



AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL
FOR OVERSEAS AID

ACFOA COMMENTS
to the
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION
on the draft outcomes for the
**WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, JOHANNESBURG (RIO + 10)**

WSSD
August 2002

ACFOA acknowledges the importance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and the essential relationship between environmental sustainability and sustainable development.

It is now well accepted that any serious attempts to address global environmental problems must be underscored by long term poverty reduction strategies. These strategies must enhance the capacity of low-income communities to adopt environmentally sustainable practices while addressing over-consumption and associated negative externalities in wealthier communities.

ACFOA is convinced that a successful World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) needs to address three key challenges:

- achieving poverty eradication, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition,
- achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns world-wide, and
- maintaining and restoring the integrity of ecosystems worldwide.

Moreover these challenges need to be addressed in an integrated and mutually reinforcing manner, or we risk achieving one at the expense of the other.

In the development context, ACFOA would like the delegation to focus on identifying additional resources to finance development, an on Basic Social Services (BSS), in particular, water and sanitation. ACFOA supports the TEAR Australia "Water Matters" campaign. The full WSSD briefing of the campaign is attached in Annex 1.

Rather than funding basic social services, government aid can be expended on infrastructure university education and IT assistance, which provides greater financial benefits for businesses in the donor country and may be more suited to the needs of wealthy people in developing countries. Estimates suggest that only 13% of developing country budgets and 11% of Western aid on average is actually spent on critical basic services. (OECD Development Assistance Committee, Annual Report 2001)

BSS are the critical services identified in international overseas aid agreements necessary for basic human health and welfare. They are:

- nutrition
- basic education
- basic health care and family planning
- clean water and sanitation.

Government leaders and development workers know that in order to make a substantial improvement in the lives of the poorest people, poor communities must be enabled to meet their basic human needs. As a consequence these basic services have been prioritised in a number of key international agreements such as the UN Social Development Summit agreement, the 20/20 Initiative and most recently in the UN Millennium Development Goals to halve poverty by 2015.

These agreements all recognise the critical role of Basic Social Services and the importance of prioritising funding to these areas. They also recognise that funding basic social services is affordable, but what is often lacking is political will.

Nevertheless, there is evidence that levels of funding for basic social services are increasing, albeit progress is slow. In Australia, ACFOA strongly supports the Government's increased policy emphasis on BSS and congratulates the Government and AusAID for the real increases in funds to basic education and basic health. However, ACFOA is concerned that growth in BSS spending may have stalled. (ACFOA 2002-3 Budget Submission)

An increased level of development funding is necessary if Australia is to carry its share of the burden in achieving the UN World Leaders Millennium Development Goals of halving poverty (attached). Based on our country's proportion of wealth in the OECD, a move towards Australia's fair share of the total costs of basic social services would be about A\$400 million per year. This figure can be reached through redistribution of current aid funding but additional funding will be required.

ACFOA is dismayed at the lack of focus on gender, population, human rights and reproductive health in the current WSSD text, and supports the text recommendations proposed on demographic trends and reproductive health issues by German NGO DSW, attached at Annex 2, and the general comments from the New Zealand Council for International Development attached at Annex 3.

Australian NGOs are very concerned about the lack of reference to human rights issues in the Draft Plan of Implementation. The few areas that mention human rights are all bracketed: para 5, para 121d.bis, para 123f and para 152. We would expect to see consistent reference to relevant international Human Rights obligations; especially social, economic and cultural rights in recognition of the global call for a more equitable and rights based approach to sustainable development. The entire WSSD process is seen by some to be marginalizing international human rights because the Draft Plan of Implementation document is bereft of any substantial commitments to international human rights standards. Further the draft Political Declaration makes no mention of human rights at all. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has called on states to ensure that positions and commitments taken at the Summit are consistent with prior international agreements on human rights, development and environmental protection.

The following recommendations and fuller comments reflect the ACFOA position towards the Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey earlier this year. They represent a crucial agenda to be built upon at WSSD.

ACFOA Key Recommendations for WSSD

- meet the agreed UN target of 0.7% of GNP for sustainable development assistance by 2010;
- undertake rapid implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the cornerstone of global sustainable development;
- regulate the environmental and human rights performance of Australian companies in Australia and overseas;
- agree on a binding international framework on corporate accountability to reduce the social and environmental impacts of corporate activity;
- adopt international trade and investment frameworks that do not compromise ecologically sustainable development or human rights; and
- influence the World Bank and the IMF to advocate for fundamental reforms to HIPC, including a new approach to debt sustainability, faster implementation of the HIPC initiative and an expansion of the scheme's eligibility

The "Water Matters" campaign is calling on all governments participating at the Summit to:

- Make a political commitment to a sanitation target to halve the proportion of people without adequate sanitation by 2015
- Prepare a 'global plan of action' to achieve the existing Goal on access to drinking water and the proposed sanitation target
- Increase the funds available for water and sanitation in support of these targets
- Set a timetable for increasing official development aid to the agreed UN target of 0.7% of GNP and prioritise sanitation, water supply and water resources within aid budgets3
- Acknowledge the importance of the relationship between poverty, environmental sustainability, health and access to water and sanitation facilities
- Ensure all water supply and sanitation programmes are sustainable, based on the principles of community participation, the use of appropriate technologies and sustainable resource use
- Ensure women's voices in the developing world are heard in decision-making on water and sanitation
- Make schools in the developing world a key target for improved water supply and sanitation facilities and hygiene education
- Make water and sanitation a priority in country driven national strategies for poverty reduction
- Water resource management plans to be integrated into national strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development by 2005

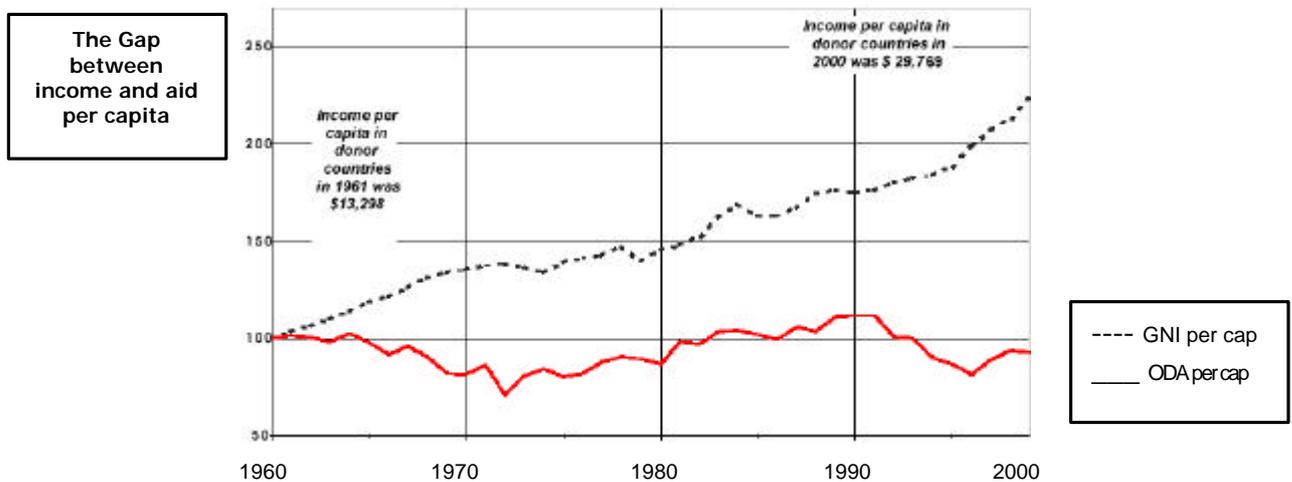
Confronting the Challenges of Sustainable Development

1.1 Millennium Development Goals

The WSSD is a prime opportunity to build the commitment of UN members to the mobilising of resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) including the eradication of poverty through sustainable growth and sustainable development. The Prime Minister has clearly committed Australia to play its part in achieving these goals. To begin to achieve such goals, the UN has estimated that \$70 billion extra per annum will be required in the form of increased ODA.

