

“Implementing Climate Change Through The OECD Environmental Strategy”

Monday, 31 March 2003

3:00 pm -6:00 pm

**OECD, 2 rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16**



Toward Domestic Actions & Policies For:

- * Workplace Assessments;**
- * Social & Employment Transition;**
- * Improving Decision-Making**

The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC)¹

***Implementing OECD
Strategy through
workplaces, social
transition and multi-
stakeholder processes***

***Facilitating Workplace
actions can be the basis
for change***

1. The OECD Environment Strategy for climate change emphasises the importance for:

- Emission reduction & prevention strategies;
- Understanding of social connections;
- Research & assessment;
- Enforcement through regulation or voluntary tools; and
- Measures to promote information exchange and evaluation.²

2. In this paper TUAC discusses the domestic policies and actions that are needed to address these goals through workplace implementation, social transition policies, and multi-stakeholder processes for decision-making and evaluation.

3. The Environmental Strategy highlights the need for workplace stakeholder cooperation³. The approach is strengthened by calls from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) for workplace-based partnerships and a more vigorous focus on WEHAB issues (water, energy, health, agriculture, and

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² OECD Environmental Strategy For the First Decade of the 21st Century, OECD, 2001, Paris, pages 8-9

³ Op cit, pages 3 and 19.

biodiversity), including climate change⁴. The WSSD has also recommended quite a large number of implementation actions that assume a workplace focus of change and various types of engagement between worker and employer organisations (see Appendix #6, #7, and #12).

4. At WSSD trade unions proposed to develop a “Workplace Assessment” process⁵ as a means of addressing OECD Strategy, WEHAB priorities and socio-economic issues related to workers’ basic security⁶.

5. TUAC invites the OECD to support the steps initiated with UNEP and ILO at the WSSD to identify workplace tools for addressing environmental and social targets, including for climate change⁷. Such possible steps are currently being discussed and involve the organisation of one international capacity building workshop, followed by others in each continent during the 2003-2004 period. Both WSSD outcomes and Agenda 21 refer to a broad range of workplace tools that could be included in any implementation strategy (see Appendix #7, #15 and #16).

6. EPOC would be in a position to help through:

- Facilitating dialogue with social partners, member & non-member governments and other intergovernmental bodies⁸;
- Becoming involved in setting priorities for workplace assessments and pilot testing⁹;
- Facilitating the development of workplace tools for target-setting, measuring, reporting and evaluating of progress, which should be integrated with the uses of impact assessments¹⁰, indicators¹¹ and management systems¹²;

TUAC invites OECD EPOC to support Workplace Assessment projects by:

- ***promoting dialogue;***
- ***helping to define priorities, targets & tools;***
- ***identifying linkages to OECD’s ongoing work.***

⁴ Report of the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September, 2002,

⁵ **Workplace Assessment** describes a process whereby trade unions and employers in one or several worksites, or in a sector or region, agree to joint assessments of workplace performance according to agreed checklists related to environmental, occupational and social criteria. Such an assessment should lead to joint programmes of change to identify and fix problems ranging from the simple (e.g., workplace water & energy wastes or losses) to the complex (e.g., improving workplace conditions on employment or related to social security or technology and other issues) and be of short duration or stretch over several years to fulfill complex objectives.

⁶ See footnote #15 on socio-economic security.

⁷ At WSSD Global unions, ILO and UNEP held a one day workshop to initially help design workplace assessments, supported by social, employment, and environmental integration policies.

⁸ WSSD Implementation document paragraph # 17b says: “**encourage dialogue** between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders”. Also paragraph 17d says: “**develop workplace-based partnerships** and programmes, including training and education programmes”.

⁹ **Priorities for Workplace Assessments:** Since three-quarters of all greenhouse gases come from manufacturing, energy production or supply, transport and construction, workplace assessments could become an instrument of change in these sectors, including personal energy consumption by workers traveling to and from work. See also op cit #2 related to OECD’s Environment Strategy objectives #1 & #2 concerning climate, freshwater, biodiversity, agriculture, transport and energy.

¹⁰ EU is now engaged in a process to develop such tools, including Sustainability Impact Assessments.

