide social protection and reduce inequality within countries. Spending on arms will have to be redirected towards sustainable development. There must also be a drive to reduce the inequality between nations by making trade fair and reversing the damage caused by imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Countries must, however, be free to pursue different economic approaches based on their particular problems, culture and people's needs, and not be forced to adopt a 'one solution fits all' approach.

International human rights as enshrined in the Philadelphia Declaration and other conventions, including International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions, UN conventions on economic, social, political, civil and cultural rights must be respected and enforced by all states, including the rich and powerful.

We reject unilateral sanctions and embargoes and the use of food supplies for political bargaining against any populations or developing countries.

We declare September 4 as the Johannesburg global day to commemorate planet earth and ensure that the ideals of Rio and Johannesburg are not forgotten, and will live on.

2. Land

2.1 Governments, relevant United Nations (UN) agencies and international bodies, including the International Court of Justice (World Court), must commit themselves to ensuring access to land for all landless peoples, by prioritising and promoting access to land as the cornerstone of sustainable development.

2.2 There should be a review of all national and international instruments intended to ensure access to, and retention of, land by the indigenous people.

2.3 Governments should return land to dispossessed communities through new laws that are accessible to communities and do not hinder land restitution. Specific policies, programmes and projects with clear timeframes and budgets must be developed to address landlessness.

2.4 Customary and national land laws should be subject to international human rights principles of equality, including gender equity. Government should accept land tenure rights and land-use decisions made by democratically elected village committees.

2.5 Governments and civil society should prioritise women's indigenous and disabled people's needs in relation to land ownership, usage and distribution.

2.6 Land should remain the property of citizens and only be used by foreign investors through equal partnership agreements with those citizens.

2.7 Civil society should educate, mobilise and campaign for land redistribution to
   a. ensure that all who want and need land have access to it by 2015;
   b. prevent governments from unscrupulously selling our natural resources; and
   c. build solidarity in defence of our natural heritage.

3. Agriculture

3.1 Governments must consult and ensure participation of small producers when formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating agricultural policy and legislation. Farmers should be informed about implications of national policy and international agreements, and have input into their making.

3.2 Governments must promote a plough-to-plate approach to food security.

3.3 Organic farming should be promoted and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) should be banned.

3.4 Governments should fund sustainable agriculture and fisheries research and should train workers in sustainable techniques. Governments should cut overly expensive imports and give preference to local products and services.

3.5 The WTO's Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) must be revised to exempt food, medicines, agriculture and pharmaceutical from patenting. We should resist the patenting of local knowledge and biological forms.

3.6 Governments of the North should stop subsidising their farmers in ways that undermine producers of the South.

3.7 International institutions, including the World Trade Organisation (WTO), must adhere to sustainable land-use principles.

4. Biodiversity

4.1 Governments must adhere to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The industrialised countries must repay their ecological debt.

4.2 All peoples and institutions must adhere to sustainable production and consumption patterns, especially in industrialised countries.

4.3 Governments should ensure democratic participation of local communities, women and indigenous people in decision-making over ecosystem management. This should ensure community control over biological resources.

4.4 Communities should not be forced to become 'partners' of corporations, but should implement a legally binding framework to regulate corporations.

4.5 Governments should ensure that 'Access and Benefit Sharing' laws protect the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities over biological resources, as well as their rights to direct all development, including agricultural and aquacultural development, towards models that are ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive, and which conserve or enhance biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods.

4.6 Government and civil society should recognise and protect indigenous knowledge as an integral part of sustainable biodiversity management.

4.7 The UN must establish a binding convention against the patenting of life. All governments and international bodies must adhere to and implement the global ban on the patenting of life.

4.8 In accordance with the Precautionary Principle, governments must ensure an environment free from genetically engineered organisms (GEOs). They must support our efforts to raise awareness among producers and consumers about the real and potential impact of GEOs on the environment and human health.

4.9 Governments must implement an immediate ban on the release into the market of genetically modified (GM) crops, taking into account the proven risks of genetic contamination.

4.10 We call on all governments, relevant UN agencies and international bodies, including the World Court, to implement the Convention on Biodiversity and other multilateral agreements effectively, amongst others by setting targets and timelines.

4.11 Governments must orientate all development towards models that are ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive, and which conserve or enhance biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods, taking into account the special role, rights and interests of women.

5. Conflict and peace

5.1 All governments, relevant UN agencies and international bodies must guarantee the right to self-determination, an end to foreign and military occupation, and respect for human rights. Human rights, environmental security and justice should be the root of all political, economic and environmental agreements and interventions.

5.2 Economic justice (i.e. justice in the distribution of land and the exploitation of natural and human resources) should be integrated into peace processes and conflict interventions.

5.3 All nations must radically reduce military spending and use non-violent methods to resolve conflicts. Violent acts and terrorism should be addressed by non-violent rather than military means. Women should be more involved in peace-building processes. The role of indigenous knowledge and the existence of local capacities for effecting conflict resolution and peace should be taken into account.

5.4 The UN, governments and civil society should institute a transparent monitoring system for the arms trade to control the capacity of government and non-government protagonists to engage in military action.

5.5 The UN and other intergovernmental agencies should be transformed into accountable and transparent bodies. The UN Security Council should be restructured and the veto-power abolished.

5.6 The UN and governments should enforce the protection of refugees' human rights, set in place a human-centred policy on internally displaced persons and assure that they are participatory partners in the resolution of their respective conflicts and the implementation of sustainable development.

5.7 Current peace processes should be stimulated and provided with effective financial and human resources in order to sustain their efforts.

6. Corporate accountability

6.1 Citizens and communities should have rights in relation to corporations which will guarantee:
6.1.1 effective participation in decision-making, including a veto right over anti-social development;
6.1.2 access to information on corporate activities;
6.1.3 compensation, reparation and remedial action from organisations guilty of corporate abuse;
6.1.4 community rights to land and other resources, including those rights which are often subordinated to 'investor rights'.

6.2 Governments should establish laws and regulations for corporations which establish:
6.2.1 adherence to the highest social, labour and environmental standards;
6.2.2 liability and compensation for the impact of their activities on people and environments.
6.2.3 mechanisms to identify and eliminate perverse subsidies to corporations.

7. Debt eradication and reparations

7.1 International campaigns should continue, building broad multi-issue coalitions and implementing popular education on sustainable development.

7.2 Civil society should research and exchange information for a successful debt advocacy and reparations campaign. Alternative mechanisms for mediating debt crises should be investigated.

7.3 Developing countries' debt should be cancelled with immediate effect. A debt cancellation policy must be integrated into development planning.

7.4 International bankruptcy law and legal institutions should be established by 2010 to monitor the implementation of debt cancellation processes. Interest rates on development loans should be eradicated.

7.5 The UN should set up an international structure to deal with reparations and regional institutions must be encouraged to play a significant role in reparations policies.

8. Climate change and energy

8.1 Governments and industry must adhere to just transition principles in the fossil fuel industries – including the participation of workers – that allow sustainable production without destroying workers' livelihoods.

8.2 Civil society should campaign against the fossil fuel industry's damaging effects on the environment, taking into account just transition principles

8.3 Governments should involve vulnerable groups in decision-making on energy issues, including proposals for energy development, environmental impacts, and land use.

8.4 Governments should not subsidise fossil fuel industries.

8.5 Relevant multilateral institutions, governments and social partners should promote the use of renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, and implement programmes for energy efficiency and reductions in energy consumption in households and businesses.

8.6 Governments should implement anti-monopoly regulations on the research and development of renewable energy, embark on research and training on renewable energy development and provide resources to the vulnerable groups affected by fossil fuel development.

8.7 Governments and civil society should focus on the international global climate change, and debate the issue of justice for vulnerable people threatened by energy production and greenhouse gas emissions.

8.8 All nations and multilateral institutions must be committed to greenhouse gas reduction, assist in funding programme to develop, promote, and implement sustainable, renewable energy. A comprehensive programme with timeframes, outputs and resource allocations should be adopted to effect greenhouse reduction and renewable energy.

9. Financing development

9.1 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organisation (WTO) must take into account developing countries' concerns and change imbalances in trade and markets.

9.2 Governments must ensure that natural resources and basic services remain under public ownership and control, including water and sanitation, electricity, education, health, and housing.

9.3 International development aid agreements should be based on mutual respect of sovereignty and public transparency and eliminate all conditions on development aid. Developed countries must contribute at least 0.7% of their gross national product (GNP) to development aid.

9.4 Civil society rejects NEPAD (New Partnerships for Africa's Development) in its present format and calls for civil society participation and consultation.

9.5 Capital must be localised. Local governments should finance sustainable development and make it more relevant to local communities.

9.6 Agricultural subsidies and other direct and indirect trade barriers in developed countries must be eliminated.

10. Forests

10.1 Communities and indigenous peoples should have access and control over the forest resources on which they depend. Government and civil society should implement capacity-building programmes to allow skills transfer to the communities and indigenous communities in forest management.

11. Global governance and corruption

11.1 The UN, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank should be reformed to allow effective and democratic participation of the developing countries in the decision-making processes.

11.2 The UN, governments and civil society should implement effective campaigns against countries engaging in corruption. Civil society and the UN should undertake international and national monitoring of corruption, including corporate corruption.

11.3 Governments and the United Nations should integrate participatory democratic ethos in the decision-making process, including a substantive consultation of civil society on governance.

12. Jobs, living wages and employment

12.1 We call for the formation of an international social movement to combat globalisation and promote international solidarity. An international minimum programme that includes respect for human rights and a call for the decommodification of basic services should be formulated and endorsed.

12.2 All workers worldwide should insist that multinationals are kept accountable and promote sustainable working conditions.

12.3 We call for the creation of secure, quality jobs, for example job sharing that does not discriminate between core and non-core functions.

12.4 We call for ILO core labour rights and other conventions to be implemented by all governments and be respected by the private sector, including multinational companies.

12.5 We call for environmental and human impact assessment studies that include consultation with the community and workers, to take place prior to ratification of foreign direct investment.

12.6 Trade unions should:

    12.6.1 when negotiating retrenchments, ensure that workers' rights and benefits are protected;

    12.6.2 keep a list of retrenched workers to guard against casual labour;

    12.6.3 educate all workers, especially the vulnerable, on their rights and opportunities, such as further skills development;

    12.6.4 protect the rights of the working class as a group as opposed to only protecting their membership;

    12.6.5 ensure that both retired and retrenched workers continue to be under the protection of the unions;

    12.6.6 protect the rights of HIV/AIDS infected/affected employees at all costs.

12.7 Tripartite structures should be established to monitor the implementation of labour rights.

12.8 The workplace should be promoted as the centre of sustainable development through the implementation of just transition principles.

12.9 Government should promulgate and enforce laws that:

    12.9.1 facilitate ownership of industries by workers;

    12.9.2 protect vulnerable workers against discrimination, e.g. HIV-positive workers;

    12.9.3 encourage, in consultation with trade unions and communities, an environment of sustainable production that does not lead to job displacement.

13. Mining, human security and environmental justice

13.1 The UN environmental governance body should be strengthened to ensure the implementation and monitoring of the environmental regime.

13.2 The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) [SC1]recommendations must be made into Type-One outcomes so as to ensure enforceability.

13.3 The licensing for exploration and mining must be conditional on a publicly reviewed social, environmental and labour plan which includes a fund for compensation and rehabilitation.

13.4 Small-scale and artisan mining must be capacitated to comply with environmental regulations and sustainability by governments.

13.5 Governments should ensure that appropriate policies and mechanisms for equitable and just compensation are implemented, taking into account the economic and health needs of the victims.

13.6 Governments, particular of the countries of the South, must play an active and strong regulatory role in mining.

13.7 Terms of trade must be improved to remove the imbalance in commodity prices between developed and developing countries, and encourage beneficiation in developing countries.

13.8 There should be a recognition of the role and participation of civil society in general and labour in particular in ensuring monitoring and enforcement of adherence to appropriate health, safety and environmental standards.

13.9 There must be an immediate moratorium and phasing out of asbestos mining, the rehabilitation of asbestos mines and waste mines and a moratorium on the use of asbestos products. This should be implemented within a just transition framework.

13.10 In areas where minerals are found, the local community should be given control over extraction decisions and a meaningful percentage of the benefits.

14. Marine, inland fisheries and coasts

14.1 Governments and civil society should transform existing systems of unequal ownership, access to and use of marine and coastal resources into systems based on sustainable and equitable use and access rights, and on poverty eradication.

14.2 Governments should guarantee the rights of traditional subsistence and artisan fishers to access to marine and inland fisheries resources, and provide local fisheries-dependent communities priority rights to the resources on which they depend for their livelihoods.

14.3 Governments and civil society should recognise the value of indigenous and local knowledge, culture and experience in resource management and facilitate the empowered participation of local communities in the use, management and protection of aquatic resources. There should be mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on any activities likely to have a significant negative impact on coastal, oceanic and inland water ecosystems.

14.4 The UN should facilitate negotiations on a legally binding High Seas Convention under the auspices of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea to govern fishing vessel conduct on the high seas.

14.5 Governments should implement effectively the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related agreements.

14.6 There should be transparency in government subsidisation of the fishing industry.

14.7 Governments should refrain from using aquaculture as a cure-all for the problem of dwindling fish stocks. A polluter-pays principle in the planning and implementation of all aquaculture practices should be implemented so as to eliminate harmful industrial practices such as the use of antibiotics, hormones and genetic modification.

14.8 Governments and civil society should ensure that partnership agreements are based on contracts that secure social and economic rights and adhere to strict minimum

international environmental and social law standards, policies, goals and targets; and ensure access and use rights to coastal and marine resources for woman fisher workers.

14.9 Governments should combat global climate change through ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the implementation of aggressive programmes to develop renewable sources of energy, and to phase out the use of fossil fuels.

14.10 Civil society should build and strengthen networks to campaign actively against the policies and programme of globalisation implemented by multilateral agencies such as the IMF, World Bank, African Development bank (ADB) and the WTO, that are against the interest of fisher folk and other marginalised groups and their cultural context. We oppose the Flag of Convenience (FOC) system in shipping (including fishing) which poses a specific threat to the sustainability of the world's oceans. There is direct link between FOCs and pollution, illegal fishing and the ill-treatment and exploitation of crews;

15. Participation and enforcement

15.1 The public and private sectors as well as civil society organisations should develop transparent systems of information on environmental, social, economic and policy issues.

15.2 Governments and international agencies must implement and enforce measures to promote public participation in planning and decision-making at national and international levels.

15.3 Clear and fair procedures for participation must be put in place that ensure the involvement of the representatives of local communities and major groups in all stages of the development process.

15.4 The public, private and civil society sectors must collaborate in the design and introduction of education and capacity-building programmes that enhance effective participation in development decision-making.

15.5 Local communities must be the primary beneficiaries of these programmes of capacity building for effective participation.

16. Poverty, racism and sustainable development

16.1 We call upon the UN to recognise Africans and African descendants as a Major Group in any UN process.

16.2 Racism and tribalism must be acknowledged as an impediment to sustainable development in the drafting of the WSSD governmental and civil society documents. There must be an explicit link between the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) and WSSD.

16.3 We call for reparations to finance sustainable development for developing countries and peoples suffering from the legacy of colonialism, slavery, environmental assaults and other forms of oppression.

16.4 We call for the operationalisation of the International Solidarity Fund for the poorest and most deprived of the world.

16.5 The WSSD must impose mandatory corporate responsibility and accountability mechanisms. We support the policy of "polluters must pay" and call for environmental reparations from corporations.

16.6 Vulnerable populations such as Africans, Afro-Latinos, Dalits and ethnic minority groups must be included in environmental and development planning processes and decision-making. In the United States, institutional forms of racism and discrimination – such as the disproportionate incarceration of peoples of colour and the inadequate funding of education for those populations – are prominent among the factors that must be reversed. These vulnerable populations in the United States must also enjoy inclusion in environmental and development planning processes and decision-making.

16.7 Policies must take the special circumstances of the physically challenged into account.

16.8 We support the call for the consolidation and strengthening of the Afro-Latino movement, the provision of resources to make this a reality, and capacity building and training of its members.

16.9 We call for the cancellation of the illegitimate foreign debt owed by developing countries and the redistribution of these funds to local communities.

16.10 We demand the eradication of environmental racism and the development of a global environmental justice movement.

16.11 We call for gender mainstreaming – involving women in decision-making for and about them is essential. As custodians of the home, women are closer to the environment and culture and are repositories of indigenous knowledge.

16.12 We call for the development and maintenance of databases on environmental health related diseases and the use of these databases to determine environmental risk factors for impacted areas and communities.

17. Sustainable consumption and production

17.1 Organic agriculture should be promoted and encouraged, as it is more productive than chemical agriculture.

17.2 We must promote access to farmers' markets and strengthen local farmers and companies to trade locally first before selling internationally.

17.3 We must build a relationship between consumers and farmers for locally based trade and provide people with basic needs through educational campaigns on farming.

17.4 Recycling should be promoted and used by all countries. Productive methodologies and patterns must be employed and we must share the best practices amongst ourselves, to adopt quality practices.

17.5 No waste, including health care waste, shall be incinerated.

17.6 No radioactive material, including radioactive waste as scrap, should be released or sold into the public domain.

18. Water

18.1 All nation states should recognise water and sanitation as a basic human right.

18.2 Water should not be privatised, as it is a basic natural resource.

18.3 Local production of water is a prerequisite to sustainability.

18.4 There should be equitable access to water.

18.5 All must respect the integrity of ecosystems as the basis for all life – both human and natural – and adequate clean water must be ensured to maintain healthy ecosystems.

18.6 All governments must be commited to public sector delivery of water services

18.7 Governments should ensure that adequate local capacity is built.

18.8 Governments must ensure availability of adequate financial resources. This includes cross-subsidisation, free lifeline services and the rising block tariff.

18.9 Governments should prioritise water for domestic consumption, and rural and sustainable livelihoods.

18.10 International law must be enacted and implemented to ensure that water is not used as a vehicle for oppression, and to promote regional co-operation.

18.11 Governments, bilateral donors and international financial institutions should implement and incorporate the World Commission of Dams' recommendation in respect op all activities.

18.12 Governments must ensure that water and water services are kept out of GATS and the WTO.

18.13 Governments must ensure public participation in all aspects of water management and decision-making, particularly the participation of women, indigenous peoples and the youth.

19. Sustainable development and the millennium development goals (MDGs)

19.1 There is a need to create partnerships between NGOs (and NGO groupings) with respect for each other, including each other's agenda, to help to create a global network of NGOs.

19.2 We need to learn and talk about the millennium development goals (MDGs) in relation to organisations, use MDGs to make organisations sustainable and use sustainable business profit to benefit designated groups.

19.3 We must ensure that youth groups become essential partners in the realisation of MDGs.

19.4 We must create access to resources of unused funds and review time frames periodically.

20. Restoring self-governance in the age of globalisation

20.1 We must create people's declarations in which the key issues endangering our resources, and thereby word's social and environmental health, are addressed.

20.2 We have to build a strong resistance network that is interconnected and shows solidarity between all countries of the North and South, and East and West, to expose and unmask unsustainable corporate practices.

20.3 We need to create awareness about consumption patterns, especially in the North, that will allow informed consumer decision-making, taking into account social and environmental costs of products that are paid somewhere else in the world and by our future generations.

21. Social protection and household food security

Government action

21.1 Give priority to vulnerable, poor communities in rural areas.

21.2 Implement effective and equitable land redistribution.

21.3 Enact legislation to label GM products.

21.4 Place a moratorium on the distribution of GM seeds by governments.

Action for all

21.5 Educate the people about the UN declaration on human rights.

21.6 Oppose privatisation as one of the main causes of poverty.

21.7 Encourage local food gardening.

21.8 Utilise communal lands in rural areas productively and sustainably.

21.9 Fight against child slavery in food production.

Developing countries

21.10 Governments must provide subsidies to their farmers and protect farm workers.

21.11 South Africans should invoke section 27 of the South African Constitution to claim the right to social and food security.

Basic Income Grant

21.12 The proposal for a guaranteed universal basic income grant (BIG) should be taken forward globally as an important measure to urgently address the worst forms of poverty and destitution. This should be a basic right and is not a substitute for, nor dependent on, the rights of citizens to enter into productive activity and earn a decent income.

21.13 We recommend that it should not be means-tested. Specific time frames are need-

ed for the implementation of the basic income grant, and for transparency and accountability of government officials in its implementation. A process to review and monitor implementation of this system must be instituted to ensure that the grant reaches the intended beneficiaries and that corruption is minimised.

22. Trade and sustainable development

22.1 Civil society demands that:
   a. no new issues, such as investment, competition, and government procurement are deliberated in the WTO unless it is reformed;
   b. existing agreements that are creating problems, such as Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), are reviewed;
   c. principles such as benefit sharing, as agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity and environmental justice are respected.
22.2 Governments should give precedence to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), labour agreements and human rights agreements over WTO agreements.
22.3 Governments should conduct impact assessments of the effects of existing and proposed trade rules and agreements on the environment and health.

23. Health

23.1 Governments should approach health as a human right, as encapsulated in the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978 as the guiding principles for revitalising the health systems of developing countries.
23.2 Governments and the World Health Organisation (WHO) should develop and implement a comprehensive health plan to ensure universal access to health care by 2015.
23.3 The negative effects of privatisation of public services must be exposed to both communities and governments through research and advocacy; health services should never be privatised.
23.4 Governments must be rendered accountable through evidence-based advocacy and community mobilisation.
23.5 Governments must assume responsibility for the provision of basic services through funded partnerships with local communities.
23.6 Communities must have control over the provision of health and other social services and play a role in their monitoring and evaluation.
23.7 Mother and child health, particularly the welfare of orphans, needs urgent attention and must include appropriate social security measures.
23.8 Governments should adhere to and implement the ILO convention on HIV/AIDS and other related international conventions on HIV/AIDS.
23.9 International efforts to support greater funding for an implementation of HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB need to incorporate ways to strengthen health systems, and ensure sustainability and promote equity.
23.10 Scrapping of debt is a prerequisite for health improvement in poor countries.
23.11 The importance of the relationship between the environment, health and hygiene must be integrated into learning programmes at all levels.
23.12 Learning and advocacy should be promoted at global level through interchange between countries, especially South to South.
23.13 Powerful governments must be called to account for continuing military occupation and fuelling conflict which impact mainly on the health and welfare of innocent civilians.

24. Environmental health

24.1 Unfettered globalisation threatens the planet's environment and population health. Urgent steps must be taken to prevent the spreading of re-emerging diseases which will affect us all.

24.2 Governments should develop and maintain databases on environmental health related diseases, and use these databases to determine environmental risk factors for impacted areas and communities.

24.3 Governments must have a mandatory recurring budgetary item that adequately funds and supports improvements in environmental and health conditions, including resources and staffing to provide health care to the vulnerable groups.

24.4 Governments should ensure that doctors and medical professionals are trained in environmental health medicine and the impacts of pollution on communities to enhance the delivery of effective health care.

24.5 The World Health Organisation (WHO) should be mandated to conduct fact-finding missions to vulnerable communities around the world suffering from environmental health problems. These missions should document investigations, findings and recommendations.

25. Science and education and capacity building

25.1 Governments should implement the Agenda 21 provisions on science and education.

25.2 Governments and civil society should adopt and implement comprehensive programmes on lifelong learning and adult education.

25.3 Governments and civil society should:

a. implement educational methods enhancing ethos and methods of sustainable development, including the mainstreaming of indigenous knowledge systems;

b. ensure that financial and technical support is provided for the development of dynamic national systems of innovation in developing countries, for reducing the technological divide within countries, and between North and South. Technology policies should be geared towards poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development;

c. provide support for technological research and development (R&D) relevant to the poor, focused upon creating R&D capacity in developing countries, support for investment in R&D, and innovation by low-income producers themselves to develop their own technologies that are most suitable to local needs;

d. ensure international and national regulatory frameworks that support the development of technological capabilities in developing countries, including the regulation of trade and investment by national governments, and intellectual property rights regimes that enable access to new and existing technology knowledge; and

e. establish a commission within the UN system to evaluate new technologies, evaluate its impact on the livelihoods of local communities, especially in the rapidly evolving field of biotechnology.

26. Johannesburg Earth Summit for ever, "lest we forget"

The Fourth of September annually, starting 2003, must be declared Global Day. The Global Day purpose will be to remind governments on agreements reached at the WSSD 2002 in Sandton and especially at Nasrec. This important day will help the world not to repeat the failures of Rio de Janeiro and suffer the same fate of failure to implement. It must be commemorated through various actions, dances, marches, human chain, speeches at all levels – locally, nationally, regionally and globally.

Commission Reports

A. Poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods

1. Poverty, racism and sustainable development

1.1 Situation Analysis

The Commission on Poverty, Racism and Sustainable Development heard the demands of Africans, Afro-Latinos, other African descendant populations, Dalits, minority ethnic groups, and people of colour in the United States of America (USA) for living wages, access to land, education, and health care (particularly treatment for HIV/AIDS), decent housing, potable drinking water, clean air, proper sanitation, and employment opportunities. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) process, by ignoring the important intersection of racism and poverty, failed to acknowledge racism as an impediment to sustainable development. We agreed not to support development sustaining only transnational corporations. We heard the demands of the multitudes of landless people of the world. We understood that contemporary manifestations of racism, classism and casteism were vested in the legacy of the slave trade, slavery, colonialism, apartheid, and the ideology of white supremacy.

1.2 Priority Issues

1.2.1 We denounce the fact that the WSSD process does not recognise Africans and African Descendants as a Major Group.
1.2.2 We reject the current forms of globalisation, the neo-liberal model, and the policies of international financial institutions, which maintain and deepen the exclusion of the most marginalised groups.
1.2.3 The WSSD must address environmental racism as it relates to poverty and its other manifestations.
1.2.4 We affirm that Indigenous Peoples are bearers of both collective and individual rights, which include their right to self-determination and to legitimate exercising of control over their resources and dominion of their territories.
1.2.5 Specific development policies must address the unique conditions of women who suffer from racism, casteism, classism and other forms of institutionalised oppression.
1.2.6 We stand in solidarity against the privatisation of water and energy.

1.3 Recommendations

1.3.1 We call upon the United Nations (UN) to recognise Africans and African Descendants as a Major Group in any UN process.

1.3.2 Racism must be acknowledged in the drafting of the WSSD governmental document and civil society document as an impediment to sustainable development. There must be an explicit link between the WCAR and the WSSD.

1.3.3 We call for reparations to finance sustainable development for developing countries and peoples suffering from the legacy of colonialism, slavery, environmental assaults and other forms of oppression.

1.3.4 The WSSD must impose mandatory corporate responsibility and accountability mechanisms. Further, we support the policy of "polluters must pay" and call for environmental reparations from corporations.

1.3.5 Vulnerable populations such as Africans, Afro-Latinos, Dalits and ethnic minority groups must be included in environmental and development planning processes and decision-making.

1.3.6 In the USA, institutional forms of racism and discrimination – such as the disproportionate incarceration of peoples of colour and the inadequate funding of education for those populations – are prominent among the factors that must be reversed. These vulnerable populations in the USA must also be included in environmental and development planning processes and decision-making.

1.3.7 Policies must take the special circumstances of the physically challenged into account.

1.3.8 We support the call for the consolidation and strengthening of the Afro-Latino movement, the provision of resources to make this a reality, and capacity building and training of its members.

1.3.9 We call for the cancellation of the illegitimate foreign debt owed by developing countries, and for the redistribution of these funds to local communities.

1.3.10 We demand the eradication of environmental racism and the development of a global environmental justice movement.

1.3.11 We call for gender mainstreaming and recognition of the importance of involving women in decision-making. As custodians of the home, women are closer to the environment and culture and are repositories of indigenous knowledge.

1.3.12 We call for the development and maintenance of databases on environmental health related diseases and use of these databases to determine environmental risk factors for impacted areas and communities.

1.4 Conclusion

A sustainable world is only possible without racism, classism, casteism, xenophobia, sexism and other forms of discrimination.

2. Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals

2.1 Situation Analysis

The Commission on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed to reassert the importance of the Millennium Development Goals as key to sustainable development, to stress the centrality of the commitments embedded therein and to recall the efforts undertaken by NGOs to contribute towards the adoption of these goals.

2.1.1 Civil Society and the Millennium Development Goals
Civil Society Organisations have made substantial inputs into the formulation and adoption by the General Assembly of the Millennium Declaration and MDGs. The

challenge before us is to articulate convincingly that the MDGs which target the most crucial issues of our time, namely poverty reduction, health, education, gender and the environment, through their time-bound measures and partnership ideas will help us to implement the essentials of most of past commitments. NGOs have been in the forefront of setting the agenda culminating in the Millennium Summit at which 189 heads of government committed themselves to:

2.1.1.1 halving extreme poverty and hunger;

2.1.1.2 achieving universal primary education and gender equality;

2.1.1.3 reducing under-five mortality by two thirds and maternal mortality by three quarters;

2.1.1.4 reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS;

2.1.1.5 halving the proportion of people without access to safe water;

2.1.1.6 ensuring environmental sustainability;

2.1.1.7 developing a global partnership for development.

These targets are to be achieved by 2015, based on their levels in 1990. The UN Secretary-General has appointed Professor Jeffrey Sachs from the Earth Institute, Columbia University, as Special Representative for the MDG project. He has named the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as scorekeeper on progress reports and has invited all actors, including civil society, to join in a huge awareness campaign to move the goals forward.

2.1.2   What is the current reality and how can MDGs help to bridge the gap between rich and poor?

2.1.2.1 In some countries, e.g. China, indicators show progress since 1990 in education, health and safe water access. However, many countries have experienced a disastrous decline on all fronts owing to dreaded diseases, natural and human made disasters, the macro-economic climate, debt and other unfavourable developments. More children under five are dying and acute poverty is rising. An urgent and in-depth analysis is needed to better understand what is happening and why. Markets ignore poor people and they get trapped in their poverty. They need to be empowered to participate in all solutions affecting them. The cost of achieving each deve-lopment goal must be determined. Money, science and technology are needed to save millions of lives.

2.1.3 MDGs are the best way in which to:

    2.1.3.1 get the rich to respond;

    2.1.3.2 constantly push and remind governments of their commitments (including the US government who has signed up to reduce poverty);

    2.1.3.3 develop innovative new resources, e.g. Tobin tax or Carbon tax;

    2.1.3.4 create understanding for the need of debt relief for poorest countries;

    2.1.3.5 urge international financial institutions (IFIs) to give grants and not loans;

    2.1.3.6 develop health care delivery at community level;

    2.1.3.7 remind the international community that extreme poverty is poverty that kills;

    2.1.3.8 reverse a consumer society mindset and create new thinking;

    2.1.3.9 include the goals and targets in school curricula; and

    2.1.3.10 create synergies between governments/NGOs/the private sector.

2.1.4 MDGs should be tested whether they will:

    2.1.4.1 be all inclusive, not discriminative, and include the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples;

    2.1.4.2 adhere to international human rights standards and promote a rights based approach;

    2.1.4.3 target the beneficiaries of the goals;

    2.1.4.4 ensure the dignity and self-respect of all participants;

    2.1.4.5 measure non-discrimination;

    2.1.4.6 guarantee accountability; and

    2.1.4.7 promote sustainable and equitable development for democratic governance.