ACFOA wishes to make it clear from the outset that Australia should strongly support

measures for an increase in the level of global ODA and that consistent with this it should be reviewing its own budgetary commitments for the years ahead. In ACFOA's recent budget submission to the government we have suggested a planned approach to gradual increases in ODA consistent with our economic growth capabilities and regional security concerns. ACFOA would strongly urge the Government to commit to future planned increases in ODA and to support proposals from other members of the OECD to achieve the 0.7% of GNP target set by the UN.



Recent World Bank analysis shows that due to aid and related policy reforms the number of people living on less than \$1 a day has fallen by about 200 million since 1980, even as the world's population has risen by 1.6 billion. Some in the US administration have argued that no matter how much you throw aid at schools or health clinics, you never see much progress. But the adult illiteracy rate in the poor world has halved during the past three decades, and life expectancy has grown by 20 years during the past four, a stunning achievement. World Bank economists can measure aid's role by analysing aid levels, growth rates and other variables across countries. The World Bank calculates that \$1 billion in extra aid lifts more than 250,000 people above the \$1-a-day line. (Washington Post, "Poor Mouting Aid; Truth Is, It Works", 4 March 2002).

Serious global commitment to increasing aid levels is an essential outcome for the conference and one, which ACFOA expects the Australian Government to support.

While the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have maintained their high levels of aid (above 0.7%), in the last year they have been joined by Luxembourg. Further, Portugal, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK have all made clear commitments to increases, with Ireland and Portugal promising 0.7% by 2007 and 2006 respectively.

1.2 Governance

New partnerships between developing and developed countries are crucial. ACFOA would wish to emphasise the interdependent nature of such partnerships particularly in relation to good governance.

ACFOA understands the need for developing countries to take further responsibility for addressing problems of corruption and accountability while putting in place poverty reduction strategies with the involvement and broad agreement of their communities. Developed countries for their part need to redress the inequitable flow of capital and wealth to the minority and to reform those areas of poor global governance, which deny poorer nations access to the benefits of globalisation.

ACFOA notes some key areas of reform, which we would encourage the Australian Government to support, as follows:

- The strengthening of OECD guidelines governing the behaviour of multinational enterprises. - Some multinational enterprises engage in non-competitive or monopolistic practices which obstruct sustainable development and which in some cases encourage domestic corruption. An enforceable international code of conduct is necessary to address these problems. Better regulation could also be pursued in future competition and investment policy negotiations within the WTO.
- Further research into operationalising global taxation measures which aim not only at producing additional resources for redistribution but at the same time seek to redress matters of tax avoidance and international financial of corruption, including the financing of terrorism. Australia could consider supporting a UN Convention Against Corruption.
- The reduction or abolition of trade barriers which deny market access to the poorer nations, especially in the EU and US, and duty-free access for all Least Developed Country (LDC) exports, and additional resources for

trade-related technical capacity building for developing countries

- New commitments and international initiatives which strictly regulate and limit the arms trade with particular emphasis on the accountability and adherence to international human rights law of those governments and private companies involved in the exporting of arms.
- Clearer guidelines and commitments from the International Financial Institutions to undertake reforms to ensure that their economic policy prescriptions conditional for the receipt of loans, grants and/or debt forgiveness are consistent with sustainable poverty reduction strategies and goals.

A new partnership must be characterised by a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systemic challenges of financing development. This requires involving all stakeholders in an active partnership. ACFOA would encourage Australia to support the "New Partnership for African Development". It is also an opportunity to build on our own track record based on our relatively successful and active partnerships in the region, for example through the Cairns Group and through our special relationship with East Timor and some Pacific nations.

1.3 Mobilising domestic financial resources for development

ACFOA underlines the vital role of civil society in the mobilisation of domestic support for the more effective use of financial resources for development. In fighting corruption, in the delivery of more effective basic social services and in the essential tasks of pursuing development policies which involve and empower local communities, the active involvement of civil society will be essential. ACFOA would encourage the Australian delegation to seek more explicit mention of the role of civil society, consistent with AusAID policy, in good governance and poverty reduction strategies. ACFOA would urge that

specific mention should be made of the need for the active involvement of civil society.

ACFOA strongly supports investment in good governance for sustainable development. However this should not just be for economic institutions and appropriate regulatory frameworks. It needs to also include respect for human rights and in particular, the right to development. Reference to human rights could be added to Para 47 in the June 12th draft and a general statement in the Political Declaration. In AusAID's Poverty Reduction Strategy – pillar one on economic growth mentions "providing essential economic and social infrastructure, with particular attention to the needs of the poor". Australia should seek greater emphasis then on the fact that a human rights approach necessarily requires a focus on the poor and pro poor interventions.

ACFOA supports the relevance of micro-finance programs, particularly targeted to women in marginalised communities, as one mechanism to enable the poor to increase productivity. However the effectiveness of some micro-finance programs needs to be carefully monitored. AusAID's Poverty Reduction Strategy – pillar 2- has a focus on women, children and on health, education and agriculture. This could be reinforced in the WSSD declaration in this section also recognising the role of community based organisations in general and of womens' organisations in particular in the achievement of sustainable development goals.

1.4 Private Sector Finance

No one doubts the importance of private sector investment and capital flows as an essential component for economic growth and development. The task of governments and multilateral institutions is to provide incentives and safe-guards to channel private sector initiatives into productive and sustainable development outcomes for the poorer nations. The private sector is in the business of maximising profits – not reducing poverty -and should not be expected to voluntarily comply with the basic needs and rights of low income communities. So as stated in the general introduction, ACFOA would like to see the Government support an internationally enforceable code of conduct for multinational enterprises, or if this is not politically feasible at

the conference, then support for stronger and more accountability against the OECD guidelines, and MEA's and ILO standards governing labour rights.

2. International trade as an engine for development

2.1 General Comments

ACFOA is on record in support of a universal multilateral rules-based trading system, subject to those rules conforming with international human rights standards and multilateral environment agreements. ACFOA's key point on trade is that there needs to be sufficient capacity building support and special and differential treatment afforded to developing countries in order for a fair and level playing field to operate.

ACFOA would be disturbed if currently bracketed references to fair trade initiatives (para 45 (g)) did not remain in the WSSD Plan of Implementation. We would expect Australia to support the inclusion of such references.

Recent US decisions in support of farm and steel subsidies emphasise that there is no such thing as a "one size fits all" trade liberalisation recipe for economic growth and development. Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, China and Singapore all illustrate that countries which have seen steady increases in GNP over the last two decades, have benefited from their ability to employ a trade policy mix conducive to the stages of development of their economies. Obviously some industries need support in their potential transition to global competitiveness. The lesson for developing countries is the need for appropriate long-term trade policies which allow for supply-side solutions and gradual access to those heavily subsidised developed country markets, particularly in agriculture and textiles.

Australia will no doubt continue to pursue the reduction of agricultural subsidies through the WTO trade negotiating committees and shares much in common in this regard with many developing countries. ACFOA believes the emphasis at WSSD should therefore be on the importance of capacity building for developing countries and flexibility in WTO and other trade agreements in particular for the least

developed countries to pursue trade solutions in line with their food security needs and poverty reduction strategies.

2.2 Doha Outcomes

ACFOA continues to highlight the concerns of developing countries with regards to agriculture, capacity building, TRIPs, the Singapore issues and the environment.

