

Appendix

From Agreements Made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

Deriving A Trade Union Summary of Issues

Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September, 2002.

Setting A RIO+20 (year 2012) Trade Union Agenda For Sustainable Development

Note#1:

This compilation incorporates summaries of selected text which was adopted by WSSD, along with references from Agenda 21 which the Summit reconfirmed. The wording contained in this document is very often a summary of the original language adopted by WSSD or in Agenda 21. Therefore, for exact quotation purposes the original UN documents should be consulted.

Legend: [references in square brackets]

[JPOI] = Reference for Johannesburg Plan of Implementation + paragraph number;

[21Ch] = Reference for Agenda 21 + Chapter and Paragraph number;

[WSSDdecla] = Reference for WSSD Political Declaration + Paragraph number.

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1. Agenda 21, Rio Principles and Other Agreements

Peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all [JPOI 5]. Affirm commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21. Commit to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, inclu-

ding those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992 [JPOI 1,2]. The international community should enhance the integration of sustainable development goals as reflected in Agenda 21 and support for implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the Summit into the policies, work programmes and operational guidelines of relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, GEF and international financial and trade institutions within their mandates [JPOI 122a].

2. Poverty Eradication

(see also Employment & Social Integration)

Concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration [JPOI 6]. Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and, by the same date, to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water [JPOI 6a]. Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries [JPOI 6b]. Mobilizing and increasing the effective use of financial resources and achieving the national and international economic conditions needed to fulfil internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, to eliminate poverty, improve social conditions and raise living standards and protect our environment, will be our first step to ensuring that the twenty-first century becomes the century of sustainable development for all [JPOI 76].

3. Sustainable Development Integration - Including social Integration

Promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection - as interdependent and mutually

reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development [JPOI 2]. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development [JPOI 14]. Support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in paragraph 64 of the Monterrey Consensus [JPOI 45d]. Measures to strengthen sustainable development institutional arrangements at all levels should be taken within the framework of Agenda 21 and should build on developments since UNCED, and should lead to the achievement of the integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner [JPOI 121a] and enhance participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as promote transparency and broad public participation [JPOI 121g]. Strengthen and better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development policies and programmes, and promote the full integration of sustainable development objectives into programmes and policies of bodies that have a primary focus on social issues. In particular, the social dimension of sustainable development should be strengthened, *inter alia*, by emphasizing follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and its five-year review, and taking into account their reports, and by support to social protection systems [JPOI 122c]. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors [JPOI 19b]. For the UN Economic and Social Council to increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development [JPOI 126a].

4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources & Services (see also: Poverty, Production & Consumption, Integration, and Workplace Assessments).

Improve access to: socially acceptable energy services [JPOI 8a, 8e, 8f, 8g, 19s, 19u], transition to cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fuels [JPOI 8d], food distribution [JPOI 6k], housing [JPOI 9b], energy markets [JPOI 19o], transport services [JPOI 20], health care and health care services [JPOI 47b].

a) Food: Increase food availability and affordability, including through harvest and food technology and management, as well as equitable and efficient distribution systems, by promoting, for example, community-based partnerships linking urban and rural people and enterprises [JPOI 6.k].

b) Water For people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation...promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices [JPOI 7e]. Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water as outlined in the Millennium Decla-

ration [JPOI 24]. Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach [JPOI 25b]. Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation [JPOI 24b]. Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity [JPOI 24c]. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries [JPOI 25]. Promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits therefrom, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems, including through initiatives at all levels [JPOI 60]. Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions involving all concerned stakeholders and monitoring the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas [JPOI 60a].

c) Energy (see also climate change) Improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015 [JPOI 8]. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability [JPOI 19i, 19j] and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors [JPOI 19b].

5. Employment & Job Creation

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including ... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [JPOI 9b, WSSDdecla25]. Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor, through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men [JPOI 10c]. Poverty programmes should reflect the priorities of the poor and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health [JPOI 6c]. Agenda 21 recognises Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Develop policies and ways and means to improve access by indigenous people and their communities to economic activities, and increase their employment [JPOI 6e]. The objective of Agenda 21 is poverty alleviation and full and sustainable em-

ployment, which contribute to safe, clean and healthy work, community & physical environments [21Ch29.2]. Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers [21Ch29.5]. Take active steps to promote the reduction of the heavy workload of women and girl children at home and outside through the establishment of more and affordable nurseries and kindergartens by Governments, local authorities, employers and other relevant organizations and the sharing of household tasks by men and women on an equal basis [21Ch24.3d]. Take active steps to support and strengthen equal employment opportunities and equitable remuneration for women in the formal and informal sectors with adequate economic, political and social support systems and services, including child care, particularly day-care facilities and parental leave, and equal access to credit, land and other natural resources [21Ch24.3f]. Increase the proportion of women decision makers, planners, technical advisers, managers and extension workers in environment and development fields [21Ch24.2b]. Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e]. Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e].