2.2 Recommendations

2.2.1 Create partnerships between NGOs and NGO groupings, characterised by respect for each other and including each other's agendas;

2.2.2 Help to create a global network of NGOs;

2.2.3 Learn and talk about the MDGs in relation to organisations;

2.2.4 Use MDGs to make organisations sustainable;

2.2.5 Use sustainable business profit to benefit designated groups;

2.2.6 Ensure that Youth Groups are essential partners in the realisation of MDGs;

2.2.7 Create access to resources of unused funds;

2.2.8 Review time frames periodically.

3. Critique of development strategies and economic models

3.1 Situation Analysis

It was agreed that we faced a number of problems such as over-consumption and under-consumption, poverty, inequality, destruction of the earth's carrying capacity, loss of bio-diversity, and conflict. We realised that we needed new economic goals to promote equity, meet basic needs, and ensure sustainability.

Discussion focused on institutions, economic models, new economic approaches, nation states, regulating capital, and strengthening of civil society.

It was agreed that present-day multilateral institutions needed to be reformed and other institutions such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and those promoting human rights should be strengthened. We agreed that a phased approach was necessary and institutional issues had to be linked strongly to the new economic approach.

Problems with the current economic model were discussed. Delegates expressed their concerns about the trade regime, technology transfer, over-consumption, under-consumption, unconditional attracting of FDI and promoting export-led growth. It was agreed that countries should pursue different economic approaches based on issues such as culture and needs, and that a 'one solution fits all approach' was inappropriate. However, new economic approaches should be based on new economic goals, including equity, a just transition, labour standards and decent work.

It was necessary to restructure economies towards a new growth path to meet basic needs, achieve sustainable development, and increase economic participation. This would require examination of state expenditure, and it was suggested that expenditure on militarisation be redirected towards sustainable development. Restructuring, which was to redress inequality within countries, should be linked to decent work. It was agreed that a real (i.e. productive and service focused) economy had to be developed in each country, with much more emphasis on local content.

Delegates debated the degree to which local economies should link up with international trade systems and value chains, and the degree to which local economies should set up protectionist measures and withdraw from international trade. No consensus was reached on this debate and it was marked for further discussion. However, all delegates agreed that it was important to develop regions such as Southern Africa. Delegates also stressed the importance of social protection and assistance, with the Basic Income Grant (BIG) under discussion in South Africa sited as an example. Lastly, delegates agreed that it was necessary to broaden the economic and social indicators used to analyse socio-economic conditions.

3.2 Priority issues

3.2.1 A new economic approach would require greater regulation of capital. It was agreed that there was a need for greater regulation of corporations and increase corporate accountability. There was also agreement that investments should be channelled, for example through prescribed assets, and that capital flows should be subject to greater restrictions.

3.2.2 The nation state should be strengthened and take progressive action. Governments should increase spending to meet basic needs, provide social protection and take measures to address inequality within their respective countries.

3.2.3 Civil society continued to play a crucial role and had to be strengthened. It should challenge the 'there is no alternative' (TINA) notion and engage in appropriate education in this regard. It would also have to challenge the media, which was promoting dominant contemporary current ideologies. It was further agreed that civil society needed to strengthen solidarity between different groupings and components. There was agreement that there was a need for further democratisation of a range of institutions and improvement of good state governance.

3.3 Areas for further discussion

Three additional areas for discussion were identified:

3.3.1 trade issues;

3.3.2 building local economies and the state's role;

3.3.3 integrating a gender analysis.

3.4 Conclusion

There was broad agreement on the way forward. Areas additional to those agreed to above include:

3.4.1 urging implementation of current agreements where they were in line with the broad objectives outlined in the Commission's discussions;

3.4.2 promoting democratisation;

3.4.3 good governance and transparency as appropriate; and

3.4.4 strengthening civil society and the state.

4. Financing development

4.1 Situation analysis

The Commission agreed that the current international financial system did not take into account in a fair manner the needs of developing countries and is not conducive to sustainable development. In stead, the system supported the status quo and allowed developed countries and their transnational corporations to maintain their socially irresponsible behaviour.

4.2 Priority issues

4.2.1 There is a need for transferring resources from developed countries to developing countries.

4.2.2 Financial liberalisation is not resulting in economic growth.

4.2.3 The laws of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and rich countries are protecting business, not people.

4.2.4 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank are digressing from their mandate to help poor, developing countries and involving them in the structuring of aid programmes.

4.2.5 Multinationals oppose regulation and control. Consequently, they are able to remove capital as they wish, and even to control local issues. There is a need for corporate accountability.

4.2.6 Resources such as water and electricity must not be privatised. Public services must be kept public.

4.2.7 Developed countries decide on the terms of loans given to developing countries.

4.2.8 Partnerships come in the guise of helping poor people. The reality is the contrary.

4.2.9 The WTO has the power to influence decisions regarding partnerships.

4.2.10 Communities have a right to know the contents of agreements entered into and how such agreements would be affecting them.

4.2.11 Agreements force developing countries to relinquish their authority to control capital.

4.2.12 Money raised from the sale of state assets is used to pay debt instead of providing basic services. Sustainable development will never take place as long as poor countries are expected to pay off their debts.
Governments must negotiate in a transparent manner so as to allow their citizens foreknowledge of how agreements entered into would affect them.

4.2.13 NEPAD (New Partnerships for Africa's Development) must be more transparent by encouraging more consultations with community members, thereby ensuring their involvement and inclusion in non-financial matters.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Transform the IMF and the WTO to take into account developing countries' concerns and to correct trade and market imbalances.

4.3.2 Achieve debt cancellation, and establish international debt arbitration.

4.3.3 Ensure that natural resources and basic services, including water, electricity, education and health, remain public.

4.3.4 No secret agreements between governments, thereby ensuring transparency. Partnerships on corporate terms are not acceptable. Corporate accountability is necessary.

4.3.5 Reject NEPAD in its present format. Ensure civil society participation and consultation.

4.3.6 Capital should be localised. Finance sustainable development through local governments. Make development more relevant to local communities.

4.3.7 Eliminate all conditions in respect of development aid.

4.3.8 Developed countries are to contribute at least 0.7% of their gross national product (GNP).

4.3.9 Eliminate agricultural subsidies and other direct and indirect trade barriers in developed countries.

4.3.10 Increase cooperation among NGOs.

4.4 Conclusion

Sustainable development is not possible under the present conditions, terms and financial arrangements. The current financial system must be changed to achieve a level playing field. There is a need to transfer capital and resources to developing countries.

B. Globalisation and sustainable development

5. Eradication of Debt

5.1 Situation analysis

The Commission on Eradication of Debt focused its discussion on debt, its meaning and impact, and strategies for dealing with debt. It was agreed that public debt servicing and repayment was a huge burden on many countries, particularly the lower income economies and those unable to repay their debt in their own currencies. For example, social and environmental spending suffered dramatically in those countries where servicing of external debt reached up to 80% of government budgets. Most of the discussion of debt, however, failed to analyse, let alone address, the increasing levels of private debt in many countries around the world.

As a result of advocacy campaigns led by civil society organisations from local to international level, a few countries had cancelled public debt unilaterally. Some progress has taken place recently on multilateral debt reduction programmes (i.e. for the most highly indebted and lowest income countries). However, these achievements were far from adequate, and conditions such as further privatisation, liberalisation and reduction in government spending linked to debt relief were often adding to the unsustainable and unjust development processes in many countries. Eradication of debt was urgently needed, but the underlying causes of debt had to be addressed.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 International campaigns should continue. Broad multi-issue coalitions must be built and popular education on sustainable development included.

5.2.2 Evidence must be gathered on successful debt advocacy and reparations.

5.2.3 Debt should be cancelled. If not, repayment must be renegotiated based on poverty indicators. Alternative mechanisms for mediating debt crises should be investigated.

5.2.4 Debt policy must be integrated into development planning.

5.2.5 International bankruptcy law institutions and other legal institutions should be established. They should determine priorities in meeting the needs of the poor in countries with regard to debt repayment.

5.2.6 Interest rates on loans should remain stable.

5.2.7 An international structure to deal with debt reparations is needed. Alternative regional institutions must be developed, based on an evaluation of existing institutions.

5.2.8 Economic policy must be home grown and should be geared towards eradication of poverty and promoting sustainable livelihoods for equity and justice.

5.2.9 Financial and trade relations, including trade in services, must be reviewed and amended to ensure a progressive agenda and local economies need to be developed.

6. Corporate Accountability and Liability

6.1 Situation Analysis

The Commission found that increasing numbers of communities and workers throughout the world had direct experience of corporate abuse.

The accelerated process of globalisation and concentration of power in giant corporations was being assisted by decisions and omissions at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro during 1992, in particular the promotion and formal recognition of a voluntary, self-regulatory agenda. Ten years later, many communities had been dispossessed of their rights and resources while many national economies and global trade rules had been subordinated to corporate interests.

Corporations were assuming unacceptable levels of influence over policy and decision-making at national and international level. Major corporations and their collective lobby groups played a significant role in undermining and delaying efforts in countries of the South to establish binding national laws and regulations applicable to the social and environmental impacts of corporate behaviour. Parliamentary and other means of democratic control over corporations were being undermined increasingly.

At present, there were no legally binding global rules and obligations to regulate corporates – especially in critical areas of social and environmental concern.

These factors posed a grave and imminent threat to human rights, environmental justice and people-centred development.

6.2 Recommendations

We call upon governments to address immediately the impact of corporate abuse by developing national and international:

6.2.1 actionable rights for citizens and communities in relation to corporations which would guarantee:

6.2.1.1 effective participation in decision-making, which includes provisions for the right to say no;

6.2.1.2 access to information on corporate activities;

6.2.1.3 prior informed consent;

6.2.1.4 the right to demand moratoria against unsustainable industry and practices and the right to phase in safe alternatives;

6.2.1.5 compensation, reparation and remediation in respect of corporate abuse; and

6.2.1.6 community rights in land and other resources, including those rights which are often subordinated to investor rights;

6.2.2 binding rules for corporations which would establish:

6.2.2.1 accountability to the highest social, labour and environmental standards; and

6.2.2.2 liability and compensation for the impacts of their activities on people and environments;

6.2.2 mechanisms for enforcement to secure compliance and penalise abuse;

6.2.3 mechanisms to identify and eliminate perverse subsidies to corporations; and

6.2.4 systems for monitoring, assessing and verifying corporate behaviour and impacts, with results that are transparent and available to the public.

6.3 Conclusions

The growing global campaign for corporate accountability is an indivisible cross-cutting element in struggles for sustainable development affecting, in particular, indigenous rights, women's rights, environmental justice and equity for the global South.

As civil society we resolve to work together at all levels to:

• ensure a common focus on and greater coordination in corporate accountability;

• build an even stronger and wider global movement taking these issues forward; and

• share experiences, learning, information and victories to secure environmental justice and people-centred sustainable development.

7. Trade and sustainable development

7.1 Situation Analysis

The Commission agreed that current trade and trade rules were not supporting sustainable development. Deteriorating terms of trade had left developing countries worse off, particularly in Africa. Trade had exacerbated inequalities between and within countries, environmental degradation, poor working conditions and unemployment, and led to de-industrialisation in developing countries. Trade was used as an instrument to open developing country markets and impose a particular type of economy.

The current 'free trade' system was far from free. It was enforced, controlled, conditional, managed, manipulated and protectionist. Even 'informal' tradeoutside the policy control of government, practised mainly by women, was not free, for such informal traders were 'informally' harassed by immigration, security and customs officials.

Managed trade, which aimed to serve production, was being propped up by the trade and trade-related agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Such agreements were enforced through the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism, of which the power was comparable to that of the United Nations Security Council.

The reform suggestions put forward by governments and others were insufficient to reorient trade towards sustainable development. Market access, commodity price stabilisation mechanisms and abolition of export subsidies only addressed the symptoms of the problem. They did not treat the root causes of our highly unsustainable global economy.

7.2 Priority Issues

7.2.1 Reorient the economic system to serve people – particularly poor people, their environment and local economies. Base it on sustainable production and consumption, not increased consumption and profitable production. Trade should be a means to reach sustainable development, not an end-goal in itself. A new economic system will result in changed consumption patterns that reduce over-consumption of rich people and countries and redirect production towards meeting poor people's needs. People will consume primarily what they produce and trade at a local level.

7.2.2 Revamp the trade system and redefine the role of trade in our economies. Redirect trade to domestic economies and regions. Reconceptualise, reduce, redirect and re-regulate trade so that it plays a developmental role.

7.2.3 Developing countries need rights and policy space to diversify production in order to overcome supply side constraints. Trade policies should be directed by industrial policies, with the aim of achieving sustainable production and consumption.

7.2.4 Reform global economic governance. Good economic global governance is not good governance as narrowly defined by institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

7.2.5 Reaffirm and implement key Rio Principles that are being undermined by the current trade regime, in particular the Principle of Common but Differential Responsibility and the Precautionary Principle.

7.2.6 Developing countries should have the right to protect their own agriculture with subsidies, tariffs and other supportive measures in order to ensure local food security.

7.2.7 Guarantee food security to small-scale farmers.

7.3 Recommendations

7.3.1 Abolish or fundamentally restructure the WTO, at a minimum to:

    7.3.1.1   allow no new issues, such as investment, competition, government procurement (Singapore issues) in the WTO;

    7.3.1.2   reform or remove existing agreements that are creating problems, such as Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);

    7.3.1.3   introduce democratic decision-making processes in the WTO and place into firmly within a democratised UN system to serve human rights and sustainable development;

    7.3.1.4   remove agriculture from the WTO. Agriculture is not a commodity. It is a means of livelihood and survival for small-scale farmers. It should also be removed from other agreements such as NEPAD and FTAA[SCF6];.

    7.3.1.5   respect principles such as benefit sharing, as agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity, and environmental justice.

7.3.2 Build and strengthen global governance to advance sustainable development and human rights, at a minimum to:

    7.3.2.1   Remove the WTO from the WSSD;

    7.3.2.2   give precedence to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and labour and human rights agreements over WTO agreements;

    7.3.2.3   strengthen the role of the International Labour organisation (ILO) in relation to the WTO;

    7.3.2.4   restructure the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO;

    7.3.2.5   regulate corporations through a framework and convention for corporate accountability and responsibility.

7.3.3 Cancel third world debt.

7.3.4 Carry out impact assessments of the effects of existing and proposed trade rules and agreements on the environment and health.

7.3.5 The rich countries should abolish harmful subsidies.

7.4 Conclusion

Trade and the institutions that support it must be restructured fundamentally so that they are firmly situated within a framework of sustainable development. If the powers of the WTO are not abolished, they should at least be reduced. The WTO should be located within a reformed and democratised United Nations and be subject to global agreements, such as those on human rights, women, labour, development and the environment.

8. Sustainable Consumption and Production

8.1 Situation analysis

8.1.1 Since the Rio Summit, little has been done.

8.1.2 Consumption and production are linked to finances, creation of debt, education, health, housing, social needs and protection of the environment.

8.1.3 Unsustainable development methods have been adopted which promote chemical agriculture.

8.1.4 Over-subsidisation of farmers of the North endangers farmers on the African continent.

8.1.5 Asia and Cuba have been producing food in a sustainable way.

8.1.6 Societies need to be involved.

8.2 Priorities

8.2.1 It is important to know the facts and the root causes in order to arrive at an informed situation analysis.

8.2.2 Strong alliances amongst civil society will help achieve sharing of a common goal.

8.2.3 Water, electricity, food and farming are the most basic needs of the society.

8.2.4 Those who live in the environment must protect it.

8.2.5 We need to use the best production patterns used by other countries.

8.3 Recommendations

8.3.1 Water should not be privatised, as it is a basic natural resource.

8.3.2 Local production of water is key to sustainability.

8.3.3 There should be equitable access to water.

8.3.4 Further Trade and Finance must be deregulated.

8.3.5 Organic agriculture should be promoted and encouraged, as it is more productive than chemical agriculture.

8.3.6 We must promote access to farmers' markets.

8.3.7 Strengthen local farmers and companies to trade locally first before selling internationally.

8.3.8 Build a relationship between consumers and farmers for locally based trade.

8.3.9 Provide people with basic needs through educational campaigns on farming.

8.3.10 All countries must promote and use recycling.

8.3.11 Use productive methodologies and patterns.

8.3.12 We should share the best practices amongst ourselves, to develop them into high quality practices.

9 Global Public Governance, Corruption and Transparency

9.1 Situational analysis

The Commission agreed that there was a need to define governance and corruption more clearly as these two issues cannot be separated. The definition was far broader than the one applied by international institutions such as the World Bank and IMF. The narrower definition of good governance by multinationals was manifesting itself in visions of twisted development biased towards the rich away from the poor.

There was continued evidence that public power was being used for private gain by such structures. It was perpetuating corruption and lack of democracy, and resulted in corruption becoming systematic. Consequently, transnational organisations were able to manipulate developing countries into submission. The call for transparency was critical in addressing corruption and good governance.

An example of multinational organisations manipulating the issue of good governance was through NEPAD. The West was setting good governance as a condition when providing aid and partnership. It was essential to examine criteria and indicators used to measure adherence to these processes, as there was no concern for local values or history.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was an example of neo-liberalism. It was not a democratic institution as decisions were not made by consensus, especially as regards underdeveloped and developing countries. Competition was its main concern, and it was not taking into consideration the economic inequalities between countries of the world. The WTO was being manipulated by the multinationals as a means of advancing their own agendas.

9.2 Priority Issues

9.2.1 Global economic integration has been paraded as the ultimate goal of globalisation. However, at present globalisation is of a neo-liberal nature - a corporate form of globalisation.

9.2.2 Corruption originates from the North and the West – the G8 countries.

9.2.3 Corruption happens at different levels of government.

9.2.4 Corruption is used as an instrument of domination and control – the exploitation of people by people.

9.2.5 Transparency and ethical and clean governance are essential for achieving good governance.

9.2.6 Corruption can have criminal implications, especially against superpower governments.

9.2.7 We demand accountability from international finance institutions.

9.2.8 Swaziland is an example of corruption – 450 million US dollars have been brought in, but the people are not experiencing its effect.

9.2.9 The UN lacks accountability and transparency.

9.3 Specific recommendations

9.3.1 The UN should be dissolved and restructured. Consultation should be replaced by participation.

9.3.2 Criteria and indicators must be determined for measuring good governance – transparency is essential for measuring good governance.

9.3.3 There must be behavioural change through, for example, teaching in schools.

9.3.4 Boycott products from countries engaging in corruption.

9.3.5 Look at the root source of corruption, which is poverty and lack of redistribution of resources.

9.3.6   Develop case studies from different countries to show our definition of corruption.

9.3.7   The African Union must be defined by Africans in their own form of democracy.

9.3.8   Heads of state should encourage people-driven decisions People's governance and participation must be implemented.

9.3.9   Young people and women must be involved in addressing issues.

9.3.10 There must be a radical transformation of the capitalist system and the World Bank, and gradual elimination of WTO.

9.3.11 Global anti-corruption mechanisms must be developed.

9.3.12 Civil society should stand together and approach matters proactively.

9.3.13 Where there is social and economic abuse of power, all players involved must be cited for corruption.

9.3.14 There must be no ambiguity or double standards in dealing with corruption.

9.4 Conclusion

The current structure of power and wealth in the world is unequal. The North and the West hold most of the wealth, which is being perpetuated by their policies on aid and partnerships in the South. The current system does not allow for transparency. When granting aid, the communities involved do not seek consensus from poor countries.

In order to break the poverty and corruption cycle and introduce good governance, there must be drastic changes in the structures and functioning of the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO. Equal consultation of all partners is crucial to introduce proper distribution of resources and development.

10. Participation, Regulation and Enforcement

10.1 Situation analysis

10.1.1 Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration as well as the Millennium Forum Vision identify participation and access to information as fundamental to the process of sustainable development.

10.1.2 Participation is understood to mean the active involvement of people, through their organisations, in shaping a vision for their society.

10.1.3 Participation means involvement by people in designing economic and physical development plans and strategies, and their their engagement in decision-making at local, national, regional and international level. It also means mobilisation and allocation of resources for development.

10.1.4 There has been inadequate provision for the participation of people representing local communities in these processes, especially for local communities and major groups at risk.

10.1.5 The difficulties experienced by the representatives of NGOs and other organisations of civil society in gaining access to official delegates at the WSSD, is one example of the failure to apply the principles of participation in decision-making process.

10.2 Priority Issues

10.2.1 Participation of people in decision-making is essential for the implementation of programmes of sustainable development.

10.2.2 To ensure effective participation, the people in local communities must be able to select their own representatives and partners, and have access to the information they need for effective representation.

10.2.3 At all levels of decision-making, regulations, procedures and, where applicable, legislation, must enable and facilitate the practice of direct representation.

10.2.4 The expertise, knowledge and capacity of those who work with and represent local communities must be recognised.

10.2.5 War, foreign occupation and racism pose threats to effective participation.
10.2.6 The process of integrated development through master planning is a vital area which requires effective participation from civil society as a full stakeholder, along with the public and private sectors.

10.3 Recommendations

10.3.1 The public and private sectors, as well as organised civil society, should develop transparent systems of information on environmental, social, economic and policy issues.
10.3.2 Governments and international agencies must implement and enforce measures to promote public participation in planning and decision-making at national and international level.
10.3.3 Clear and fair procedures for participation must be put in place to ensure the involvement of representatives of local communities and major groups in all stages of the development process.
10.3.4 The public, private and civil society sectors must collaborate in designing and introducing education and capacity-building programmes that will enhance effective participation in development decision-making.
10.3.5 Local communities must be the primary beneficiaries of such programmes of capacity building for effective participation.

10.4 Conclusion

Full democracy, equity, respect for human rights and people-centred, sustainable development will be realised when measures for full participation are introduced, and information on environmental, social, economic and policy matters is accessible in a timely manner in forms that are readily useable by representatives of the affected communities and groups.

11. Restoring self-Governance in an age of globalisation

11.1 Situation Analysis

The Commission views the WSSD declaration so far as a "cut and paste" of Doha and realise how trade agreements such as these have been brought into the UN. In the WSSD preparatory process, there have been discussions on striking a "Global Deal" in Johannesburg. It must be emphasised that any meaningful deal has to be dictated by the people's interest, the struggle against neo-liberal economic institutions and the resolve to transform global economic relations. If not, the WSSD outcome – like UNCED – will be undermined by the WTO, the IMF, the World Bank and the TNCs they serve. Therefore, we demand that the WTO and the corporate agenda be removed from the WSSD.

   It is time to stop corporate globalisation and to fight for another world which we know is possible. The UN WSSD is a perfect place to start the process and to demand that "Our world is not for sale" – a world in which we must return to the discussion of resources. Any declaration emanating from the WSSD intending to sell our resources will not be accepted, as it will have been drafted without public discussion and without our consent. For such a declaration, we will hold our governments accountable. We have to produce our own declaration with which the people will identify and in which the key issues endangering our resources, and thus our world's social and environmental health, are addressed.

11.2 Priority issues

Priority issues lie in the problems that have arisen or may arise from:
11.2.1   an investment agreement that would allow foreign investors the right to enter countries without conditions and regulations, to operate in the host countries without adherence to many existing conditions , and be granted "national treat-

ment" and Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status; performance requirements and restrictions on movement of funds would be prohibited;

11.2.2 the competition policy in the WTO seeking multilateral rules that discipline members to establish national competition laws and policies;

11.2.3 increasing pressures on developing countries to open up their services sectors to foreign firms;

11.2.4 the prohibition of investment measures (such as local content policy) and subsidies, making it harder to encourage domestic industry;

11.2.5 the demand for transparency in government procurement practices, ultimately entering areas of market access, MFN and national treatment for foreign firms; we regard such "equal treatment" as unfair, as firms in developing countries are not equal to transnational corporations;

11.2.6 import liberalisation and constraints on domestic subsidies in agriculture, which may affect the viability of paddy farmers and other small food producers, and the livelihoods of small farmers who will face stiff competition in future years from cheap and perhaps subsidised foods;

11.2.7 the effects of the WTO's TRIPS agreement, giving rise to the patenting by foreign corporations and institution of biological material originating in developing countries; and

11.2.8 the opening up of national resources for sale to foreign corporation for intensified export based farming, forestry and fishing, thereby depriving traditional fishers and farmers from access to their sources of livelihood.

11.3 Recommendations

11.3.1 We recommend to our governments to:

11.3.1.1 reject the application of "national treatment", as it would obstruct governments from adopting policies and measures needed for development, and for other national goals such as building harmony among ethic communities;

11.3.1.2 reject an Investment Agreement [SC11]at the WTO, and to preserve the freedom and right to regulate the entry and conditions of establishment and operation of foreign investments;

11.3.1.3 reject "transparency in government procurement" agreements, since government procurement policy is an important tool in economic and social development and nation building. Governments should maintain full autonomy and flexibility over their procurement policies;

11.3.1.4 reject liberalisation policies of basic services and to reverse the movement towards privatisation of natural and national resources such as land, water, biodiversity and energy;

11.3.1.5 encourage Regionalism instead of Globalisation, by making local production and consumption more attractive than transport-intensive global imports.

11.3.2. We recommend to the people to:

11.3.2.1 create a people's declaration which addresses the key issues endangering our resources and thereby the world's social and environmental health;

11.3.2.2 build a strong, interconnected resistance network showing solidarity between all countries in the North, South, East and West, and exposing and unmasking unsustainable corporate practices;

11.3.2.3 create awareness about consumer patterns, especially in the North, that will allow informed consumer [SC12]decisions, taking into account the social and environmental costs of products that are paid for somewhere else in the world, and by our future generations.

12. Water

12.1 Situation Analysis

Water is life. Consequently, the right to water is not negotiable. This was the common position emerging from all contributing presentations made at the Water Commission as part of the Human and Food Security Theme. Panel contributions covered the International Freshwater Caucus that had been following the WSSD preparatory process, the South Africa Civil Society Water Caucus, International Labour, as well as perspectives from faith and Palestine. Passionate contributions from the floor during the period of open debate illustrated the importance of water for peace, rural livelihoods, ecosystems and future generations, as well as the strong feelings of representatives against the privatisation and commodification of water. The Commission developed "Ten Water Commandments" to serve as guidelines after the WSSD.

12.2 Priority issues: Ten Water Commandments

12.2.1 Access to water and sanitation are basic human rights. Everyone should have secure access to sufficient safe water and sanitation to meet their basic human needs, including water for productive use to sustain livelihoods. Access is a key component of any effective strategy for alleviating poverty. It is also essential that governments integrate water issues with issues such as health, forestry, agriculture, local food security and sound ecosystem management. In addition, the empowerment of women, the youth, indigenous peoples and other marginalised communities must be a key focus.

12.2.2 Water is a social and ecological necessity. As such, it must be held in the public domain, and adequate clean water must be ensured to maintain healthy ecosystems. The economic costs associated with delivery should not limit people's right to water and sanitation. Mechanisms such as cross-subsidisation, free lifeline services and the rising-block tariff should be used to ensure access.

12.2.3 We reject the commodification and privatisation, in all its forms, of water services and sanitation, and water resources. As a public good, water and sanitation must remain in the public sector and all governments must be committed to public sector delivery of water services. This includes ensuring that adequate financial resources are made available, and adequate local capacity is built. At present, governments dedicate only two percent of national budgets to water services. Only six percent of Official Development Assistance is directed to water. Both must increase dramatically and must prioritise services to the poor. People must mobilise to increase pressure on their governments and to create international solidarity in advancing water issues.

12.2.4 Water is a public good. Properly resourced systems and institutions must be established and mandated through legislation that ensure extensive civil society and labour involvement in the design, planning, provision and monitoring of water and sanitation services. Capacity-building and education programmes must accompany all these processes. All water services information must fall within the public domain.

12.2.5 We recognise that in many countries the struggle against oppression and the struggle for access to water often go hand in hand. Water must not be used as a tool for oppression. Nations should have sovereignty over their own land, and over the water under that land, and they should have a right to manage it, subject to international law.

12.2.6   Water catchment boundaries and political boundaries do not always coincide, necessitating regional co-operation for transboundary issues. Political boundaries should not hinder access to water. Sustainable water management is not compatible with occupation and apartheid.

12.2.7   We respect the integrity of ecosystems as the basis for all life - both human and natural. Surface water ecosystems and groundwater resources must be re-established and maintained, and pollution must be prevented. We recognise that dams and badly managed irrigation schemes often have a negative impact on communities and ecosystems. There should be prioritisation of small-scale sustainable approaches to water and energy planning and management, such as rainwater harvesting and desalinisation, above large-scale infrastructure development. Governments, bilateral donors and International Financial Institutions should implement and incorporate the World Commission of Dams' recommendation into all activities.

12.2.8   We reject NEPAD and the plans for water in NEPAD as not being sustainable. It is structural adjustment by Africa for Africa. In particular, we reject the privatisation of water and the hydropower focus. We commit ourselves to building a mass movement for reconstruction and sustainable development in Africa.

12.2.9   We call on other global, regional and bilateral trade negotiations to protect the Right to Water and to cease attempts to commodify and extend corporate control over water. We call for water and water services to be kept out of GATS and the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and for multilateral environmental agreements to have precedence over global and regional trade agreements.

12.2.10   We believe that environmental considerations and human rights are inextricably intertwined, and that by taking care of the environment we safeguard our physical, cultural and spiritual needs for our children of tomorrow and the earth on which they will live.

12.3 Recommendations

12.3.1   All nation states should recognise water and sanitation as basic human rights.

12.3.2   We must all respect the integrity of ecosystems as the basis for all life – both human and natural – and adequate clean water must be ensured to maintain healthy ecosystems.

12.3.3   Water and sanitation must remain in the public sector and all governments must commit to public sector delivery of water services. This includes ensuring that adequate financial resources are made available, and adequate local capacity is built.

12.3.4   Cost recovery should not be a barrier to poor people's access to water, and mechanisms such as cross-subsidisation, free lifeline services and the rising-block tariff should be used to ensure this access.

12.3.5   Governments should prioritise water for rural and sustainable livelihoods.

12.3.6   International law should ensure that water is not used as a vehicle for oppression, and should promote regional co-operation.

12.3.7   NEPAD should be rejected.

12.3.8   Governments, bilateral donors and International Financial Institutions should implement and incorporate the recommendations of the World Commission of Dams into all activities.

12.3.9   Water and water services must be kept out of GATS and the WTO.

12.3.10   Governments must ensure public participation in all aspects of water management and decision-making, particularly the participation of women, indigenous peoples and the youth.

13. Conflict and Peace

13.1 Situation Analysis

The Peace Commission has heard the voices of peoples confronted with violent conflict. The Commission, in dialogue with these peoples, has identified issues of concern and strategies for future action. We note that amongst the many violent conflicts that cause human suffering at present in all parts of the world, are the illegal occupation of Tibet, Palestine and Western Sahara. We urge that the UN acknowledge these occupations as acts of violence that call for immediate action.

