

Chair's Text for PrepComm IV, 09 May 2002

Issues pertaining to Food Security

extracted by Claire Rhodes, Stakeholder Forum

(portions relating directly to action plans (type 2s) under discussion in the Implementation Conference process are highlighted)

Poverty eradication and changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are overarching objectives of sustainable

Implementation of the outcomes of WSSD should benefit all, particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between governments of the North and South on the one hand, and between governments and major groups on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development.

- **Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development.**
- **Continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the field of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade, full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making**

Poverty eradication

1. Achieve the Millennium Declaration poverty-related goals, including the reduction by half, by 2015, of the proportion of people whose income is below \$1 per day, the number of people suffering from hunger, and proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

Establish a World Solidarity Fund for Poverty Eradication and the Promotion of Human Development in the poorest regions of the World, pursuant to modalities to be determined by the General Assembly;

Promote women's participation in decision making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies - full and equal access to economic opportunity, credit, education, health care and services;

Food security

- Provide access to other agricultural resources, promote, as appropriate, land tenure arrangements that recognize and protect indigenous and common property resource management systems;
- Build basic rural infrastructure
- Diversify the economy
- Improve access to markets
- Improve access to credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development
- Transfer of basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge

- natural resource management
- to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor
- through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;
- Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management
- Equitable and efficient distribution systems - promoting **community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises**
- Combat desertification, drought and floods through improved land management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation to reverse current trends of degradation of land and water resources, including through the provision of adequate and predictable financial resources to implement the **UNCCD** as one of the prime tools for poverty eradication.

The work programme should also include indicators for measuring progress, using environmental impact assessment procedures

Develop voluntary, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools, e.g eco-labeling, to provide information relating to sustainable production and consumption

Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

Provide training for relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainability considerations into account in decision-making, including on national investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. Further actions at international, regional and national levels are required to:

- (a) Use economic instruments and market incentives, such as policies to internalise external costs where appropriate, while seeking to avoid potential negative effects for market access, especially for developing countries;
- (b) Reduce and eliminate environmentally harmful and trade-distorting subsidies that inhibit sustainable consumption and production patterns in developed countries;**
- (c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services.

Renew the commitment to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle for sustainable development for the protection of human health and the environment. This would include international, regional and national actions to:

- Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and wastes;
- Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action Beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS) and urge the active engagement of relevant International Agencies and other relevant actors in this regard;
- Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system (GHS) for the classification and labeling of chemicals as soon as possible

- Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at **enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals**, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;
- Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registries;

II. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

Managing the natural resources base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development.

- Implement strategies to protect all ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities.
- UN Millennium Declaration goal: halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water. This would require international, regional and national efforts to:

Water measures relating to food security:

- Improve the efficient use of water resources
- Promote its allocation among competitive uses, balancing need to preserve or restore ecological integrity, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;
- Oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the earth's ecosystem and are critical sources of food for many people, particularly in developing countries. Also vital for sustainable development of industries such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- Reverse the decline in depleted fish stocks and maintain or restore populations to levels that can produce the optimum sustainable yield through, actions at the international, regional and national levels to:
 - Ratify /accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements including the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking into account the special requirements of developing countries
 - Develop / urgently implement regional action plans, to put into effect the FAO International Plans of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by 2010, as a means of addressing over-capacity of fishing, including through effective monitoring, compliance and enforcement, and control, including by flag States;
 - **Eliminate subsidies** that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and over-capacity - completing WTO efforts to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;

- Implement work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via urgent mobilisation of financial resources and technological assistance and development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;
- Develop / facilitate use of diverse approaches for the conservation and sustainable management of marine living resources - elimination of destructive fishing practices, establishment of marine protected areas and representative networks, proper land use planning, biological rest periods and the integration of marine and coastal areas protection into key sectors;
- Implement the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative and promote international networking of wetland ecosystems in coastal zones aimed at the protection and management of coral reefs.
- Advance implementation of Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and the Montreal Declaration by actions at the international, regional and national levels to:

Early Warning Systems

- Global action programme to reduce the impact of disasters and enhance the international mechanisms established for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) for coordination and monitoring of its implementation.
 - Encourage the international community to provide the necessary financial means to the Trust Fund for the ISDR;
 - Establish a global early warning system, in the framework of the ISDR and in cooperation with WMO, UNEP, FAO and other stakeholders, as the nucleus for a global early warning network, which should be integrated with national, regional, and international mechanisms;

Agriculture

- Sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD) is essential to the implementing an integrated approach to increasing food production, security and safety in an environmentally sustainable way.
 - Realize the “right to food” (Article 11 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)
 - Millennium Declaration target to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world’s people who suffer from hunger
 - Develop / implement land and water-use plans based on optimal use of renewable resources, integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials and strengthen the capacity of governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of water resources;
 - Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments

- Promote programmes to enhance land productivity and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches
- Integrate existing information systems on land-use practices - strengthen national research, extension services and farmer organisations to trigger farmer-to-farmer exchange on good practices
- Enact measures to protect indigenous resource management systems and support participation of all appropriate stakeholders in rural planning and local governance
- Adopt policies / implement laws that guarantee well-defined and enforceable land and water use rights and promote legal security of tenure, recognizing existence of different national laws and/or systems of land access and tenure + provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries that are undertaking land tenure reform
- Reverse declining trend in public sector finance + provide appropriate technical/ financial assistance to support strengthening of agricultural research and natural resource management capacity efforts in developing countries /countries with economies in transition
- Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, *inter alia*, by applying methods such as small-scale irrigation, waste water recycling and reuse
- Enhance access to existing markets /develop new markets for value-added agricultural products
- Improve substantially market access, and to reduce, with a view to phasing out, all forms of exports subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support
- Increase brown fields redevelopment in developed countries and countries with economies in transition where contamination is a serious problem
- Enhance international cooperation to combat illicit crops.

Desertification

- Strengthen implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD) to restore land for agriculture as well as to address poverty resulting from land degradation.
- Integrate measures to combat and prevent desertification into relevant policies and programmes, such as land and water management, agriculture, rural development, environmental, energy, natural resources, health and education and poverty reduction strategies
- Provide affordable local access to information to improve monitoring and early warning related to desertification
- Call on next Assembly of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to consider GEF Council recommendations re. designation of land degradation (deforestation and desertification), as a GEF focal area

- Improve the sustainability of grassland resources via strengthening management and law enforcement and providing financial and technical support by the international community to developing countries.

Biodiversity

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is key to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - put in place by 2010 measures to halt biodiversity loss
- Incorporate and mainstream the objectives of the CBD into global, regional and national sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes and policies, in particular in the programmes and policies of donor countries and funding agencies
- Promote / support multi-stakeholder initiatives to conserve hotspot areas/ promote development of national and regional ecological networks to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, recognizing the **importance of the ecosystem approach**
- Preserve / maintain traditional knowledge relevant to biological diversity - promote its wider application in decision and policy-making in consultation with and participation of indigenous and local communities + **recognize ownership rights of the knowledge and the need to apply appropriate benefit-sharing mechanisms**
- Encourage technical / financial support to developing countries to **conserve, enhance, catalogue, and secure *sui generis* systems** for the protection of traditional knowledge-espec. in its application of sustainable methods of production, with a view to conserving biodiversity;
- Promote wide implementation of proposed CBD Bonn Guidelines as framework for access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits from their use + adoption of a national strategy on access and benefit sharing, including appropriate legislative and administrative measures
- Ensure successful conclusion of existing processes under the World Intellectual Property Organization **Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore**, and in the **Ad Hoc Open-ended Group on Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the CBD**, to ensure that benefits derived from the use of genetic materials and traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared, particularly with source countries and with indigenous and local communities
 - Promote effective / transparent framework for access to results/ benefits from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources, in accordance with article 19 of the CBD;

Forest managements

- Sustainable forest management - critical means to **eradicate poverty, reduce land and resource degradation, improve food security** as well as access to safe drinking water and affordable energy, and contributes to the well-being of the planet and humanity.
- Support **United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests** - as key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management