¹¹ **Social indicators:** TUAC believes that OECD should promote a better development of social indicators. In 2002 February TUAC coordinated a OECD Labour/Management Programme meeting on the “Uses and Limits of Sustainable Development Indicators” and produced a final report written by Mr. David Pearce.

¹² Developing workplace tools of measurement and reporting is especially significant because the WSSD has called for environment impact assessments for a broad range of issues (see Appendix #7)

- Linking a process of workplace assessment to local, regional national reporting, environmental performance reviews and other OECD measures for national implementation and evaluation.
- Identifying training and education necessary to implement workplace assessment procedures¹³.

For effective workplace action certain key principles must be valued

7. WORKER & TRADE UNION PARTICIPATION: A starting place for trade unions would be in workplaces where collective agreements (or sector-wide framework agreements) have been signed with employers or employer organizations¹⁴. Support for the activities of workers and trade unions through the industrial relations process could help create a proper framework for workplace assessments by recognizing the need for:

- Effective models for worker participation and joint decision making between workers and employers and with surrounding communities;¹⁵
- Joint workplace committees and procedures to deal with practicalities of assessments, information flow and consideration for proper planning and the handling of disputes;
- Recognition of certain participation principles such as: "right-to-know", "whistle-blower" protection, the "right to refuse dangerous work", and the "right to refuse work which harms the environment". These all have some bearing on the implementation of the Environment Strategy's Objective 3, i.e. Improving Information for Decision Making.
- Recognition of the separate roles for BIAC, TUAC and NGO's within OECD-EPOC frame of references.¹⁶

OECD can help promote a better understanding of workplace participation principles

8. INTEGRATION OF OCCUPATIONAL & PUBLIC HEALTH: The Environment Strategy's Social Interface calls for national action related to health and safety (with a special emphasis on chemicals and hazardous substances) and for these to be integrated to public health and social issues, including employment considerations¹⁷. WSSD has reinforced these points (see Appendix #7, #8, #10) and has encouraged a link between occupational and public health. TUAC believes that workplace assessments must develop a holistic approach to implementation by developing tools and procedures, which address these issues together, along with emission reduction strategies for climate change and WEHAB priorities.

Climate change strategies must be integrated with environment, health and poverty solutions, including within workplace approaches

¹³ Op cit #2, see page 19 of Environment Strategy for promotion of awareness and education of stakeholders. See also WSSD outcomes in Appendix #11;

¹⁴ Approximately 2.2 million collective agreements governing specific worksites exist throughout the world and about 21 global sector-wide framework agreements.

¹⁵ Op cit # 8

¹⁶ The Environment Strategy and EPOC documents, generally, give the appearance of subsuming the actual or potential activities of workers and trade unions within its references to business or NGO's. This is neither an accurate rendition of the separate roles played by different actors of Civil Society, nor is it conducive to the building of cooperation of and trust among them.

¹⁷ Op cit #2, see page 17 –18 of The Environment Strategy for Objective 4 on the Social and Environmental Interface;

OECD's Social Interface Strategy implies that employment transition become central to climate change and poverty eradication.

'Environment Strategy' highlights employment issues related to equity, access and social impacts.

Employment research cooperation is called for between the OECD, EU, ILO, UNEP and others

9. BASIC SECURITY ISSUES MUST BE ADDRESSED: Major barriers to worker involvement must be addressed, as identified by the ILO's Socio-Economic Security Programme¹⁸, which can pave the way for the proper implementation of the Environment Strategy Social Interface, in connection to UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol objectives¹⁹. Moreover, workers are prepared to support change only if they believe that transition programmes will provide retraining, re-employment, compensation, or otherwise continued livelihood.

10. The OECD' Social Interface invites governments to consider and address the links between environment and social conditions, including those related to employment and income distribution. With regard to employment and equity issues, the Environment Strategy specifically requests OECD members to²⁰:

- Ensure equitable access to natural resources and environmental services.
- Monitor and reduce disparities in exposure to environmental threats (across households, social groups and communities).
- Address actual and potential effects of environmental policies on employment and income distribution.
- Assess and address the social implications of environmental policies, in particular the removal of environmentally harmful subsidies.