The Commission stresses the need for an integrated, people-centred approach to sustainable development, one that builds peace and transforms situations of violence and injustice. We declare that there will never be genuine, lasting human and environmental security in the world while the structural conditions that perpetuate violence, inequality, and injustice are so universally evident.

13.2 Priority issues

13.2.1 The right to self-determination and respect for universal human rights are insufficiently acknowledged in policy processes and economic practices. This results in violence and suppression of people.

13.2.2 Poverty and unequal distribution of natural and financial resources perpetuate violent conflicts.

13.2.3 Present military spending and deployment constitute twin threats to environmental and human security, and thus to sustainable development.

13.2.4 The United Nations, its member nations, and the powerful international bodies that direct development, use top-down and undemocratic processes that have failed to alleviate conflict and its structural causes.

13.2.5 The rights of refugees and internally displaced persons are not secured, respected and upheld on national and international level.

13.2.6 Terrorism legislation in many countries threatens the economic and political liberties of peoples.

13.3 Recommendations

13.3.1 The right to self-determination, respect for human rights, and principles of human and environmental security and justice should be the root of all political, economic and environmental agreements and interventions. This will ensure progress towards a sustainable and peaceful world.

13.3.2 The principle of economic justice (i.e. distribution of land, exploitation of natural and human resources) should be integrated into peace processes and conflict interventions.

13.3.3 There should be a radical decline in military spending and support.

13.3.4 An accountable and transparent monitoring system of the existing arms trade should be institutionalised.

13.3.5 The United Nations (UN) and other intergovernmental agencies should be transformed into accountable and transparent bodies. Therefore, the veto power of the UN Security Council should be abolished.

13.3.6 The UN should enforce the protection of human rights of refugees and internally displaced persons, and assure that they are equal partners in the resolution of their respective conflicts and the implementation of sustainable development.

13.3.7 Violent acts and terrorism should be addressed in a non-violent way, rather than as a pre-requisite for counter-military action.

13.3.8 Women should be more integrated into and engaged in peace-building processes.

13.3.9 The role of indigenous knowledge and the existence of local capacities for effecting conflict resolution and peace should be taken into account.

13.3.10 Current peace processes should be stimulated and provided with effective financial resources in order to sustain their efforts.

13.4 Conclusion

The sustainable development of peoples and their environments occurs only when justice and non-violent approaches to conflict are institutionalised and practised within governmental bodies, in economic forums, and at grass-root levels.

14. Social protection and household food security

14.1 Situation analysis

Food security is a fundamental human right. Based on the programmes in various countries that are advocating globally for an effective social protection net, the Commission has emphasised the need for a basic income for world citizens as the most effective way to eradicate poverty. Such a universal grant has been introduced in Alaska, partially implemented in Brazil and is being considered in South Africa.

A universal basic income grant (BIG) will be an important part of renewing the culture of solidarity in society and the process of moral regeneration. It will play an effective role in assisting people to embark on productive economic activities. People are empowered to utilise the resources at their disposal in the most effective way. It complements and does not replace affordable and accessible basic public services.

14.2 Priority issues

14.2.1 The need to utilise the land productively for agricultural purposes so that more food is available;
14.2.2 Opposition to genetically modified (GM) food (and Monsanto);
14.2.3 Access to productive land;
14.2.4 Access to water;
14.2.5 The practice of child slavery by farmers; and
14.2.6 Dependence on social security grants.

14.3 Recommendations

14.3.1. Government action
 15.3.1.1 Give priority to vulnerable, poor communities in rural areas;
 15.3.1.2 Achieve effective and equitable land redistribution;
 15.3.1.3 Enact legislation to label GM products; and
 15.3.1.4 Impose a moratorium on the distribution of GM seeds by governments.
14.3.2. Action – all
 15.3.2.1 Educate the people about the UN Declaration on Human Rights;
 15.3.2.2 Oppose privatisation as one of the main causes of poverty;
 15.3.2.3 Encourage local food gardening;
 15.3.2.4 Utilise communal land in rural areas productively and sustainably; and
 15.3.2.5 Fight against child slavery in food production.
14.3.3. Developing countries
 15.3.3.1. Governments must provide subsidies to their farmers and protect farm workers. In South Africa, invoke Section 27 in the South African Constitution to claim the right to social and food security.
14.3.4 Basic Income Grant (BIG)
 The proposal for a guaranteed universal basic income should be pursued globally as an important measure to urgently address the worst forms of poverty and destitution. It should be a basic right. It is not a substitute for, nor dependent on, the rights of citizens to enter into productive activity and earn a decent income.

We recommend implementation of the Alaska [SC5]model. Age should not be used as a criterion and it should not be means-tested. Specific time frames are needed for the implementation of the basic income grant, and transparency and accountability of government officials in its implementation. A process to review and monitor implementation of this system needs to be instituted to ensure that the grant reaches the intended beneficiaries, and that corruption is minimised.

14.4 Conclusion

The rights to food security and social security are fundamental human rights that must be practised by all nations of the world. It is the responsibility of the Summit to adopt resolutions that will culminate in programmes that are adhered to and which promote poverty eradication and sustainable development.

15. Jobs, liveable wages and employment

15.1 Situational Analysis

The Commission defines unemployment as skilled individuals who are seeking job opportunities. The definition does not include skilled individuals who are no longer actively seeking employment.

15.2 Priority Issues

15.2.1 It is essential to create and implement a liveable wage which would enable workers to afford the basic necessities. This liveable wage should be supported by a 'social wage', which includes social security and access to free basic services.

15.2.2 The wage gap between higher and lower paid workers should be reduced by equalising salaries.

15.2.3 There must be recognition of prior learning and implementation of a skills development programme funded by the employer.

15.2.4 Implementation is necessary of an eight-hour working day and benefits such as child-care, maternity leave, health and safety as well as HIV/AIDS prevention and education.

15.2.5 Employers must conform to International labour organisation (ILO) core labour rights such as the right to organise, and the prevention of child labour and forced labour.

15.2.6 Globalisation is the main threat to achieving a liveable wage. Bretton Woods institutions force the state to cut back on expenditure in the social sectors and encourage privatisation to the detriment of the workers. Moreover, these institutions encourage export promotion, which is capital intensive.Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and other WTO agreements discourage local production.

15.3   Recommendations

15.3.1 We call for the formation of a new social movement to combat globalisation and countries that promote it.

15.3.2 All workers worldwide should argue for multinationals to be kept accountable and promote sustainable working conditions.

15.3.3 We call for the creation of secure, quality jobs, for example job sharing, which would not discriminate between core and non-core functions.

15.3.4 We call for ILO core labour rights to be implemented internationally as a protection against globalisation.

15.3.5 We call for environmental and human impact assessment studies, which include consultation with the community, to take place prior to external investment from other countries.

15.3.6 Trade Unions should:

    15.3.6.1 when negotiating retrenchments, ensure that workers' rights and benefits are protected;

    15.3.6.2 keep a list of retrenched workers to guard against imported labour;

    15.3.6.3 educate all workers, especially the vulnerable, on their rights and opportunities, such as further skills development;

    15.3.6.4 protect the rights of the working class as a group as opposed to only protecting their membership;

    15.3.6.5 ensure that both retired and retrenched workers remain under the protection of the Union;

    15.3.6.6 protect the rights of HIV/AIDS infected/affected employees at all costs;

15.3.7 Tripartite structures should be established to monitor the implementation of labour rights.

15.3.8 Workers should be actively engaged in monitoring and modifying the 'system'.

15.3.9 The workplace should be promoted as the centre of sustainable development. Education on sustainable development can be transmitted via workers to their communities and vice versa.

15.3.10 Governments should promulgate and enforce laws that:

    15.3.10.1 facilitate ownership of industries where workers are employed;

    15.3.10.2 protect vulnerable workers against discrimination, e.g. HIV-positive workers;

    15.3.10.3 encourage an environment of sustainable production that does not disempower or disadvantage the poor; this must be done in consultation with trade unions and communities.

15. 4 Issues for further discussion:

15.4.1 Encouraging volunteerism could result in the creation of a lower class of unpaid workers as opposed to a form of skills development. Should volunteers be categorised as unprotected, vulnerable workers?

15.4.2 How to form more concrete partnerships with civil society.

E. Environmental issues

16. Biotechnology and genetically modified organisms

16.1 Situational Analysis

Biotechnology is a broad and inclusive term for all technologies that manipulate biological processes. Modern biotechnology, or genetic engineering, is the subject of great controversy, as it involves the horizontal (as opposed to vertical, from parent to offspring) transfer of foreign genes to unrelated species that normally would never interbreed in nature. There is great concern about its impacts on human, plant and animal health, and thus on the environment and our ecosystems. There is also great concern about the socio-economic impact of genetic engineering, particularly in terms of monopolistic corporate control over agricultural production systems, and the job losses that will ensue through genetic engineering.

Global concern over genetic engineering has resulted in the negotiations and final conclusion of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, an international agreement to regulate primarily the movement between countries of Genetically Modified Organisms. The right of countries to make decisions based on risk assessment and the Precautionary Principle has been enshrined in the Biosafety Protocol.

16.2 Priority issues

16.2.1 Patenting of seed and enforcement of intellectual property rights by companies on seed (case study of Percy Schmeiser and Monsanto[SC1]), which remove farmers' right to save seed.

16.2.2 Contamination by Genetically Engineered seeds and crops of non-Genetically Engineered seeds and crops, with ensuing threats to centres of origin and diversity and co-existence being made impossible, as well as its implications for liability.

16.2.3 Food security is paramount, irrespective of the chosen technology.

16.2.4 Farmers' rights, particularly over seed saving, and to choose whether or not to grow Genetically Engineered crops.

16.2.5 Benefits and risks to farmers must be assessed over the long term and in the larger context.

16.2.6 Risks to human health and the environment, and the need for reliable case by case risk assessment.

16.2.7 Application of the Precautionary Principle in view of the lack of data and scientific uncertainty over the health and environmental impacts of Genetically Modified Organisms.

16.2.8 The urgent need for independent and publicly funded science and research, given that commercialisation has proceeded before adequate biosafety research could be conducted.

16.2.9 Corporate control over agricultural production, and the limited relevance of the technology to the developmental aspects of farmers and developing countries.

16.2.10 The need for capacity building and information, as many developing countries lack the capacity to evaluate the risks.

16.2.11 Biosafety laws and regulations for developing countries must be underpinned by good, independent science.

16.2.12 Farmers' innovation enables them to develop crops and seeds that have advantageous traits.

16.2.13 Sustainable alternatives, which are existing and viable, should be supported through research, policy and implementation.

16.3 Recommendations

16.3.1 Information and capacity building for farmers.

16.3.2 Independent, publicly funded research and risk assessments.

16.3.3 Capacity building for biosafety regulations.

16.3.4 Farmers choosing to plant Genetically Engineered crops must not put in jeopardy the choice of adjacent farmers who may choose not to plant Genetically Engineered crops.

16.3.5 Alternatives such as non-Genetically Modified Organinisms, or less invasive techniques.

16.3.6 Needs-driven and farmer-driven research and technologies.

16.3.7 Maintaining farmers' control over seed, and their right to save seed.

16.3.8 Upholding the Precautionary Principle, since long-term risks are unknown.

16.4 Conclusion

There was a diversity of views on the issues, with two main areas of disagreement:

• The issue of corporate control over agricultural production was raised as a worrying spectre that would infringe on farmers' rights to save seed, and would cause dependence on corporations for seed and chemical inputs. There were also views that farmers should have the choice to plant Genetically Engineered seeds and crops even if produced by multinational companies. The majority was not convinced that multinational companies such as Monsanto had any other purpose than profit and would not necessarily take the interests of African farmers to heart. The need for good independent research and risk assessment was strongly advocated, given the conflicting interests of multinational companies.

• The threat to farmers' rights and their freedom of choice was regarded as fundamental to food security. While a select few, supported by Monsanto and the biotechnology industry, called for the rights of farmers to choose to plant Genetically Engineered seeds and crops, it should not compromise the rights of farmers who choose to remain Genetically Engineered-free. The latter position was reinforced by the majority of participants, who again emphasised farmers' rights to save seed.

Other than the above areas of contention, there was general agreement on the priority issues and specific recommendations, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

18. Climate change and energy

18.1. Situation analysis

Energy production from fossil fuels is contributing to global climate change, which is felt most heavily by people of colour who make up the majority of the world's population. Effects of global climate change include rising sea levels, floods, droughts, human deaths and diseases, decreased populations of fish and wildlife and the destruction of traditional subsistence lifestyles that have been in harmony with nature for thousands of years. Western nations generate, cumulatively, 77% of the world's emissions while enjoying most of the benefits of energy. However, it is people of colour who suffer the devastating effects of energy production. The situation has been made worse by the refusal of Western nations to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions, gas flares in Nigeria, drilling in the Antarctic region and by the collusion of governments and energy companies to deny people's fundamental rights.

18.2 Priority Issues

18.2.1 Oil companies have a consistent pattern of abusing the human rights and freedoms of all people, in particular people of colour.

18.2.2 Western nations have an ecological debt to the rest of the world and future generations based on their significant generation of greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change.

18.2.3 Environmental justice is at the heart of the debate on climate change and the Kyoto Protocol, not technological efficiency or biodiversity.

18.2.4 People of colour disproportionately die from heat-related health problems and flooding.

18.2.5 Changing climates are predicted to disrupt food supply with droughts and heavy rains, and damage food webs, decrease fish populations and aquatic life forms, wildlife, damage ecosystems and increase water shortages and bacteria contamination.

18.2.6 Small island nations, such as Maldives and the Cook Islands, and communities in low-lying lands, are sinking due to the sea level rise from climate change and are at risk of being completely submerged in the next decade.

18.2.7 Energy companies have demonstrated a consistent pattern of refusing to take responsibility for the extensive environmental degradation when their facilities are abandoned when these are determined to be no longer profitable.

18.2.8 Production of fossil fuels and nuclear energy is causing major air and ocean pollution and plans for expanding fossil fuel development would significantly increase the damaging effects of climate change.

18.2.9 The development and expansion of nuclear energy that is promoted by governmental bureaucracies without attention to measures for handling increasing amounts of nuclear waste is a major contributor to climate change.

18.2.10 Once oil is discovered in an area inhabited by people of colour, such as Nigeria, the Amazon, and Ecuador, companies sway governments to divest communities of their land and deny their rights to self-determination and governance over oil-

rich lands and water.

18.2.11 Oil companies propagate misleading international public relations campaigns of pollution reduction and social responsibility when the reality is that oil companies are corrupting governments, and are linked to the killing and arrest of people who raise questions or express dissent. This creates political conflicts and divides communities, violating environmental laws with impunity, leading to massive damage to the environment.

18.2.12 The cost of energy is a substantial expense for poor people, especially those in rural areas who do not have electricity and are excluded from affordable energy programs.

18.2.13 The fact that energy can be developed in a way to reduce poverty and protect the environment through renewable sources is being trampled on by powerful energy companies and resisted by governments that profit from fossil fuel and nuclear energy.

18.2.14 The path to renewable energy must be taken in the context of alternative economic systems that improve the livelihoods of the working poor and women.

18.2.15 Youth education, leadership development, and the negotiations on their rights in the future are critical to the debate on global climate change, and, therefore, must be done responsibly to create a sustainable energy future.

18.3. Recommendations

18.3.1 Develop a just transition with the participation of workers in the fossil fuel industries that allows them to work in sustainable industries.

18.3.2 Campaign against the fossil fuel industry for its damaging effects, as was done in the anti-tobacco campaign, and expose the gangster nature and cruel intent of these companies.

18.3.3 Involve people of colour and the poor in decision-making on energy issues, including proposals for energy development, environmental impacts, and land use.

18.3.4 Eliminate government subsidisation of fossil fuel industries and development.

18.3.5 Promote the use of renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, and implement programs for energy efficiency and reductions in energy consumption in households and businesses.

18.3.6 Demand that western nations take responsibility for their ecological debt.

18.3.7 Organise renewable energy demonstration projects and models that include education on the impacts of energy on the environment and training on developing and implementing renewable energy.

18.3.8 Break the monopoly that oil companies have on the research and development of renewable energy by providing renewable energy development training and effective resources to people, especially youth and people affected by fossil fuel development.

18.3.9 Focus the international global climate change debate on the issue of justice for people of colour threatened by energy production and greenhouse gas emissions. All nations must be pressured to commit to greenhouse gas reduction and to assist in funding programs that develop, promote, and implement sustainable, renewable energy.

18.4 Conclusion

Western nations must act responsibly in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Countries in the South should take advantage of their position to promote, develop, and use renewable energy, develop monitoring policies that prohibit governments from manipulation by multinational energy companies and promote respect for communities' rights to resource control, independence and sovereignty over their land. People of colour and the poor must participate in the global climate change debate to develop effective solutions to this crisis.

19. Biodiversity

19.1 Situation analysis

Human beings are an integral part of the community of life on Earth and our well-being derives from and depends on its health and biodiversity. Diversity - in terms of biological resources, production systems, habitats, languages, cultures, and means of governance - is still eroding rapidly. The ecosystems approach recognises that conservation, development, human beings, cultural diversity and biodiversity are closely interlinked.

Local communities and Indigenous Peoples are the custodians of biodiversity, and they have the inalienable right and responsibility to continue to manage, save, exchange and further develop the biodiversity under their custody, over and above any commercial interests. The benefits of biological resources should be equitably shared with them and their rights and needs should form the basis of biodiversity conservation initiatives.

The market economy regards nature and biodiversity as commodities to be exploited for profit, thereby undermining the very survival of humanity and the planet. The logic of the market – which is primarily driven by global corporations - has been given much impetus and force with the push for unfettered globalisation, opening up every frontier of the globe for exploitation - from our forests to our genetic resources.

The trade agenda has become the key driving force of our macro economic policy-making through international institutions such as the WTO, IMF, WIPO, the World Bank and commercial agreements like bilateral investment agreements. This has excluded local communities and Indigenous Peoples and alienated them from their resources. These institutions have promoted predatory approaches towards traditional knowledge and genetic resources through promoting privatisation and commercialization of all life forms life. They have allowed biopiracy to continue and forced countries to allow patenting of life and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

Rich countries have been the main culprits in overexploiting biodiversity in their own and developing countries. Developed countries have betrayed biodiversity by not making the resources available for the implementation of multilateral agreements and by over-consumption of natural resources. This has caused a major ecological debt, which should be recognised and compensated.

19.2. Priority Issues

19.2.1 Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue.
19.2.2 Biodiversity conservation should be community-lead.
19.2.3 We need a rights-based approach, including respect for land rights.
19.2.4 Threats to biodiversity include:
    19.2.4.1 Corporate-led globalisation;
    19.2.4.2 Privatisation and commercialization;
    19.2.4.3 Consumption patterns;
    19.2.4.4 The refusal of common but differentiated responsibilities;
    19.2.4.5 WTO, including the TRIPS agreement;
    19.2.4.6 Other commercial agreements;
    19.2.4.7 Biopiracy;
    19.2.4.8 Patenting of life forms; and
    19.2.4.9 Lack of corporate regulation, including in the field of access and benefit sharing.

19.3 Recommendations

19.3.1   Adhere to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
19.3.2   Change unsustainable consumption patterns, especially in industrialised countries.
19.3.3   Repay the ecological debt.
19.3.4   Shift decision-making power over ecosystem management to the local communities and Indigenous Peoples who depend on these ecosystems for their livelihood

and cultural survival.

19.3.5   Ensure community control over biological resources.

19.3.6   Respect the land rights and land tenure of communities.

19.3.7   Recognise that communities have been leaders in biodiversity conservation; do not force them to become "partners" of corporations.

19.3.8   Implement education and capacity-building programs for both communities and government administrators.

19.3.9   Implement a legally binding framework to regulate corporations.

19.3.10 Make access and benefit sharing mechanisms legally binding and not voluntary.

19.3.11 Do not permit access to biological resources in countries without Access and Benefit Sharing laws.

19.3.12 Ensure that Access and Benefit Sharing laws protect the customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities over biological resources, as well as their rights to direct all development, including in agriculture and aquaculture, towards models that are ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive, and which conserve or enhance biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods.

19.3.13 Protect traditional living knowledge.

19.3.14 Implement a global ban on the patenting of life.

19.3.15 In accordance with the Precautionary Principle, governments must ensure an environment free of genetic engineering (GE) in our countries and in farming systems and must support our efforts to raise awareness amongst farmers and consumers about the real and potential impact of GE to the environment and to human health.

19.3.16 Governments must implement an immediate ban on the release into the environment of GM crops in centres of origin and diversity of those crops, taking into account the proven risks of genetic contamination.

19.3.17 Implement the Convention on Biodiversity, and other multilateral agreements effectively, including through setting targets and timelines, and, where necessary, moratoria.

19.3.18 Orient all development towards models that are ecologically and socio-culturally sensitive, and which conserve or enhance biodiversity and biodiversity-based livelihoods, taking into account the special role, rights and interests of women.

19.4. Conclusions

While governments continue talking, local communities and Indigenous Peoples around the world are resisting the destruction of biodiversity through various struggles. We wish to reiterate our support for all the local communities and Indigenous Peoples around the world that are resisting the destruction of biodiversity through various struggles in defence of their lives and nature. For these struggles constitute the last frontiers of our biodiversity.

Instead of forcing these communities to become partners of the companies they fight against, we should recognise them as the true leaders in biodiversity conservation.

20. Forests

The Commission on Forests was facilitated by the Community-Based Forestry Caucus. The Caucus came together during PrepComm IV in Bali and its membership has by now increased to over 100 people from more than 20 countries representing over 70 organisations. The Commission session employed a discussion technique called the "fishbowl" to ensure the full participation of all attendants. About 120 people participated and engaged in lively discussion around the themes "Who should manage the world's forests?" and "What should be done to implement the WSSD Plan of Action?" A brief summary of the main issues discussed follows below.

20.1. Situation Analysis

There is growing evidence that community-based forestry and indigenous forest management are effective strategies for contributing to livelihoods and sustainable forest management around the world. In most cases communities and indigenous peoples have the largest stake in the forest, are aware of the multiple values of forests and are well capable of managing forests.

The key priority issue is that the rights of communities who depend upon on forests for their livelihoods (estimated around 1 billion) should be recognised through national legislation. This includes the rights to access, tenure, decision-making and benefits from forest resources.

To ensure communities have these rights, government agencies need to recognise the changes in their role in forest management. This includes a redefinition of the distribution of responsibilities among forestry, wildlife and environmental agencies. The empowerment of communities implies the relinquishing of control by government agencies. At the same time, decentralisation of responsibilities needs to be accompanied by devolution of decision-making power. Governments should usually not be involved in direct forest management.

Some of these concerns are recognised in article 43h of the Draft Plan of Action and this was recognised as a positive first step. However, there was concern that there are no specific measures to implement 43h.

Moreover, it was felt that a number of key issues were not addressed within article 43. These included the absence of analysis of the underlying of causes of deforestation; and lack of attention to the role of other forms of land use in forest destruction (such as mining, oil extraction and road construction). There was also concern that no clear distinctions were made between plantations and natural forest areas. Finally, there is a disproportionate focus on trees at the cost of ignoring the range of goods, services and benefits that forest ecosystems provide.

In general, these flaws were seen by the group to be the result of limited civil society participation in the development of the Draft Plan of Action.

Given the short time frame for discussions, no concrete recommendations or action plans were made. However, the main conclusions of the commission were the following:

20.2 Conclusions

20.2.1. Forest health is dependent upon proper management. This will only come about if communities and indigenous peoples have access and control over the forest resource they depend upon.

20.2.2. Capacity building is needed to ensure government agencies the skills and ability to effectively meet their changing roles.

20.2.3. Due to a lack of public participation in drafting the Plan of Action, a number of key issues were insufficiently addressed by the Plan of Action.

21. Oceans, Inland fisheries and Coasts

We call on all governments to:

21.1. Transform existing systems of unequal ownership, access to and use of marine and coastal resources into systems based on sustainable and equitable use and access rights;

21.2. Eradicate poverty and ensure food security for coastal communities through equitable and sustainable community-based natural resource use and management;

21.3. Guarantee the rights of traditional subsistence and artisanal fishers to access to marine and inland fisheries resources, and provide local fisheries dependent communities priority rights to the resources on which they depend for their livelihoods;

21.4. Recognise the value of indigenous and local knowledge, culture and experience in resource management and facilitate the empowered participation of local com-

munities in the use, management and protection of aquatic resources;

21.5. Strongly support policies and mechanisms that promote an integrated, sustainable livelihoods approach to coastal and aquatic resources management by developing alternative livelihoods and adding value to certain resources, thereby relieving pressure on other scarce aquatic resources;

21.6. Facilitate the engagement of local communities in the implementation of integrated coastal zone management procedures amongst stakeholders, and with particular support for developing states;

21.7. Require mandatory Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) on any activities likely to have a significant negative impact on coastal, oceanic and inland water ecosystems;

21.8. Adopt the precautionary approach to ecosystem management as pivotal to fisheries management;

21.9. Initiate negotiation of a legally binding High Seas Convention under the auspices of the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS) to govern fishing vessel conduct on the High Seas;

21.10. Negotiate a legally binding international convention to prevent illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing;

21.11. Effectively implement the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related agreements;

21.12. Provide transparency on government subsidisation of the fishing industry;

21.13. Compel bilateral and multilateral lenders to re-evaluate current fisheries policies and implement principles of corporate responsibility and sustainable development in their lending agreements;

21.14. Reject all forms of commercial and scientific whaling;

21.15. Develop an internationally binding agreement to effectively control coastal and offshore mining and oil extraction, with particular attention to the concerns of developing states;

21.16. Eliminate coastal exploitation and promote the rehabilitation of remaining coastal resources;

21.17. Prevent the illegal import and export of protected marine and coastal resources;

21.18. Strongly support measures that limit and eliminate the degradation of river mouths and estuaries;

21.19. Refrain from using aquaculture as a cure-all for the problem of dwindling fish stocks, and to adopt the precautionary approach and polluter-pays principle in the planning and implementation of all aquaculture practices so as to eliminate harmful industrial practices such as the use of antibiotics, hormones and genetic modification;

21.20. Ensure that partnership agreements are based on contracts that secure social and economic rights and adhere to strict minimum international environmental and social law standards, policies, goals and targets;

21.21. Agree to combat global climate change through ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the implementation of aggressive programs to develop renewable sources of energy and phase out the use of fossil fuels;

21.22. Protect biodiversity in the marine environment;

21.23. Ensure equitable sharing of marine resources, research, conservation and information benefits;

21.24. Oppose the Flag of Convenience (FOC) system in shipping (including fishing) which poses a specific threat to the sustainability of the world's oceans. There is direct link between FOC's and pollution, illegal fishing as well as the ill-treatment and exploitation of crews;

21.25. In the context of globalisation, the WTO and Multinational Corporations, the communities that depend on fish resources for their livelihood both in the marine and inland sector should have common property rights over the resources to guarantee the meeting of their basic needs;

21.26. Implement appropriate legal and policy measures to protect access and use rights for woman fisher workers to coastal and marine resources;

21.27. Prohibit poor methods of fishing such as trawling in Lake Victoria;
21.28. Encourage co-management and complete community involvement in Lake Victoria Fisheries while reducing/discouraging government control;
21.29. Commit to promote good fisheries management, protect fish breeding grounds and lakeshore wetlands;
21.30. Commit to rehabilitate lakeshore and river buffer zones;
21.31. Commit to favourable policies that will promote local fishing communities development from fisheries;
21.32. Commit to checking fish harvesting for unsustainable levels;
21.33. Improve marine security and prevent marine pollution from ships and land activities, mainly by the total implementation of the regulations and conventions from the international marine organisation;
21.34. Ensure that any activity and technology implemented in marine and coastal areas are following equal and best standards, especially Multinational Corporations activity in countries lacking in regulations;
21.35. Take into account the safety of fishermen as a priority;
21.36. Enhance public awareness and community participation within governmental policies through a bottom-up approach, so that communities of the coastal regions can participate in all stages of any developmental project at the coastal zones, starting from planning to implementation and follow-up of projects;
21.37. Ensure that all countries located on the coastal regions of Africa have ratified the IMO Oil Contingency Plan;
21.38. Seek rational and equitable balance between social and economic objectives in the exploitation of the living aquatic resources accessible to traditional/artisanal and subsistence fishers; and
21.39. Protect mangroves.

We commit ourselves to:
21.40. Actively campaign for genuine peoples' Sustainable Development;
21.41. Strengthen our networks to actively campaign against the policies and program of globalisation implemented by multilateral agencies like the IMF, World Bank, ADB and the WTO, that are against the interest of fisherfolk and other marginalised groups and their cultural context.

22. Agriculture

22.1. Situation Analysis

Smallholder farmers and fisherfolk are marginalised in present development models. National and international legal frameworks and international agreements favour large-scale farmers and multinational companies. Despite producing a large portion of the world's food, small producers face food and seed insecurity. Indeed, most hungry people are food producers. Civil society is investigating causes and remedies for this pervasive condition. Increasing food production in a sustainable manner is paramount.

While adequate production is necessary for food security, we must not assume that people go hungry from mere lack of food. Hunger often occurs in regions with food surplus due to the lack of access by the poor to food, markets, and means of food production, including natural resources. A range of unjust and inequitable political and economic structures, especially relating to land and trade, combine with ecological degradation to marginalise and deprive poor people of food sovereignty. Processes of liberalisation and globalisation are failing to achieve food security. In recent years the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has gained excessive power, and its policies further marginalise local livelihoods through biases against small producers.

Current policies are doing little to reverse food insecurity. Agricultural "modernisation" is still being promoted despite evidence supporting the use of local resources and indigenous practices. Food security is being reduced by increased concentration of power in the

corporate sector over the control of the agricultural production and distribution chain. Water is being privatised to the detriment of small producers. Agricultural research serves profit and export at the expense of subsistence production. Corporate giants are supported by public research and are aggressively marketing genetically engineered crops, allegedly to provide "food, health, and hope". However, they are more likely to exacerbate the underlying structural causes of hunger. Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) endanger the planet and humanity, presenting risks of uncontrollable genomes, seed sterilisation, reduced small-scale farming autonomy, and loss of biological diversity.