Much of the talk around Doha being a development round is purely rhetorical and much needs to be done before developing countries will see any tangible benefits from the ongoing trade negotiations. The reality is that a new round has been launched with a few potential positives for developing countries but with much still to be achieved. On the positive side the new round has improved TRIPs wording re access to medicines, there may be a further reduction of agricultural export subsidies assuming negotiations lead to real outcomes, and there was further acknowledgement of the need for special and differential treatment for the poorer countries. On the other hand it remains to be seen if the richer countries seriously commit to capacity building and technical assistance along with appropriate food security measures to assist and protect the poor. Developing countries remain very wary of the power of multinational companies to influence the wealthier governments and WTO decisions in favour of their market share. The decision to begin talks on the Singapore issues reinforced that fear. The wording of the WSSD outcomes should urge all member nations of the UN who are currently members of the WTO to undertake serious long-term commitments to address the trade issues of concern to developing countries.

ACFOA supports assistance to developing countries to join the WTO, but the main agenda is to support measures within WTO agreements which actually bear fruit for the emerging trade needs of developing countries. ACFOA would highlight the need for special food security provisions especially for LDC's who are net food importers, and to this end would encourage Australia to continue to support proposals for appropriate "development box" measures.

2.3 Capacity building and technical assistance

ACFOA would encourage the Australian Government to foreshadow increased commitments to supporting trade-related capacity building, technical assistance and representational support to our regional neighbours, in particular the Pacific, East Timor and Indonesia.

Australia is currently involved in a range of initiatives providing trade-related technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries and recently announced trade-related initiatives for the Pacific and Africa. In 2000-01 Australia committed around \$25 million in direct trade-related technical assistance to developing countries and will hopefully commit more in the future. ACFOA would encourage the Australian Government delegation to where possible strengthen the wording to encourage other developed countries to make targeted and specific commitments to capacity building measures through the WTO, UN agencies and/or through agreed increased bilateral trade related aid consistent with a developed nation's agreed regional priorities.

It would be useful to include some guidelines or conditions for effective capacity building. LDCs at Doha stated that market access was of little avail to them if they had little to competitively export. Supply side solutions were necessary to help develop infrastructure, goods and services for export including the need for technology transfer. Human resource development included education and training initiatives, support for implementation of WTO rules and support for equal representation and participation in WTO negotiations.

ACFOA believes effective UN, WTO and for that matter Australian trade assistance programs need to meet the identified needs of developing countries and should be guided by the following criteria on quality:

- 1 Be driven by developing country demand.

2. Include the flow of technology to developing countries, LDCs in particular.
3. Support the representation and participation of developing countries in Geneva and in key WTO negotiation forums.
4. Be based on long-term needs of the poorer communities of developing countries.
5. Promote increased market access while ensuring special and differential treatment in support of food security and basic human rights of the poor.

3. Official Development Assistance

3.1 ODA level and sources

ACFOA would stress that while ODA can be a critical compliment to other sources of financing for development, and can be critical for improving the environment for private sector activity and growth, aid should not become a subsidy to the private sector.

On the question of ODA levels ACFOA's position has already been made clear. ACFOA stresses that the WSSD process is an opportunity for donors to demonstrate their commitment to development by increasing the overall quantity of aid, not just ensuring the more effective use of existing resources.

Governments need to commit to clear timetables for reaching 0.7% target in order to reverse the global decline in ODA. Failure to increase ODA will impact on Australia's and the international community's ability to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

In ACFOA's budget submission we have recommended that Australia in line with the recommendations in the "Parliamentary Report on Australia's Role in United Nations Reform", Australia should:

- **Set a target for achieving an ODA/GNP level of not less than 0.35% by 2006/7 and develop a plan to implement this ratio by financial year 2003/4.**
- **This should be part of our effort to reach the 0.7% level of ODA/GNP well before 2015.**

3.2 Aid Effectiveness and Untied Aid

Untying Aid

ACFOA notes that tied aid increases the costs of goods and services by between 15-30% according to some studies (Action Aid, *ODA and aid effectiveness in Financing for Development*).

The issue of tied aid was dealt with in considerable detail in a major inquiry into Australia's aid program, initiated by the current Government in late 1996. The inquiry's report, *One Clear Objective: Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Development*, made a number of recommendations regarding tied aid. The major components of the Australian aid program identified in *One Clear Objective* as tied aid include the purchase of consultancy services, the provision of most food aid, aid funded Australian tertiary scholarships, and, until its abolition in 1996, the DIFF scheme.

While the report noted that the importance placed on Australian identity in the aid program by decision makers made the complete untying of the aid program unlikely in the short term, it nevertheless advocated that "Australia should move towards greater untying of its aid in a gradual way, encouraging other donors to do the same."

In its formal response to the recommendations contained in *One Clear Objective*, the Government committed in principle to work with other donors to untie their aid, and accepted in part that to maximise the value of Australian ODA, AusAID should move towards greater untying of aid.

Consistent with these findings Australia should support further efforts domestically and internationally to remove burdensome restrictions with respect to aid delivery and the untying of aid.

Harmonisation of procurement and donor coordination.

Untying aid alone will not necessarily increase the access of developing country firms to aid-funded projects and will, therefore, not automatically bring about the socio-economic benefits that could occur under a more open procurement regime.

To address this concern at WSSD, Australia could support:

- Measures designed to promote local firms' ability to tender in aid procurement markets.
- A code of conduct with partner governments that commits donors to work within the parameters of locally owned development strategies.
- Donor commitments to improving coordination by improving their interaction with national governments. All relevant information on activity in the country should be made available to governments and other donors, including consultancies, new project initiatives, requests for assistance made by governments, and project appraisals.

4. Multilateral development banks

ACFOA supports the provision of aid through multilateral channels, but this is providing that they are effective, transparent, and accountable, not only to communities in the developing world who are recipients of this aid, but to tax payers in the developed nations who fund them.

Reforms need to be made to IFIs, particularly the IMF and the World Bank. To cite just a few issues, 24 developed countries control more than 70% of the voting power in the World Bank. ACFOA urges Australia to support changes to the text of the draft that explicitly commit donor nations to support the democratic reform of multilateral financial institutions.

As stated in ACFOA's recent budget submission, Australia should support the proposed reforms to governance at a national and global level with particular support for an expanded role for the G77 in the governance of the IMF and the World Bank.

The question of aid effectiveness should be expanded to include questions of conditionality and ownership, which are widely viewed as a key aspect of effectiveness. This would entail a reduction in the number of conditions attached to the loans and operations of the World Bank, IMF and regional development banks. This should include reforms to the PRSP process to increase ownership by national governments and with local communities by ensuring the effective participation of civil society organisations.

5. Debt

5.1 Unsustainable debt

At WSSD, Australia should support the statement from the Financing for Development Conference that, "Debtors and creditors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations" at the WSSD meeting. It should be strengthened further to include a call for the immediate cancellation of all debt of the most impoverished countries and the establishment of a fair and equitable arbitration process for the future management of debt.

Increases in aid and the achievement of the MDG will be undermined in HIPC countries unless there is 100% cancellation of debts in these countries. A high proportion of current aid flows are directed towards unproductive debt repayments to institutions like the IMF and the WB, and not to genuine aid for the poorest people of the world. A new study by the UK New Economics Foundation and Jubilee Plus '*The Unbreakable Link – debt relief and the millennium development goals*', February 2002, argues that to achieve the first MDG of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in HIPC nations alone, would require not only 100% debt cancellation, but an increase in the current level of aid to HIPCs from \$US15 billion to \$46 billion a year.