11. The WSSD also called on Governments to take steps to ensure that industrial development be made to contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management, including assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. This is especially important given a current focus by the ILO to develop a Global Employment Agenda (see also Appendix #2, #3, #4, and #5)²¹.

12. The WSSD has issued a call to strengthen national and regional research and development institutions for socially-acceptable sustainable development. There must be more co-operation between the ILO, OECD, key governments (e.g. European Union), and other agencies or groups to address employment issues related to climate change. The WSSD stressed the need to support the International Labour Organization and encourage its ongoing work on the social dimension of globalization, as stated in Par. 64 of the Monterrey Consensus. The OECD's initial work on distributive effect of environmental policy means it is in a good position to provide leadership on this issue²².

¹⁸ **The ILO InFocus Programme** on Socio-economic Security of the ILO has developed strategic objectives and work programmes. See, *Socio-economic security – a medium-term workplan*, ILO, October, 1999

¹⁹ UNFCCC Article 4 : "All Parties shall take climate change considerations into account in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions."; **Kyoto Protocol** Articles 2.3 & 3.14: "Each Party shall strive to implement the commitments to minimize the adverse social, environmental & economic impacts on developing country parties."

²⁰ Op cit #2, see page 18 of The Environment Strategy for Objective;

²¹ **Predicted Employment Impacts:** Slightly positive net growth in world employment is anticipated in the longer term, when job losses due to climate events are measured against jobs that will be created by disaster relief and mitigation measures. However, despite predicted employment gains in the renewable energy sector, sector-by-sector and regional analyses show that turbulent times are to be expected in the short term, as large numbers of workers will lose their jobs and livelihoods, with little access to the new jobs that will be created.

²² OECD Workshop on "The Distribution of Benefits and Costs of Environmental Policies: Analysis, Evidence and Policy Issues", OECD Paris 4-5 March, 2003.

13. The recognition in the Kyoto Protocol of the impact of decisions by industrialized countries on the rest of the world, underlines the need for the OECD to encourage collaborative research with governments (including EU), the ILO and other actors. Furthermore, such research must be integrated with a focus for green job creation²³, connected to a “Global Employment Agenda”²⁴, as advocated by the ILO, with information systems being made to feed into an overall workplace assessment process described in paragraph #4.

BIAC & TUAC have called on OECD to facilitate employment research co-operation

14. The EPOC is asked to take note of a number of meetings in 2000 and 2001 between the Business Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC), along with government and research experts, to clarify priorities and terms of references for an eventual employment and climate change research programme²⁵. Business and trade union participants agreed that; a) a sustainable development approach to climate change is needed; b) employment impacts must be better understood; c) voluntary agreements must be effective (see also paragraph #24); and d) all sectors must assume responsibility.

OECD is invited to promote coordination of research on employment and social implications at UNFCCC

15. It is generally understood that industrialised countries must assume a special responsibility for addressing climate change, and that the OECD is uniquely situated to coordinate certain tasks. Accordingly, business and trade unions in OECD member States, represented by BIAC and TUAC, must assume coordinating roles with their members. OECD could encourage COP9²⁶ delegates (perhaps by organising a workshop at COP9) to extend their efforts to research employment and social implications of climate change. It could also facilitate the bringing together of principal actors to develop research programmes and involve business, trade unions and other stakeholders in both planning and implementation.

Quality of decision-making can be enhanced through:

- ***Integrated multi-stakeholder participation;***
- ***Capacity building;***
- ***Training & Education; and***
- ***Monitoring of Environment Strategy's Progress***

16. The full implementation of the Environment Strategy, including the section on climate change, depends on the creation of a deeply-felt consensus of trust and cooperation among all stakeholders. The Environment Strategy alludes to multi-stakeholder processes in the section on Social Interface. The WSSD has also adopted strong policies to further develop its uses in decision making for corporate responsibility & other issues, as well as through the activities of the CSD and for public participation in all countries (see Appendix #13).

17. Currently, there is limited application of multi-stakeholder processes within the climate change arena. Occasionally, the OECD has convened special consultations on this and other issues. Although the UNFCCC calls for public participation in decision-making, it does not itself convene meetings of Major Group stakeholders within its activities.