22.2 Priority Issues

22.2.1 Access to Land and Fisheries.
22.2.2 Community Access to Genetic Resources.
22.2.3 Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity.
22.2.4 Reform of Agricultural Trade Laws
22.2.5 Small-Producer Participation in Policy Making and Research

22.3 Recommendations

22.3.1. Access to Land and Fisheries
   22.3.1.1 Governments should return land to dispossessed communities through new laws that are accessible to communities and do not hinder land restitution.
   22.3.1.2 Popularly representative village committees for land-use, with the ability to allocate land title, should be established.
   22.3.1.3 Customary and national land laws should be harmonised; government should accept land-use decisions made by representative village committees.
   22.3.1.4 Governments and civil society should sensitise people to gender issues, implement and monitor land-related gender policies.
   22.3.1.5 In areas where minerals are found, the local community should be given control over extraction decisions and a meaningful percentage of the benefits.
   22.3.1.6 Foreign investors should not be allowed to own land, water and other natural resources for agricultural production. Land should remain the property of citizens and only be used by foreign investors through equal partnership agreements with those citizens.
22.3.2 Community Access to Genetic Resources
   22.3.2.1 The patenting of local knowledge and of biological forms should be resisted.
   22.3.2.2 GMOs should be banned.
   22.3.2.3 The TRIPs agreement must be revised to exempt food, medicines, agriculture and pharmaceutical from patenting.
22.3.3 Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity
   22.3.3.1 Organic farming should be promoted.
   22.3.3.2 Governments should fund sustainable agriculture and fisheries research and should train extension workers in sustainable techniques.
   22.3.3.3 Governments should stop importing overly expensive inputs.
   22.3.3.4 Governments must address HIV/AIDS to assure sustainable agriculture and fisheries.
   22.3.3.5 Farmers should not be blamed for environmental degradation caused by their marginalisation.
   22.3.3.6 Renewable energy options should be promoted.
22.3.4. Reform of Agricultural Trade Laws
   22.3.4.1 Northern governments should stop subsidising their farmers in ways that undermine Southern producers.
   22.3.4.2 International institutions, including the WTO, must promote sustainable land use.
22.3.5. Small-producer Participation in Policy Making and Research
   22.3.5.1 Governments must provide opportunities for small producers to participate in policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

22.3.5.2 Farmers should be informed about implications of national policy and international agreements, and have input into their making.

22.3.5.3 Civil education should be required for all citizens in southern countries so as to empower them to prevent governments from unscrupulously selling our natural resources, and to build solidarity concerning their natural heritage.

22.3.5.4 Research to determine policy outcomes should be conducted with the participation of small producers prior to ratifying national laws or agreements.

22.4. Conclusion

Small producers have shown themselves to be experienced managers of natural resources. They should be the central actors in natural resource management. Other stakeholders should work to build their capacity and create favourable environments for sustainable agriculture, trade and development. For sustainable development to take place there is a need for peace and security in all countries. Democracy and good governance should be the responsibility of each country's citizens, rather than international agencies and the multinational corporations. Governments should have appropriate regulatory frameworks in place. Small producers' visibility and role in sustainable development should be recognised. Farmers must be at the centre of sustainable development.

23. Mining, human security and environmental justice

23.1 Situation analysis

The commission acknowledges that mining is known for all its negative impact as opposed to its economic benefits. As a result, there is a minority view that calls for the deconstruction (i.e. ban) of all mining activities.

The majority view in the commission, while acknowledging the negative impact of mining, recognises that:

23.1.1 Mining contributes to the economy and livelihoods of communities around them, in particular in countries of the South.

23.1.2 Mineral rights and resources are crucial and important to the progress of the countries of the South.

23.1.3 Despite the negativity, mining can be made sustainable.

23.1.4 Mining should be enabled to continue within the framework of best practices of accountability, human security, and environmental justice.

23.1.5 The Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) initiative is a positive acknowledgement by the global mining companies that mining cannot continue to operative as before, but within the desirable and encouraged framework.

23.2 Recommendations

Therefore, in order to achieve the objective of an environmentally just, humanely secure and sustainable mining industry, the commission recommends the following:

23.2.1 That an international environmental governance body/institute be established within the UN in order to ensure the monitoring and accountability of the industry.

23.2.2 That the recommendations of the MMSD be made into Type One Outcomes so as to ensure enforceability.

23.2.3 That licensing for exploration and mining must be conditional on a publicly reviewed social, environmental and a labour plan which includes a fund for compensation and rehabilitation.

23.2.4 That small-scale miners and artisan mining must be capacitated to comply.

23.2.5 That appropriate policies and mechanisms for equitable and just compensation be implemented, taking into account the human and health needs of the victims.

23.2.6 That the state, with particular reference to countries in the South, plays an active and strong regulatory role in mining.

23.2.7   That international terms of trade are improved in order to improve commodity prices between developed and developing countries, and encourage beneficiation in developing countries.

23.2.8   That there be recognition of the role and participation of civil society in general and labour in particular in order to ensure monitoring and enforceability of adherence to appropriate health and safety and environmental standards.

23.2.9   That the land rights of communities, especially indigenous communities, are protected.

23.2.10 That there is strong cooperation between developing countries instead of competing against each other for foreign direct investments which leads to the lowering of standards in terms of health, safety, environment and social responsibilities.

23.2.11 That there be a moratorium on and phasing out of asbestos mining, the rehabilitation of asbestos mines and waste mines and a moratorium on the use of asbestos products. This should be within a just transition framework.

23.3 Conclusion

We firmly believe that the mining industry has a potential and can contribute to sustainable development, environmental justice and human security. We also firmly believe that, in order to achieve such a desirable framework, the industry cannot be left on its own to regulate itself. Furthermore, we believe that civil society and the labour movement in particular should become an active and critical participant in this process.

F. Science and technology

24. Traditional knowledge systems

24.1 Situation analysis

We accept that "Traditional Knowledge Systems (i.e. Cultural Diversity and Linguistic Diversity), is the instrument, the art or means, the technique of existence with which humanity enters into relation with Environmental diversity, and perceives it, knows it, manages it, preserves it, increases it. Cultural Diversity expresses a local and functional relation with its ecological environment." (Resolution of Rome).

We note that all indigenous peoples and nations have a philosophy of oneness and interconnectedness of all being which underpins the principles of social solidarity and humanism (ubuntu/botho) which is a fountain head of human and peoples' rights.

We note that the imposition of foreign world-views and religious systems on indigenous peoples and nations creates split personalities within individuals and undermines the full development of their potential and that of their communities as a whole.

24.2. Priority issues

24.2.1. Funds for indigenous knowledge research.

24.2.2. People need financial and social support for their knowledge

24.2.3. Indigenous knowledge is more sustainable than knowledge that uses chemicals and abuses animals and plants.

24.2.4. Conservation and propagation of traditional medical herbs and plants.

24.2.5. Indigenous people should keep and protect their knowledge. Do not give secrets to researchers.

24.2.6. Benefit sharing to the holders of indigenous wisdom.

24.2.7. We need a new paradigm that respects the use of indigenous knowledge before

turning to western knowledge.

24.2.8. Indigenous medical knowledge should be revised to assimilate better with western medical knowledge.

24.3. Recommendations

24.3.1 Indigenous worldviews and, in particular, the cosmic philosophy of oneness or holism and interconnectedness of all being should be revived and developed to provide a basis for the development of a holistic approach to the study of indigenous knowledge systems.

24.3.2 The holistic approach should be applied in the study and development of science such as health, agriculture and dietary practices.

24.3.3 Indigenous literature should take precedence over foreign literature informed by foreign belief systems that alienate indigenous peoples from themselves.

24.3.4 A database of indigenous literature and experts should be created and comparative studies of indigenous knowledge (as proposed by COBASE) should be encouraged.

24.3.5 The over-all philosophy underlying indigenous knowledge systems must be introduced in all school and tertiary schools and universities.

24.3.6 Institutions of civil society should form partnerships with relevant government departments for the development of indigenous knowledge systems.

24.3.7 Indigenous knowledge systems be documented, copyrighted and patented.

24.3.8 Traditional knowledge systems should be protected by a means of "Patty Patent".

24.3.9 Each country should develop a sui generis Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) system and include this type of Patty Patent.

24.3.10 Registration of traditional healers should be organised in a proper way controlled by traditional knowledge systems and indigenous peoples.

24.3.11 Government ministers of traditional knowledge should be nominated by indigenous peoples.

24.4 Conclusion

We should like to manage traditional knowledge systems accepting the following principles:

24.4.1. Principle of solidarity: To help the others to develop, maintain and protect their own culture, way of living and world -views by any meaning.

24.4.2. Principle of reparation: Whoever has been responsible for damage to the environment, to animals and plants and landscapes and to the (indigenous) peoples must pay for that.

24.4.3. Principle of negotiation: Any decision must be taken in agreement between each indigenous people and government or authorities using the way of negotiation.

25. Technology transfer and development

25.1 Situation Analysis

The livelihoods of the great majority of poor women and men in developing countries depend on micro- and small-scale enterprises of one sort or another. They must forge their livelihoods working in their fields, homes and small workshops, and by making vital decisions about the best use of their limited assets in order to survive on the tightest of margins. These women and men do not depend on employment in the formal sector, where Foreign Direct Investment is directed. Indeed, the formal sector accounts for a minority of the economically active population in most developing countries.

In every age of capitalism since the Renaissance, advances in technology have been accompanied by widening inequalities and deepening poverty. Also the impacts of technologies on the natural environment are not truly known for a generation after their introduction. Yet new technologies are being developed and commercialised at an increasing rate with no possibility for governments to have independent advice from the United

Nations scientific monitoring teams concerning their adoption. The UN bodies that used to undertake this role were abolished at the behest of the United States in the early 1990s.

The meeting focused on two specific technology areas: energy technologies and agricultural technologies. These discussions showed how communities could be empowered by effective capacity building on technology choices, but that the WSSD Type II partnerships are very remote from these community-based efforts.

25.2 Priority Issues

The effective transfer of technological knowledge that meets the needs of people living in poverty has two critical dimensions:

25.2.1 The development of people's capabilities to acquire new knowledge and make their own choices about technology change;

25.2.2 The establishment of a supporting institutional and policy environment, which fosters decentralised technological adoption in remote rural areas and in urban low income settlements, particularly information technology, energy services and agriculture and livestock innovations.

25.3 Recommendations

The Draft Implementation Plan for WSSD (paras. 89 and 90) echoes Agenda 21's call for the transfer of 'environmentally sound technologies' and corresponding 'know how' to developing countries. The urgent action called for should also:

25.3.1 Ensure that financial and technical support is provided for the development of dynamic national systems of innovation in developing countries, with technology policies geared towards poverty reduction and environmentally sustainable development, integrated with poverty reduction strategies.

25.3.2 Provide support for technological Research and Development (R&D) relevant to the poor, focused upon creating R&D capacity in developing countries, and support for investment in R&D and innovation by low-income producers themselves to develop their own technologies that are most suitable to local needs.

25.3.3 Ensure international and national regulatory frameworks that support the development of technological capabilities in developing countries, including the regulation of trade and investment by national governments, and intellectual property rights regimes that enable access to new and existing technology knowledge.

25.3.4 Establish a Commission within the UN system to evaluate new technologies, especially in the rapidly evolving field of biotechnology.

25.3.5 Demand that Governments must ratify immediately existing UN agreements: the Biosafety Protocol and the International Agreement on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. There must be no patenting of Plant Genetic Resources.

26. Monitoring and assessment mechanisms

26.1. Situation Analysis

26.1 The key issue is to ensure science and technology empower the poor.
26.2 Illiterate grassroots thinking is inhibiting knowledge.
26.3 Governments are not fulfilling their promises
26.4 Attributes of local knowledge are localised, and there is a need to improve research networks and innovations.

26.2 Recommendations

26.2.1 International donors should monitor and assess how the resources are used during project implementation.

26.2.2 Democratic principles and popular participation should be maintained, however

their material conditions may be influenced by the country's environment.

26.2.3 There is a critical need to integrate literacy and capacity training as a key component of the technology transfer. Every technology transfer should have capacity building to empower the recipient people.

26.2.4 It should be ensured that a relevant and suitable technology is transferred, rather than a technology that may constrain empowerment and the development process of the recipient people.

27.2.5. When technology is transferred to the developing countries, it should be tested first.

27.2.6. Technology assessment and monitoring should be focused on what needs to be provided.

27.2.7. Technology transfer should enhance job retention and sustainability.

G. Health and education

27. HIV/AIDS

27.1 Recommendations

27.1.1 Taking into cognisance that extreme poverty has facilitated the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries, we call upon countries to create integrated strategies and make financial commitments to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases.

27.1.2 Sustainable development education, including health, reproductive health and consumption patterns must be integrated in both formal and informal education.

27.1.3 Taking the experience of Uganda in respect of HIV/AIDS, action must be taken to provide education for disadvantaged groups, in particular the disabled, refugees, women, children, youth, indigenous people and ethnic communities.

27.1.4 Governments and communities should be mobilised to have sexuality education as part of school curriculums.

27.1.5 As outlined in chapter 25 of Agenda 21, meaningful participation of women in decision-making must be fundamental to all government processes.

27.1.6 Information and tools of information dissemination held by public and private authorities must be accessible to all people, especially rural communities without resources.

27.1.7 Treatment and voluntary counselling and testing must be made accessible to all people, especially rural communities without resources.

27.1.8 We advocate for people living with HIV/AIDS to receive a respectable social grant from government, which, for example amounts to R1 000,00 in South Africa.

27.1.9 The timeframe for commitments is to be monitored and evaluated by 2005.

27.1.10 The contribution of traditional healers in the fight against HIV/AIDS must be recognised and taken on board.

27.1.11 Spiritual and religious leaders must be taken on board as part of multi-sectoral intervention.

27.1.12 NGO capacity is to be strengthened for sustainable development.

27.2. Conclusion

The spirit of Ubuntu – humanity – is to be encouraged to restore human dignity and security.

28. The Role of the State in Health, and Water, Sanitation and Primary Health Care in the Context of Globalisation

28.1. Situation analysis

28.1.1 Debt and globalisation are impacting negatively on the distribution of all resources, including environment and health, through their destruction and privatisation.

28.1.2 Environmental degradation is increasing the burden of ill health.

28.1.3 Knowledge about environmental health and hygiene is sorely lacking amongst many citizens, especially children.

28.1.4 Environmental services are a basic right which every citizen should enjoy.

28.1.5 Privatisation of services, including through public private partnerships, has been a very negative experience for many poor people, especially women and children, in countries as diverse as the United Kingdom and Argentina.

28.1.6 War and military occupation both severely restrict access to health and basic services, and conflict and psychological stress are also resulting increasingly from struggles for access to these services.

28.2 Priority issues

28.2.1 Globalisation is driving inequity through privatisation of all public services, such as water, sanitation, and health.

28.2.2 Public-Private Partnerships may reduce government deficits, but are impacting negatively on the health of the poor, and are also affecting the general population through the spread of communicable diseases.

28.2.3 Local involvement and public-public partnerships for provision and governance of basic services should be prioritised. Positive lessons can be learnt from the Brazilian experience.

28.3 Recommendations

28.3.1 Scrapping of debt is a prerequisite for health improvement in poor countries.

28.3.2 The negative effects of privatisation of public services must be exposed to both communities and governments through research and advocacy.

28.3.3 Governments must be rendered accountable through evidence based advocacy and community mobilisation, and must assume responsibility for provision of basic services through funded partnerships with local communities.

28.3.4 Communities need to have control over the provision of health and other social services and play a role in their monitoring.

28.3.5 The importance of the relationship between environment and health and hygiene must be integrated into learning programmes at all levels.

28.3.6 Learning and advocacy should be promoted at global level through interchange between countries, especially South to South.

28.3.7 Powerful governments must be called to account for continuing military occupation and fuelling of conflict, which impact mainly on innocent civilians.

28.4 Conclusion

Unfettered globalisation threatens the planet's environment and the health of its population. Urgent steps must be taken to prevent the spread of re-emerging diseases that will affect us all.

29. Education for sustainable development and access to universal education

29.1 Science and education: Strategic keys to sustainability

In respect of the role of science in sustainability, the core themes that have emerged during the Summit evolve around engaging governments, non-governmental organisations, stakeholders, indigenous peoples, women, youth, and ordinary citizens. They are:

29.1.1 ease of access to education and technology;

29.1.2 transfer of technology and knowledge from developed countries to developing countries;

29.1.3 access to training, advanced education and knowledge;

29.1.4 the need for cultural sensitivity; and

29.1.5 regulation of science.

29.2 Strategic knowledge for sustainability

In the field of education, one of the greatest challenges facing the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) process is staying on top of what we need to know in order to act strategically. One of the greatest challenges facing the implementation of Agenda 21 is staying abreast of evolving, strategic approaches to sustainability.

Knowledge, how we obtain that knowledge, and learning how to organise and use it, have become increasingly important as an integral part of the outcomes of the CSD's work. As one of the four main instruments of the policy framework, education serves to raise awareness, provide access to knowledge, improve understanding, build skills, and as a means to engage cross-cultural and value-based issues. The extensive policy framework put into place in Rio de Janeiro included education as an over-arching strategy. The end goal was to create an informed political forum and an informed civil society that can participate and act on principles of sustainability.

Education as a broad policy concept includes environmental education and public awareness of:

29.2.1 traditional values, systems of knowledge, philosophies and lifestyles and informal networks;

29.2.2 schooling, advanced and basic education;

29.2.3 lifelong learning, adult education, stakeholder dialogues and organisational learning;

29.2.4 intergenerational learning exchange and special populations; and

29.2.5 Interactive communication strategies, training, and easy access to information.

The demands on governments, non-governmental organisations, and civil society differ significantly from what they were a decade ago, particularly in terms of sustainability. The future challenges are so complex that no one entity will be able to address them alone.

Technology and science have transformed institutions and organisations into networks and diverse vested interest groups into stakeholders. Environmental and social disruptions are changing the landscape of policy making. It is weakening the capacity of the CSD to better understand and monitor the role that education plays in the implementation and progress of Agenda 21, its mandates and conventions.

The CSD Education Caucus focuses on engaging all groups into the process of "what do we need to know?" The Caucus is working with NGOs, governments, UN agencies, and major groups, to identify a strategy to implement education into the CSD policy-making process and the implementation of action plans.

29.3 Recommendations

29.3.1 Engaging People in Sustainability.

　　29.3.1.1 Develop ways of knowing that capture knowledge and wisdom.

　　29.3.1.2 Distinguish between educating to deliver knowledge and educating by

engaging people; cognisant of mutual respect.

29.3.1.3 Create an intergenerational dialogue, national platforms for youth, and mobilise youth into voluntary action.

29.3.1.4 Use the new communication technologies to reach out to people at the grassroots level.

29.3.1.5 Properly educate the educated about the principles of sustainable development, for example policy makers, professionals, and university professors.

29.3.1.6 Accountable and meaningful public participation in accordance with Principle 10 of the Rio Summit.

30.3.2 Connectability

30.3.2.1.1 Education must have at least three dimensions related to connectability:
a) community as the generator and user of knowledge and wisdom;
b) ethics as the regulator of how countries generate and use knowledge and wisdom, and
c) knowledge systems, in terms of how communities share, clarify, and organise reality.

30.3.2.1.2 Country – Education must aim to engage communities toward a sustainable future.

30.3.2.1.3 Ethics – Education must promote the rise of a global ethics of respect and value for the knowledge systems of the world's nations and peoples.

30.3.2.1.4 Values and Science – Education must promote the full and appropriate utilisation of indigenous and diverse knowledge systems; as well as the integration of the social and natural sciences.

30.3.3 Improve Capacity/Engagement

30.3.3.1 Examine the relationship between education and governments.

30.3.3.2 Distinguish between science as an epistemological system of knowledge and science as a generator of technologies.

30.3.3.3 Address the problems associated with higher level education policies, and with administration and policy making, which are fragmented and impinging upon an integrated process.

30.3.3.4 Create a climate where everyone, at all levels, is a learner.

30.3.3.5 Strengthen our capacity to understand what is going on by examining patterns and processes.

30.3.3.6 Move beyond the tendency to fragment and divide knowledge into compartments.

30.3.4 Understanding what is happening

30.3.4.1 Recognise that in the twenty-first century, our action influence lives at the global level.

30.3.4.2 Integrate into capacity building respect for diversity of knowledge and language.

30.3.4.3 Recognise the importance of the integration of three attributes while acknowledging accompanying trade-offs:
a)credibility (some feeling that it makes sense);
b) salient (relevant to decision makers);
c) legitimate.

30.3.4.4 Create venues that allow for engagement with diverse systems of valid knowledge.

30.3.5 Implementation

30.3.5.1 Take into account all stakeholders when developing Action Plans and Implementation Strategies.

30.3.5.2 Move beyond the mindset that we need to deliver more information to the less informed and the poor to solve the problems of sustainability.

30.3.5.3 Acknowledge that ethics, values, and spirituality play an important role regarding people willing to commit themselves to doing more towards building a sustainable future.

30.3.5.4 Establish education, i.e. learning, as an over-arching strategy to increase capacity building efforts.

30.3.5.5 Remove barriers to access.

Thousands of marchers leave Alexandra township

Show of force: marchers vent their anger against poverty

Side-by-side: together we will defeat imperialism

Civil Society hands over memorandum to Minister Mosioua Lekota – Sandton

Even the powerful will hear: Dr Molefe Tsele demands justice for the world – Sandton

Minister Zola Skweyiya shares a moment with leaders of Civil Society – NASREC

In audience: members of the ISG in discussion with delegates

A rallying call against occupation of Palestine

The message is clear!

Koreans protest US presence on their Peninsula

Protest against squalor: Alexandra township

Wretched living conditions Civil Society wants changed
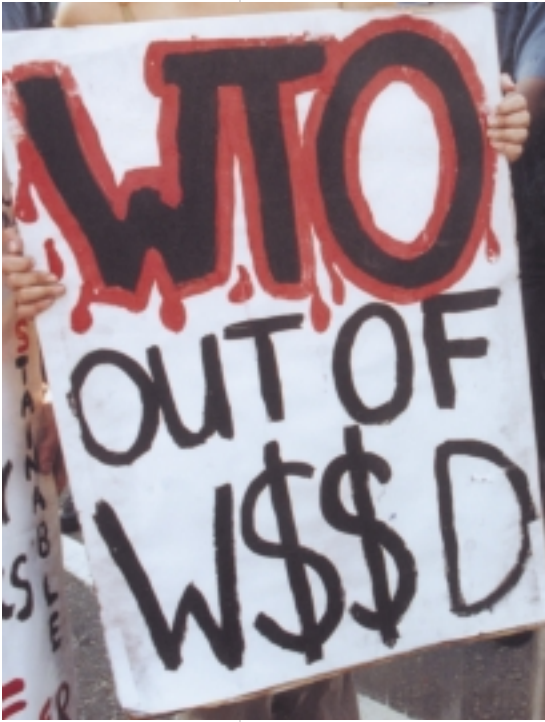
Children of the world unite against oppression and poverty

Kofi Annan visits NASREC

Graça Machel in full cry

Making a case against imperialism

Anger against America

Powerful and forthright: veteran activist
Shiva Vandana electrifies the masses

Africa on display: these youngsters show the world a piece of African beauty

Cultural power: Koreans entertain delegates

Africans from near and afar: Mali's Salif Keita put a powerful performance during the opening concert – Johannesburg Stadium

Fortress besieged: angry marchers storm the Sandton Convention Centre

Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy Planet (WAA2002)

Ten years ago, at the Earth Summit in Rio, women adopted a Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy Planet. In preparation for Rio+10, women across the world participated in reviewing this agenda in the light of new and emerging challenges facing humanity. In the months leading up to the Johannesburg Summit, the Women's Action Agenda for a Peaceful and Healthy Planet 2002, was developed to present a women's critique of the vital issues confronting global society in its efforts towards sustainability. The final document was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and will drive and inform women's ongoing activism and advocacy efforts.

Each of the ten themes elaborated in this preliminary draft begins with an overview, followed by possible solutions and end with benchmarks and mechanisms:

Theme 1:   Governance and Sustainable Development
Theme 2:   Globalisation and the Claim for Transparency and Accountability in the Institutions of the Global System
Theme 3:   Socio-Environmental Dimensions of Conflicts and the Arms Race; Role of Women In Peace Building
Theme 4:   Tensions between the Free Market Ideology and Sustainable Production and Consumption Goals
Theme 5:   Women's Right to Access and Control Over Global Public Goods
Theme 6:   Women's Sexual And Reproductive Health and Rights and the Environment
Theme 7:   Environmental Security: Protecting The Health of Present and Future Generations
Theme 8:   Protection of Biodiversity, Indigenous Knowledge and Resources
Theme 9:   Gender Dimension of Sustainable Cities
Theme 10:   Gaps and Opportunities in Education, Communication and Information Technologies

Theme 1: Governance and sustainable development

A. Overview

1. Good governance systems are built on (1) democracy and participation as the foundation of legitimacy in all democratic systems-transparency, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as responsiveness to the need of all stakeholders; (2) the rule of law, and gender equity. Good governance puts people first. It is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies.

2. Through nine chapters, Agenda 21 formally introduced the concept of major groups or key stakeholders in society. It recognised the need to engage these stakeholders in the development, implementation and monitoring of the global agreements. Through the 1990s, the reform packages that have had impact on the United Nation (UN) and global governance have nearly all been accompanied by an increase in the role and responsibilities of stakeholders. The number of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) recognised non-government organisations (NGOs) has risen from 4 in 1946, to 928 in 1992, to 1519 in 1998 (Dodds 2001).

3. Women make up 52 percent of the world population. Governance is not gender-neutral; "the discourse, procedures, structures and functions of governance remain heavily skewed in favour of men in general, and certain groups of men in particular" (Ashworth 1996). Women's participation in governance structures has been limited to a minority number of women actually holding decision-making positions. Women make up 12.7 percent of government; among government ministers, they make up just over 14 percent, with only 9.4 percent in the legal area and less than 5 percent in economic, political and executive positions.

4. Governments have pledged, in a number of international agreements, to make women's empowerment and gender equity a priority. The UN has designated a representation rate of 30 percent as the 'critical mass' required to maintain the impetus to truly equal, 50/50 representation. Some countries have reported outstanding progress in this area, but measurable data on governmental efforts to increase the proportion of women in decision-making on sustainable development is quite limited. The general lack of gender-disaggregated data does not allow for adequate assessments.

5. Clearly, the issue of women's participation in sustainable development cannot be divorced from the issue of women's participation in government as a whole. It is a critical element of Chapter 24 of Agenda 21 with governments being called upon to take steps in a range of areas including: increasing the number and proportion of women involved in decision-making for sustainable development; strengthening of government institutions that systematically bring a gender perspective to government policymaking; strengthening NGO capacity; and strengthening gender-sensitive approaches to research, data collection and dissemination.

6. Misogynistic views have been at the core of discrimination against women. Women have been consistently excluded from governance structures, across history and across societies. However, it is important to note that women are not the only group that has been under-represented. Many governance systems have been based on the dominance of one or a few social groups. Such dominance structures continue to cause suffering and conflict. Conflict will not build peace. It will not create justice. It will not be a path to sustainable development in a global, peaceful and diverse society. Equal participation of women and gender justice are key components of the "vision of a new just and humane order in which all peoples, regardless of race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, physicality, class, age, and ethnicity can live and produce together in harmony, mindful of today's and future generations" (Abzug 1996, p6). Illiteracy and poverty are fundamental problems that prevent women's full engagement in civic participation, but there are also barriers relating to childcare needs, meeting hours and appropriate transportation, even in developed countries.

7. The benefits of globalisation have not been equitably shared. Gaps between rich and poor are widening between and within nations, and environmental degradation is pro-

liferating in many areas. Laws, conventions, treaties, institutions, and other mechanisms have not developed in a coordinated manner and have not led to the coherent system of global governance needed as a base for sustainable development. Many citizens around the world do not understand why, despite existing agreements and a growing urgency to address our common problems, the world is continuing to stumble further into crises of insecurity, inequity and injustice. While many viable solutions have been identified, there is a lack of a commonly owned vision of the future of humankind and life on planet Earth, and a lack of joint political will, courage and appropriate mechanisms to implement such a vision.

8. The emergence of new formations of power and social transformation, such as corporations and NGOs, are having an impact on the policy decisions of national governments, and hence the lives of ordinary citizens. The rights of citizens, especially second and third generation rights regarding economic opportunity and healthy environments, are no longer guaranteed solely by the conventional units of political organisation and engagement, such as the State. These can only be adequately dealt with by re-examining the fundamental premises of the current system of global governance.

9. The rise of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) has put unprecedented, concentrated power into the hands of a few, who are mostly men, and mostly based in the industrialised countries. Liberalisation of the global economy and deregulation of financial markets has led to the exclusion of large segments of global society from political and economic decision-making (see Theme 2). Many entities within the private sector do not yet take the post-Rio agenda seriously. Discussions about the role of the private sector in sustainable development often result in a rather useless 'chain of blame' discourse, naming shareholders (for short-term profit mindedness), consumers (for the lack of demand), governments (for failure to create incentives and disincentives), and intergovernmental institutions (for lack of coordination and streamlining).

10. NGOs have increasingly operated globally, benefiting from the development of new information and communication technologies and their access to the media. NGOs have considerable influence through generating public awareness and consumer pressure, and within policy-making processes at various levels. International women's networks have been actively engaged in the cycle of UN Conferences and Summits in the 1990s and play an important part in monitoring the implementation of agreements. Discussions on the role of NGOs have recently focussed on their legitimacy, accountability, and transparency. Large parts of the NGO community have recognised the need to provide information on who they represent, what the bases of their recommendations are, and how they operate.

11. In many areas a tri-sectoral approach is being used and advocated, which identifies governments and intergovernmental bodies, the private sector, and civil society as key stakeholders. Within such a framework, 'civil society' comprises all non-government and non-business stakeholders, such as women, youth, trade unions, Indigenous Peoples, scientists, etc. Thus, a tri-sectoral approach reflects the realities of power. However, governance systems based on such an approach will not serve the fundamental principles of diversity and equity.

12. Suggestions for further development of international governance have included, for example, a People's Assembly to the United Nations, or a UN Parliamentary Assembly, both with advisory functions. At the same time, UN bodies have been experimenting with various forms of stakeholder involvement, such as the Stakeholder Dialogues at the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, or NGO Participation within the board of UNAIDS. As a result, mechanisms of participation vary quite widely-from 'traditional' lobbying of accredited stakeholder representatives to stakeholder dialogues to involvement of NGOs in monitoring government performance (e.g. reporting to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee). National level examples include the National Council for Sustainable Development, and at the local level, Local Agenda 21 processes have significantly increased stakeholder involvement (see Theme 9). However, many mechanisms are not formalised and not sufficiently funded. Thus, participation often remains highly unpredictable and inequitable, and does not automatically lead to involvement in decision-making.

13. Multi-stakeholder processes (MSPs) have emerged as an important tool. They are processes which ideally aim to bring together all major stakeholders in new forms of communication, decision-finding and possibly decision-making on a particular issue; recognise the unique contributions of all stakeholders; involve equitable representation; are based on democratic principles of transparency and accountability; and aim to develop partnerships and strengthen networks among stakeholders. MSPs cover a wide spectrum of structures and levels of engagement. They can comprise dialogues, or grow into processes encompassing consensus building, decision-making and implementation. There is an increasing number of examples of such processes at all levels. However, women's participation has, in many cases, not been a priority. For example, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) Stakeholder Dialogues since 1998 have not included women as a distinct group, expecting the NGO group to incorporate the views of women and Indigenous Peoples.
14. Current global institutions are not adequate to meet the challenge of sustainable development as they mostly respond to crisis and short-term political needs rather than long-term threats. There is a serious imbalance in international institutions covering the three interlinked issues of trade, environment and sustainable development. The multiplicity of environmental bodies, conventions and agreements creates confusion and risks of institutional conflict.