Therefore, debt relief is crucial and ACFOA would argue that Australia can strongly support developing countries on this issue. That we are not a major holder of debt should not lessen our resolve to support Britain and other countries who recognise that we should forgive the largely unpayable debts of the poorest nations. As "*Reality of Aid 2001*" puts it: "Cancelling unconditionally all debts from the

world's poorest countries, is a litmus test of the commitment of donor countries to economic justice and the elimination of poverty." Even if the first MDG is not achieved, protecting the human rights of millions of people in the HIPC countries will require spending on health, education, water and other social services in order to meet the other MDGs. New Economics Foundation argues that these expenditures alone will require 100% debt cancellation, plus additional aid of \$US16.5 billion.

5.2 The arbitration of debt

Australia should call for the establishment of an independent, transparent process of arbitration for the debts of poor countries.

This would allow countries whose debts are truly unsustainable to have a mechanism for restructuring them, in the same way that companies can file for bankruptcy. The idea would be that a troubled country would get temporary legal protection when it suspended payments on its debt, in return for promising to negotiate with its creditors in good faith and follow sound economic policies. During this "standstill" period, exchange controls could be introduced to reassure creditors that money was not fleeing the country.

It would be useful if Australia could:

- Actively support calls by the UN Secretary General to create a Fair and Transparent Arbitration Process to mediate the relationship between creditors and debtors.
- Deploy resources to undertake research on issues surrounding the implementation of a new arbitration mechanism. This should be undertaken as much as possible in cooperation with other interested nations and institutions.

5.3 HIPC

ACFOA believes the HIPC Initiative was an important step forward by the international community, but is clearly not providing deep enough and fast enough debt reduction.

As a growing economy and a mid-level player in the IMF and World Bank, ACFOA urges the Australian Government to actively work to ensure there is adequate international funding of current and future debt reduction initiatives

in order to facilitate faster and deeper debt reduction. Australia can afford to meet its fair share of the cost of debt cancellation. ACFOA urges a continuance of Australian government policy of funding contributions to debt cancellation from outside the existing AusAID Budget.

While congratulating the Australian Government on the steps it has taken so far, ACFOA stresses that the HIPC Initiative is proving inadequate to deliver a clear exit from the unsustainable debt burden to indebted poor countries.

Research by NGOs has shown that the benefits of the HIPC Initiative have been, at best, mixed. Some key problems are:

- Two thirds of countries now receiving debt relief are still spending more on debt repayments than on health care, and half spend more on debt servicing than on primary education and health combined.
- The initiative has become too bureaucratic, with too many conditions required to qualify, many of which are not appropriate.
- There are a number of countries with chronic debt problems that do not qualify at all for debt relief. Jubilee International believes there are an additional 16 countries in need of debt relief that do not qualify under existing arrangements, including Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

The limited budget savings provided through enhanced HIPC Initiative debt relief means that some of the world's poorest countries will continue to transfer far more to their creditors, than they are able to invest in basic services. Associated with this, ACFOA is increasingly concerned with mounting evidence of substantial failings in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process (PRSP).

While a positive development, there is a serious mismatch between IMF/World Bank rhetoric and the reality of implementation of the PRSP process on the ground. ACFOA member agencies have made a number of observations and drawn attention to a number of concerns:

- There is significant pressure from government to rapidly develop Interim PRSPs in order to enter HIPC, and receive some cash flow relief on debt servicing. Even following entry into HIPC, there is further pressure to quickly develop PRSPs in order to reach Completion Point, and receive full debt relief. The pressure to move quickly means that participatory processes in many countries have been poor or non-existent.
- There is little local ownership. The IMF continues to be heavily centralised, with local offices merely outposts for Washington-based country desks, where decisions are made.
- Serious tensions remain around the approval process of PRSPs. The IMF and the World Bank note that their Boards must 'endorse' a country's PRSP. This endorsement can amount to a veto. Without their endorsement finance will not be available, and their seal of approval will be absent, deterring other donors. It is important the IMF and World Bank demonstrate flexibility around national approaches to development and consideration of PRSPs consistent with good governance practices.
- In many cases, IMF conditionality is broad ranging and beyond the Fund's expertise. It imposes structural reforms such as privatisation or trade liberalisation, areas more within the World Bank's expertise.

ACFOA would urge the Australian Government to support:

- A new approach to debt sustainability. No country emerging from the HIPC Initiative should be required to allocate an amount equivalent to more than 10% of revenue to debt servicing. IMF-World Bank debt sustainability analyses should include projections for the amount of government revenue to be allocated to debt servicing. In HIPCs particularly affected by HIV/AIDS, this percentage should be adjusted below 10 %.
- The simplification of the HIPC and associated PRSP processes in order to

speed up debt relief while ensuring that funds are applied for effective development goals and in particular, for a de-linking of the PRSP process from the HIPC Decision Point. Indebted countries should be able to enter HIPC 2 immediately if they have macroeconomic stability, and highlight in the Interim PRSP a commitment to allocating debt relief resources to a poverty fund, which directs expenditure towards areas such as education, health, rural roads and employment generation programs.

- Improvements to IMF and World Bank ways of working to promote national ownership, and ensure that the citizens of HIPC nations have a strong capacity to participate in the policy design, implementation and monitoring of the HIPC and PRSP process.
- Undertaking analysis of the impact of proposed reforms on the poor, *prior* to agreeing to implementation.

The WSSD outcomes need to take into account conflict, trade shocks and other disruptions in countries debt sustainability. Mention of epidemics like HIV/AIDs should be included.

Staying Engaged

ACFOA encourages the Australian Government delegation to support the following:

- Support adequate resourcing of the Economic and Social Council of the UN in following up and monitoring conference outcomes
- Support for the UN, WB, IMF and WTO to formalise ongoing discussions and negotiations in pursuit of a more unified and coordinated agenda to focus on the MDG's.
- Support for the representation of legitimate and accountable civil society organisations and NGOs in all major global forums dealing with high level dialogue on global governance and global development issues.

**Specific recommendations
to the Australian Government post-Johannesburg**

1. ACFOA urges a whole of government approach to sustainable development and poverty reduction processes with appropriate representation across all government departments who are stakeholders to the broad range of objectives involved in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.
2. ACFOA acknowledges and commends the Government for its consultation process with ACFOA and its appointment of an ACFOA representative to the WSSD official delegation. ACFOA respectfully requests that this process be continued with report back sessions from Johannesburg and with a clear linking of the Financing for Development process with the World Summit on Sustainable Development process.
3. ACFOA specifically recommends the establishment of a high level committee of government, trade union, private sector and community representatives to continue to monitor Financing for Development and World Summit on Sustainable Development processes and to encourage achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This committee would be charged with overseeing the broader consultation process with the Australian community including the communication of the importance of achieving long-term global sustainable development goals to the Australian community.

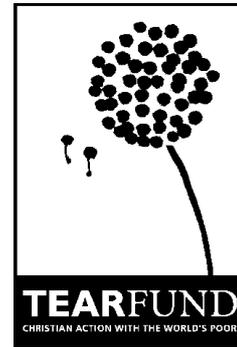
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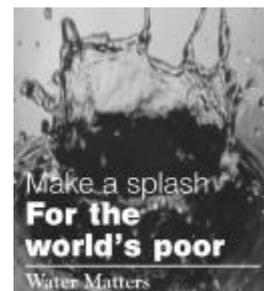
ACFOA is the coordinating body for some 100 Australian non government organisations in Australia and administers a Code of Conduct committing members to high standards of integrity and accountability. ACFOA is an NGO in Special Consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Annex 1

Water Matters WSSD Briefing
Executive Summary



World Summit on Sustainable Development
Briefing on water and sanitation
Executive Summary Only



Water Matters
Australia

World Summit on Sustainable Development

Briefing on water and sanitation from WaterAid and Tearfund UK, co-founders of the global Water Matters campaign. Written by Cathy Watson.

WaterAid is the UK's only major charity dedicated exclusively to the provision of safe domestic water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion to the world's poorest people. WaterAid works in 15 countries in Africa and Asia with a wide variety of different cultures and communities.