III. Sustainable Development in A Globalizing World

- Enhance developing countries capacities to benefit from liberalized trade opportunities, via international cooperation + measures to improve productivity, commodity diversification and competitiveness, **community based entrepreneurial capacity**, and transportation and communication infrastructure development
- Precautionary approach of the Rio Declaration but avoid its misuse that may restrict exports from developing countries
- Increase trade related technical assistance and capacity building programmes including in the trade and sustainable development interface;
- Ensure **preferential trade scheme supports sustainable development and reduce or eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies**
- Establish / strengthen existing regional trade and cooperation agreements between industrialized and developing countries/ countries with economies in transition as appropriate, with support from international finance institutions and regional development banks, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements;
- Make FDI more supportive of sustainable development + encourage international and regional institutions, as well as institutions in source countries, to promote increasing investment flows to developing countries and to assist developing countries in their efforts to create a conducive domestic enabling environment
- Assist developing countries / countries with economies in transition to narrow digital divide and harness potential of information and communication technologies for development;

IV. Health and Sustainable Development (as relates to food security)

Develop programmes / initiatives to reduce, by the year 2015 mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000 and to reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible

Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

SIDS are increasingly constrained by the interplay of adverse factors clearly underlined in Agenda 21, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and decisions of the 22nd Special Session of the UNGA

- Ensure sustainable fisheries management / secure financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism as well as, for those in the position to do so, supporting arrangements such as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and the Central Pacific Ocean

Sustainable development initiatives for Africa

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Commitment by African leaders to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development while participating actively in the world economy and body politic.

Includes:

Achieve improved agricultural productivity and food security **[by 2012]**, through initiatives to:

- (a) Support national plans of African countries to regenerate their agricultural sectors through improved agricultural inputs and techniques;
- (b) Empower women to facilitate their entry as producers into the sector;
- (c) Expand access to productive agricultural land, water resources and investment infrastructure;
- (d) Support livestock development programmes that will, ensure progressive control and ultimate eradication of animal diseases.

Support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Istanbul Declaration through initiatives to strengthen national and local institutional capacities in the areas of sustainable urbanization and human settlements, provide support for adequate shelter and basic services and to the development of efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements and, strengthen *inter alia*, the UN-HABITAT/UNEP Managing Water for African Cities Programme.

Means of Implementation

- Based on principle of common but differentiated responsibilities
- Significantly increase financial resources including new and additional financial resources
- Improve trade opportunities, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, on a concessional or preferential basis as mutually agreed, education and awareness-raising, capacity-building, information for decision-making, and scientific capabilities.
- Action at all levels - concrete efforts to reach the target of 0.7% of GNP as ODA to developing countries and 0.15% and 0.20% of GNP of developed countries to least developed.
- Encourage recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, to make ODA more efficient and effective. In particular, multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions need to intensify efforts to:
 - Harmonize operational procedures to reduce transaction costs and make ODA disbursement and delivery more flexible - taking into account national development needs and objectives under the ownership of the recipient country
 - Support / enhance efforts and initiatives, such as untying aid, including the implementation of the OECD/Development Assistance Committee recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries
 - Enhance recipient absorptive capacity / financial management to utilize aid, promoting use of most suitable aid delivery instruments - responsive to needs of

developing countries / need for resource predictability – incl. budget support mechanisms

- Development frameworks owned /driven by developing countries + embody poverty reduction strategies, incl PRSPs
- Enhance recipient input / design ownership – incl. procurement, of technical assistance programs + increase effective use of local technical assistance resources
- Promote ODA use to leverage additional financing for development, such as foreign investment, trade, and domestic resources
- Strengthen **triangular** co-operation as delivery tools for assistance
- Create enabling domestic environment for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging private sector and attracting/ effectively utilising international investment and assistance, via transparent, participatory and accountable governance in all sectors of society.¹

Ensure successful / substantial third replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - make the GEF more responsive to the needs and concerns of developing countries via leveraging additional funds from key public and private organizations, improving fund management (more speedy and streamlined procedures) + simplifying GEF project approval cycle;

Tax and other incentives to encourage d.ed country private sector, including trans-national corporations, private foundations and civil society institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

Create ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance, including **special drawing rights (SDR)** for development purposes.