B. Possible Solutions

15. The root causes of the striving for dominance and privilege, disregard for the needs of others, unwillingness to change, and short-sightedness, are barriers to good governance and sustainable development. Existing dominance structures need to be overcome. Equal participation of all citizens, interest groups, stakeholders, creeds, and nations are key factors to global and gender justice.
16. We need a concrete and lively common vision of sustainable development and gender justice, based on a shared set of values. Much of that has been set out in the Rio Principles and other international agreements. To fill the gap between vision and reality we need strategic, coordinated approaches. The 'chain of blame' regarding the lack of implementation of the sustainable development agreements can only be broken by a joint, concerted effort from us all.
17. New systems of governance should therefore fully engage all stakeholders, and partnerships are a critical tool. Stakeholders should be able to enjoy their rights of participation, and should be challenged to fulfil their responsibilities in the implementation of change. The Earth Summit 2002 process offers an opportunity to review mechanisms of stakeholder participation and collaboration. They may comprise a variety of mechanisms, ranging from consultation to dialogue to partnership and involvement in the decision making process to implementing, monitoring and evaluating. Participation needs to be founded on clearly defined principles (transparency, collaboration, learning, equity, flexibility), ground rules (forcommunication, procedures, agenda and issues of process, facilitation, reporting) and objectives (outputs such as report, actions plans, impact on (inter)governmental processes). Meaningful participation requires active support from the facilitating body, including ensuring equitable access to information (including policy-based, technical and scientific data), justice, funds, capacity building, and training, in addition to creating the space for participation in decision-making and implementing.
18. Governments are responsible for the framework in which corporations operate. Existing voluntary corporate social responsibility mechanisms present notable steps forward but are insufficient because they fail to raise the standards of all companies. Regulatory and legal frameworks to promote socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment and reinvestment in, and partnership with, localcommunities, as called for in the Habitat Agenda, need to be put in place. In addition, business executives will need to show true, service-oriented leadership, develop entrepreneurial approaches to sustainable development, and overcome the narrow, profit minded orientation of their operations.

19. NGOs at all levels need to address issues of their own legitimacy, transparency and accountability. Mechanisms of publishing information about their operations and constituencies, reporting, and evaluation should be developed within the NGO community and in collaboration with other stakeholders.

20. Earth Summit 2002 offers an opportunity for aligning sustainable development goals to trade, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), debt and aid by placing the trade agenda squarely on the scoring sheet of achievements (see theme 4), thereby adding to the potential for more meaningful agreements and decisions. Integration of, and linkages between, the three pillars of sustainability should be reflected in all policy-making processes. The agendas of many relevant meetings, such as the CSD, have been narrow, focusing on only a few topics. While this allows for in-depth consideration and discussion, it has failed to highlight the critical linkages between and across all of these issues. Priority consideration should be given to these inter-linkages and crosscutting concerns of gender equality, poverty eradication and environmental justice.

21. Options for addressing the lack of integration include: the upgrading of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); writing sustainable development into the operating guidelines of the international financial institutions; maximising the usefulness of multi-lateral environment agreements (MEAs) by fully integrating them into the development planning processes at all levels; clustering MEAs and their institutions; and effectively addressing the current shortcomings in compliance with international commitments. The reporting functions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and its links to corollary Commissions should be strengthened. Joint Commission meetings at Ministerial level could create significant synergies.

22. Effective gender analysis reflects the correct information on how resources are allocated between men and women, highlights constraints imposed by women's socially-constructed and confined roles, and proposes women-empowering policies. Assessments and indicators that address the key factors and directly relate to people's everyday lives can be powerful instruments to raise awareness and change behaviour. Gender is a high-impact category with regard to, for example: income level; education; power or decision-making; access to credit; division of labour; and access to, ownership and control of natural resources. Information on gender equity must be covered by any set of indicators aiming to capture the state of sustainable development. Social monitoring must be integrated into environmental monitoring in order to achieve sustainable development monitoring.

23. Gender mainstreaming policies and procedural rules need to be integrated into the work of all government departments, and adequate monitoring mechanisms should be established. Strategies towards gender balance in governance and sustainable development include: affirmative action programmes; awareness-raising, capacity-building, education and training of women and men; evaluating sustainable development institutions for gender balance and evidence of concern about gender issues; sharing good practices at all levels; overcoming women's apathy and lack of understanding of government processes with innovative types of outreach; guiding young women towards careers as decision-makers in sustainable development; establishing joint women and environment task forces within each primary institution of ecosystem management. All such efforts must be backed by adequate funding and support, and should be monitored and evaluated for effectiveness and replicability.

24. Stakeholder participation in policy-making and implementation needs to be further developed. Governments and intergovernmental bodies need to operate on the basis of a consistent, predictable, and transparent framework. Multi-stakeholder processes should be further developed and defined through experimentation and sharing and analysing of experiences. They provide an appropriate format, if properly managed and resourced. A tri-sectoral approach should be avoided. Participation of women as a distinct stakeholder group needs to be ensured, based on a critical analysis of the gender aspects of the issues addressed.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

25. Governments, intergovernmental bodies and all stakeholders need to employ the above-mentioned strategies towards implementation of Agenda 21 of Chapter 24. A gender review of the current CSD set of indicators should be carried out and a revised version should be produced. A consistent comparable reporting methodology should be instituted within the UN system and should be implemented by the year 2004 to allow tracking over time of women in decision-making roles on sustainable development in countries worldwide. Such mechanisms should be promoted among national governments and stakeholders. Progress should be reviewed within the sustainable development process every five years, using a common framework.

26. Based on existing agreements that recognise the need for stakeholder involvement, the international governmental community should begin a process to further develop appropriate mechanisms of stakeholder involvement. A common, yet flexible, framework for stakeholder participation should be developed by 2004. Earth Summit 2002 could agree on a process for review and further development of participation resulting in options put to the UN General Assembly.

27. Integrating stakeholder participation in all mechanisms of implementation that Earth Summit 2002 might agree will be a crucial tool. This would concern, for example, a "Global Compact/Global Partnership" (RSA Minister Valli Moosa, Sept 2001) for implementation of the Millennium Declaration targets; and needs to be an integral part of a "global deal" of whatever form and shape (UN ECE PrepComm, Sept 2001).

28. A trust fund should be created to enable meaningful participation of all stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries, countries in transition and women.

29. The Earth Summit 2002 process should initiate (and, by 2005, complete) negotiations on a global corporate accountability and liability convention, balancing the power of corporations with citizens' and workplace rights and securing effective compliance with multi-lateral environmental and social agreements.

30. Civil society organisations such as NGOs, women's groups, youth organisations, etc. should engage in a process of developing a code of conduct for NGOs to create common mechanisms of transparency and accountability.

Notes

(1) *Governance:* 1: Exercise of authority; direction; control. 2: manner or system of government or regulation'.
(Webster Dictionary 1992: 420). 'Governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs' (Commission on Global Governance 1995, p2).

(2) *Stakeholders* are those who have an interest in a particular decision, either as individuals or representatives of a group). This includes people who influence a decision, or can influence it, as well as those affected by it.

A. Overview

1. 'Globalisation' has become a catch-all term used to refer to changes in every category of human endeavour, from science to commerce, religion to culture, and from politics to media. In all those areas human interactions are increasingly interrelated, mutually interactive and occurring at a global level. In terms of its economic dimension, globalisation entails a movement towards a world economy characterised by free trade, free mobility of both financial and real capital, and rapid diffusion of products, technologies, information and consumption patterns.

2. The defining agenda motivating the current policies governing economic globalisation, known generally as the "Washington Consensus", is to integrate the world's national economies into a single borderless global economy in which goods, services and capital can flow freely in response to market forces with minimal governmental interference. Based on the premises of increased efficiency and the rule of law, the current policies seek the privatisation of public services and assets, as well as strengthened safeguards for investors and private property.

3. The simplest but yet most compelling argument in favour of globalisation is the idea that it enables resources to be used where they are most productive. However, evidence shows that national economies must be capable of continually adjusting themselves to changing conditions of the world economy before they can reap the economic benefits associated with globalisation. Labour market flexibility, casualisation and informalisation of employment and proliferation of what are variably called atypical, precarious or contingent jobs are some of the terms commonly used to describe the salient aspects of these changes.

4. The Washington Consensus is increasingly being challenged, most dramatically in December 1999 when over 50,000 trade unionists, NGOs and religious communities organised massive protests at the World Trade Organisation Conference in Seattle, criticising both the prevailing policies of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the general assumptions and trends of globalisation. Since Seattle, protests have being organised at the World Economic Forums in Melbourne and Davos; the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meetings in Washington and Prague; the European Union Summit in Nice and Götheborg; the G8 meetings in Okinawa, Windsor and recently in Genoa.

5. These protests focussed world attention on the fact that globalisation has increased poverty, violence, crime and environmental degradation. Today more than 1.3 billion people live on less than $1 per day and 3 billion people live on less than $2 per day; 800 million people are malnourished; 1.3 billion people live without clean water; 2 billion people live without sanitation; 2 billion people lack electricity; and 1.4 billion people are exposed to dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. These unfulfilled needs for a clean and healthy environment cause millions of people to die prematurely each year.

6. As a matter of fact, approximately ten years after the Earth Summit in Rio, a number of global environmental problems are growing more severe. These global environmental problems include climate change, loss of biological diversity, land degradation and desertification, deforestation and forest degradation, pollution of fresh and marine waters, depletion of stratospheric ozone, and accumulation of persistent organic pollutants. The Earth currently is approaching the point where its physical and biological systems may not be able to meet human demands for environmental goods and services, threatening the ability of nations to meet their people's needs for adequate food and clean water, energy supplies, safe shelter, and a healthy environment.

7. Another questioned dimension of unlimited globalisation is the lack of transparency

and democratic accountability, the rise of crime, corruption and terrorism. It is crucial to ensure that the institutions governing economic globalisation are democratically accountable and financially transparent. Annual currency trading is 10 times the global Gross National Product (GNP)[U6] and 82 percent of all foreign trade exchange occurs in transactionsamong eight countries. As economic crises of the 90s have demonstrated, speculation on financial capitals can be devastating for national economies. The prevailing international institutions, most especially the World Trade Organisation, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are facing increased scrutiny and call for reform. There is a similar and growing debate on how to make the United Nations system more effective and relevant to international challenges. There are also calls for the creation of new institutions at the global level, however, with scarce realistic response.

8. The gender effects of economic globalisation have varied in different countries according to their socio-economic structure and particular form of integration within the world economy. They have resulted in falling fertility rates, rising educational attainment of women, increasing urbanisation and changing family structures. Research has shown that globalisation increases women's multiple responsibilitiesin paid and unpaid work. The failure of governments to integrate women's unpaid work in national accounting systems and intergovernmental organisations to formulate and evaluate trade policies from a gender perspective has exacerbated women's economic inequity. Women comprise 70% of the 1.3 billion absolutely poor.

9. Generally speaking, women's employment has steadily increased during the last two decades around the world. However, large differences continue to persist with respect to the quality, conditions and pay of female and male work. During financial crises in the 1990s, women were called to be the safety net for their families when all other forms of social security had failed.

10. In terms of governance, women continue to be grossly underrepresented both at the national level and in international institutions. Women are also underrepresented in trade organisations. In 1999, among the 159 trade policy experts selected at the WTO, 147 were men and 12 were women.

B. Possible solutions

11. The international community should use the opportunities presented by the Summit process and the increased awareness of the need for global security, which can only rest on justice and equity. Mobilisation of women in different areas of representation, including civil society, have substantially increased with the spread of globalisation. This trend should be strengthened as women got used to expressing their voices in intergovernmental international meetings. The process of globalisation has given greater impetus to women's participation in the market economy, a trend that should also be stimulated and expanded. Women-owned businesses comprise between 20 and 30 percent of the global business population and are fast becoming the top global economic force. Governments and bankers have found that women who own their own businesses are more likely than men to repay their loans and to invest profits in their families and communities. In 1999, women-owned businesses in the US employed some 27.5 million people - nearly twice the combined number of employees at the 50 biggest corporations in the world. Micro-credit programmes have become one of the key strategies for addressing women's poverty, though not all work well. Government programmes to increase women's access to credit have been established in many countries, including the US, the UK, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa and Uganda. However, women in formal employment and self-employment often end up with a multitude of tasks inside and outside the home, creating working hours of 70 to 90 hours per week, and more. Policies aiming to increase women's engagement in paid labour need to be complemented by policies aiming to alleviate the unpaid work load in the household and family, including facilities for child care and care for the elderly and engaging men in household.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

12. The low presence of women in the formulation and execution of environmental policy and their under-representation in decision-making bodies leads to the lack of gender concerns in sustainability efforts. We encourage that, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, governments provide adequate financial, technical and in kind resources for implementing programmes and projects oriented to enhance women's participation.

13. Poverty eradication measures and specific attention to gender specific concerns are very urgent. The international development targets need to be broken down into short-term targets and urgently pursued. Many Developing Countries lack the financial capacity to meet this challenge, thus the International Community, particularly bilateral agencies, multilateral financing institutions and international organisations should support country efforts in this direction. Free and fair trade (see theme 4), renegotiation or alleviation of debt, and increased official assistance, bearing in mind the accepted United Nations target of 0.7% of GNP of developed countries (of which 0.15% should be for Least Developed Countries), are components of such support. Economic assistance measures need to be designed insuch a way that they do not undermine the long-term financial and economic stability of a recipient country.

14. Review of the United Nations "Indicators for Social Aspects of Sustainable Development", reveals that few of these are gender specific, for example, giving only the overall unemployment rate rather than gender disaggregated labour force participation rates. As countries continue work programmes on economic and social development of the broader range of environmental indicators, they must ensure a gender analysis as part of this review1. There is a need for comprehensive analysis of gender aspects of globalisation and that information should be made available broadly.

15. The idea of global taxation and regulation through a currency transaction tax should urgently be pursued. The Johannesburg process should build on efforts that have already been crafted towards developing an internationally coordinated policy response that would be an important step forward, particularly in terms of advances in inter-governmental cooperation, global governance, global and corporate citizenship.

A. Overview

1. We are convinced that violence can never be compatible with sustainable development. The struggle for power, which are taking place in many regions of the world nowadays, at local, national and international levels, lead to tremendous personal loss, grief, fear and uncertainty. Organised violence against and between groups of people often take the form of armed conflict. International humanitarian laws are systematically ignored, leading up to massive violations of human rights in the form of genocide and ethnic cleansing.

2. It is not only bilateral power struggles or the interests of specific groups (such as drugs mafia or fundamentalists) behind many of the conflicts, but also international political relationships (power blocks) and the existence of the industrial military/arms complex and interests.

3. The consequences of these conflicts for communities and society at large are enormous, affecting the civilian population, especially women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Civilian casualty victims, mostly women and children, often outnumber casualties among combatants. In communities women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex. They suffer violence, displacement, loss of home and property, poverty, family separation, loss or involuntary disappearances of relatives, murder, and terrorism. As a tactic of war, women are often victims of rape, forced prostitution and forced pregnancy. Lifelong social, economic and psychological traumas are major long-term consequences.

4. Among the increasing numbers of refugees and involuntary displaced people, the majority are women, adolescent girls and children.

5. As a result of conflicts, women often become the sole managers of households, sole parents and caretakers of elderly or injured combatants. In the midst of conflict and collapse of communities, the role of women in preserving social order is crucial. Refugee, displaced and migrant women often display strength, endurance and resourcefulness. Notwithstanding these roles and tasks, women's priorities in countries suffering from armed violence continue to be largely marginalised.

6. The environmental consequences of armed conflicts are serious obstacles for maintaining peace and building sustainable development. Not only can environmental stress and scarcity form an important cause behind the occurrence of conflicts, but bombing and the use of land mines cause a direct destruction of forests, land, and water systems. Spraying with toxic chemicals has a devastating effect on ecosystems, as the Vietnam war showed us. Also, the effects of military bases can be enormous, as the "Kelly Syndrome2" showed. Widespread fires cause a lot of destruction and deliberate pollution of water resources is a devastating war tactic, effecting communities and the environment.

7. Nuclear warfare, its weapons production (including uranium mining) and testing have the most dangerous effects on people and their livelihoods. Atomic weapons tests conducted in the 1950s and 1960s all together are estimated to have put some 100 to 1 000 times more radioactive material into the atmosphere than the Chernobyl accident, which put 400 times more radioactive material into the earth's atmosphere then the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. In the era of the biological revolution the threat of biological warfare is real, but ignored by many.

8. Due to the demand for energy, food and shelter, the pressure on natural resources in areas where refugees are settling often increases enormously, causing conflicts over resources with the local population. In times of conflict, management of land and natural resources often are impossible, increasing erosion and land depletion.

9. Minerals and other natural resources, such as diamonds and timber, as well as poaching, are used to finance conflicts and the purchase of arms. In some cases armed con-

flicts have resulted in the opening up of preserved natural areas; in others the exploitation in these areas stopped due to the too dangerous situations.

10. The arms race and increased military spending (military industrial complex) to more than $800 billion per year have a negative impact on sustainable development. This happens, not only due to direct effects from the use of conventional and advanced weapons (and anti-weapons systems), but also because of the major investments required, which suck vital human and financial resources away from pressing social, educational and industrial needs. People living in poverty are most affected by military spending, because of the lack in investment in basic services. The after-war consequences for communities are enormous, for example through the more than 100 million anti-personnel landmines scattered in 64 countries in the world.

B. Possible solutions

11. Peace building and peace education should be recognised as major elements of sustainable development.
12. An increased international effort is needed among nations, NGOs and the United Nations to call a halt to the arms race and the actual and potential conflicts of the world. Women's organisations consider the reduction of military spending and trade, and control of the availability of armaments to be an essential prerequisite to true sustainable development.
13. International agreements that regulate the arms race and that protect humanitarian rights should be ratified and implemented by every nation in the world. Amongst these are the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949) and its additional protocols (1977) that provide that women should especially be protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against humiliation and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution or any form of indecent assault. As the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, 1995, decided; "violations of human rights of women in situations of armed conflicts are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law." The lives of women and their families have to be protected in situations of armed and other conflicts and the incidence of human rights abuse in conflict situations should be reduced.
14. Women across the world are already at the forefront of many peace efforts3. At grassroots and community levels women have organised to resist militarisation, and to create space for dialogue and moderation. The role that women play in maintaining social security at community level, and in contributing positively to regions or countries of resettlement, or to their countries of origin on their return, should be internationally recognised.
15. Predominantly male leaders of the fighting parties negotiate an end to war and lay the foundations of peace. However, women want to be appropriately involved in decisions that affect them and represented in decision-making. They have begun to play an important role in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and defence and foreign affairs mechanisms. Women's commitment to peace remains critical to ensuring thesustainability of peace and peace agreements signed by political and military factions.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

16. Major efforts should be made to guarantee equal access and full participation by women in power structures (in which they are still underrepresented), and their full (and respected) participation and involvement in conflict resolution at decision-making levels.
17. Peace education, starting at an early age, and fostering a culture of peace that upholds justice, tolerance and sustainable development for all nations and peoples, is essential for lasting peace, and should therefore be integrated in all educational systems.

Non-violent forms of conflict resolution and women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace should be promoted.

18. Programmes that strengthen the leadership and peace-making skills of women in all phases of the conflict and peace continuum should be promoted. Capacity building of women and NGOs to influence peace negotiations at community and national levels, and the networking and dialogue among women leaders should be supported.

19. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of peace building and keeping are needed, as well as into relief and rehabilitation programmes. Before decisions are made, an analysis should be made of the effects on women and men respectively. Data collection of the gender differentiatedimpacts of conflicts and peace building are needed.

20. The relationship between the social and physical consequences of conflicts should receive specific attention at national and international levels and amongst the military system. Environmental impacts that affect the livelihoods of people should become visible and be prevented.

Theme 4: Tensions between the free market ideology and sustainable production and consumption goals

A. Overview

1. The free market system, including forces of production and consumption, supports human well-being and economic stability but also contributes to environmental degradation, resource scarcities, and the inequitable distribution of wealth and power. Free market forces, left unchecked, contribute to the inequitable distribution of means of food production, support existing power structures, and encourage over-consumption that contributes to pollution and to resource scarcities. Free trade is not the same as fair or sustainable trade.

2. Excessive focus on economic efficiency, including minimising costs and maximising profits, can lead producers to ignore the effects of their decisions on workers, the poor and the environment. Externalities such as pollution and equity are ignored unless specific incentives are provided to ensure that such factors are considered. Many of these externalities are difficult to measure, and dealing with them maybe costly.

3. Large national and trans-national corporations have developed under the free market system. Such corporations wield tremendous influence over the use of resources, distribution of wealth, and the quality of the environment, but are internally controlled and generally not responsive to civil society. Women are significantly underrepresented in corporate decision-making.

4. Commons resources, those owned or used collectively, are particularly fragile and may be subject to the tragedy of the commons. Free markets encourage the use of commons resources without assigning responsibility for their maintenance. Transferring such resources to private ownership has been proposed as a solution but can have disproportionately negative consequences for the poor. Privatisation also can increase wealth for one segment of society at the expense of others.

5. Global climate is affected by human activities, particularly by the use of fossil fuels in production and consumption. Local emissions are likely to have global consequences for climate, with the most severe problems created far from the source of emissions. People living in poverty are likely to be among the most vulnerable to negative effects of global climate change.

6. Consumption levels vary widely across and within the nations of the world. Developed countries consume disproportionate amounts of the world's resources. Developing countries are likely to increase consumptive patterns as part of the development process. To blame industrial production for the world's environmental problems, is to recognise only part of the problem. Consumption drives production in free markets, so all consumers must take responsibility for the effects of their behaviour. Industry responds to consumer demands, so consumers are at least indirectly responsible for the problems caused by industrial production. At the same time, producers heavily encourage consumption through advertising, and therefore are co-responsible for consumption patterns.

7. Increasing consumption creates the need for additional energy and natural resources. Activities such as mining, logging, and the construction of hydropower facilities can deplete resources, displace indigenous communities, and disrupt natural ecosystems. Such effects rarely receive adequate attention during planning stages and sustainable practices are even more rarely adopted.

8. The production of food and shelter are basic necessities of life and are essential to planning for sustainable development. Many people and nations have inadequate access to the means of production to ensure that basic needs for food, potable water, shelter, and good health are met. Women, in particular, often are not permitted to own land or have inadequate access to tools and supplies. The growing world population requires ever increasing production of food. While food production has increased drastically in the last few decades, millions remain undernourished. (See Theme 8)

The quest for better production methods sometimes produces unanticipated consequences such as soil depletion, contamination from fertilizer runoff or pesticides, and increases in pest infestation. Such modern methods can also disrupt successful traditional practices that promote social stability. Food transportation and distribution systems are often ignored as scientific solutions are sought to increase crop yields. Overall gains can mask the need for adequate food production in poor rural areas.

9. Methods of production themselves can be hazardous and producers sometimes ignore the risks they create. Tragedies can result, injuring or killing many workers or other people in surrounding areas. Corporations in many nations are not required to make public information about emissions, labour conditions, product and production risks and other matters of interest to the public. People living in neighbouring communities may lack essential information about risks to human health created by production facilities.

10. Production and consumption produce enormous amounts of waste materials,much of which is hazardous. Even benign waste creates major disposal problems. The free market system encourages the production and trade of goods but does not encourage producers to consider where their products will end up, and does not encourage recycling or other methods of waste reduction.

11. International organisations such as the World Trade Organisation focus primarily on strategies that will promote trade and do not adequately consider the consequences for the poor, the powerless, and the environment. Rules often support inequality and do not consider, or are in conflict with, the post-Rio agenda. Dispute resolution procedures often exclude voices representing the public interest. The WTO supports existing power structures with women and the poor underrepresented in decision- making.

12. Agreements protecting human rights such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Convention on the Rights of the Child; Declaration on the Right to Development; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women have not been ratified by all countries. Even where ratified, such agreements often receive little attention from governments or corporations.

13. Intellectual property laws encourage development of new products and technologies but often exploit traditional knowledge without compensation and without considering important equity and sustainability issues. However, under the Convention on Biological Diversity, requirements for benefit sharing, for example between transnational corporations and local communities, have been ratified.

B. Possible Solutions

14. Educate the public about the effects of consumption patterns on production, including information about activities and products that emit pollutants or greenhouse gases, deplete natural resources, stress ecosystems, or exploit workers. Inform the public about the "footprints" they and their society leave on the Earth. Develop public service advertisements to educate consumers and change behaviour. Use marketing professionals to develop such information campaigns. Develop school curricula to teach about human rights and the environment.

15. Increase access by each individual, particularly women, to the means of production to support basic needs for food, drinking water, shelter, and medical assistance. Eliminate laws restricting land ownership by women. Analyse possible consequences of proposed changes in agricultural production methods and incorporate local knowledge before major changes are made. Productive local practices should not be abandoned unless new proposals indicate that the least advantaged members of society will benefit.

16. Increase local, national, and global governmental efforts to develop safer, cleaner and more effective methods of production. Involve workers, neighbours, and others put at risk by production processes in planning for risk management. Provide incentives for

producers to reduce product emissions in both products and methods of production, to reduce the use of hazardous materials, and to use energy moreefficiently. Develop incentives for producers to consider the "cradle to grave" treatment for all substances used in production or products themselves, particularly when hazardous waste is involved. Encourage recycling and other waste reduction strategies.

17. Reduce consumption in developed countries, with the largest reductions being made by the countries with the highest per capita consumption levels, and educate the public about possible strategies. Each country should develop a national strategy for sustainable production and consumption, including an action plan and time frame. Provide developing countries with technical and other assistance to help them adopt environmentally sound production and consumption practices.

18. Develop better strategies for the sustainable management of common resources. Drastically reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other substances that contribute to global climate change. Implement the Kyoto Protocol as an essential first step. Encourage research into carbon sequestration and other technical approaches to reduce the effects of greenhouse gas emissions.

19. Encourage governments to ratify existing instruments protecting human rights, and especially the rights of women and children. Each country should make best efforts to comply with such agreements, and to make sure that international institutions to which they belong do the same.

20. Conduct vulnerability assessments to identify areas adversely affected by production and consumption. Develop plans to mitigate effects, particularly on women, children and others who lack political power.

21. Amend the WTO rules to ensure that human rights and the environment are given consideration equal to trade in WTO decisions. Increase transparency for all global organisations dealing with trade, with information about operations and decisions available to civil society. Provide standing to groups representing the public interest. Include equitable representation of males and females, from developing countries, developed countries and countries in transition, in all WTO decision-making bodies. Allow nations to implement policies that favour families, the poor, or the environment. Create separate global institutions to protect consumers and the environment.

22. Encourage corporations to conduct sustainability assessments to estimate the effects of production on workers, communities, natural resources, the environment and the poor. Develop a code of conduct that provides guidelines for corporations on their social and environmental responsibilities and monitor compliance. Encourage corporations to invite the participation of civil society in decisions affecting human health and safety or the environment. Encourage stockholders to improve their understanding of corporate policies relating to gender, labour, and the environment in their companies and to organise in such a way to demand changes in corporate practices when necessary.

23. Prevent privatisation of basic necessities such as water and energy unless provisions are made to mitigate hardships for the poor.

24. Amend intellectual property laws to compensate for the exploitation of local knowledge for commercial gain. Create an international clearinghouse for benefit-sharing arrangements, providing model contracts, capacity building, ensuring local access and local control over resources.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

25. Identify and monitor specific areas within each country with inadequate access to food and safe drinking water. Provide specific information about effects on women and children.

26. Move toward integrated models of environmental governance to promote efficiency and effectiveness and to prevent the transfer of environmental problems of production from one medium to another.

27. Include effects of social and environmental externalities such as pollution, labour con-

ditions and equity in cost-benefit analyses. The fact that something is difficult to monetise should not remove it from consideration.

28. Design better sustainable development indicators that will monitor development and environmental quality, but also raise awareness and change behaviour. Disaggregate data for relevant variables such as gender, wealth, and development status. Conduct qualitative, as well as quantitative, studies of sustainable development.

29. Monitor commons resources such as air and ocean fisheries and make clear reports to the public.

A: Overview

1. Women's right to access and control over global public goods is fundamental in improving women's situation and empowering them to not only benefit from their contributions, but to effectively contribute to the development agenda in their respective countries and globally. However, despite this understanding and knowledge, the situation of women in matters of democracy, human rights and right to access and control over resources has hardly improved, and in many regions it has worsened.

2. Equity between men and women in accessing natural resources is absolutely critical for improving food security and livelihoods. Some of these natural resources include land, forests and water. While the gap between rich and poor can be used as one representation of the North-South divide, a similar, if not more pronounced divide exists between men and women. As a result of this gender divide, women representthe largest group of the poor globally. Lack of equal property rights is a major cause of women's impoverishment. Women's access to and control and management of land are crucial aspects of sustainable development. Land as a resource has dimensions of ecological diversity, productivity for human sustenance and wealth creation in the economy. The relationships of women and men to land have differedhistorically. In the context of human rights, changes in the world economy have led to gender inequities in the way land is controlled and managed.

3. Women own less than 1 percent of the world's landed property, while they are often responsible for the majority of agricultural production. Even in countries where women have ownership rights, huge inequities in access still exist. In addition, land is being moved away from food production and into corporate control for large-scale industrial monocultures, tourism, shrimp cultivation and other industrial processes. This has further marginalised and impoverished women and men farmers, and intensified food insecurity.

4. Around the world, women are responsible for producing the bulk of domestically consumed food, and in Africa, this figure is as high as 70-80 percent. Women produce 80-95 percent of the food consumed in the poorest parts of the world. The current magnitude of land degradation poses a great threat to the livelihoods and survival of many families in the developing world. Over 110 countries, including morethan 80 developing countries, are affected by the degradation of about 3,600 million hectares of the world's total land surface. In Africa alone, an estimated 5-6 million hectares of productive land are affected by degradation each year. More than 1 billion people who live in these areas are at risk from the effects of this loss of productivity on their livelihoods.

5. Water is a natural resource necessary for the sustenance of life and ecological systems, and a key resource for social and economic development. Despite improvements in water-use efficiency, particularly in developing countries, both the use and demand for fresh water and the incidence of water pollution have increased as a result of population growth and expanding economic activities. During the pastdecade, access to water supply and adequate sanitation has barely kept pace with population growth and the demand for water, food and fibre production is on the increase. Women "produce" water for food production and domestic use, spending up to eight hours a day searching for water sources, and collecting, storing and purifying it. They negotiate with their neighbours for access, evaluate sources, analyse supply patterns, lobby relevant authorities and launch protests when water availability reaches dire levels. In Latin America, women have even kidnapped water officials to force authorities to provide sufficient water for the needs of their families. Water is a matter of livelihood for them, for they have no money to purchase basic necessities.