For more information on WaterAid's work, visit www.wateraid.org.uk or contact Sally Warren
Tel: 020 7793 4508, email sallywarren@wateraid.org.uk

Charity registration number: 288701

Tearfund is one of the UK's leading relief and development agencies, working in partnership with Christian agencies and churches around the world to tackle the causes and effects of poverty. Tearfund works with partners in over 80 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Central America, the UK and Ireland.

For further information on Tearfund's work, visit www.tearfund.org or contact Joanne Green
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Charity registration number: 265464

Water Matters Australia is a coalition of NGOs, church groups and other organisations campaigning to ensure everyone has access to safe water and adequate sanitation. The campaign is coordinated by TEAR Australia and endorsed by ACFOA and a range of other community organisations including Aid Watch, Anglicord, Archbishop of Sydney's Relief and Aid Fund, Australian Lutheran World Service, Christian Children's Fund, the United Nations Association of Australia, the Victorian Synod of the Uniting Church and the Body Shop. Australian patrons of Water Matters include novelist Tim Winton and the Rev Tim Costello, head of the Baptist Union of Australia.

For further information on Water Matters, visit www.watermattersaustralia.org or contact the office on 03 9877 7444, toll free on 1800 244 986, email watermatters@tear.org.au or write to us at Water Matters, PO Box 164, Blackburn VIC 3130.

This report is part of Water Matters a campaign to ensure that everyone has access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Water Matters is urging the UK and Australian Governments to lead the way at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and champion action for all people to achieve these basic needs.

For further information on the Water Matters campaign and to download the petition visit www.watermattersaustralia.org.

Executive summary

During the 10 days of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, more than 50,000 children in the developing world will succumb to diseases linked to poor drinking water, hygiene and inadequate sanitation.

- As the 65,000 delegates from around the world gather for the world's largest poverty summit, the shocking truth remains that more than 20% of the world's population lack access to safe drinking water and by 2025 this figure may rise as high as 66% of the population.
- Four out of 10 people, 2.4 billion, are without adequate sanitation.
- The world's population is running out of water. 40% of people live with water shortages. 14 African countries are feeling the effects. 11 more will join the list by 2025.

These shocking statistics lead to the death of over three million people each year, to major loss of income, to many thousands of children failing to attend school regularly; to hours spent in the drudgery of collecting water from distant sources and ultimately economic growth is stymied.

In the burgeoning urban centres in the developing world, the problem of water and sanitation is becoming acute. Thousands of people live crammed together in unplanned settlements with no municipal water or sanitation services, having to spend a large proportion of their income on buying water and sharing inadequate sanitation facilities with many others.

Water resource management and access to water and sanitation are among the most fundamental and urgent issues the World Summit for Sustainable Development has to tackle. One fifth of the world's population live without safe drinking water and nearly half of the world lack adequate sanitation. By 2025 half the world's population will be suffering from water shortages with massive implications for global food security.

Yet despite the current and looming crisis governments indicated at World Summit Prep Com IV that they are not prepared to take action. In particular a group of countries led by the USA have blocked any firm commitments being made.

Kofi Annan has stated water and sanitation are key priorities for The World Summit on Sustainable Development. However the reality of the process shows that the USA, Australia, Canada and Japan are blocking any proposals of substance including a target on sanitation and programme of action on halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015. The UK Government has committed to these targets through the recently announced EU Water Initiative.

Current negotiations look like a backward step compared to the Rio Summit 10 years ago, since which environmental degradation has worsened while developed countries have increased their unsustainable consumption.

Unless substantial pressure is applied on the US Government before the Summit Tony Blair's stay in Johannesburg will be marked by embarrassment as governments fail to produce plans which deliver a decent future for everyone on this planet.

Tearfund and WaterAid work with poor communities to address the problems of water supply and sanitation. While there are many examples of positive solutions, much more is needed.

The global water and sanitation crisis poses a huge humanitarian challenge for the world. Water and sanitation are fundamental building blocks of development. Unless water and sanitation are given

sufficient political commitment and resources at the Summit the Millennium Development Goals will not be met.

In the past governments have set a target for halving the proportion of people without access to clean water. However much more money and political will is needed if the target is to be met. No target has yet been set for access to sanitation. It is imperative that delegates to the World Summit produce such a target. On top of this deadlines and targets for action must be set. Otherwise the Summit risks becoming no more than a talking shop full of good intentions.

An additional £11 billion is needed each year to halve the proportion number of people with no sanitation, yet £11 billion is spent each year in Europe and the US on pet food.

An additional £6 billion is needed each year to halve the number of people without safe drinking water, yet £7 billion is spent each year in Europe on ice cream

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has declared water and sanitation as one of the five priority areas for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The challenge for the governments at the Summit is to turn these words into action: clear funding commitments; measurable targets; time-bound plans and systems for monitoring.

WaterAid and Tearfund are calling on all governments participating at the Summit to:

- **Make a political commitment to a sanitation target to halve the proportion of people without adequate sanitation by 2015**
- **Prepare a 'global plan of action' to achieve the existing Goal on access to drinking water and the proposed sanitation target**
- **Increase the funds available for water and sanitation in support of these targets**
- **Set a timetable for increasing official development aid to the agreed UN target of 0.7% of GNP and prioritise sanitation, water supply and water resources within aid budgets**
- **Acknowledge the importance of the relationship between poverty, environmental sustainability, health and access to water and sanitation facilities**
- **Ensure all water supply and sanitation programmes are sustainable, based on the principles of community participation, the use of appropriate technologies and sustainable resource use**
- **Ensure women's voices in the developing world are heard in decision-making on water and sanitation**
- **Make schools in the developing world a key target for improved water supply and sanitation facilities and hygiene education**
- **Make water and sanitation a priority in country driven national strategies for poverty reduction**
- **Water resource management plans to be integrated into national strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development by 2005**

Annex 2

Recommendation, on how to integrate
“demographic trends” and “reproductive health” issues
in the bracketed paragraphs
of the
WSSD Draft Plan of Implementation

To be negotiated in Johannesburg from August 26th – September 4th 2002

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I. CURRENT WORDING OF THE WSSD PROGRAMME OF ACTION:

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

23. Human activities are having an increased impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resource and service human well-being and economic activities. **(As the natural resource base is vital for sustainable development, the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015)./(Managing the sustainable resource base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential for sustainable development.)** In this regard it is necessary to implement strategies **(which apply the precautionary principle) (based on an ecosystem approach)** to protect all **(all types of)/(classes of)** ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities. **(Concerns related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources should be integrated in all sector policies, strategies and programmes as well as sustainable development strategies or, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies. Relevant existing environmental agreements and related instruments should be implemented fully and in a coherent manner.)**

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 1.

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

23. Human activities are having an increased impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resource and service human well-being and economic activities. **(As the natural resource base is vital for sustainable development and given the population projections especially for the Least Developed Countries, the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015)./(Keeping in mind that population growth and sustainable development have a synergetic relationship, managing the sustainable resource base**

in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential ~~for sustainable development.~~) In this regard it is necessary to implement strategies **(which apply the precautionary principle) (based on an ecosystem approach)** to protect all **(all types of)/(classes of)** ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities. **(Concerns related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources should be integrated in all sector policies, strategies and programmes as well as sustainable development strategies or, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies. Relevant existing environmental agreements and related instruments should be implemented fully and in a coherent manner.)**

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 2.