6. Production & Consumption

(See also integration, workplaces and Industrial relations)

Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns [JPOI 13]. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development [JPOI 14]. Implement policies to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [JPOI 14b]. Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, such as life-cycle analysis [JPOI 14c]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns [JPOI 14d]. Develop and adopt, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable

consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers [JPOI 14e]. Increase investment... and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks... for cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises and particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development [JPOI 5a].

a) Agriculture: Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on 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 land and water resources [JPOI 38b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [JPOI 38e].

b) Biological Diversity: Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way [JPOI 42k].

c) Energy, Climate Change

(see also Research, Development and Indicators)

States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner [JPOI 36]. Actions are required to meet all the commitments and obligations under the UNFCCC [JPOI 36a], work cooperatively towards achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC [JPOI 36b], and provide technical and financial assistance and capacity building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the UNFCCC, including the Marrakech accords [JPOI 36c]. Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development [JPOI 19k]. Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [JPOI 35e].

d) Mining Minerals & Metals: Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [JPOI 44a]. Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and

taking into account significant transboundary impacts [JPOI 44b].

e) *Transportation (Oceans):* Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States [JPOI 33]. Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge IMO to finalize the IMO International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments [JPOI 33a].

7. Workplaces, Audits, Assessments & GEF

Seek to ensure that workers are able to participate in environmental audits at the workplace and in environmental impact assessments [21Ch29.11]. Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries [JPOI 14a]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [JPOI 17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [JPOI 17d]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to review and monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships [JPOI 127].

a) *Environmental Impact Assessments:* Encourage decision-making to take into account of the use of environmental impact assessment procedures [JPOI 104a], that are cross-sectoral or integrated [JPOI 103b], or are performed as national instruments [JPOI 119], develop a better understanding of issues related to water [JPOI 26, 35, 60c], environment & development linkages [JPOI 91d], technology needs [JPOI 99c], chemicals [JPOI 22], climate change [JPOI 35, 103c], marine life [JPOI 34b, 34c], air pollution [JPOI 37a], public health [JPOI 37a, 47h], agriculture [JPOI 38b], forestry [JPOI 43g], and disaster relief [JPOI 59a].

b) *Possible Financing for Workplace Actions:* Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies; [JPOI 19n]. Welcome the successful and substantial third replenishment of the GEF, which will enable it to address the funding requirements of new focal areas and existing ones and continue to be responsive to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries [JPOI 81].

8. Occupational & Public Health and Safety

(See also Training & Education)

Establish bipartite and tripartite mechanisms on safety, health and sustainable development [21Ch29.3]. Increase the provision of workers' education, training and retraining, particularly in the area of occupational health and safety and environment [21Ch29.3]. Reduce occupational accidents, injuries and diseases according to recognized statistical reporting procedures [21Ch29.3]. For workers and their representatives to have access to adequate training to augment environmental awareness, ensure their safety and health, and improve their economic and social welfare. Such training should ensure that the necessary skills are available to promote sustainable livelihoods and improve the working environment. Trade unions, employers, Governments and international agencies should cooperate in assessing training needs within their respective spheres of activity. Workers and their representatives should be involved in the design and implementation of worker training programmes conducted by employers and Governments [21Ch29.12]. Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education [JPOI 46m]. Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [JPOI 44a].

9. HIV/AIDS

Implement the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, emphasizing in particular the reduction of HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 % in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases [JPOI 48]. Protect the health of workers and promote occupational safety by taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace [JPOI 48c]. Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at promoting equitable access to health-care services [JPOI 58a] and making available necessary drugs and technology in a sustainable and affordable manner to fight and control communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and trypanosomiasis, as well as non-communicable diseases, including those caused by poverty [JPOI 58b].