6. As a result of traditional gender roles, in most developing countries women are respon-

sible for supplying fresh water for the household and agricultural activities of their families and communities. The impact of increasingly scarce fresh water supplies has obliged women water carriers to travel longer distances and spend many hours waiting to fill their pails. In many cases, girls have to assist their mothers to fulfil these and other related tasks, such as the necessary environmental control measures to deal with water-borne diseases (e.g. boiling or chlorinating water). Women deal with utilizing and conserving water resources on a daily basis and have considerable expertise and experience regarding water management. Despite this, in many cases, women are neither able to control or participate in decision-making structures relating to water systems. Environmental policies and programmes in areas, such as freshwater resources management, have differential gender impacts. In addition, contaminated water has resulted in reproductive health problems, including birth defects and lack of food for women and their families, particularly affecting poor women living in under-serviced urban areas.

7. In the next two decades, it is estimated that water use by humans will increase by 40 percent and that 17 percent more water will be needed to grow more food for the increasing populations in the developing countries. One third of the countries in the water-stressed regions of the world are expected to face severe water shortages in the 21st Century. By 2025, there will be approximately 6.5 times as many people, or 3.5 billion, living in water-stressed countries than in 2000. The increasing pollution and depletion of surface water resources exacerbate the situation. It is estimated that more than half the world's major rivers are seriously polluted and depleted. It is also necessary to allocate adequate water resources to sustain ecological functions and systems.

8. Women in developing countries continue to spend most of their lifetimes walking long distances carrying heavy loads of energy sources to fulfil the needs of their various reproductive duties. Women's continued poverty, despite the significance of their contribution to the economy, is linked to the fact that they are viewed only as consumers, not producers or managers of energy. Additionally, women are relegated to using basic forms of energy and transportation and have no access to and control over technical knowledge or ownership of resources to develop and use alternative forms of energy and transportation. Women are also particularly vulnerable to environmental pollution due to energy use, their reproductive roles and household responsibilities, and to high-energy prices and expenditures, especially in female-headed households, which makes up a large portion of the poor.

9. In the North, there is a growing divide between the rich and poor that has a distinct gender perspective. Approximately 15.4 percent of women and 12 percent of men are living below the poverty line in the USA Poor women are disproportionately found as heads of single parent families and among people of pension-able age, due to their greater longevity than men.

10. Although in global terms, food production has outpaced population growth, there is a major divide between North and South and between the rich and the poor. More than one billion people are very poor and suffer from food insecurity while 800 million are chronically malnourished. Every year, 6 million children under the age of five die of malnutrition and related preventable diseases. Millions more become blind, retarded or suffer other disabilities that impair functioning because of lack of vitamins and minerals. Moreover, hunger and poverty are the root cause of much political turmoil and armed conflict and of a growing tide of refugees and migrants. The developing countries are the hardest hit but even within this cluster, there are differentials, sub-Saharan Africa being one of the hardest hit. Some of the causes include climate change and global policies that distort the market forces. Within this scenario, women are the principal producers

11. For efficiency purposes, privatisation of natural resources is becoming a favoured policy around the world. Unlike decentralisation of forest management, which is said to have a democratic intention, privatisation has a number of negative impacts to the communities around the resources being privatised. For example, women, especially from developing countries, will suffer multiple effects – including losing control and access to resources and having to pay high prices for formerly free resources – considering that other than being the poorest population they depend heavily on these

resources. Privatisation will also cause the prices of these resources, like water, energy and others, to rise, making them unaffordable and thus inaccessible.

B: Possible solutions

12. Treat clean water as a common property and a human right.
13. Women's overall developmental needs and aspirations should not be confined to improved stoves. Women's needs go beyond improved stoves and include household energy and transport, automobiles and other energy-using appliances as well as the selectors of cooking fuels as the main actors in determining their household's direct and indirect energy consumption.
14. Encourage integrated land management systems and discourage monoculture systems.
15. Ensure continuous improvement of quality and quantity of water services.
16. Change land ownership laws, in such a way that it strengthens women's rights.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

17. Accelerate the development of energy efficient technologies and increase the share of renewable energy to a reasonable level.
18. Set up Global Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Programmes by Governments; ensure protection of all water catchment areas and restore all freshwater ecosystems.
19. In case of full or partial privatisation, water services must retain the character of a public service; i.e. nobody should be deprived of access because of inability to pay or any other reason.
20. Analyse the state of natural resources, provide relevant information on threats towards them as well as training and capacity strengthening.
21. Enhanced advisory services about early warning of impending environmental crises based on regional vulnerability assessment.
22. Set up food security information and early warning systems.

Theme 6: Women's sexual and reproductive health and rights and the environment

A. Overview

1. Population, poverty and pollution are a powerful triad, with inextricable links to gender issues. Women are profoundly affected by demographic, development and environmental trends and their involvement and empowerment is essential to effective response strategies.

2. All over the world, population trends and environmental conditions have an impact on women. In tending to the basic needs of their families, women are close to key natural resource issues, such as the availability of water for drinking, cooking and agriculture, soil erosion and the quality of arable land, and the availability of fuel-wood and/or other necessary energy sources. In many places, women are exposed to hazardous indoor air pollution as they tend to do cooking and other family requirements that require burning fuel-wood inside. Lack of sanitation impacts women and their children. Unsanitary conditions and unsafe drinking water are important forces behind the worldwide burden of disease. Laws and practices that deny women the possibility to own or inherit land or to take loans, inhibit women's ability to use resources sustainable.

3. Concerns are growing in the scientific community about the linkages between poverty, environmental trends, women and reproductive health. A variety of chemicals are associated with cancer in women – including breast, ovarian, cervical, uterine and vaginal cancers – pregnancy failures and childhood development difficulties. Poverty and accompanying malnutrition are also associated with reproductive health problems. Special concern has been expressed about the effect of persistent organic pollutants (POPS) on human reproductive disorders. Chemicals containing POPs are feared to be "endocrine disrupters," which interfere with normal hormone function and undermine reproductive health, with impacts on fertility, miscarriage, sperm counts, certain cancers, and puberty for girls.

4. The health of the Earth's environment is closely related to both demographic trends and patterns of consumption and waste generation. At present, demographically stable developed nations are the driving force behind the most far-reaching global environmental challenges. Developed nations are responsible for most of the harmful emissions impacting the environment and generate the bulk of the world's wastes. With 20 percent of the global population, developed nations account for 85 percent of private consumption. In contrast, the poorest 20 percent of global population accounts for 1.3 percent of private consumption. As a result, a child born in the developed world is likely to have an ecological impact equivalent to more than 30 children born in developed countries. But poverty is also a powerful factor in environmental degradation. When those in poverty do not have the technologies, knowledge and rights needed to achieve sustainable development, they can have a significant and increasing impact on the natural resource base and the environment.

5. Basic human needs are not being met with respect to a wide variety of key resources. More than 1 billion people lack access to clean water, and almost 2 billion do not have basic sanitation. Eight hundred million people are chronically malnourished and 2 billion people lack food security (access to safe and nutritious food needed to maintain a healthy life). Food production will need to double in thecoming decades in order to keep pace with population growth and human requirements.

6. There is a danger (based on prior experience) for discussions of sustainable development to focus disproportionately on demographic issues, suggesting that reducing population growth is a requirement for sustainable development, rather than a result of it. In fact, meeting basic human needs and realising human rights are essential to achieving both population stabilisation and sustainable development.

7. In the past, there was a tendency to blame environmental degradation primarily on

population growth. This led to blaming women – especially those in developing countries – for rapid population growth. In many places starting in the 1960s, women were coerced into "accepting" family planning methods without regard to their human rights; examples include mass sterilisation campaigns or rewards to health providers who convinced women to "accept" the longest-acting methods. Beginning in the 1980s, through United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 and in a growing effort since that time, women from around the world have partnered with progressive governments to shift the understanding and dialogue about the impact of rapid population growth and how to address it. While provision of contraceptives is required for women's health and rights, as well as for stabilising rapid population growth, the world recognises that many other factors contribute to decisions, or the ability to decide, about childbearing. A broad-based approach to these issues was adopted by nations of the world at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and has been further delineated at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) and subsequent progress reviews in 1999 and 2000.

8. Ensuring that women and girls are able to exercise their human rights – including their right to control their reproduction and sexuality – promoting the empowerment and autonomy of women and girls, and improving their political, social, economic, and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. The full participation and partnership of both women and men is required in productive and reproductive lives.

9. Gender inequity exacts a toll on women's lives, health and potential and is closely associated with high fertility. Where they are denied education, secure livelihoods, and the full legal and social rights of citizenship, women often depend on children as their only means of attaining status and security. Efforts to increase women's self-determination improve the health and well-being of women and their children and also slow the pace of population growth. For example, women with a primary school education have fewer, healthier, and better-educated children and are far less likely to die in childbirth than their uneducated peers. Child mortality and high fertility form another potentially destructive synergism – where infant and child mortality rates are high, parents tend to have more children in the hope that some will survive, yet high fertility results in even greater health risks for the health of women and infants. When women's health needs are addressed, and the human rights of women realised, demographic objectives are also satisfied.

10. Sexual and reproductive health and other basic human needs – education, sanitation, clean water, and nutrition – are equally important and interdependent; all are human rights and give rise to state obligations. Especially for women, good pre-natal and obstetric care, safe and reliable contraception, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and other aspects of health are inseparable from such basic amenities as reliable transportation, hygienic conditions, and clean water. At the same time, women's rights to liberty, security of the person, and development are unattainable without comprehensive, accessible and affordable sexual and reproductive health services and the freedom to make decisions about sexuality and fertility. These rights form a seamless web, and all are grounded in basic human needs.

11. Human rights, as well as needs, both individual and social, and specifically those of women and girls, must be at the centre of population and development policies. The human rights approach adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and re-affirmed since then, is the guarantor that these rights and needs will remain central to the way policies, services, and programmes are developed and delivered.

B. Possible solutions

12. Discussions of sustainable development should be characterised by a commitment to address basic human needs and realise sustainable development through a dialogue

and programme based on the human rights, empowerment and needs of women and men the world over.

13. Achieving sustainable development will require comprehensive, integrated solutions to the interrelated challenges of rapid population growth, global environmental degradation and poverty. Ensuring human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, for all people are integral to this effort.

14. Unsustainable patterns of consumption should be eliminated through enhanced efficiency and development and deployment of cleaner, sustainable technologies. This will have an impact on wealthier countries and individuals who will have opportunities to become more efficient in their resource use, as well as for poorer countries and individuals who may be able to skip over or "leap-frog" over inefficiencies and become more efficient in their resource use as their development opportunities increase.

15. Meeting the basic human needs of all the world's people is essential to achieving sustainable development. In this effort, special emphasis should be placed on ensuring that all people have access to health services – including sexual and reproductive health services such as contraception – education, clean water, basic sanitation, energy and necessary food requirements.

16. Investments and programmatic approaches must be stepped up to integrate sexual and reproductive health education and services into primary health services, which should also be aimed at adolescents. In doing so, the international community should re-affirm and implement the principle of voluntary and informed choice in the provision of these services. Access to safe and legal abortion should be expanded, and governments should repeal all laws and regulations that jeopardise women's health.

17. The particular impacts of unsustainable development on women must be clearly recognised, as must the key role that women do and can play as stewards of natural resources and the environment. Worldwide, women are more than half of the agricultural work force, and in some parts of the world women are up to 80 percent of the agricultural work force. There must be a mobilisation to protect women's right to full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inheritance and toownership of land and other property, and to ensure women's access to credit. Agricultural extension and resource management training must be made available and accessible to women.

18. Efforts should be undertaken to better understand and respond to environmental factors that negatively affect human reproductive health.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

19. Achieve the goals established at the ICPD, ICPD+5, FWCW and FWCW+5: All countries should strive to make reproductive health accessible to all individuals of appropriate ages, as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015, through the primary health-care system.

20. By 2005, 60 percent of primary health care and family planning facilities should offer the widest achievable range of safe and effective family planning methods, essential obstetric care, prevention and management of reproductive tract infections, including sexually transmitted diseases, and barrier methods to prevent infection; 80 percent of facilities should offer such services by 2010, and all should do so by 2015.

21. Where the maternal mortality rate is very high, at least 40 percent of all births should be assisted by skilled attendants, and 80 percent globally, by 2005; these figures should be 50 percent and 85 percent by 2010; and 60 percent and 90 percent by 2015.

22. The gap between the proportion of individuals using contraceptives and the proportion expressing a desire to space or limit their families should be reduced by half by 2005, by 75 percent by 2010, and by 100 percent by 2015. To reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS infection, at least 90 percent of young men and women, aged 15-24, should have access to preventive methods by 2005 – such as female and male condoms, voluntary testing, counselling, and follow-up – and at least 95 percent by 2010. HIV

infection rates in persons 15-24 years of age should be reduced by 25 percent in the most affected countries by 2005 and by 25 percentglobally by 2010.

23. By 2015 all countries should aim to eliminate maternal mortality and achieve an infant mortality rate below 35 per 1000 live births and an under-five mortality rate below 45 per 1000.

24. Design and implement programmes with the full involvement of adolescents, to provide them with education, information and appropriate, specific, user-friendly and accessible services without discrimination to address effectively their reproductive and sexual health needs, taking into account their right to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent. These programmes should, inter alia, build adolescent girls' self esteem and help them take responsibility for their own lives; promote gender equality and responsible sexual behaviour; raise awareness about, prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS and sexual violence and abuse; counsel adolescents on avoiding unwanted and early pregnancies.

25. The 1990 illiteracy rate for women and girls should be halved by 2005; and by 2010, the net primary enrolment ratio for children of both sexes should be at least 90 percent.

26. Universal ratification of the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and of its Optional Protocol.

27. Expand the development programmes that link efforts to promote environmental protection with women's health and empowerment.

28. Additional research to develop new family planning methods, especially methods (such as microbicides) to help prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS.

29. Implement the targets set by the World Water Forum's Ministerial Conference in March 2000 to promote global progress toward universal access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

30. Sign and ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), that will require governments to minimise and eliminate some of the most dangerous POPs. The treaty sets out control measures covering the production, import, export, disposal and use of POPs.

Theme 7: Environmental security: protecting the health of present and future generations

A. Overview

1. We see environmental security as a basic human right and a prerequisite for Sustainable development. People, living now and in the future, should have the possibility to live in an environment that is safe – both from the perspective of quality and from that of optimal ecological functions – and that provides them with the necessary resources. This means that ecosystems, biodiversity and ecological functions should be maintained in appropriate quality and quality.

2. However, in many parts of the world environmental security is presently endangered. People are exposed to dangerous chemicals and toxic substances, or to nuclear and solar radiation, do not have access to safe and clean water, land, or energy resources, there is not enough food of good quality, or any moment flooding, mud streams and land slides might occur. Environmental insecurity can have a chronic character or expresses itself in acute disasters. Often these so-called natural disasters are manmade.

3. Environmental conditions contribute significantly to communicable diseases, which account for about 20–25 per cent of deaths annually worldwide. Infectious and parasitic diseases, as well as respiratory infections and diseases, are closely related to environmental conditions and endanger development prospects. Unclean water and associated poor sanitation kill over 12 million people every year; air pollution kills an estimated 2.7 million to 3 million people annually. Malaria, a disease closely related to changing environmental conditions, causes 1 million deaths every year. It has been estimated that roughly 60 percent of the global burden of disease from acute respiratory infections, 90 percent from diarrhoeal disease, 50 percent from chronic respiratory conditions and 90 percent of malaria could be avoided by simple environmental interventions.

4. Nuclear energy production is a major threat for environmental security of many people. The whole production chain has proved to include major dangers for human health, from uranium mining to actual accidents during production, and the unsafe disposal of nuclear waste. Over 2 million people, including 500 000 children, were immediately affected by the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear facility in the Ukraine. Although the full impact of the accident will only be visible over the coming years, there has been a great increase in thyroid cancers (by 100 times), and about 30 percent of the 50 000 workers who cleaned up the site, suffer from reproductive disorders. The worst-affected region in neighbouring Belarus has seen increases in childhood cancers by more than 60 percent, blood diseases by 54 percent and digestive organ diseases by 85 percent.

5. Many chemicals that did not exist 50 to 100 years ago (100 000 since 1900) are now widely dispersed throughout our environment (air, water, soil and food), many of these we do not know the exact health effects. As Rachel Carson warned us, in 1962, people are on the top of the food chain and therefore exposed to concentrated levels of pollutants. Among these the persistent organic pollutants, such as phthalates, PCBs dioxins, and at least 84 pesticides, disrupt the endocrine system, causing changes in intelligence, decrease in disease resistance or reproductive disorders and infertility. Apart from these heavy metals have been brought widely into the environment by metal smelters, industrial and transport activities; they have diverse effects on human health, including cancers (arsenic and cadmium), genetic damage (mercury) and brain and bone damage (copper, lead and mercury).

6. Scientists expect that global climate change not only will increase serious risks of extreme weather conditions, including flooding, draught and heat stress, but that environmental change will increase the location, spread and intensity of insect- and water-borne diseases. As ecological zones will move, agriculture and food production will also change, with major risks for food and water security.

7. These developments result in major suffering among people, especially among those living in poverty. Poor people and others who are marginalised – including indigenous people – often live in unsafe situations: settlements prone to landslides or flooding, in the neighbourhood of polluting industries or waste dumps, with poor housing and sanitation and waste management. They do not have the resources and power to withstand or flee such situations and build a sustainable livelihood.

8. The number of environmental refugees is constantly increasing: in 1998 about 25 million people were displaced by environmental degradation: outnumbering the war related refugees for the first time in human history (World Bank). Environmental refugees often put extra pressure on the environmental security in the areas where they are forced to stay, and have significant economic, socio-cultural and political consequences.

9. Women, who make up more than half of the world population and 70 percent of the 1.2 billion extreme poor, have the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health4. The enjoyment of this right is vital to their life and well-being an their ability to participate and contribute in all areas of public and private life. However, women have different and unequal opportunities for the protection, promotion and maintenance of their health, such as unequal access to basic health services, disproportionate responsibilities in the family and society, discrimination and experiences of violence and unsafe pregnancies. Women weakened by environment related health problems are more vulnerable in pregnancy and childbirth.

10. Women have different susceptibilities to various environmental hazards, contaminants and substances from men, and they suffer different consequences from the exposure to these. These risks to women's health are particularly high in urban areas, as well as in low-income areas where there is high concentration of polluting industrial facilities or agricultural activities. Occupational health issues aregrowing in importance, as a growing number of women work in low-paid jobs in either the formal and informal labour market under tedious and unhealthy conditions. Unsafe environmental conditions in houses, poor sanitation and waste treatment alsopresent new threats to health, particularly for women, who have the highest levels of exposure. Cancers of the breast, cervix and other cancers of the reproductive systems affect growing number of women and may be preventable or curable, if detected early.

B. Possible solutions

11. Major efforts are needed to increase awareness about the relationship between environmental conditions and human security, health and sustainable development. Hold those accountable that cause environmental security problems for others.

12. Countries should (build capacity to) implement the existing legislation and international, regional and national regulations regarding pollutants, including the Basel Convention and other conventions relating to the trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes, the Stockholm Convention on POPs, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Code of Practice of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) relating to the movement of radio-active waste. They should take actions towards the prohibition of movements that are unsafe and insecure and ensure the strict control and management of hazardous wastes and radioactive waste; regulations on bio-safety in the Convention on Biodiversity.

13. Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol of the Convention on Climate Change is a prerequisite for all countries. Support to developing countries to implement the protocol, and major investments in development and promotion of sustainable energy resources are needed. Based on the precautionary principle, nuclear energy forms no alternative for fossil fuel energy production, and should be phased out.

14. NGOs and organisations should promote and ensure household and national food security, and implement programmes aimed at improving the nutritional status of people living in poverty, especially girls and women, by implementing the commitments made in the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Nutrition, giving special atten-

tion to the gender gap in nutrition.

15. Ensure the availability and access to safe drinking water and sanitation and put in place effective public distribution systems as soon as possible. Ensure that clean water is available and accessible to all by the year 2010 and that environmental protection and conservation plans are designed and implemented to restore polluted water systems and rebuild damaged watersheds.

16. Reduce environmental hazards that pose a growing threat to health, especially in poor regions and communities, (as agreed in Rio) apply a precautionary approach in all activities and plans, and include the reporting on women's health risks related to the environment in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21.

17. The improvement of the living conditions and development opportunities of people living in environmentally insecure areas should be a priority area for development assistance and investments. The affected populations should participate in the decision-making on these.

18. Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services, and strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health.

19. Support women's consumer initiatives by promoting the marketing of organic food and recycling facilities, product information and product labelling, including labelling of toxic chemicals and pesticide containers with language and symbols that are understood by consumers, regardless of age and level of literacy.

20. Not only should every effort be made to prevent the increase in numbers of environmental refugees, those who had to flee their homes should get official refugee status and everything has to be done to enable the sustainable rehabilitation of their original livelihoods in order for them to return again (from a special Global Environmental Fund (GEF) fund).

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

21. Use of a precautionary approach (and Environmental Impact Assessments – EIAs) for all activities that could have an effect on environmental security of groups of people. In every case the question should be central what effect the activity will have on the future health (perspectives) of the community.

22. Information, criteria and statistical data on environmental security and health should be systematically collected, disaggregated and analysed by age, sex and socio-economic status and by established demographic criteria, used to serve the interests of subgroups, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalised. Education and awareness raising on environmental security is necessary at every level (from school education until management functions).

23. Communities in general and women in particular should be enabled to participate in decision-making on environmental security issues. The use of community health cards should be recognised as a powerful instrument to gather relevant information and to empower communities.

24. NGOs and other actors should promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all their environment-related policies and programmes, so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects for women and men.

25. The production of nuclear energy and toxic substances should be phased out by the year 2015. Safe alternatives for toxic substances (in agriculture, industry and households) and energy production should be available for all by the same year.

26. Enough food of good quality, clean water, sanitation and appropriate waste management systems should be available for all by the year 2010.

Theme 8: Protection of biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and resources

A. Overview

1. The earth's biological diversity is under threat as a result of current production and consumption patterns driven by market forces, resultant destruction of natural habitats, and the widespread introduction of uniform and genetically modified seeds that defy the very concept of sustainable development.

2. The food security of the global community, which depends on the richness of biodiversity in fields and forests, is at risk. About 66 percent of the world's population depend on food produced with the use of indigenous knowledge of plants, animals and farming systems (RAFI 1994). On the local level, biodiversity loss threatens the sustenance of communities which rely on food, fibres, medicines and other products to ensure their subsistence and income (Zweifel 1996). Some 80 percent of the world's population depends on traditional medicines for their primary health needs (WHO1993).

3. Women in most societies play a significant role in managing the diversity of the ecosystem, since they are primarily responsible for sustaining the livelihood of their families. Women farmers are more likely to know the nutritional needs of their families, as well as the nutritive content of the crops they grow, and have often developed multiple farming strategies based on a sophisticated management of genetic diversity (Shiva 1994). To reduce the risk of crop failure, women farmers in many parts of the world cultivate a wide variety of traditional crops, and also practice inter-cropping and crop diversification in the field and in smaller plots like kitchen gardens.

4. According to the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), women produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food in most developing countries and are responsible for half of the world's food production. Women's contribution to food production and security remains unrecognised and undervalued, however, as much of it remains in the informal sector and for household consumption. As the major producers of food in the world, women are also responsible for the collection of fuel, fodder and water – activities that take up a considerable amount of women's time (Tripathi 1998).

5. Yet, women lack access to the resources for farming (or income generation) – land, inputs, credit, extension facilities (education or any vocational training) etc. and tend to rely on common property resources. Land, which forms the basis of organisation of rural communities, is generally controlled by men. Privatisation of land (and commons) through so-called progressive agrarian policies, has further resulted in transferring community land into the hands of private owners. Forest land which has been contracted out to private contractors is suffering the same fate. The privatising of water bodies and forest resources has also greatly curtailed women's access to important resources such as water, fuel and fodder (Tripathi 2001). Privatisation, one of the engines driving economic globalisation, has intensified some of the existing gender, class and race-based inequalities that poor women farmers are subjected to.

6. The contribution of women in terms of labour and skills, and to an even greater extent, their knowledge of how to use and manage natural resources to satisfy multiple household needs, continues to be overlooked. In most societies in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the care of seeds has traditionally been in the hands of women, who have developed a broad spectrum of well-adapted crop varieties (Zweifel 1996). However, the transformation of agriculture to meet the needs of a globalised market economy is contributing to the gradual erosion of their biological resources and knowledge systems. The opening up of trade in agriculture has resulted in hardships for small farmers to compete in the world market, and increased dependence on monoculture production, fertilizers and genetically engineered seeds.

7. Chapter 24 of Agenda 21, endorsed at the 1992 Earth Summit, recognises the importance of women to sustainable development and has as one of its key objectives the pro-

motion of "traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasising the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources" and the ensured "participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge" (UNCED 1992).

8. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), also adopted at the Earth Summit, explicitly recognises in its preamble "the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity", and affirms "the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation" (United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP, 1992).

9. While the CBD recognises in principle the innovative contributions of women and men farmers, and indigenous communities as a whole, and stipulates that there should be fair and equal sharing of benefits arising from the commercialisation of resources, there is an absence of clear and effective rules and processes to guarantee the integrity of the terms and conditions established through contractual agreements within and between communities, countries and corporations (RAFI 2000).

10. Clarification is needed, however, between the CBD and conflicting international law with regard to the appropriation of women's knowledge of, and control over, genetic resources. The recent interest in indigenous knowledge coincides with the growth of the biotechnology industry and a rush to develop and enforce intellectual property rights laws under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation's Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and other trade policy negotiations. For example, the Free Trade Area of the Americas is considering proposals that would strengthen the terms of TRIPs, as would a variety of other regional and bilateral trade agreements (IATP 2001). Such regimes are further undermining women's autonomy and their access to and control over vital resources.

11. TRIPS is being used by multinational corporations as a legal instrument to promote corporate control over plants, animals, micro-organisms, and their sub-parts – including genes as well as biological processes – and to increase market share. The power of exclusive monopoly patents gives a handful of corporations the legal right to determine who gets access to proprietary technologies, and at what price.Excessively high levels of intellectual property protection required by TRIPS have shifted the balance away from societal benefits, towards the monopolistic privileges of intellectual property holders. In particular, TRIPS and other intellectual property regimes provide no safeguard against the pirating of genetic material from indigenous and traditional societies. These problems not only undermine, but directly conflict with sustainable development objectives, including the eradication of poverty, the meeting of public health needs, the conservation of biodiversity, the protection of the environment and the realisation of economic, social and cultural rights (TWN 2001).

B. Possible solutions

12. Recognise and raise public awareness of the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

13. Undertake legislative and administrative reforms to ensure women's right to full and equal access to economic resources, including the right to inherit, own and control land and other forms of property, credit, extension facilities, natural resources and appropriate technologies.

14. Guarantee the a priori rights of indigenous peoples, traditional and local communities over their biological resources and knowledge.

15. Expand research programmes to explore and record women's indigenous knowledge and their specific ways of using and maintaining diverse natural resources. Such research must engage women in a participatory process and not extract their knowledge for external commercial interest.

16. Halt all patenting of biological resources, processes and knowledge. Develop concrete proposals to monitor and stop bio-piracy.

17. Oppose attempts to impose intellectual property regimes on traditional knowledge and encourage the exploration of alternative ways and means to protect traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous people and farming communities.
18. Ensure by law the prevention of third party claims to genetic resources and uses without the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities.
19. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with indigenous peoples and local communities from the use of their knowledge and resources.
20. Ensure that any sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge are consistent with CBD provisions including the recognition of the contribution of women and men farmers, benefit sharing and prior informed consent measures.
21. Undertake a gender and social impact assessment of existing international intellectual property rights instruments, including TRIPs, regional/bilateral IPR agreements, the Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV), the CBD and FAOs International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources (FAO IU).
22. Review and strengthen government policies and mechanisms to regulate and control corporate activities.

C. Benchmarks and mechanisms

23. Commence a serious, substantive review of Article 27.3(b) of the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs):
    • Act on the Africa Group proposal to clarify that plants, animals, micro-organisms and all other living organisms and their parts cannot be patented, and that natural processes that produce plants, animals and other living organisms should also not be patentable;
    • Respect the right of developing countries to determine the need for appropriate sui generis laws that effectively protect community and farmers' rights, and promote agricultural diversity and sustainability;
    • Ensure consistency with the CBD provisions on national sovereignty, prior-informed consent and benefit sharing; and
    • Support negotiations in FAO's International Undertaking (FAO IU) on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to prohibit intellectual property on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture within the multilateral system, in the interests of long-term food security and to prevent bio-piracy.
24. Refrain from invoking a dispute settlement procedure with regard to the implementation of article 27.3(b) during the period of the review of the provisions of this article and the review of the Agreement itself under article 71.1.
25. Ensure that the review of Article 71.1 retains the option to amend the TRIPs to exclude genetic resource for food and agriculture from patentability and in order to ensure the primacy of public interests over the security of private intellectual property rights.
26. Consider the rationale of TRIPs' location in the WTO and consider terminating the agreement in its entirety. Other regional and bilateral trade agreements and negotiations likewise should terminate their application of intellectual property law to any form of life.
27. Develop all international biodiversity laws through multilateral negotiations within the UN system, including treaty instruments such as the CBD and the FAO IU, UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva and the World Food Summit Five Years Later.
28. Include the inalienable right of farming communities to save, exchange and develop plant varieties without restriction during the review of "The Right to Food" by the Human Rights Commission.
29. Pass a resolution condemning the Terminator technology (i.e. genetic seed sterilisation) as an offence against the Right to Food as most of the over 800 million malnourished people on this planet live in rural areas and depend upon farm-saved seed for their survival.

30. Ensure that no international policy making body, including the World Intellectual Property Organisation's Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources (WIPO IGC), Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, commodifies, privatises or in any other manner reduces the knowledge and a priori rights of indigenous peoples, traditional and local communities over their biological resources and knowledge within a system of commercial exchange.

31. Consider removing this intergovernmental committee from WIPO as it is an agency biased in favour of such commodification.

32. Support the Treaty Initiative to Share the Genetic Commons and promote its recognition by governments at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

33. Develop a global peoples' consensus for additional treaty language fully expressing the rights and responsibilities of all nations and peoples towards stewardship of the Earth's biological resources.

34. Develop an International Convention on New Technologies in order to assess the societal and political implications of emerging technologies before their commercial release.

35. Call for the UN Centre on Trans-national Corporations to be reinstated with a wider mandate and the necessary resources to monitor and address corporate power and concentration.

A. Overview

1. Cities are not simply a result of their physical structure but represent an integrated system of all human activities-residence, work, education, health care, culture, leisure-as well as the physical structures that support them. With just under half of its population living in cities, the world is already urbanised. Today, there are 19 cities with 10 million or more people; by 2030, over 60 percent of the world's population will live in cities. The size and number of large cities is increasing most rapidly in the developing world. Urbanisation of poverty is a growing phenomenon (United Nations Coferenceon Human Settlements (UNCHS) (Habitat) 2001).