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

23. Human activities are having an increased impact on the integrity of ecosystems that provide essential resource and service human well-being and economic activities. **(As the natural resource base is vital for sustainable development and given the current demographic trends especially in the LDCs, the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015)./(Keeping in mind that demographic trends and sustainable development have a synergetic relationship, managing the sustainable resource base in a sustainable and integrated manner is essential ~~for sustainable development.~~)** In this regard it is necessary to implement strategies **(which apply the precautionary principle) (based on an ecosystem approach)** to protect all **(all types of)/(classes of)** ecosystems and to achieve integrated management of land, water and living resources, while strengthening regional, national and local capacities. **(Concerns related to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources should be integrated in all sector policies, strategies and programmes as well as sustainable development strategies or, where applicable, poverty reduction strategies. Relevant existing environmental agreements and related instruments should be implemented fully and in a coherent manner.)**

Background

Natural Resources are under increased pressure, threatening public health and development: Water shortages, soil exhaustion, loss of forest, air and water pollution, and degradation of coastlines afflict many areas. The **global population** is estimated to **grow from today 6,2 billion to probably 9,3 billion in 2050** (Only the populations of the **LDCs is estimated to triple from today 658 million to 1,8 billion in 20150**). Therefore, as already outlined in Chapter 5 of the Agenda 21, sustainable use of the resource base can only be achieved if the synergistic relationship between demographic trends and sustainable development is fully considered in the context of all sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies.

REFERENCES

AGENDA 21

Chapter V. Demographic Dynamics and Sustainable Development

5.2. Demographic trends and factors and sustainable development have a synergistic relationship.

5.17. Full integration of population concerns into national planning, policy and decision-making processes should continue. Population policies and programmes should be considered, with full recognition of women's rights.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

ADOPTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CAIRO 1994)

Chapter III. Interrelationships between Population, Sustained Growth and Sustainable Development

3.5 At the international, regional, national and local levels, population issues should be integrated into formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. Development strategies must realistically reflect the short-, medium- and long-term implications of, and consequences for, population dynamics as well as patterns of production and consumption.

II. CURRENT WORDING OF THE WSSD PROGRAMME OF ACTION:

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

56. Since Rio, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by: conflicts, insufficient investments, limited **(benefits from) trade, (unsustainable debt burden), (historically declining ODA flows)** and the impact of HIV/Aids. The WSSD should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give affect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders, to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore, it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. It provides a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation **(supported *inter alia*, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development)** . It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies. Including PRSPs. Achieving sustainable development including actions at all levels to:

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 1.

56. Since Rio, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by: conflicts, insufficient investments, limited **(benefits from) trade, (unsustainable debt burden), (historically declining ODA flows) unsustainable population growth** and the impact of HIV/Aids. The WSSD should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give affect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. The New Partnership for

Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders, to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore, it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. It provides a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation **(supported *inter alia*, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development)**. It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies. Including PRSPs. Achieving sustainable development including actions at all levels to:

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 2.

56. Since Rio, sustainable development has remained elusive for many African countries. Poverty remains a major challenge and most countries on the continent have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, further exacerbating the continent's marginalization. Africa's efforts to achieve sustainable development have been hindered by: conflicts, insufficient investments, limited **(benefits from) trade, (unsustainable debt burden), (historically declining ODA flows) unsustainable demographic trends** and the impact of HIV/Aids. The WSSD should reinvigorate the commitment of the international community to address these special challenges and give affect to a new vision based on concrete actions for the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a commitment by African leaders, to the people of Africa. It recognizes that partnerships among African countries themselves and between them and with the international community are key elements of a shared and common vision to eradicate poverty, and furthermore, it aims to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while participating actively in the world economy and body politic. It provides a framework for sustainable development on the continent to be shared by all Africa's people. The international community welcomes NEPAD and pledges its support to the implementation of this vision, including through utilization of the benefits of South-South cooperation **(supported *inter alia*, by the Tokyo International Conference on African Development)**. It also pledges support for other existing development frameworks that are owned and driven nationally by African countries and that embody poverty reduction strategies. Including PRSPs. Achieving sustainable development including actions at all levels to:

Background

Out of **49 LDCs, 34 are on the African continent**. According to the latest demographic projections of the United Nations, the **population of the LDCs are estimated to triple from 658 Mio are schedule to 1,8 billion by 2050**. According to UNDP, the 27 least developed countries in the world are all African. In its Human Development Report for 2002, the organization says that during the **1990s not only did Africa fail to make advances in eliminating poverty, but the number of people living in "extreme poverty" on the continent grew**. Without considering demographic trends, sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies for the poorest of the poor will fail.

REFERENCES

Chapter B. *Population*

35. Action by LDCs and the development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) Actions by LDCs

- (a) Strengthening population policies and strategies consistent with internationally agreed goals and objectives, as well as with the particular circumstances and demographic trends of LDCs, as an integral part of development policies;**

(ii) Actions by development partners

- (a) Providing enhanced and strengthened support to LDCs in their efforts to build national capacity for formulating and implementing population and development policies and strategies and to access and to use appropriate technology and know-how;**

III.CURRENT WORDING OF THE WSSD PROGRAMME OF ACTION:

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

58. (Agreed) Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at:

- (a) promoting equitable access to health care **((and) services)**;

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 1.

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

58. (Agreed) Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at:

- (a) promoting equitable access to health care **((and) services, including reproductive health services)**;

WORDING RECOMMENDATION 2.

VIII. Sustainable development for Africa

59. (Agreed) Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at:

- (a) promoting equitable access to health care **((and) services, paying attention to reproductive health services where necessary)**;

Background

In the NEPAD Programme of Action, the access to reproductive health services for all that need it by 2015 is mentioned as one of the goals - and there is a reason for it. According to UNDP, the 27 least developed countries, which are all in Africa, have to deal with some of the worst maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. Yet, improvement can only be expected, if the issues are put on the international agenda. In this respect, the US American attempt to eliminate the issue from the political agenda is dramatic: The United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) estimated that the \$ 34 million withdrawn from their budget, would have been enough to prevent:

- 2 million unwanted pregnancies
- nearly 800,000 induced abortions
- 4,700 maternal deaths
- nearly 60,000 cases of serious maternal illness, and
- over 77,000 infant and child deaths

This will severely affect the LDCs – especially the 27 poorest on Africa.

REFERENCES

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

Chapter V. Programme of Action: The strategy for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century

68. **Goals**

...

- To reduce infant and child mortality ratios by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015;

- To reduce maternal mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015;
- To provide access for all who need reproductive health services by 2015;
- ...

*PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
THIRD UN CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, BRUSSELS, MAY 2001*

Chapter B. Population

35. Action by LDCs and the development partners will be along the following lines:

- (i) Actions by LDCs*
- (b) Strengthening basic health care systems and increasing access to and availability of the widest range of quality health care, including reproductive and sexual health care and promoting reproductive rights as defined in the ICPD Programme of Action, in the broader context of health sector reform, with particular emphasis on maternal / child health;**

Annex 3
New Zealand NGO position on the bracketed text of the
Draft Plan of Implementation
for the World Summit on Sustainable Development
Johannesburg 26 August – 4 September 2002

The following remarks refer directly to the Advance Unedited Text, 12 June 2002 (www.johannesburgsummit.org) and are in the same order as that text. All brackets have been commented on. In the knowledge that there are limitations on the number of positions that can be successfully advocated for at international summits, comments fall into the following categories:

- i) text that we strongly agree with and would like to see promoted by New Zealand
- ii) text that we would be prepared to settle for
- iii) text that we have no preference over – whether that be in content or on whether the text remains or is removed
- iv) text that we do not support
- v) text that is completely unacceptable and should be eliminated.

This document is a companion to the Summary of NZ NGO Issues on WSSD and is for the use of NGO delegates attending the Johannesburg Summit. The document will be provided to the Office of the Prime Minister, Minister of Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Due to the need for haste and brevity text that is already agreed has been omitted. Comments or clarifications should be referred to Carol Nelson cid.carol@clear.net.nz or phone (04) 472.6375.