10. Chemicals & Chemicals Safety

(See also Occupational Health & Safety, Prevention, and Mining, Minerals & Metals)

Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development and for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve by 2020 that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precau-

tionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance [JPOI 22]. Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation [JPOI 22a]. 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) by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), IFCS, other international organizations dealing with chemical management, and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate [JPOI 22b]. Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008 [JPOI 22c]. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data; [JPOI 22d]. Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers [JPOI 22f].

11. Education, Training & Capacity Building

Increase the provision of workers' education, training and re-training, particularly in the area of occupational health and safety and environment [21Ch29.3]. For workers and their representatives to have access to adequate training to augment environmental awareness, ensure their safety and health, and improve their economic and social welfare. Such training should ensure that the necessary skills are available to promote sustainable livelihoods and improve the working environment. Trade unions, employers, Governments and international agencies should cooperate in assessing training needs within their respective spheres of activity. Workers and their representatives should be involved in the design and implementation of worker training programmes conducted by employers and Governments [21Ch29.12]. Particular attention should be given to strengthening the capacity of each of the tripartite social partners (Governments and employers' and workers' organizations) to facilitate greater collaboration towards sustainable development [21Ch29.14]. Industry and business associations should cooperate with workers and trade unions to continuously improve the knowledge skill for implementing sustainable development [21Ch30.13]. Provide all community members with a wide range of formal and non-formal continuing educational opportunities, including volunteer community service programmes, in order to end illiteracy and emphasize the importance of lifelong learning and promote sustainable development [JPOI 116]. Enhance and accelerate human, institutional and infrastructure capacity-building initiatives, and promote partnerships in that regard that respond to the specific needs of developing countries in the context of sustainable development

[JPOI 118]. Develop the capacity of civil society, including youth, to participate, as appropriate, in designing, implementing and reviewing sustainable development policies and strategies at all levels [JPOI 119bisC].

12. Partnerships: Workplaces & Stakeholders

Implementation of WSSD outcomes to involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups [JPOI 3]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [JPOI 17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [SSD02Imp.17d]. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data [JPOI 22d]. Use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development [JPOI 44a].

13. Stakeholder Involvement (Including Trade Unions)

(see also Partnerships and trade union roles)

For the UN Economic and Social Council encourage the active participation of major groups in its high-level segment and the work of its relevant functional commissions, in accordance with the respective rules of procedure [JPOI 126c]. Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives [JPOI 122f]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to provide for more direct and substantive involvement of international organizations and major groups in the work of the Commission [JPOI 130b]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to facilitate partnerships involving Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders [JPOI 128], review and evaluate progress and promote further implementation of Agenda 21 [JPOI 129a] and focus on the cross-sectoral aspects of specific sectoral issues and provide a forum for better integration of policies, including through interaction among Ministers dealing with the various dimensions and sectors of sustainable development through the high-level segments [JPOI 129b]. Regional Commissions should continue to promote multi-stakeholder participation and encourage partnerships to support the implementation of Agenda 21 [JPOI 143d]. All countries should also promote public participation, including through measures that provide access to information regarding legislation, regulations, activities, policies and programmes. Foster full public participation in sustainable development policy formulation and implementation. Women should be able to participate fully and equally in policy formulation and decision-making [JPOI 146bis]. Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels [JPOI 150].

14. Role of Trade Unions

Trade unions are vital for addressing industrial change, working & natural environments, as well as for the promotion of socially responsible and economic development [21Ch29.1]. For employers and Governments to cooperate with Trade unions to ensure equitable implementation of sustainable development [21Ch29.6]. Trade unions to participate in environment and development activities within the local community and promote joint action on potential problems of common concern [21Ch29.11].

15. Industrial Relations & Partnerships

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [JPOI 9b, WSSDdecla25]. Increase the number of environmental collective agreements aimed at achieving sustainable development [21Ch29.3]. Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers [21Ch29.5]. Establish joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/ worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with safety, health [21Ch29.7]. Promote the rights of individual workers to freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize as laid down in ILO conventions. Governments should consider ratifying and implementing those conventions, if they have not already done so [21Ch29.4]. The established principles of tripartism provide a basis for strengthened collaboration between workers and their representatives, Governments and employers in the implementation of sustainable development [21Ch29.1]. Establish Joint (employer/ worker) or tripartite (employer/worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with safety, health [21Ch29.7]. Governments and employers to ensure that workers and their representatives are provided with all relevant information to enable effective participation in decision-making processes [21Ch29.8]. For trade unions and employers to establish the framework for a joint environmental policy, and set priorities to improve the working environment and the overall environmental performance of enterprise [21Ch29.10]. Enhance partnerships between governmental and non-governmental actors, including all major groups, as well as volunteer groups, on programmes and activities for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels [JPOI 150].