2. Cities can be vibrant centres of culture and civilisation, but for many people they are places of urban poverty, alienation and disadvantage. In cities of developed countries, an estimated 16 percent of all households live in poverty while in developing countries, more than 36 percent of all households and 41 percent of all women headed households have an income below the locally defined poverty line. Growing insecurity and crime rates, the impact of HIV/AIDS, natural and human-induced disasters, rising congestion and increasing pollution and inadequate water supply and waste treatment facilities are among the most urgent problems in many cities. The need to prioritise the problems of urbanisation was also highlighted in the UN Millennium Declaration when world leaders committed themselves to improving the living conditions of a hundred million slum dwellers by 2020 and to halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.

3. Sustainable urban development requires a specific focus on women, because issues and needs regarding housing and shelter, land rights, environmental education, sanitation, income and employment, transport, safety and security, labour and childcare, are gender-specific. In many countries, shelter of women is still subsumed under that of the family, they don't enjoy the same access to and control of land as men, women's work and family responsibilities generate specific transport needs, and generally women's participation in urban governance is too low.

4. Adequate Shelter for all is one of the two main areas of concern in the Habitat Agenda; it includes highly gender-sensitive issues such as poverty and economic development, access to land, security of tenure, equal rights, and access to essential services. Inadequate shelter impacts on the health and security of people. Homelessness has serious negative impacts on people's ability to participate in society. People living in poverty, such as women and children who are the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, suffer the most. More than 1 billion of the world's urban residents live in inadequate housing, in sprawling slums and squatter settlements in developing countries.

5. Security of tenure is amongst the most important of all housing rights. It is also one of the most important catalysts in stabilising communities and helping cities leverage corporate and individual investment; this in turn can improve access to services and the living conditions of the urban poor. UNCHS/Habitat is running the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure. The growing awareness of the relationships between human rights and sustainable development has led to a decline in human rights abuses, such as mass forced evictions. Negotiation and participation are increasingly being employed to secure the urban poor their rights to shelter. The right to adequate housing is recognised by 75 percent of the world's countries. Granting of secure tenure is one of the most far-reaching decisions that can be taken in promoting a sustainable shelter strategy (UNCHS 2001).

6. Women's access to, control and management of land are crucial aspects of sustainable development. Land as a resource has dimensions of ecological diversity, productivity for human sustenance and wealth creation in the economy. Women's and men's relationships to land have historically differed. Changes in the world economy have led to gender inequities in the way land is controlled and managed in a human rights context. In

most parts of the world, patrilineal inheritance customs have led to land in private control being in the hands of men and not women. In the current world economy, with globalisation and the spread of the money economy, women are disadvantaged because land becomes capital. Women are disadvantaged in societies where male inheritance customs are strong. This becomes especially severe in situations of conflict and reconstruction. Land title deeds are the main form of security used to secure loans and credit. Women form organisations not only to obtain credit but also to obtain land as corporate bodies. Women need credit, but the amount and form in which they need it must be deconstructed and understood in the context of their lack of basic property rights as individuals. Women's lack of equal property rights with men is a major cause of the feminisation of poverty.

7. Apart from its effect on health and well-being, environmental degradation and pollution continue to constrain development and growth of cities. For example, less than 35 percent of cities in developing countries have their wastewater treated. Huge inequities prevail between affluent and poor parts of cities, causing significant environmental injustice. Ill health and premature death not only cause pain and suffering, they also impose heavy costs on the economy. An increasing number of countries now recognise the key principles of environmental management; 49 percent of cities globally have established urban environment plans.

8. Equality and social cohesion are closely linked to good urban governance, and a key prerequisite to making cities more sustainable – socially, economically and environmentally – is women's equal participation in governance processes, including Local Agenda 21 (LA21). Despite the potential of cities to improve living standards, the benefits of urbanisation are not shared equally. Cities are still divided into haves and have-nots; established and marginalised; offering different opportunities for women and men. Exclusion, as a result of physical, social or economic barriers, prevents many groups from participating fully in urban life and services. Failure of local authorities to integrate such groups in their decision-making is often a function of inertia, along with bureaucratic and unresponsive forms of governance. Participatory governance is a prerequisite to social cohesion and inclusion. It involves supporting local populations to engage in, and benefit from, opportunities offered by urban-scale activities, all of which devolved to the local level, while simultaneously offering opportunities for strengthening civil society (UNCHS 2001). Promoting local women's leadership and widening women's role in decision-making and action are key strategies. Participation of women and men brings higher quality of planning and a sense of ownership, and thus serves sustainability. Sixty percent of cities globally involved civil society in a formal participatory process prior to the implementation of major public projects.

9. To a large extent there has not been an explicit approach to gender in most countries as part of LA21. This was confirmed in surveys conducted both by International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO). In a 1996 survey of 2,500 municipalities only 53 percent reported that they include women in their LA21 processes. Current barriers to women's participation in LA21 include: the general lack of awareness by both women and men about the issues of environment and women's roles; a lack of interest and political will among local authorities and a lack of desire to change the balance in current power relations; gender biases in allocation of resources. Women's multiple responsibilities of caring for children and elderly, cooking, tasks in agriculture and water supply, and lack of childcare and adequate transport create enormous workloads that make it impossible for women to participate. In some areas the problem is women's lack of understanding how local government works and the importance of public participation.

10. As in many areas of sustainable development, there is a general lack of gender-specific data to evaluate women's situation at the local level and shed light on their specific concerns.

B. Possible solutions

11. International agreements on gender equity, adequate shelter and land rights, such as in the Beijing Platform for Action, the Habitat Agenda and its review (Istanbul+5), the 1997 and 1998 resolutions of the UN Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, etc. need to be fully implemented. Governments need to realise their promises, developing appropriate policies and allocating sufficient resources. Developing countries should receive assistance in the form of official development aid and further debt relief.

12. Governments and NGOs should collaborate in building support networks for grassroots women on equal land rights. Both women and men should be involved in the grassroots campaigns on equal gender rights, to overcome historical inequities through a reflective social process. Best practices of women's equal access to and control of land and property should be collected and disseminated. The training of paralegal advisers on women's land rights should be supported and extended. Such activities should be supported and promoted.

13. Good urban governance implies that city governments respond to and are accountable to all urban residents, including women and poor people. UNCHS's [U15]Global Campaign for Urban Governance and its Inclusive Cities Initiative aim to enhance participatory decision-making and transparent methods of governance.Governments and local authority associations should promote these initiatives to their cities and members.

14. Governments should also support the creation and strengthening of effective partnerships with local authorities, women, youth, elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous communities, NGOs, professional groups (housing, planning, environment, development), labour unions, foundations, and the private sector.

15. With regard to reforming governance institutions and strengthening local actors, some of the emerging issues that need to be addressed include: redefining the roles and responsibilities of central and local governments; promoting city-wide development strategies; regulating equitable financial transfer between all levels of government; encouraging transparency through free flows of information; effective civic engagement and participation; and strengthening leadership while promoting ethical conduct in the governance of cities. Linkages between Local Agenda 21 processes and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda need to be strengthened to create synergies and avoid duplication and conflict.

16. Institutionalising gender responsive urban planning and management and local approaches to women in sustainable development and LA21 helps facilitate effective and comprehensive mainstreaming of gender issues, which also facilitates more equal participation of women and men in communities. This might include individual quotas or building these approaches into existing law. Local Government Women's Councils should be created to bring together past and present councillors and women activists. At the same time political will at the top, including concrete actions such as allocation of resources, is essential to mainstreaming gender in institutions.

17. In order to achieve equal participation of women and men in urban governance and LA21, it is important to provide both different common and separate fora for women and men, especially during initial stages of project/programme development. Other viable strategies include: facilitating effective media strategies; making available public space within the community for women; ensuring formal links of appropriate participatory structures to formal governance structures; supporting equal status partnerships and collaboration between professionals and grass roots structures; strengthening existing structures of effective women's involvement; enhancing teamwork and networking, in an outside the establishment; facilitating gender sensitisation of top medium and low-level management; appropriate timing and venue of activities; providing services (e.g. child care).

18. Resources need to be identified to increase attention to a gender approach in urban governance and LA 21. Resources also should be directly targeted to support women's involvement in communities to enable them to participate more fully in meetings

devoted to these issues. They should target support with domestic help, childcare, transportation, etc. to facilitate women's participation. Reaching professional and grassroots women is particularly important. LA 21 processes need to develop supportive networks to encourage women's involvement.

19. Creative educational strategies are also important to integrate thinking about women and sustainable development for various audiences; including working with young people in schools and gender awareness training for local government and administrative staff. Gender-sensitive training guides developed for each region could supplement training. Youth-led initiatives should be developed to involveyoung people in LA 21, including mentoring projects that link older and younger women.

20. Gender-disaggregated data need to be made available, using qualitative and quantitative as well as participatory methods in collecting data. Indicators designed to track gender responsiveness of sustainable urban development should include: progress with regard to security of tenure; access to resources and services; incomeand employment; progress in sensitising policy makers; percentages of women among urban decision-makers; numbers of women participating in LA21 processes and other mechanisms of participatory urban governance and at all stages of decision-making; extent of partnerships; resources available for education and training, women's participation, and programmes benefiting women; and effective use of gender expertise in planning and management.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

21. Each country should prepare and publish, periodically, reports on the state of its cities, including gender-disaggregated data on poverty levels, services and housing for disadvantaged groups. Establishing proper information systems and diagnostic tools is a practical first step. Good information will provide the common platform for dialogue among stakeholders.

22. All countries should, by the year 2005, recognise the right to adequate shelter, develop adequate shelter policies and allocate resources to implementing them.

23. The Earth Summit 2002 process should be used to re-vitalise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda-either as a distinct issue of the Summit agenda or through carefully ensuring that urban issues are being integrated into the work on environment and development issues such as poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS, water, energy, etc.

24. Ongoing consultations on the introduction of a World Solidarity Fund targeting poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries, as agreed at Istanbul+5, should be linked with consultations about a "Global Deal/Global Partnership" for Earth Summit 2002, and not be subject to the nature of voluntary contributions.

25. In order to improve access to environmental information and justice, possibilities of globalising the Arhus C[U16]onvention should be further explored.

26. Activities at international, national and local levels that generate gender-disaggregated data and develop gender-sensitive indicators should be linked to create synergies and void duplication or lack of comparability.

27. Develop and promote gender budget analysis and share experiences across cities.

A. Overview

1. Information and Education play a key role in ensuring sustainable development. Information and communication technologies, and particularly the Internet, are transforming all human activities dependent on information. Information and communications are playing an increasingly important role in economic and social development.

2. Gender Gaps in Education: There are 900 million illiterates in the world and 130 million children unable to attend primary school. Agenda 21 states that education, including formal education, public awareness building and training should be recognised as a process by which human beings and societies can reach their fullest potential. Educational is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of people to address environment and development issues. It is, however, evident that there are disparities between men and women, as illustrated below:

   Region Adult Literacy as percent of Females Adult Literacy as percent of males Female Net Access Secondary Enrolment as percent of males Sub-Saharan Africa 49.6 75 35.8 76 East Asia 75.4 83 66.4 88 S.E. Asia and The Pacific 84.4 91 56.9 95South Asia 38.6 60 46 70 Latin America and the Caribbean 86.2 98 65.8 101

3. Agenda 21 and the Beijing Platform: In sustainable development, everyone is a provider and user of information in the broadest sense, including data, information, and appropriately packaged experience and knowledge. The need for information arises at all levels, from that of senior decision-makers at the national and international levels to the grassroots and individual levels. (Agenda 21:40.1)

4. Information Technology – The Global Digital Divide: The gap in the availability, quality, coherence, standardisation and accessibility of data between the developed and the developing world and in countries in transition has been increasing, seriously impairing the capacities of countries to make informed decisions concerning environment and development. Access to technologies is highly unequal in different geographic regions and social groups. This inequality contributes to increasing the gap between those who have access to abundant information resources and those who are deprived of this access, thus reinforcing the marginalisation that already exists in terms of development and technical resources. Women in particular, tend to be under-represented in terms of access to these technologies and especially women from less developed regions and from marginalised groups.

5. To illustrate this divide, there are a billion telephones in the world and approximately 5.7 billion people. Some 15 percent of the latter have access to 71 percent of the world's main telephone lines. At the same time, more than 50 percent of the world's people have never used a telephone. Put differently, low-income countries where 55 percent of the population of the planet is to be found has less than 5 percent of the world's share of telephone lines. While high-income countries have 50 telephone lines per one hundred inhabitants, many low-income countries have less than one telephone line per 100.9 This ranges from Cambodia with 0.06 percent to China with 0.98 in 1992. The World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet in Miami, Florida, 1991, emphasised the need to link women to the male monopolised information technology process. The situation has not changed – the Global Internet gender ratio has remained static at 63 percent male and 37 percent female.

6. Democratising Knowledge and Technology: The North's approach to science and technology has led to Western systems of knowledge and technology – based on a particular culture, class and gender, and these are now being foisted in the South. This "monoculture of the mind" is displacing local knowledge and experiences.

7. There is a general lack of capacity, particularly in the developing countries and in many

areas, at international level, for the collection and assessment of data, for the transformation into useful information and for the dissemination.

B. Possible solutions

8. Education for all: Female literacy and enrolment; access to knowledge, information and the necessary means and tools.
9. Using the lessons learned and good practices: 80 percent of South Africans listen to radio and more South Africans own radios than mattresses. The apartheid state, similar to other repressive regimes throughout the world used radio for effective disinformation campaigns, which activists about the power of radio. NGOs in South Africa are now using radio as a tool for women's empowerment. Overall radio covers 75 percent of Africa's population and is the most vital tool of communication in the continent.
10. Increase use of communication technologies: In the field of education, information technologies are viewed as a means of complementing traditional educational techniques to enable systems to adapt to the different learning and training needs of societies. Computer simulation, telematics and teleconferencing, alongside educational TV and radio, have great potential to reach larger audience than the traditional classroom process and to make learning more effective, attractive and stimulating. The increasing variety of interactive media (e.g. compact disc and interactive TV) enlarges the scope and possibilities of self-directed learning. These tools provide an unparalleled opportunity for "reaching the unreachable", and for making life from education for all feasible, particularly for learners for whom access is limited by time and space, age, socio-cultural environment, work schedules and physical and mental handicaps. Modern education systems, of which UNESCO's 'Learning without Frontiers' initiative is a forerunner, cannot only give learners access to knowledge available in different parts of the world but also ensure dialogue – the main factor in effective learning – both among learners and between learners and sources of learning.
11. Working towards reduction of digital disparity: The existing disparity between the information-rich and information-poor countries has been taken as a serious concern by some governments, especially within the G-77, have committed themselves to promoting universal service to ensure opportunities for all to participate.
12. The World Bank established the Information for Development Programme in early 1995, with the mission to assist developing countries with their integration into global information economy. In 1995, the International Telecommunications Union established WorldTel, a 10-year project that aimed to provide some 40 million telephone connections in developing countries. The Conference of African Ministers, in Addis Ababa (1995), set up a High Level Working Group of African experts to develop a regional plan of action on information technologies called African Information Society Initiative, to mobilize the necessary financial resources for WorldTel's implementation.

C. Mechanisms and benchmarks

13. Education for sustainable development as a priority within formal domestic education processes.
14. Equipping women's organisations and individuals with advocacy skills to enable them to lobby their governments more effectively.
15. Strengthening women's organisations to play and active watchdog role to ensure that states are held accountable and monitored in their efforts to implement the agreements that they have ratified.
16. The creation of gender disaggregated data systems as critical for crafting adequate policies and for identifying obstacles to be addressed.
17. Strengthening North-South partnerships to provide necessary resources for infrastructure, supported by a framework of renewable energy sources. Also development and

human resource development, South-South, regional and National cooperation can be a major strategy as it complements local strategies which are quite beneficial especially to women.

18. Promotion of community radio and rural television to disseminate technical and social information.

19. Capacity-building and training in technology scanning and selection, Managing national and global ICTs for development efforts, Design and delivery of appropriate technologies and services.

As at October 23, 2001

1   The Women's Caucus of the CSD has previously suggested that a comprehensive effort for 2002 should be conducted to measure progress. They have pointed to the utility of the Human Development Report's (HDR) two gender-related indices, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure, provide useful and up-to-date data. The GDI is based on the Human Development Index (HDI) that measures the average achievements in a country in the basis of three dimensions, namely longevity, knowledge and real GDP per capita. The GDI takes account of inequality in HDI achievement between the sexes. The GEM aims to evaluate whether women are able to actively participate in key areas, namely economic, social, political. GDI focuses on capabilities and conditions, while GEM is rather concerned with their use for full participation. It is critical that these indices be integrated with the sustainable development indicators to more fully take gender into account.

2   Used to identify those affected by pollutants from the Kelly Air Force Base, widespread among residents of North Kelly gardens (NKG) in USA; characterised by neurological, developmental, respiratory, muscular, liver and kidney disorders, and a drastic deterioration in quality of life.

3   Examples are: the Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace (SWVP); Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe in Rwanda; the Soldiers' Mothers' Committee in Russia; the Saturday Women of Istanbul in Turkey; the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition; the National Union of Guatemalan Women; Khemara or Cambodian Women; the Liberian 10 Women's Initiative; Jerusalem Link of Palestine and Israeli women; the international organisation Women's WORLD.

4   Health is a state of complete and physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

5   FAO/WAICENT. 2000. First Consultation on Agricultural Information Management.

6   UN. 1992: Agenda 21. Chapter 40-Information for Decision-Making

7   APC. 1995. APC Women's Networking Support Programme to the Fourth World Conference on Women

8   ITU/BDT Telecommunication Indicator Database.

9   MIDS. January 1997

10 Shiva, Vandana. 1993. Monocultures of the Mind.

11 UN. 1992. Agenda 21.ibid

The Johannesburg Declaration of the Africa Civil Society Organisations attending the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development

26 August 2002 – 4 September 2002

1. We, the representatives of African Civil Society Organisations/NGOs, meeting during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 August 26 to 4 September 2002, reaffirm our demand for and commitment to the achievement of equitable sustainable development in Africa.

2. The Rio Summit marked the international commitment to providing political, financial and technological support for its vision of achieving the interlinked goals of human-centred, environmentally sustainable and culturally sensitive development, and poverty reduction.

3. A decade later, it is evident that the state of development situation in Africa, particularly poverty, has worsened. There has been an insufficient commitment by African governments to the ideals of Rio de Janeiro, and inadequate financial and technological support by development partners for Africa's development priorities. The capacity of the people of Africa to lift themselves out of poverty, food insecurity and illiteracy has been undermined by many factors, including declining levels and terms of trade, an increasing debt burden, declining Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and private investment flows, increasing marginalisation in world relations from globalisation, unfavourable prescriptive donor policies, environmental deterioration, partly from increased exploitation of the natural resource base of the continent, HIV/AIDS prevalence, and armed conflicts and wars.

4. We resolve to utilise to the ful the opportunity offered by the Johannesburg Commitment on Sustainable Development to work towards ensuring urgent and renewed commitment, by African governments and development partners, backed by time-bound implementation actions, monitorable deliverable and identified sources and levels of resources, that will assure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Targets in Africa and accelerate the realisation of our sustainable development vision for Africa within the next ten years.

5. We, the civil society organisations of Africa, envision an African society characterised by unity in diversity, equality and equity. We see a society that guarantees the fundamental needs of its people, is participatory and accommodates the interests of all stakeholders in decision-making processes, including the empowerment of women, youth and children in all areas. It is a society that ensures democracy and human rights and in which poverty is reduced to a minimal level through knowledge-based, culture-based and people-centred development that is environmentally, socially and economically sus-

tainable.

6. We recognise the UN Secretary-General's WEHAB initiative (Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity) as a contribution to the Draft Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which it seeks to provide with a focus on and impetus to action in the key thematic areas of Water, Energy, Health, Agriculture and Biodiversity that are integral to a coherent global approach to the implementation of sustainable development.

7. We call for clear processes and transparent working criteria to be defined and adopted through participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of partnerships emerging from the Johannesburg Summit.

8. We urge all governments, especially African governments, to commit themselves to the challenges posed in "The Earth Charter".

9. We acknowledge that for the WSSD to ensure the achievement of our stated vision of Africa, it should address the following key issues:

a) poverty eradication;

b) emergence of African regional groupings and alliances, including the African Union (AU), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);

c) human resource development;

d) (d)education;

e) health;

f) combating HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and avoidable diseases of poverty;

g) Africa and globalisation;

h) sustainable agriculture and food security;

i) water and sanitation;

j) responsible natural resource management;

k) desertification and land degradation;

l) energy;

m) science and technology;

n) democratic governance;

o) rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms;

p) gender equity and equality;

q) armed conflict and warfare;

r) an end to armed conflict and proliferation of small arms;

s) peace;

t) indigenous knowledge; and

u) legal recognition of the rights of local communities.

v) We call for a commitment by all governments to reaching agreement on a timetable for the phasing out of harmful subsidies for fossil fuels, and agreeing on targets and timeframes for increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy supply in Africa.

w) We recognise that achieving our sustainable development goals requires a supportive international environment, particularly in the areas of macro-economic policy making, market access and fair trade, debt cancellation, ODA and conditions for leveraging private capital flows, human development, technology transfer, capacity development and full implementation of multilateral environmental and sustainable development conventions and their protocols.

x) We recognise that while globalisation may bring new opportunities and challenges for sustainable development in Africa, the uneven distribution of wealth marginalises the continent even further. We demand that, where such benefits do accrue, the grassroots communities should be the main beneficiaries.

y) We reaffirm our engagement with NEPAD, despite our insufficient and inadequate level of involvement in its formulation, and urge African leaders to partner with African Civil Society Organisations in all processes for its refinement, implementation and monitoring. We urge NEPAD not to replicate Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), which have increased poverty and inequality on the continent.

z) We acknowledge that peace is a pre-requisite for sustainable development and call on African governments and the international community to adopt measures at the Summit to ensure a peaceful and stable environment for Africa's Sustainable Development.

aa) We reaffirm that sustainable development requires active participation of women and men on equal footing and at all levels of decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. We call for the integration of gender equity and equality in all activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Commitment on Sustainable Development.

bb) We reaffirm the unconditional need for African governments themselves to initiate appropriate steps to ensure democratic good governance based on popular participation as a major prerequisite for sustainable development.

cc) We, the African Civil Society Organisations, commit ourselves as partners in the implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Johannesburg Commitment on Sustainable Development through existing and new African Regional, National and Local CSO/NGO Coalitions on Sustainable Development.

Dated this Thursday, 04 September 2002, in Johannesburg.

The Kimberley Declaration

International Indigenous People's Summit Development Khoi-San Territory

Kimberley, South Africa, 20–23 August 2002

We, the Indigenous Peoples, walk to the future in the footprints of our ancestors.
Kari-Oca Declaration, Brazil, 30 May 1992
We, the Indigenous Peoples of the World assembled here, reaffirm the Kari-Oca Declaration and the Indigenous Peoples' Earth Charter. We reaffirm our previous declarations on human and environmental sustainability.*

Since 1992 the ecosystems of the earth have been compounding in change. We are in crisis. We are in an accelerating spiral of climate change that will not abide unsustainable greed.

Today we reaffirm our relationship with Mother Earth and our responsibility to future generations to uphold peace, equity and justice. We continue to pursue the commitments made at Earth Summit as reflected in this political declaration and the accompanying plan of action. The commitments made to the Indigenous Peoples in Agenda 21, including our full and effective participation, have not been implemented due to the lack of political will.

As peoples, we reaffirm our rights to self-determination and to own, control and manage our ancestral lands and territories, waters and other resources. Our lands and territories are at the core of our existence – we are the land and the land is us; we have a distinct spiritual and material relationship with our lands and territories. They are inextricably linked to our survival and to the preservation and further development of our knowledge systems and cultures, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem management.

We have the right to determine and establish priorities and strategies for our self-development and for the use of our lands, territories and other resources. Free, prior and informed consent must be obtained before the approval of any project affecting our lands, territories and other resources.

We are the original peoples tied to the land by our umbilical cords and the dust of our ancestors. Our special places are sacred and demand the highest respect. Disturbing the remains of our families and elders is desecration of the greatest magnitude and constitutes a grave violation of our human rights. We call for the full and immediate repatriation of all Khoi-San human remains currently held in museums and other institutions throughout the

*Including the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; the Charter of the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests; the Mataatua Declaration; the Santa Cruz Declaration on Intellectual Property; the Leticia Declaration of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Peoples on the Sustainable Use and Management of All Types of Forests; the Charter of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic and the Far East Siberia; the Bali Indigenous Peoples Political Declaration; and the Declaration of the Indigenous Peoples of Eastern Africa in the Regional WSSD Preparatory Meeting.

A SUSTAINABLE WORLD IS POSSIBLE!

world, as well as all the human remains of all other Indigenous Peoples. We maintain the rights to our sacred and ceremonial sites and ancestral remains, including access to burial, archaeological and historic sites.

The national, regional and international acceptance and recognition of Indigenous Peoples is central to the achievement of human and environmental sustainability. Our traditional knowledge systems must be respected, promoted and protected; our collective intellectual property rights must be guaranteed and ensured. Without traditional knowledge holders' free, prior and informed consent, traditional knowledge is not in the public domain and is protected cultural and intellectual property under customary law. Unauthorised use and misappropriation of traditional knowledge is theft.

Economic globalisation constitutes one of the main obstacles for the recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Transnational corporations and industrialised countries impose their global agenda on the negotiations and agreements of the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organisation and other bodies which reduce the rights enshrined in national constitutions and in international conventions and agreements. Unsustainable extraction, harvesting, production and consumption patterns lead to climate change, widespread pollution and environmental destruction, evicting us from our lands and creating immense levels of poverty and disease.

We are deeply concerned that the activities of multinational mining corporations on indigenous lands have led to the loss and desecration of our lands, as exemplified here on Khoi-San territory. These activities have caused immense health problems, interfered with access to, and occupation of our sacred sites, destroyed and depleted Mother Earth, and undermined our cultures.

We are responsible for defending indigenous lands and communities against exploitation by governments, development agencies, private enterprise, NGOs, and individuals. Indigenous Peoples are not objects of tourism development. We are active participants with rights and responsibilities to our territories, including the process of planning, implementation, and the evaluation of tourism.

Recognising the vital role that pastoralism and hunting-gathering play in the livelihoods of many Indigenous Peoples, we urge governments to recognise, accept, support and invest in pastoralism and hunting-gathering as viable and sustainable economic systems.

We reaffirm the rights of our peoples, nations and communities, our women, men, elders and youth to physical, mental, social, and spiritual well being.

We are determined to ensure the equal participation of all Indigenous Peoples throughout the world in all aspects of planning for a sustainable future, with the inclusion of women, men, elders and youth. Equal access to resources is required to achieve this participation.

We urge the United Nations to promote respect for the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded between Indigenous Peoples and States, or their successors, according to their original spirit and intent, and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Language is the voice of our ancestors from the beginning of time. The preservation, securing and development of our languages is a matter of extreme urgency. Language is part of the soul of our nations, our being and the pathway to the future.

We are willing to enter into partnerships with international agencies, governments, private sector and corporations in order to achieve human and environmental sustainability, provided that the partnerships are established according to the principles of:
• honesty, openness and good faith;
• free, prior and informed consent of the people affected;
• respect and recognition of our cultures, languages and spiritual beliefs; and
• our rights to land and self-determination.

We welcome the establishment of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and urge the UN to secure all the necessary political, institutional and financial support, so that it can function effectively according to its mandate as contained in ECOSOC Resolution E/2000/22. We support the continuation of the United Nations

Working Group on Indigenous Populations based on the importance of its mandate to set international standards on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

We call for a World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development as a culmination of the United Nations International Decade for the World's Indigenous Peoples (1995–2004) and as a concrete follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

We continue to meet in the spirit of unity inspired by the Khoi-San people and their hospitality. We reaffirm our mutual solidarity as Indigenous Peoples of the world in our struggle for social and environmental justice.

The Indigenous People's Plan of Implementation on Sustainable Development

Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002

Introduction

We, the representatives of Indigenous Peoples attending the World Summit on Sustainable Development, have defined this Plan of Implementation for the next decade, based on the Kimberley Declaration, as part of our contribution for achieving human and environmental sustainability in the world.

The Plan of Implementation reflects the heart and mind of Indigenous Peoples as traditional caretakers of Mother Earth who, for many millennia, have developed and refined our sustainable societies.

Cosmovision and Spirituality

1. We will direct our energies and organisational strength to consolidate our collective values and principles which spring from the interrelation of the different forms of life in Nature. Therein lies our origin, which we reaffirm by practising our culture and spirituality.

2. We will strengthen the role of our elders and wise traditional authorities as the keepers of our traditional wisdom, which embodies our spirituality, and cosmovision as an alternative to the existing unsustainable cultural models.

3. We demand that the concept of cultural damage be incorporated in environmental impact assessments as part of the legal instruments which will safeguard our cultural integrity against mega energy projects, mining, tourism, logging and other unsustainable activities.

Self-Determination and Territory

4. We will ensure the recognition, protection and respect for Indigenous Peoples' unqualified right to self-determination, which is the basic precondition to guarantee our ownership, permanent sovereignty, control and management of our lands, territories and natural resources. Any dialogue or partnership with Indigenous Peoples on sustainable development must be based on recognition, protection and respect for this funda-

mental principle.

5. We urge governments to establish specific legal frameworks, recognising Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, ancestral lands and territories and to adopt the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as approved by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the UN Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights before the end of the United Nations International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.

6. We continue to demand recognition of our land tenure systems and customary laws. We reaffirm our spiritual and cultural connection to our land and territories. We call for an immediate halt to all policies and law reforms that compromise our collective land tenure systems.

7. We will share experiences about our use and management systems of natural resources with other Indigenous Peoples, and promote exchanges between our Peoples.

8. We, the Indigenous Peoples, will further our global strategy for international policies, to influence and shape governmental programmes.

9. We will protect and strengthen our institutions, safeguarding customary laws and practices, which are the bases of sound sustainable management of our environment and territories.

10. We assert our rights to demarcate our traditional lands and territories with our full participation, and we request governments to agree on mechanisms with Indigenous Peoples for this purpose, respecting our right to collective ownership.

11. We urge governments to initiate a process of restitution of Indigenous Peoples' ancestral lands and territories, as a concrete way of furthering human and environmental sustainability.

Treaties

12. We urge the United Nations to promote the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded between Indigenous Peoples and States, or their successors, according to their original spirit and intent, and to have states honour and implement such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Children and Youth

13. We will nurture an environment of intergenerational support, thereby laying a strong foundation for future generations. We will take the responsibility to pass on our indigenous way of life to safeguard our pride and dignity as peoples.

14. We will support and strengthen indigenous youth organisations to be fully empowered with resources to initiate, enable and support continuous communications among indigenous youth to enable them to voice their concerns in the international arena.

15. We will continue to promote the participation of indigenous youth in the international, national and local decision making processes pertinent to our peoples.

16. We call for immediate measures to stop child labour, child sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child soldiers, execution of minors and all other exploitations and injustices against indigenous children.

Women

17. We reaffirm the rights of indigenous women and their vital role in human, cultural and environmental sustainability; and we work towards fair and equitable access to land, resources, education and other social and welfare services. We will take deliberate steps to ensure that indigenous women participate in all levels of governance and leadership - locally, nationally and internationally.