2. Strongly agree with all the bracketed text and all reference to **common but differentiated responsibilities** throughout the text.

5. Strongly agree with the need to include references to **human rights and cultural diversity**.

6. (b) Unsupportive of the creation of yet another voluntary fund. Our preference is to see existing mechanisms strengthened, become more effective and more transparent.

(e) Strongly agree with statements supporting indigenous rights and would like to see the government ensure that indigenous issues are not left out. Strengthening of this statement to acknowledge cultural rights and protection for intellectual property rights (as proposed by Eco-Equity) has our full support.

7. First preference 7.(alt), however, if a compromise is required we would settle for **Halve by 2015** in preference to **Dramatically reduce**.

(alt) Strongly supportive of this text in its entirety over 7.

8. **Launch an action programme** in preference to **Take action**.

9. (b) Strongly agree with this statement and all references to ILO core labour standards.

13. As per clause 2, we strongly support reference to **common but differentiated responsibilities** with a preference for the contents of the second set of brackets.

14. Strong preference for the following text: **Develop a ten-year work programme...breaking the link between economic growth and environmental**

degradation...**through, inter alia, mobilisation, from all sources of financial and technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries.** This programme would **require** actions at all levels to:

(c) Strong preference for (c) in its entirety but would settle for (c.alt).

(e) Strong preference for: *Develop and adopt, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent...**In addition, eco-labelling should be developed and implemented in an open and participatory manner. Action should be taken to assess and improve such tools in order to minimise adverse effects they may have on the sustainable development of other countries, especially developing countries.***

15. (b) Totally unsupportive of the bracketed reference to WTO rules.

18. (c) Strongly supportive of: **Reduce and eliminate environmentally harmful...patterns in developed countries.** The last bracketed phrase should be eliminated.

19. As per clause 2, we strongly support statements on common but differentiated responsibilities.

(e) Of major concern is to see a time bound target in place. We would settle for less but our preference is for: **Increase the share of new renewable energy sources to at least 5% of total primary energy supply by 2010. To achieve this all countries should adopt and implement specific national goals.** Naturally we would accept any proposal that goes beyond the 5% target for new renewable energy (small scale hydropower, wind energy, geothermal, marine energy, solar energy, and biomass converted to liquid or gaseous fuels or electricity).

(p.bis) Strongly supportive of this statement.

(s) Preference for: **Develop action oriented recommendations on energy for sustainable development containing proposals for implementations taking into account...** We would accept the proposed alternative but we feel that actions should not be restricted to the framework for CSD-9.

(w) Strong preference for (w.alt) but we would settle for (w).

22. Strong preference for: **Renew the commitment as stated in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 to sound management of chemicals...aiming to achieve by 2020 that chemicals are used and produced in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment bearing in mind the precautionary approach as set out in Rio principle 15. This would...**

(h) Preference for: **...for the purpose of determining what international response is appropriate;**

23. Strong preference for: **Human activities are having an increasing impact on the integrity of ecosystems ...for human well-being and economic activities. As the natural resource base is vital for sustainable development, the current trend in loss of natural resources must be halted and reversed, where appropriate, at global and national levels by 2015. In this regard...** Strong support for retaining each set of the remaining brackets. The Ministerial Declaration of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity lists a target date of 2010 and we would support any move towards consistency with this statement.

24. Strongly support the second set of brackets **...and to achieve a similar goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation.**

29. (a) Strong support for: **Ratify or accede to and fully implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea...**

30. No comment.

(a) Strongly support the target of **by 2015**, however, further to discussions at the sector meeting we would be supportive of this being replaced with a statement calling for a table of time bound targets by species. Also, the already agreed text on *maximum sustainable yield* is inconsistent with the 1995 UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, which refer to levels consistent with the precautionary approach. We strongly support the renegotiation of this sentence to be consistent with the two agreements cited.

(e) Supportive.

33. (a) Supportive.

35. (a.bis) Supportive.

36. Strongly support the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and the full contents of these brackets.

37. As per clause 2, we strongly support the contents of the brackets.

38. (m) Except where the objective is environmental protection, we are generally supportive.

(o) Generally supportive.

39. (f) Strongly supportive.

42. As we understand it the correct language is “stop and reverse the current alarming biodiversity loss by 2010” (paragraph 15 (d) Hague Ministerial Declaration of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, April 2002) and would support any initiative to repeat this language here. Of the existing text our preference is for: *Biodiversity...arising from use of genetic resources. **Achieving a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 includes actions at all levels to:***

(o) Fully support the inclusion of this statement.

45. Totally unsupportive of clause 45 however we would support the following statements from 45 (alt): ***Globalization should be fully inclusive and equitable, and there is strong need for policies and measures at the national and international levels, formulated and implemented with the full and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to help them respond effectively to those challenges and opportunities. Efforts at the international, regional and national levels are required to make globalisation work for sustainable development and make it equitable, inclusive and responsible to the needs of developing countries. The potential of globalisation to promote sustainable development for all remains yet to be realised. This would include actions at all levels to:***

(a) Strongly supportive however (b) appears to be another version of (a) and should either one be removed our preference would be to retain (b) in the following form:

(b) ***Adopt and implement coherent and sound macroeconomic policies and develop institutional capacities in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus. Ensure that effective policies for environmental and social protection are implemented;***

(c) Supportive of **Create an** and for the inclusion of the remaining brackets, however, the alternative is acceptable.

- (c.bis) Completely unsupportive of this clause and would like to see it eliminated.
- (e) Strongly supportive of the removal of all brackets.
- (e.alt) Completely unsupportive of this alternative version.
- (f) Strong preference for **Increase and enhance the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted trade-related...including in the interlinkages between trade and sustainable development;**
- (g) Strongly support this statement.
- (h) Strongly supportive of: **Establish and strengthen regional trade...as appropriate, and integrate sustainable development objectives into such agreements;**
- (i) Unsupportive of any of the sentiments of this clause and would like to see it eliminated.**
- (j) Strongly supportive of the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society and the contents of these brackets.
- (k) Strongly supportive of the intent of this subparagraph appearing, either here or in section IX especially if it is reworded to be more closely aligned with the Monterrey text.
- (l) Preference for: **Strengthen the capacities of developing countries...and financial markets;**
- (m) Due to the known flaws in some of the mechanisms mentioned in the first set of brackets, in particular the Global Compact, we strongly support the following: *Promote corporate responsibility and accountability...based on international agreements on human rights, environment and labour standards and initiatives in the United Nations to promote intergovernmental agreed global partnerships as well as by using such tools as environmental management accounting and environmental reporting;*
- (n) Strongly support the contents of the subparagraph whether it appears here or in Section IX.
51. Strongly supportive of promoting access to medicine for all, however, we feel that the version of this statement in the PrepCom III document was more acceptable. We have concerns around the interpretation of statements on 'WTO members' rights' especially when few developing countries have been accepted as WTO members. Any language consistent with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health is acceptable.
52. (c) Agreeable to everything in brackets and strongly supportive of the reference to UNCLOS.
- (e) Strongly support the bracketed target date of 2004.
53. (b) Supportive of **all** sources of energy not just local sources.
- 56. Supportive of the inclusion of all statements currently in brackets.**
- (a) As per 56.
- (f) *...skills development and market access in support of ...*

(g) Supportive.

(h) We see no need for the inclusion of the contents of these brackets as environmental impact assessments are already mentioned.

(j) (i) No preference.

(k) Strongly supportive of the following: **Assist African countries in mobilising adequate resources to undertake impact assessments and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to climate change, sea level rise, climate variability and extreme weather events and continue to take action to prevent climate change in Africa, consistent with commitments under the UNFCCC, where applicable;**

58. (a) Strongly supportive of both sets of brackets.