Trade

- Implement /further strengthen Doha Ministerial Conference outcomes to ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations
- Facilitate the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership to the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Implement **New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration** - support “Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund” as an step towards ensuring sound basis for WTO trade-related technical assistance
- Full implementation of **Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)**
- D.ed countries should significantly increase contributions to the Integrated Framework Trust Fund
- Facilitate market access for developing country exports

¹ Same as above.

- Remove tariff, non-tariff barriers, protectionist measures and **[unilateral restrictive trade practices/ unilateral trade sanctions to reinforce the environmental agenda;²]**
- Review all special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational;
- **[Reduce, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs on non-agricultural products, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation + non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of interest to developing countries. Product coverage shall be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions;]**
- **[Fulfill commitment to comprehensive negotiations of the Agreement on Agriculture aimed at substantial improvements in market access, reduction of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support, while realizing that the provisions for special and differential treatment for developing countries and non-trade concerns are an integral part of the negotiations.³]**
- Enhance developing country benefits from trade liberalization, including through public-private partnerships to
 - Enhance trade infrastructure / strengthen institutions
 - Increase / diversify export capacity
 - Increase value-added of exports
- Encourage WTO Committee on Trade and Environment to undertake in-depth study on the impact of environment standards on trade, esp on developing country exports
- **[Continue undertaking environmental and developmental assessments of trade policies]**
- **Eliminate, or as appropriate, reduce environmentally harmful subsidies, [particularly in developed countries].**
- **Promote creation of domestic + international markets for organic produce via technical assistance and co-operation with developing countries + need for quality control compliance and consumer confidence preservation to encourage organic production and trade.**

Technology Transfer

- Promote, facilitate, and as appropriate, finance the **development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound and cost-effective technologies** and the **corresponding know-how**
 - More effective info provision
 - Technology clearing house establishment
 - Mobility grants for technology assessment purposes

² The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

³ Same as above.

- Establish legal / regulatory frameworks in both supplier and recipient countries that expedite the transfer of environmentally sound technologies by both public and private sectors
- **Improve interaction, collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies, and the private sector**
 - **Develop/ strengthen** networking e.g amongst technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centers
 - Public-private partnerships conducive to investment and technology transfer, development and diffusion,
 - best practices dissemination
 - promotion of assistance programmes
 - Encourage collaborations between corporations and research institutes to enhance industrial efficiency, **agricultural productivity**, environmental management, and competitiveness
 - Assistance for access to environmentally sound technologies – either publicly owned or in the public domain + available knowledge + enable them to make independent use of this knowledge in pursuing their development goals
 - **[Establish a mechanism by 2004] for the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.**

Capacity building

- Action is required to build greater capacity - improve collaboration/ R&D partnerships
- Improve policy and decision-making at all levels – increase use of scientific knowledge and technology, **including local and indigenous knowledge;**
- Assist developing countries in developing and implementing science policies;
- Info / communication technologies as tools to increase communication frequency,, the sharing of experiences and knowledge, and improve the quality of, and access to, **Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in all countries, building on the work of the UN Information and Communications Technology Task Force.**
- Provision of new resources for publicly-funded R&D entities to engage in strategic alliances
- **[Establish an open, transparent and inclusive participatory process at the global level, to examine issues related to the definition, identification and effective and adequate provision of Global Public Goods.⁴]**
- **Education section (edited out here)**
- Enhance /accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives and promote partnerships in this regard that would respond to the needs of developing countries

⁴ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus.

- Mobilize new / additional financial and other resources + support community, local, national, sub-regional and regional initiatives - develop, use and adapt knowledge and techniques and to enhance national, sub-regional and regional centres of excellence for education, research and training in order to strengthen the knowledge capacity
- Provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries, including the strengthening of the Capacity 21 mandated by the General Assembly to:

[Further develop and promote the wider application of strategic environment assessments (SEA), as appropriate, to provide essential decision-support information on policies, programmes or plans which could have significant negative or positive effects on the environment.]

[Further develop and promote sustainability impact assessments at the national level as a tool to better identify trade, environment and development linkages as well as appropriate mitigating and enhancing measures, and encourage countries and international organizations with experience in this field to provide assistance to developing countries, for this purpose.⁵]

⁵ The Chairman has not proposed any compromise language and further discussion will be needed to reach consensus. Same for paragraph 100.