16. ILO & Instruments, Programmes & Activities

Strengthen the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including... assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work [JPOI 9b, WSSDdecla25]. Promote ratification of relevant conventions of ILO and the enactment of legislation in support of those conventions [21Ch29.3]. Support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in paragraph 64 of the Monterrey Consensus [JPOI 45d]. Promote the rights of individual workers to freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize as laid down in

ILO conventions. Governments should consider ratifying and implementing those conventions, if they have not already done so [21Ch29.4]. Strengthen and promote ILO and World Health Organization (WHO) programmes to reduce occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses, and link occupational health with public health promotion as a means of promoting public health and education [JPOI 46m]. Protect the health of workers and promoting occupational safety, by, inter alia, taking into account, as appropriate the voluntary ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, to improve conditions of the workplace [JPOI 48c]. Agenda 21 recognises Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Encourage efforts to promote cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of providing technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant international environmental and development and regional organizations [JPOI 91c].

17. Women

(see also Youth, Research & Development and Indicators)

Establish Joint (employer/worker) or tripartite (employer/ worker/Government) collaborative mechanisms at the workplace, community and national levels to deal with the rights and status of women in the workplace [21Ch29.7]. Promote women's equal access to and full participation, on the basis of equality with men, in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services [JPOI 6.d]. Agenda 21 recognises Conventions of ILO and UNESCO to end gender-based discrimination and ensure women access to land and other resources, education and safe and equal employment [21Ch24.1]. Take active steps to promote the reduction of the heavy workload of women and girl children at home and outside through the establishment of more and affordable nurseries and kindergartens by Governments, local authorities, employers and other relevant organizations and the sharing of household tasks by men and women on an equal basis [21Ch24.3d]. Take active steps to support and strengthen equal employment opportunities and equitable remuneration for women in the formal and informal sectors with adequate economic, political and social support systems and services, including child care, particularly day-care facilities and parental leave, and equal access to credit, land and other natural resources [21Ch24.3f]. Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation [JPOI 24b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [JPOI 38e]. Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts [JPOI 44b].

18. Children

(See also Youth, Industrial Relations, ILO)

Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education [JPOI 6g]. Take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards [JPOI 11]. Promote international cooperation to assist developing countries in addressing child labour and its root causes through social and economic policies aimed at poverty conditions, while stressing that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes [JPOI 12]. Develop programmes and 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 reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of disproportionate and preventable mortality among girl infants and children [JPOI 47f]. Combat human rights abuses against young people, particularly young women and girls, and consider providing all youth with legal protection, skills, opportunities and the support necessary for them to fulfill their personal, economic and social aspirations and potentials [21Ch25.8]. Implement programmes for children designed to reach the child-related goals of the 1990s in the areas of environment and development, especially health, nutrition, education, literacy and poverty alleviation [21Ch25.14a]. International and regional organizations should cooperate. UNICEF should maintain cooperation and collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations, Governments and non-governmental organizations to develop programmes for children and programmes to mobilize children [21Ch25.15]

19. Youth (see also Children, Youth, Women)

Ensure that youth are provided a secure and healthy future, including an environment of quality, improved standards of living and access to education and employment [21Ch25.3]. Undertake initiatives aimed at reducing current levels of youth unemployment, particularly where they are disproportionately high in comparison to the overall unemployment rate [21Ch25.6]. In cooperation with relevant ministries and organizations, including representatives of youth, develop and implement strategies for creating alternative employment opportunities and provide required training to young men and women [21Ch25.9e]. The Implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups [JPOI 3]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries [JPOI 14d]. Encourage and enable all stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Biodiversity Convention, and in particular recognize the specific role of youth, women and indigenous and local communities in conserving and using biodiversity in a sustainable way [JPOI 42k]. Promote and support youth participation in programmes and activities relating to sustainable development through, for example, supporting local youth councils or their equivalent, and by encouraging their establishment where they do not exist [JPOI 153].