61. (a) Strongly supportive of the target date **by 2005**.

(b) Supportive of all except the last set of brackets.

64. (e) Strongly supportive though we do not see the need for the last two sets of bracketed text and feel they could be deleted.

70. Supportive.

75. Strongly supportive of **in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities** and supportive of the remainder of the text currently in brackets.

(bis) No comment.

(ter) No comment.

76. Strongly supportive of 76 in its entirety in support of New Zealand's statement at Monterrey on committing to 0.7%GNP. As a second choice we would support 76 (alt 2).

(alt) No support.

(alt 2) Acceptable as a second preference to 76.

(bis) Strongly support.

77. Strongly support the bracketed contents of this clause, second best is 77 (alt 2), however, we do not support 77(alt) at all.

78. Strongly supportive.

(a) Strongly supportive.

(a.alt) An acceptable alternative.

(b) Strongly support this statement regardless of whether it remains here or is moved.

(c) Supportive of the first set of brackets but would not be concerned if it did not survive. Strongly supportive of the remaining brackets contents: **to the needs and concerns of its recipient countries, in particular developing countries and and simplifying the GEF project approval cycle.**

(c.bis) Preference for the second version: **Ensure that funds...**

79. Strongly supportive of the sentiments conveyed in this paragraph, however, we do not support the creation of a new intergovernmental mechanism. We would be fully supportive

if the phrase ***as well as through the establishment of an intergovernmental mechanism to channel new financial resources for infrastructure development in developing countries***, were to be removed.

(alt.) Completely unresponsive.

(alt2.) No real objection to this phrase, however, as it is merely a restatement of a clause from the Monterrey Consensus we question whether it adds anything of value.

80. Supportive.

(alt.) An acceptable alternative.

(alt2.) Unresponsive.

(a) Supportive.

(b) Supportive.

(b.alt) Unresponsive.

(c) Supportive of: ***Develop and utilise*** and the remaining contents of the subparagraph.

81. Strongly support this statement.

(alt.) Unresponsive.

(alt2.) Not at all comfortable with this statement or its assertion that trade can play a major role in achieving sustainable development and alleviating poverty. Trade can also be very damaging!

(a) Strongly support ***Facilitate the accession of...***no difficulty with the last phrase in brackets. Such facilitation should be at the appropriate pace for the country rather than at an accelerated pace.

(b) Preference for ***Implement ...***

(i) No preference.

(ii) Supportive.

(c) Strongly support all the text remaining with a preference for ***and urge development partners*** rather than ***developed countries***.

82. Strongly support the following statements: ***Provide commodity-dependent countries with inter alia, financial and technical assistance, including through international assistance for economic diversification and sustainable resource management.***

83. Strongly support the following statements: ***Call upon WTO members to fulfil the commitments made in Doha, notably in terms of access to markets including for the exports of developing countries, especially LDCs particularly in areas of interest to these countries, by implementing the following actions:***

(alt.) Unresponsive.

(a) Strongly oppose this statement and would like to see it eliminated.

(a.alt) Strongly oppose this statement also.

- (a.alt2) No objection to this statement.
- (b) No objection to this statement, preference for (b.alt).
- (b.alt) Strongly support this statement in preference to 83b.
- (c) Strong preference for **Commit** rather than **Achieve** and for the rest of the bracketed text to remain. No objection to the movement or alternative placement of the subparagraph.
- (d) No preference.
- (e) Strongly support all bracketed text.

84. (b) Strongly supported.

85. Strongly oppose.

(alt.) Strongly support.

(a) Strongly support.

(a.alt) Strongly oppose.

(b) Acceptable, preference for (b.alt).

(b.alt) Strongly support.

(b.alt2) Strongly oppose.

(b.alt3) Strongly oppose.

(c) Strongly support.

(d) Strongly support.

86. Preference for **Support and stimulate** over **Promote** and strongly support the retention of the remaining text. Organic agriculture is sustainable not all other forms are.

(alt.) Strongly oppose.

87. No preference.

(alt.) No preference.

88. Strongly support the second set of brackets: **Address public health problems affecting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, including through reaffirming the rights of WTO members to use to the full the provisions of the TRIPS agreement that provide flexibility for this purpose. The Agreement can and should be implemented in a manner supportive of WTO members rights to take measures to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, as contained in the Declaration of the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in Doha.**

89. No preference.

90. No preference.

- (d) No preference.
93. No preference.
- (e.bis) Strongly supportive.
94. No preference.
97. Preference for **Provide new and additional resources for...**and supportive of the remaining text.
98. Strongly supportive of this paragraph and its call for an inclusive participatory process.
- (alt.) An acceptable alternative but our strong preference is for 98.
103. Strongly supportive of the **by 2005** target.
107. No preference.
109. Strong support for either the first or the last line in brackets, ie, we would like to see one set of text remain but have no preference on which set.
114. No preference.
116. No preference.
- (bis.) Supportive in that it is consistent with UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection.
- (bis.alt) Strongly oppose.
118. Generally supportive.
119. Generally supportive.
120. Strongly supportive of **in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities** in every area where it appears. We have no preference on the two sets of statements appearing later in this paragraph.
- 121. (d.bis) Strongly supportive.**
- (d.bis.alt) Generally supportive but our preference would be for (d.bis).
122. (b) Strong preference for the following combination: **Take concrete steps towards ensuring that their decision-making processes and institutional structures of international finance and trade institutions are open, and transparent, equitable, rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory, strengthening and making more precise WTO provisions on special and differential treatment of developing countries, and provide for full and more effective participation of all member countries in particular including developing countries including through enhancing the capacity of member developing countries as well as member countries with economies in transition to effectively participate in trade negotiations, and easing the accession of developing countries to the Organisation, and concluding accession proceedings as quickly as possible and accelerating the accession of least developed countries to the WTO as provided for in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, and facilitating the contributions and participation of civil society in the work of WTO;**
- (c) Generally supportive of the following combination of texts: **Promote initiatives to ensure complementarity and mutual supportiveness between the rules of the multilateral trading systems and the rules of the multilateral environment agreements consistent with the goals of sustainable development and with, and in support of, the**

work programme agreed through the WTO. In this context further collaboration between on the one hand the WTO and on the other ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and other relevant agencies, should be promoted;

(e) Strongly supportive of the full subparagraph.

(f) Strongly supportive of the full subparagraph.

(g) Strongly supportive of the full subparagraph.

123. Whilst we are supportive of many of the subparagraphs we are uncomfortable with reference to **support for structural and macroeconomic reform** in the Chapeau, knowing the damage that SAPs can do. If this phrase were to be eliminated we would support the whole section.

124. No preference. We would expect reference to the Millennium Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus to appear in the Political Declaration, which would cover the points referred to here.

126. (f) Strongly supportive of all the text in brackets.

138. (b) Strongly support **In this context establish...**and the remaining contents of all brackets.

(c) Strongly support this subparagraph.

139. Strongly supportive.

(a) Strongly supportive of **Commit to designate land degradation...** and the remaining contents of all brackets.

(b) Strongly supportive of ...**the demands arising from WSSD...**and the remainder of the text.

145. (b) Strongly supportive of **Take immediate steps to make progress on the commitment ...** and all text remaining in brackets in particular the target date of 2005.

146. Strongly supportive of the full text of this paragraph.

(bis) Unsupportive, prefer that it was eliminated.

(ter) Strongly supportive.

(quat) Strongly supportive.

(quint) Supportive.

(sext) Strongly supportive.

(sept) Strongly supportive.

151. Strongly supportive of **Develop, with participation of civil society, global multilateral guidelines on public access...** and the remainder of the text.

152. Strongly supportive of the full text.