18. Violence against indigenous women must be systematically addressed. We call for

immediate measures against all forms of sexual exploitation, forced sterilisation and trafficking of women.
19. We reaffirm the role of indigenous women as custodians of traditional knowledge, culture and the sustainable use of biological diversity.

Sacred Sites

20. We urge states, governments and civil society to work in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' sacred, ceremonial and culturally significant sites and areas are preserved, respected and protected from destructive or exploitative development. We will ensure our peoples' access to our sacred, burial, archaeological and historical sites, including the unqualified right to restrict access to those sites.

Food Security

21. We will promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of our traditional foods and strengthen our own models, systems and networks of production and trade, urging states to guarantee the integrity of our biological habitats for this purpose.
22. We will work against technologies, policies, and legal regimes that violate Indigenous Peoples' rights to maintain our traditional knowledge, practices, seeds and other food related genetic resources.
23. We urge governments and international institutions to develop mechanisms to support Indigenous Peoples' own practices and institutions to ensure food sovereignty.
24. We call for an immediate moratorium on the development, cultivation and use of genetically modified seeds, plants, fish and other organisms, in order to protect human health, native seeds and other food related genetic resources.
25. We will strengthen pastoralism, hunting and gathering as viable and sustainable economic systems that ensure food sovereignty, including government recognition, acceptance and support.
26. We will urge governments to work with Indigenous Peoples to stop the introduction of alien or invasive species which threaten the health of our traditional territories and food sources.

Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

27. We commit ourselves to safeguarding, protecting and reaffirming the use of indigenous knowledge and practices, respecting the spiritual values and dimensions of such knowledge. We will strengthen our own initiatives for disseminating information, research, capacity building and the exchange of experiences on biological and cultural diversity among indigenous peoples.
28. We reaffirm our commitment to protecting indigenous knowledge systems and the diversity of life within our territories, which are collective resources under our direct control and administration. We will work against any IPR regime that attempts to assert patents, copyrights, or trademark monopolies for products, data, or processes derived or originating from our knowledge. Genetic material, isolated genes, life forms or other natural processes must be excluded from IPR regimes.
29. We urge states and international organisations to recognise and respect the establishment and development of our own systems for the protection of indigenous knowledge; and to call for the immediate halt of all biopiracy activities.
30. We call on states and governments to respect the spirit of Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. We demand the annulment of agreements adopted under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that compromise indigenous knowledge.
31. We strongly assert our right to full and effective participation in the national and inter-

national decision-making arenas on biodiversity and traditional knowledge, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), UN Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Andean Community of Nations (CAN).

Biodiversity

32. We call for the declaration of a moratorium on all activities related to human genetic diversity, specifically involving Indigenous Peoples, including access, sampling, testing, research and experimentation.
33. We demand that states establish mechanisms for returning all human, botanical and genome collections, and for providing complete and exact information of any past use of such collections to our peoples.
34. We demand the establishment of an international code of ethics on bioprospecting to avoid biopiracy and to ensure the respect of our cultural and intellectual heritage.
35. We will continue to participate actively in the full process of the Convention on Biological Diversity, through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, in order to defend and safeguard the biodiversity of our lands and territories, and we call for coherence and consistency in the implementation of the different Rio instruments, with other local, national and regional instruments.
36. We will oppose biopiracy and the patenting of all life forms.
37. We call for constitutional and legislative recognition of our conservation and management of biodiversity, as inherent to the sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples.

Forests and protected areas

38. We demand that all legislation, policies or work programmes on forests and protected areas guarantee and rigorously respect our lands and territories, rights, needs and benefits and recognise our full rights to control and manage our forests.
39. We will defend the cultural values and material integrity of our forests, promoting adequate policies for this defence. We call specifically for the declaration of a moratorium on any harmful economic activity, as well as on the granting of concessions for oil and timber exploitation or mining.
40. With regards to protected areas established on indigenous lands and territories, including wetlands, coasts and seas, states must transfer the territorial control, including the jurisdiction, administration and management over these areas to Indigenous Peoples.

Mining

41. We demand the declaration of a moratorium on mining activities until governments and corporations recognise and respect our fundamental rights to self-determination and to free, prior and informed consent on all forms of mining.
31. We demand comprehensive and participatory multi-criteria assessment of mining activities, which incorporates environmental, social, cultural and health impact assessments.42.
43. We urge governments to establish laws, rules and constitutional provisions that prohibit the confiscation of indigenous lands for mining activities. Indigenous lands and territories must not be included in the planning zones for mining.

Energy

44. We call for the declaration of governmental moratoria on the following activities:
a. The expansion of and new exploration for the extraction of oil, natural gas and ura-

nium and coal mining within or near indigenous lands and territories, especially in pristine areas and environmentally, socially, culturally and historically sensitive areas.
b. With regard to the construction of large dams, governments and multilateral institutions should utilise the framework proposed by the World Commission on Dams for an approach to development based on the recognition of rights and the assessment of risk.
c. We call for a phase-out and decommission of all nuclear power plants.
d. The transportation and storage of radioactive waste on indigenous peoples' lands and territories. We firmly support the containment and monitoring of waste on-site for the duration of its radioactive life.

45. We will support and commit ourselves to promoting the use of renewable energy sources to meet the energy needs of our peoples and communities. We will work towards the development of international mechanisms to
   • support capacity building, financial mechanisms and technology transfer for our communities;
   • address renewable clean energy development; and
   • promote sustainable development initiatives that embrace traditional knowledge.
46. We will demand that, in addition to environmental impact assessments on energy related activities, social, cultural and health impact assessments must be conducted, and we commit ourselves to participate actively in such impact assessments.
47. We will urge governments to establish laws, rules and constitutional provisions that prohibit the confiscation of indigenous lands for the development of energy related activities.
48. We will identify government subsidies of unsustainable forms of energy and demand that such subsidies be phased out under a five-year time frame.

Tourism

49. We will take responsibility for tourism activities we generate, that these are based on our own development strategies, incorporate the respect for our traditional values, ethics and human rights and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.
50. We invite governments to participate in our efforts to develop and apply norms, guidelines and regulations on the development of tourism, based on the principles of respect for our rights, the cultures and the integrity of ecosystems.

Fisheries, marine and coastal resources

51. We will maintain and promote our traditional systems for the sustainable harvesting of marine resources.
52. We commit ourselves to maintaining our marine and freshwater fisheries resources that many of our peoples depend upon, and we will fight against overfishing, waste and toxic dumping, as well as the impact of tourism, which affect the oceans, coasts and inland waters.
53. We will develop proposals for the protection and management of national and transboundary coastal areas and their biological resources, and we call on states to incorporate these proposals in legal and policy frameworks.
54. We will promote the establishment of new quota regimes on an equal footing with other stakeholders, through national and international negotiations, based on our inalienable historical rights as resource owners and managers.

Water

55. We will demonstrate our power and our common interest to protect water and life, by building water alliances and networks worldwide.
56. We call for the creation of an International Regulatory Body to track the trade of water.

We oppose and denounce the privatisation of water, as well as the diversion which affects the water resources of our territories.

57. We will demand the establishment of systems for restoration and compensation to re-establish the integrity of water and ecosystems.

Climate change

58. We urge the United States and all other countries which have not done so, to ratify and implement the Kyoto Protocol. We urge all countries to adopt equitable cross-sectoral strategies to halt the destruction of key carbon sequestration ecosystems.

59. We demand that the Kyoto Protocol raise the 5.2% carbon dioxide reduction target, and implement the recommendation from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that greenhouse gas emissions be immediately reduced by 60% to stabilise global temperatures.

60. We renew our commitments to our practices and knowledge for minimising the emission of greenhouse gases, and urge all countries to fulfil their commitments to reduce greenhouse gases emissions.

61. We oppose the implementation of carbon sinks and carbon-trading mechanisms in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

62. We urge states to promote equitable cross-sectoral socio-political processes, based on an eco-region approach, for the economic mitigation of natural disasters caused by climate change.

63. We will give priority to our own scientific and technical initiatives based on our traditional practices, which generate knowledge on production systems with a minimal greenhouse effect.

64. We demand that Indigenous Peoples be accorded Special Status in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process.

65. We demand the creation of an Ad Hoc Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and Climate Change with the objective of studying and proposing timely, effective and adequate solutions to respond to the emergency situations caused by climate change affecting Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

66. We call upon all governments to implement Climate Impact Assessments which take into account indigenous knowledge systems and observations, as well as the full and equal participation of Indigenous Peoples in all aspects and stages of the assessment.

Health and toxics

67. We will continue to utilise, strengthen and protect our traditional health systems within our communities. Our indigenous health systems, practices and traditional healers must be given due and equitable recognition. Our collective intellectual rights to our traditional medicines must be protected.

68. We demand financing and equitable partnerships for our own health programs, projects and initiatives.

69. We urge international institutions and governments to participate in the construction of a plural model of public health which validates our traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and healers.

70. We will cooperate to establish urgently all necessary measures to control new and resurgent diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Our traditional and customary institutions and laws should be recognised and strengthened to fight against these diseases.

71. We demand effective participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of national and international health policies, programmes and services. We also demand that the national health systems provide treatments and vital medicines that are accessible, free of cost or at an affordable price.

72. We urge governments to recognise the particular vulnerability of indigenous children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, and to take the necessary steps to protect them from being exposed to harmful environmental pollutants and conditions.

73. We call for an immediate halt to all polluting activities on indigenous lands and territories and the adoption of mechanisms to contain and monitor existing pollution and its effects on the environment, including the oceans and human health. We call for the immediate phasing out of leaded gasoline and other toxic substances.

74. We demand that industries and governments be accountable for the harms they have already caused to the environment and human health. We demand compensation and reparation for the destruction of the environment, including the oceans, and exposure to toxics.

75. We demand that governments expeditiously sign and ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on hazardous chemicals and pesticides; the Basel Convention and its 1995 ban on the export of hazardous wastes from Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to non-OECD countries and the 1996 Protocol to the London Convention on ocean dumping.

Desertification

76. We call for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, especially those of Africa, in the negotiation and implementation process of the Convention to Combat Desertification. We call for the necessary financial resources and equitable mechanisms that will enable us to contribute substantially to this Convention and related activities.

Education, science, technology and communications

77. We will revitalise, strengthen and develop our traditional education institutions and systems for learning at all levels.

78. We will work towards changing the public and private education systems to recognise and teach the cultural diversity of each country, taking into account the revision of curricula, restoration of historical truth, production of new teaching aids, and introduction of our languages.

79. We will promote capacity-building programmes in indigenous as well as non-indigenous societies on our rights and priorities for sustainable development, in order to strengthen the application of policies for cooperation with and amongst Indigenous Peoples.

80. We will strengthen our research, planning, conservation, use and management of indigenous lands, territories and natural resources using traditional knowledge and other appropriate technologies that respect our cultures and traditions.

81. We will continue strengthening our systems of and networks for information, communications and telecommunications, and will request financial resources for these purposes.

82. We will promote networks for scientific and technical cooperation between Indigenous Peoples to strengthen our specialised and diversified learning and capacity building.

Security and conflict resolution

83. We will strengthen the capacity of our own indigenous systems of conflict resolution and reaffirm the role of our leaders and traditional authorities in resolving issues related to security and armed conflict such as rape, torture and all other forms of human rights violations. We will ensure that Indigenous Peoples' communities will not be used against each other to escalate armed conflict.

84. We demand the immediate demilitarisation in and near indigenous lands and territo-

ries and a halt to human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples. We urge states to resolve conflicts according to democratic principles and relevant international and humanitarian laws.

85. We urge governments to support the voluntary return of Indigenous Peoples, refugees and internally displaced peoples to their ancestral lands and territories. Rehabilitation efforts should address the specific interests of Indigenous Peoples.

Sustainable Livelihoods

86. We strongly reject all policies, including privatisation, liberalisation and structural adjustment programmes which do not recognise and respect Indigenous Peoples' rights. We strongly support the cancellation of the eternal debt of countries of the South, which has resulted in adverse impacts on our cultures, lands and territories.

87. We urge states and the international community to develop specific instruments for the protection of Indigenous Peoples' natural, cultural, social and technological capital as a repository for our economy and the strengthening of indigenous development.

88. We request national governments and the international community to establish a legal framework that validates and enables the functioning of traditional and innovative collective economic models. These economic models should have access to mainstream financial mechanisms, including credit, and should enable trade or barter in goods and services relevant to Indigenous Peoples and our communities.

Corporate Accountability

89. We support the adoption of a legally binding Convention on Corporate Accountability which upholds Indigenous Peoples' rights, including our free prior and informed consent to any activity of states or transnational corporations, which affects our land, territories or communities.

Governance

90. We demand Indigenous Peoples' full and effective participation at all stages and levels of decision-making in programmes, policy and institutions promoting sustainable development.

91. We support the sustainable development models presented by the Arctic Council, which incorporate principles of genuine partnership between states and Indigenous Peoples, ecosystem approaches, collaboration between traditional and scientific knowledge and local, national and regional implementation plans.

92. We call for the inclusion of specific indicators of the situation of Indigenous Peoples in the assessment of the implementation of all levels of Agenda 21 and, in particular, of the progress on the implementation of Chapter 26 and 20 on the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

93. We demand and support the right to appoint our own governing structures. We reject so-called "indigenous authorities" imposed at any level on our territories by the government, and used for implementing development models, whether sustainable or not.

Human Rights

94. In accordance with our values, we will take all necessary measures to promote human rights, including human rights education among Indigenous Peoples and within our communities.

95. We call for the strengthening of the mandate of the Working Group on Indigenous Peoples under the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.

96. We will continue to participate in a constructive way in the processes, institutions and bodies of the United Nations and other multilateral organisations dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organisation of American States.

97. We urge the United Nations to organise and convene a World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development in the framework of the International Decade of the Indigenous Peoples of the World (1995-2004).

98. We urge the United Nations to declare the Second International Decade of the Indigenous Peoples of the World (2005-2014).

99. We urge governments to sign, ratify and implement the International Labour Organisation Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, in accordance with the wishes of the Indigenous Peoples in their respective countries.

100. We support the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as a global focal point for promoting cooperation among states and Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of international policies, commitments and action plans on Indigenous Peoples and sustainable development. We will utilise the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to monitor the fulfilment of this plan of implementation.

International Youth Statement
World Summit on Sustainable Development

South Africa, 15 August 2002 – 4 September 2002

We, the young people gathered here in Johannesburg for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, have entered this process with hope and optimism that the spirit of the 1992 Earth Summit would live on, and be transformed further into concrete actions and achievable plans by governments. Today, we are disappointed and angered that the rich and powerful have blocked the road to sustainable development and generated meagre results from this summit. We are troubled by the efforts of governments of the North to gut Agenda 21 and to co-operate with and even encourage an unprecedented corporate invasion of democratic, multilateral, and cooperative processes. Further, we are outraged by one government in particular - the United States of America - and its attempts to undermine and sabotage agreements at this summit.

We live in an epoch characterised by environmental degradation, global poverty, underdevelopment, the marginalisation of billions of people and all forms of violence and discrimination. It is also an epoch of an unprecedented revolution in information and technology, including the field of bio-technology; an epoch in which humankind has accumulated sufficient volumes of capital, technology and knowledge to be able to eradicate global poverty, underdevelopment, and the profound socio-economic disparities existing between and within nation-states.

We recognise that the globalisation of markets and the imposed forms of global governance accompanying it, present major challenges:
- the concentration of financial and economic power in the hands of a few individuals and multi-national corporations;
- the degradation and depletion of the earth's natural resources;
- the dismantling of nation states and their ability to implement effectively measures for sustainable development.

We believe that the crucial challenge facing humankind today is to ensure that globalisation becomes a positive force for the world's people. All must be committed to building a more equitable and just world economic and political order, and to infusing the globalisation process with new values and ethics of equity, social justice, and inclusion.

We recognise:

- that attempts to confront poverty have been impeached and limited to inadequate measurers that fail to redress historical and current inequalities;
- the closure of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations and the present gutting of

mechanisms for corporate regulation and enforcement of international agreements, are shocking and must be reversed.
- that the Rio Declaration and other multilateral agreements remain crucial instruments to global governance, as long as they are accompanied by clear targets and time-frames aimed at the fulfilment of basic human needs. In addition, the strengthening of regional organisations is fundamental to the equitable implementation of targets and timelines for sustainable development;
- that we have two paths before us: the path of consensus, cooperation and decisive action at all levels; or the path of division, disparity and further concentration of power in the hands of a few.

We affirm:

- our commitment to bringing about a developed and sustainable better world. In this regard, poverty eradication, sustainable consumption and production, and the protection and sustenance of the life supporting eco-system are indispensable prerequisites;
- our unwavering determination in dealing with the legacy of colonialism and underdevelopment, in infusing all levels of governance with democratic principles, and in fighting against any form of discrimination based on gender, race, class, age and geographic location;
- our dedication to implementing the Rio Declaration and Plan of Action, the Kyoto Protocol and other agreements of an interdependent nature.

We declare:

- our support for the peaceful resolution of all conflicts, in particular those in the Middle East and Great Lakes region;
- our support for an end to all foreign occupation and for the rights of all nations in their struggles for self-determination;
- our urgent call for the implementation of the United Nations resolution to end the occupation of Palestine;
- our call for the completion of the decolonisation of Africa, by implementing a referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara;
- our call for the recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination pertaining to the governance of traditional lands and territories, resources and knowledge;
- our support for the immediate removal of all unilateral economic sanctions against any country that result in the impoverishment of the population;
- our call for respect for the integrity and independence of youth organisations and structures in all United Nations processes;
- our support for strong public services and programmes, and our opposition to the privatisation of basic services;
- our support for the consensus-building, collaborative approach agreed upon in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and our opposition to the new reliance on the so-called "Type II" partnerships, which we see as a cover-up for the failure of the multilateral process.

As this WSSD closes, we call on all governments to work side by side with youth to ensure the following changes:

- to return, in good faith, to the multilateral process. As part of this commitment, there must be a fundamental democratisation and reorganisation of the international trade and financial institutions such as the World Trade Organisation, in keeping with – not overriding – existing multilateral structures and agreements;
- to take joint action to reject the drumbeat of war, and redirect funds from militarism to development. We are appalled by the complete absence of the principle of disarmament in the implementation plan;
- to bring to life the Rio Principle of common but differential responsibilities, and commit to the principle of global taxes and measures to fund global priorities such as poverty eradication;

- to mitigate the ecological footprint of human society in developed countries, through coordinated, targeted and cooperative efforts to curb production and consumption patterns, and to identify the true costs of the goods and services cycle, including so-called economic "externalities";

Because sustainable development is a condition to securing our future we, the world's youth, declare unanimously our unwavering support for the programme that will emerge from this summit, providing it is concrete and has clear targets and timeframes. We pledge to act, together with other social actors, both within and outside governments, as partners for sustainable development. We are committed to the creation of a better global community within the context of sustainable development.

We see this summit as a turning point for the United Nations system, whether it shall continue to be weakened or can re-assert its leadership role in accordance with the UN Charter. Frankly, we are not happy with the empty promises and unwillingness of the developed countries to implement multilateral agreements.

We call now for the post-Rio decade of undermining and weakening the United Nations to be transformed by a post-Johannesburg decade of rebuilding and strengthening the UN, thus reclaiming the UN for the people of the world. We will do our part to realise this goal.

We urge all Member States and the United Nations itself to assert their role as democratic governments and to halt the corporate hijacking of the sustainable development agenda. Although our common task is not easy, its overriding principle is simple: people and planet come before profit.

Fashioning a New Deal
Workers and Trade Unions at the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) workers and trade unions are represented by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), and the Global Union Federations (GUF). Together they represent over 155 million members in 148 countries and territories. Trade Unions promote the "Fashioning A New Deal" spirit, which will take the hopes and aspirations of Agenda 21 into a second decade and will define a clear role for all stakeholders and international bodies such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO). A New Deal will only succeed, however, if Major Groups are included in its planning and implementation at all levels.

A large number of successful cases since 1992 clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of joint trade union/employer involvement in workplace assessments as a means of bringing about concrete change in the world's workplaces. Trade unions have shown that they are able to build on workplace occupational health and safety programmes to make sustainable development a real and vibrant part of everyone's daily life, at work and at home.

Trade unions believe that quantum leaps for sustainable development can be achieved by streamlining the involvement of workers and employers in joint workplace actions for change, and for promoting local, national and international reporting. The WSSD Action Plan proposes Workplace-Based Partnerships, but their success requires concrete support for the following:

- Industrial relations and collective bargaining built on a healthy trade union/employer relationship to promote sustainable development;
- The development of joint workplace committees and other mechanisms to promote assessment, target setting, monitoring and reporting; and
- The institution of workplace environmental officers and other organisational support for environmental workplace assessments.

Implementation of workplace assessments on a broad scale requires new partnerships, new forms of leadership and renewed commitment of resources from governments, international agencies, and other stakeholders.

Agreement has been achieved on the need to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development. Implementation strategies are now required to address eradication of poverty, lack of access and inequality. Institutional responsibility for the Social Dimension must be assigned to the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Cooperation with the UNEP, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) must be encouraged to foster concrete implementation measures. Social sustainability impact assessments must be undertaken with broad stakeholder participation and full incorpora-

tion of social and employment factors into financial and economic instruments. This must include the full integration of social indicators with environmental and economic indicators, to be employed within national reporting schemes. More research is required for a better understanding of the social impact of current patterns of development, as well as of change.

Recognition of worker participation as key to implementing WSSD outcomes in the workplace and community. This requires a guarantee of fundamental rights at work, as recognised by the United Nations in the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Rights at Work. It includes:

a) freedom of association;

b) equality and access to employment; and

c) prohibition of forced and child labour.

To be fully accepted, these fundamental rights must be clearly distinguished from barriers to trade that discriminate against developing countries.

Recognition of employment as central to sustainable development. Employment and decent and safe work, along with environmental protection, are key elements of sustainable development. They must be integrated into strategies aimed at eradicating poverty and social exclusion. Dedicated efforts are needed to provide employment for everyone - women, youth, the unemployed, the working poor and other vulnerable groups. There has to be a commitment to working with the ILO for a Global Employment Strategy.

Building on practical links between production and consumption. Information tools must establish a strategic link between consumption patterns and desired production changes. The potential for consumer education present in strategically located workers must be maximised, with trustworthy eco-labels that reflect the realities of the conditions of work and production processes.

Adopting concrete measures for corporate accountability. This must be built upon existing instruments and initiatives, such as the Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the ILO's Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policies. Concrete implementation measures must also include a commitment to making use of export credits and agencies as instruments for sustainable development.

Strengthening the role of government. The WSSD must recognise that it must be core governmental functions to set and enforce standards, to provide public services (e.g. water and sanitation), and to enhance the role of local authorities. Provision must be made for the full involvement of all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of regional, national and local strategies. Such initiatives must complement the role of the state in providing leadership, enforcing standards, and delivering essential functions and services.

Other trade union priorities. These include:

a) action on Flags of Convenience;

b) adoption of the Precautionary Principle for chemical and toxic substances, and biotechnological innovations;

c) attention to the plight of the world's agricultural workers; and

d) reference to joint workplace approaches to energy efficiency and conservation.

Glossary

Agenda 21

Agenda for the 21st Century, agreed to between members of the United Nations at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

BIG

Basic income grant

Bretton Woods

Short for Bretton Woods Conference, popular name of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference of July, 1944, at Bretton Woods, a vacation resort in New Hampshire, USA. The conference resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or World Bank.

Biopiracy

Stealing, often through patenting, the biodiversity material (plant and animal) of other people or another country.

Carbon Tax

A tax on the emission containing carbon mainly through the burning of fossil fuels, which could be used to support sustainable development efforts.

ECOSOC

UN Economic and Social Council

EIA

Environmental Impact Assessment

FAO

United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation

FOC

Flag of Convenience. A foreign flag under which a merchant vessel is registered for purposes of reducing operating costs or avoiding government regulations.

FTAA

Free Trade Area of the Americas

GATS

General Agreement on Trade in Services

GE

Genetic engineering

Global People's Forum

Meeting of approximately 27 000 members of international civil society in Johannesburg, 23 August 2002 to 4 September 2002, parallel to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

GMOs

Genetically modified organisms

IFIs

International financial institutions

ILO

International Labour Organisation

IMO

International Maritime Organisation

Kyoto Protocol

An instrument of the UN Convention on Climate Change with binding targets for industrialised countries to reduce the emissions of the six main green house gases that cause global warming. Also contains the Clean Development Mechanism, which is a market mechanism through which industrialised (OECD) countries can earn credits by supporting sustainable development projects that reduce carbon emissions in developing countries.

MDGs

Millennium Development Goals aimed at reduction of poverty levels around the world by providing basic water, energy, education, health services etc.

MEA

Multilateral Environmental Agreement

Millennium Summit

UN Summit at the turn of the century which established the Millenium Development Goals.

MMSD

Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development

MSPs

Multi-stakeholder processes

NEPAD

New Partnership for Africa's Development, a recovery plan for Africa initiated by African leaders

NGO

Non-governmental organisation

Precautionary Principle

The principle that when there is a risk to ecosystems or people, it is not necessary to have conclusive scientific evidence to halt potentially harmful activities.

Rio Earth Summit

Alternative name for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Agenda 21 was negotiated.

SEA

Strategic Environmental Assessment

STI

Sexually Transmitted Infections

TINA

Acronym for "There is no alternative"

TNC

Transnational Corporation or multinational.

Tobin tax

Tax on gains on speculation in finance ("hot money transactions") with the double aim of slowing down international financial speculation that damages currencies and economies of developing countries, and collecting money to support sustainable development.

TRIPS

WTO agreement – Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

WCAR

World Conference Against Racism

WHO

World Health Organisation

World Court

International Court of Justice, The Hague

WSSD

World Summit on Sustained Development, Johannesburg, September 2002

WTO

World Trade Organisation

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A special word of appreciation to all the volunteers who worked hard to make the Global Peoples Forum a success.

Current Management Committee

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Donovan Williams	South African National Civic Organisation
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Jacque Mpolokeng	Congress of South African Trade Unions
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Mlungisi Hlongwane	South African National Civic Organisation
Molefe Tsele	South African Council of Churches
Neva Makgetla	Congress of South African Trade Unions
Peo Mokoto	Disabled People of South Africa
Pinkie Mbowane	Women's National Coalition
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Zakes Hlatshwayo	National Land Committee

Civil Society Indaba Members: September 2001 – February 2002

Major Groups

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	Olga Molapisi	Girl Guides
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	Peter Just	NHBT
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	Teboho Klaas	Jubilee 2000
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	Bongani Masuku	SSN
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Eastern Cape	Luyanda ka Msumza	Zakhe Peace Dev Trust
Kwazulu Natal	Sibusiso Gwala	ISBWIM
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Northern Prov	Malesela Galane	EJNF
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- National Development Agency
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- UN Environmental Programme

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- Cuban Embassy
- Sennheiser Corporation
- Johannesburg World Summit Company
- Telkom South Africa
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- Earthlife – Zero Waste
- World Wildlife Fund
- National Community Radiio Forum
- Kubical Consulting

Resources List

For further information on the commissions please refer to the resources list.

Poverty Eradication and sustainable livelihoods

• Plenary Presentations: Abie Dithlake email: abie@sangoco.org.za; Gordon Bispham
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• Poverty, racism and sustainable development – National Black Environmental Justice Network
  Contact: Deborah Robinson email: drdrobinson@spynet.net

• Sustainable development and the millennium goals – Conference of NGOS (CONGO)
  Contact: Renata Bloem email: rbloem@iprolink.ch

• Critique and alternative development strategies – Global Environmental Monitor (GEM)
  Contact: Mensah Frimpong email: mensah@gem.org.za

• Financing development – National Labour Economic Development Institute (NALEDI)
  Contact: Ebrahim Hassen email: ebrahim@naledi.org.za

Globalisation and sustainable development

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• Debt Eradication – Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Contact: Atherton Martin
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• Corporate accountability and liability – Greenpeace Contact: Mirriam Mayet
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• Trade and sustainable development – Trade Strategy Group – Jessica Wilson
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• Sustainable consumption and production – Citizens Alliance for Consumer Protection Korea
  (CACPK) Ms Jai-ok kim cacpk@chollian.net

Governance and self-determination

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• Global Governance and Corruption – Institute for Governance and corruption
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• Participation, regulation and enforcement – Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources.
  Website: www.cier.mb.ca

• Inter-government agencies – International Forum for Globalisation
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Human and Social Security

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- Land and landlessness – South African Youth Sector Contact: Innocent Nojiyeza email:
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Environmental Justice

- Biotechnology and GMOs Hosted by Biowatch South Africa and Third World Network –
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- Climate change and energy – Hosted by National Black Environment Network
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- Biodiversity – Environmental Liason Centre International (ELCI)
  Contact: Barbara Gemmill – bg11@mzc.com – Website: www.elci.org

- Forest – Hosted by Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) & Network on
  Forests and Communities. Websites: www.recoftc.org & www.forestsandcommunities.org

- Agriculture – South Agriculture and Forestry Caucus Contact: Authur Getz Escudero
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- Mining – National Union of Mine Workers (NUM)
  Contact: Glen Mpofane gmpofane@num.org.za – Website: www.num.org.za

- Oceans – Oceans Caucus (SA) – Jackie Sunde email: Jackie@tcoe.org.co and Global Coral
  Reef Alliance contact: Dr Thomas Goreau email: goreau@bestweb.net

Science and Technology

- Traditional knowledge systems – COBASE Contact: Massimo Pierie email: cobase@tin.it

- Technology transfer and development – ITDG Contact: Isabella Masinde
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- Science Education and Technology – Science and Technology Community – CSD NGO
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Health and Education

- HIV/AIDS – NAPWA Website: www.napwa.org.za

- Education for sustainable development and access to universal education – SADTU
  Website: www.sadtu.org.za

- Role of the state in health / Health and Safety – National Black Environment Network
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- Health and sanitation – Health Caucus Contact: Fryene Mathijs email: pphcdir@wn.apc.org

For further information on the Global People`S Forum and WSSD please refer to the following websites:

Global Peoples Forum: www.worldsummit.org.za

Joburgplus10: www.joburgplus10.org

United Nations: www.johannesburgsummit.org

Friends of the Earth: www.foei.org/wssd/

Rio 10: www.rio10.dk

The World Conservation Union: www.iucn.org/wssd/

International Institute for Sustainable Development: www.iisd.ca/wssd/portal.html

Conferences of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the UN: www.congo.org

Earthday Network: www.earthday.net

GreenPeace: www.greenpeace.org

International Institute for Environment and Development: www.iied.org

WWF: www.panda.org/wssd/

Heinrich Boll Foundation: www.worldsummit2002.org

Sustainable Development Issues Network: www.sdissues.net./sdin/

UNED FORUM www.earthsummit2002.org or www.unedforum.org

CSD NGO steering Committee Contact Esmiralda at www.southngosummit.org

There are other websites, which can be accessed as links from the above websites.

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Notes

A SUSTAINABLE WORLD IS POSSIBLE!