18. The OECD is invited to encourage member governments to promote the use of multi-stakeholder processes at the UNFCCC and for these to be coordinated with such similar processes at the CSD, OECD and elsewhere. Moreover, the OECD

²³ We are aware that many jobs will likely be created, within any scenario of change, e.g. as many as 800,000 in Europe and 155,000 in Germany alone by the year 2005, particularly within the renewable energy sector. The same potential also exists in different regions of the world.

²⁴ Global Employment Agenda, International Labour Organisation, Geneva Switzerland, 2001.

²⁵ Chesshire, John - OECD Report – Joint Meeting of Management & Trade Union Experts on Climate Change and Employment, OECD, Paris 12 October, 2002

²⁶ At the 9th Conference of the Parties (COP9) of the UNFCCC to be held in December 2003, social issues will finally come to the forefront where the 2001 “Marrakesh Accords” will be reviewed as to their impacts on adaptation issues related to the social impacts of climate change, especially for developing countries. This will be the first opportunity since the coming to force of the UNFCCC to consider the role for employment within the long term planning of mitigation efforts for climate.

should engage in meaningful discussion with members States to build on the EPOC consultation experiences and to establish their own multi-stakeholder processes for climate change and to integrate these with UNFCCC and OECD activities.

19. Within this context, ongoing evaluations of the progress of the Environment Strategy should take place by OECD, BIAC, TUAC and NGO's, and especially as related to climate change.

20. The Environment Strategy, the WSSD (including Agenda 21), and UNFCCC²⁷ recognise the need for capacity building and education to enhance the quality of decision-making for Civil Society. TUAC believes this is particularly important for climate change (see also paragraph #6 of this report). However, insufficient discussion has taken place to clarify how the modalities for climate change capacity building measures would be developed, nationally or otherwise. This is especially so in relation to the training, education and skills development that are needed for awareness raising and involvement of all sectors of society. OECD should consider hosting a meeting with stakeholders to address this special question.

Capacity building, training & education are the foundations for climate change programmes

21. The Environment Strategy is peppered with references to the role of technology and innovation in addressing resource management, social innovation & research, as well as capacity building and awareness raising. Indeed there is a very significant role for technology in facilitating the effective delivery of workplace assessment processes. However, social and employment impacts of new technology or technology transfer must be addressed as a precondition to their promotion. Public funding for research and development in this area must serve to predict and prevent negative social impacts and be integrated into technology assessment approaches.

OECD technology transfer, innovation & capacity building policies must meet WSSD & employment, health, environment and social objectives

22. In addition, the benefits of productivity increases from new technology must be applied to employment creation, especially in developing countries, as well as to reducing the possibility of job loss or occupational hazards. Efforts must likewise guard against the rise of technology-related injuries and disease (e.g. musculoskeletal disorders, MSD) in relation to new work processes and information technology²⁸. The adoption of new technology should serve to improve workplace health and safety generally, and to reduce work related injuries, and illnesses and this issue must form part the integration of approached described in paragraph #8.

23. For these reasons, innovation and technology transfers should take place within a framework of government regulation. Government policy should set relevant targets and ensure that new technology actually serves to ensure compliance with its objectives.

Effective regulatory systems must provide the basis for voluntary measures

24. Trade unions generally support the uses of voluntary measures, including for climate change. However TUAC feels these must demonstrably supplement or strengthen government-based regulations and standards, and never be allowed to undermine the establishment or enforcement of standards for environmental, economic and social protection.

²⁷ Report of the UNFCCC COP8, India 2002 - SBSTA report FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6 – paragraph 55

²⁸ **Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD)** cover a range of health problems. The main groups are back pain/injuries and work related upper limb disorders, commonly known as "repetitive strain injuries" (RSI). These can involve tendon-related disorders, peripheral-nerve entrapment, neurovascular/vascular disorders and joint/joint-capsule disorders and can also affect the neck, shoulder, elbow, hand/wrist (i.e. carpal tunnel syndrome and tendonitis), as well as the back. MSD is a growing international problem, emerging as an Achilles heel to technology innovation, carrying with it increasing costs to governments and employers, world-wide. Innovation for technology and work processes must be coupled with a commitment to ergonomics, which is the term used to refer to the means of designing work so as to eliminate many of the risk factors that lead to MSD.