20. Corporate Accountability, GRI, ISO & Other Measures

Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, based on the Rio Principles, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries [JPOI 45.ter]. Promote corporate responsibility and accountability and the exchange of best practices in the context of sustainable development, including, as appropriate, through multi-stakeholder dialogue, such as through the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other initiatives [JPOI 122f]. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability by... encouraging industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development [JPOI 17a]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [JPOI 17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [JPOI 17d].

21. Trade & Investment

Continue to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade, environment and development with a view to achieving sustainable development through actions at all levels to encourage the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and the WTO Committee on Trade and Development, within their respective mandates, to each act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, in order to help achieve an outcome which benefits sustainable development in accordance with the commitments made under the Doha Ministerial Declaration [JPOI 91a]. Encourage efforts to promote cooperation on trade, environment and development, including in the field of providing technical assistance to developing countries, between the secretariats of WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant international environmental and development and regional organizations [JPOI 91c]. Encourage foreign direct investment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through export credits that could be instrumental to sustainable development [JPOI 78b].

22. Adjustment Programmes

Promote the participation of workers and their trade unions for policies and programmes on environment and development, including for employment, industrial strategies, labour adjustment programmes and technology transfers [21Ch29.5]. Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems; [JPOI 19j].

23. Technology Innovation & Transfers

(see also Research, Energy & Climate Change)

Promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, as set out in chapter 34 of Agenda 21 [JPOI 99]. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, including through urgent actions at all levels [JPOI 100]. Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector [JPOI 100a]. Develop and strengthen networking of related institutional support structures, such as technology and productivity centres, research, training and development institutions, and national and regional cleaner production centres [JPOI 100b]. Build greater capacity in science and technology for sustainable development, with action to improve collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, NGOs and networks, as well as between and among scientists and academics of developing and developed countries, and in this regard encourage networking with and between centres of scientific excellence in developing countries [JPOI 102].

24. Subsidies

Take action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies that inhibit sustainable development, taking fully into account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries and considering their adverse effect, particularly on developing countries [JPOI 19q].

25. Prevention Principles

An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century [JPOI 35]. The principle of "prevention" is enunciated for environmental degradation [JPOI 103f], wastes [JPOI 21, 22], water pollution [JPOI 24d], unregulated fishing [JPOI 30d], climate change impacts [JPOI 36], desertification [JPOI 39d], diseases [JPOI 47], HIV/AIDS [JPOI 48a], child exposure to lead in paint [JPOI 50], marine waste and pollution [JPOI 52], disaster prevention [JPOI 53], and political conflicts [JPOI 52, 56].

26. Research, Development & Indicators

(see also Energy & Climate Change)

Support the finalization and subsequent early operationalization, on agreed terms, of economic, social and environmental vulnerability indices and related indicators as tools for the achievement of the sustainable development of the small island developing States [JPOI 521]. Improve policy and decision-making at all levels through improved collaboration between natural and social scientists, and between scientists and policy makers, including through urgent actions at all levels to [JPOI 103b]. Support publicly funded research and development entities to engage in strategic alliances for the purpose of enhancing research and development to achieve cleaner production and product technologies, through the mobilization from all sources of adequate financial and technical resources, including new and additional resources, and encourage the transfer and diffusion of those technologies, in particular to developing countries [JPOI 107]. Examine issues of global public interest through open, transparent and inclusive workshops to promote a better public understanding of such questions [JPOI 108]. Provide financial assistance and support to education, research, public awareness programmes and developmental institutions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in order to [JPOI 110]. Allocate national and international resources for basic education as proposed by the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All and for improved integration of sustainable development into education and in bilateral and multilateral development programmes, and improve integration between publicly funded research and development and development programmes [JPOI 112]. Encourage further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities [JPOI 119quiquies]. Promote further work on indicators, in conformity with paragraph 3 of decision 9/4 of the Commission on Sustainable Development [JPOI 119sexties]. Develop gender-sensitive databases, information systems and participatory action-oriented research and policy analyses with the collaboration of academic institutions and local women researchers [21Ch24.8] on the impact of structural adjustment programmes on women [21Ch24.8b], analysis of the structural linkages between gender relations, environment and development [21Ch24.8d], integration of the value of unpaid work, including work that is currently designated "domestic", in resource accounting mechanisms in order better to represent the true value of the contribution of women to the economy, using revised guidelines for the United Nations System of National Accounts, to be issued in 1993 [21Ch24.8e], and measures to develop and include environmental, social and gender impact analyses as an essential step in the development and monitoring of programmes and policies [21Ch24.8f].