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.

Note#2:

This is version #2 of the text compilation from WSSD. Work is ongoing to further incorporate issues contained in additional documents adopted or organisations and fora referred to by WSSD agreements.

Legend: [references in square brackets]

[WSSDimp] = Reference for WSSD Implementation Document + paragraph number;

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

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

Table of Contents:

1. Agenda 21, Rio Principles and Other Agreements
2. Poverty Eradication
3. Sustainable Development Integration
4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources & Services
5. Employment & Job Creation
6. Production & Consumption
7. Workplaces, Audits, Assessments & GEF
8. Occupational Health and Safety
9. HIV/AIDS
10. Chemicals & Chemicals Safety
11. Education, Training & Capacity Building
12. Partnerships: Workplaces & Stakeholders
13. Stakeholder Involvement (Including Trade Unions)
14. Role of Trade Unions
15. Industrial Relations & Partnerships
16. ILO & Instruments, Programmes & Activities
17. Women
18. Children
19. Youth
20. Corporate Accountability, GRI, ISO & Other Measures
21. Trade & Investment
22. Adjustment Programmes
23. Technology Innovation & Transfers
24. Subsidies
25. Prevention Principles
26. Research, Development & Indicators

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 [WSSDimp5]. Affirm commitment to the Rio principles, the full implementation of Agenda 21. Commit to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992 [WSSDimp1,2]. 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 [WSSDimp122a].

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 [WSSDimp6]. 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 [WSSDimp6a]. Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries [WSSDimp6b]. 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 [WSSDimp76].

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 [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp14]. 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 [WSSDimp45d]. 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 [WSSDimp121a] 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 [WSSDimp121g]. 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 [WSSDimp122c]. 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 [WSSDimp19b]. 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 [WSSDimp126a].

4. Access & Equitable Distribution of Resources & Services

(see also: Poverty, Production & Consumption, Integration, and Workplace Assessments)

Improve access to: socially acceptable energy services [WSSDimp8a, 8e, 8f, 8g, 19s, 19u], transition to cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fuels [WSSDimp8d], food distribution [WSSDimp6k], housing [WSSDimp.9b], energy markets [WSSDimp19o], transport services [WSSDimp20], health care and health care services [WSSDimp47b].

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 [WSSDimp.6.k].

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 [WSSDimp7e]. 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 Declaration [WSSDimp24]. 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 [WSSDimp25b]. 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 [WSSDimp24b]. Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity [WSSDimp24c]. Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries [WSSDimp25]. 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 [WSSDimp60]. 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 [WSSDimp60a].

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 [WSSDimp8]. Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability [WSSDimp19i, 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 [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp9b, WSSDdecla25]. Increase decent employment, credit and income for the urban poor,

through appropriate national policies, promoting equal opportunities for women and men [WSSDimp10c]. 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 [WSSDimp6c]. 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 [WSSDimp6e]. The objective of Agenda 21 is poverty alleviation and full and sustainable employment, 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 [WSSDimp13]. 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 [WSSDimp14]. 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 [WSSDimp14b]. 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 [WSSDimp14c]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns [WSSDimp14d]. 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 [WSSDimp14e]. 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 [WSSDimp5a].

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 [WSSDimp38b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [WSSDimp38e].

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 [WSSDimp42k].

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 [WSSDimp36]. Actions are required to meet all the commitments and obligations under the UNFCCC [WSSDimp36a], work cooperatively towards achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC [WSSDimp36b], 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 [WSSDimp36c]. 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 [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp35e].

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 [WSSDimp44a]. 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 [WSSDimp44b].

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 [WSSDimp33]. 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 [WSSDimp33a].

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 [WSSDimp.14a.]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they

operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp127].

Environmental Impact Assessments: Encourage decision-making to take into account of the use of environmental impact assessment procedures [WSSDimp104a], that are cross-sectoral or integrated [WSSDimp103b], or are performed as national instruments [WSSDimp119], develop a better understanding of issues related to water [WSSDimp26, 35, 60c], environment & development linkages [WSSDimp91d], technology needs [WSSDimp99c], chemicals [WSSDimp22], climate change [WSSDimp35, 103c], marine life [WSSDimp34b, 34c], air pollution [WSSDimp37a], public health [WSSDimp37a, 47h], agriculture [WSSDimp38b], forestry [WSSDimp43g], and disaster relief [WSSDimp59a].

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; [WSSDimp19n]. 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 [WSSDimp81].

8. Occupational 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 [WSSDimp46m]. 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 [WSSDimp44a].

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 [WSSDimp48]. 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 [WSSDimp48c]. Mobilize financial and other support to develop and strengthen health systems that aim at promoting equitable access to health-care services

[WSSDimp58a] 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 [WSSDimp58b].

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 precautionary 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 [WSSDimp22]. 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 [WSSDimp22a]. 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 [WSSDimp22b]. 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 [WSSDimp22c]. 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; [WSSDimp22d]. Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers [WSSDimp22f].

11. Education, Training & Capacity Building

Increase the provision of workers' education, training and retraining, 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 [WSSDimp116]. 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 [WSSDimp118]. 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 [WSSDimp119bisC].

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 [WSSDimp.3]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp22d]. 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 [WSSDimp44a].

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 [WSSDimp126c]. 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 [WSSDimp122f]. 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 [WSSDimp130b]. For the Commission on Sustainable Development to facilitate partnerships involving Governments, international organizations and relevant stakeholders [WSSDimp128], review and evaluate progress and promote further implementation of Agenda 21 [WSSDimp129a] 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 [WSSDimp129b]. Regional Commissions should continue to promote multi-stakeholder participation and encourage partnerships to support the implementation of Agenda 21 [WSSDimp143d]. 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 [WSSDimp146bis]. 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 [WSSDimp150].

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 [WSSDimp9b, 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 [WSSDimp150].

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 [WSSDimp9b, 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 [WSSDimp45d]. 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 [WSSDimp46m]. 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 [WSSDimp48c]. 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 [WSSDimp91c].

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 [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp24b]. Enhance the participation of women in all aspects and at all levels relating to sustainable agriculture and food security [WSSDimp38e]. 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 [WSSDimp44b].

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 [WSSDimp6g]. 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 [WSSDimp11]. 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 [WSSDimp12]. 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 [WSSDimp47f]. 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 [WSSDimp3]. Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries [WSSDimp14d]. 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 [WSSDimp42k]. 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 [WSSDimp153].

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 [WSSDimp45.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 [WSSDimp122f]. 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 [WSSDimp.17a]. Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders [WSSDimp.17b]. Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp91a]. 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 [WSSDimp91c]. Encourage foreign direct investment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through export credits that could be instrumental to sustainable development [WSSDimp78b].

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; [WSSDimp19j].

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 [WSSDimp99]. Improve the transfer of technologies to developing countries, in particular at the bilateral and regional levels, including through urgent actions at all levels [WSSDimp100]. Improve interaction and collaboration, stakeholder relationships and networks between and among universities, research institutions, government agencies and the private sector [WSSDimp100a]. 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 [WSSDimp100b]. 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 [WSSDimp102].

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 [WSSDimp.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 [WSSDimp35]. The principle of "prevention" is enunciated for environmental degradation [WSSDimp103f], wastes [WSSDimp21, 22], water pollution [WSSDimp24d], unregulated fishing [WSSDimp30d], climate change impacts [WSSDimp36], desertification [WSSDimp39d], diseases [WSSDimp47], HIV/AIDS [WSSDimp48a], child exposure to lead in paint [WSSDimp50], marine waste and pollution [WSSDimp52], disaster prevention [WSSDimp53], and political conflicts [WSSDimp52.56].

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 [WSSDimp521]. 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 [WSSDimp103b]. 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 [WSSDimp107]. Examine issues of global public interest through open, transparent and inclusive workshops to promote a better public understanding of such questions [WSSDimp108]. 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 [WSSDimp110]. 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 [WSSDimp112]. 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 [WSSDimp119quiquies]. Promote further work on indicators, in conformity with paragraph 3 of decision 9/4 of the Commission on Sustainable Development [WSSDimp119sexties]. 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].