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**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, 2002)**

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 23 and 24 October 2001

CONTENTS



	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1-11	1
Place and date of the meeting	1	1
Attendance	2-10	1
Election of Officers	11	2
B. AGENDA	12	3
C. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE	13-54	3
Annex 1: RIO DE JANEIRO PLATFORM OF ACTION ON THE ROAD TO JOHANNESBURG 2002..	-	13
Annex 2: STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO, AT SPECIAL SESSION	-	24
Annex 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	-	32



A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development was convened jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with the support of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with resolution 55/199 as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 2000. In paragraph 5 of that resolution, the General Assembly stresses "the importance of early and effective preparations for the Summit and a comprehensive assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the other results of the Conference to be carried out at the local, national, regional and international levels by Governments and the United Nations system so as to ensure high-quality inputs to the review process, and welcomes the preparatory activities carried out so far." The Conference was held immediately after the thirteenth meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Attendance

2. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Suriname, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.
3. The following three associate members of the Commission attended as observers: Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands.
4. Observers from the following States which are Members of the United Nations but not of the Commission attended: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation and South Africa.
5. The following United Nations agencies and organizations were represented: United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by members of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

7. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat and of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

8. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations participated: Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Caribbean Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Andean Community, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Conference of Ministers of Mining of the Americas, Andean Development Corporation (ADC), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Organization of American States (OAS) and Latin American Parliament.

9. The following non-governmental organizations which have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), Earth Council, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Institute for Sustainable Development and International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU). The Conference was also attended by the following non-governmental organizations which have been accredited by the Commission on Sustainable Development for participation in the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Cultura Ecológica, Forum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para o Meio Ambiente e o Desenvolvimento, Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente, Rede Brasileira de Agroflorestal and Vitae Civili-Instituto para o Desenvolvimento, Meio Ambiente e Paz. In addition, other non-governmental organizations attending the meeting were: Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Asociación Latinoamericana de Derecho Ambiental, Association of Non-Governmental Development Organizations, Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, Coordinación Indígena y Campesina de Forestería Comunitaria, Corporación PARTICIPA, Foro Ecológico del Perú, Fundación Ecológica Universal, Grupo de Estudios Ambientales, Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas of the University of Guadalajara, "Os verdes"- Movimiento de Ecología Social, Red de Desarrollo Sostenible de Nicaragua, Red Interamericana de Especialistas en Legislación Ambiental, World Conservation Union and World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund.

10. The following special guests participated in the Conference: Nicolás Ardito-Barletta, Representative of the Round Table of Eminent Persons of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development; Martus Antonio Rodríguez Tavares, Minister of Planning, Budget and Management of Brazil; Eduardo Pizano, Minister of Economic Development of Colombia; Anthony W. Garotinho M. de Oliveira, Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro; Cesar Maia, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro; and Mauricio Escanero, Facilitator of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development.

Election of Officers

11. The following Presiding Officers were elected:

Chairperson:	Brazil
Deputy Chairpersons:	Chile
	Cuba
	Ecuador
Rapporteur:	El Salvador

B. AGENDA

12. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Regional assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and consideration of a platform of action for the future
 - 3a High-level panel of economic authorities of the region on financing for sustainable development
 - 3b Submission and discussion of the document entitled, "The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities"
 - 3c Latin America and the Caribbean on the road to Johannesburg (statements by countries, United Nations bodies and representatives of main groups)
4. Consideration and adoption of agreements

C. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

13. At the opening meeting of the Regional Preparatory Conference, statements were made by Messrs. Celso Lafer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil; José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP.

14. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil reminded the participants that 10 years earlier, one of the most significant pages in the history of multilateralism had been written in Rio de Janeiro. To recall the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of 1992 was a means of reaffirming Brazil's commitment to sustainable development. That commitment arose out of a vision that transcended national interests and embraced the international community's expectations with respect to action in this regard. Under existing conditions, turning the vision that had been shaped at that meeting into a reality would require cooperation based on a constructive form of interdependence among sovereign nations and a concept of sustainable development which encompassed a concern for the environment and an equally legitimate concern for the economy and the elimination of poverty.

15. The reinforcement of democracy in most of the countries in the region had opened up new channels for cooperation in both areas in response to the aspirations of a generation that was heedful of the need to protect the environment and of the imperative of speeding up progress towards the achievement of social equity. It was encouraging to see how much importance government agencies were placing on those goals and how civil society was playing a greater role in determining the types of efforts being made to put a stop to predatory practices and to propose more sustainable options for promoting prosperity and well-being.

16. Nevertheless, the principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and in the declaration on the sustainable development of forests, together with the commitments contained in Agenda 21, still had to face the test of political will and were contingent on the adoption of new attitudes, new methodologies and new ways of promoting a better quality of life for people without such improvements implying environmental costs unacceptable for contemporary society. Special attention should be given to the adoption of patterns of production and consumption that would not increase the gap between rich and poor, at the national, regional or international level.

17. The scientific community should therefore work to promote the development of the kind of knowledge that could give rise to rational options for overcoming the obstacles faced by the world's societies, whose growing interdependence had heightened the transformative nature and political importance of such knowledge. Sustainable development depended, to a great extent, on a combination of the political creativity and scientific backing that was needed to understand entirely new phenomena. Those types of conferences, including the World Summit on Sustainable Development, contributed to more rational action and greater understanding among the various actors as they strove to put the as yet unimplemented decisions taken in Rio in 1992 into practice.

18. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC noted that, although ECLAC had a tradition of holding regional conferences in preparation for world summits, this was the first time that subregional preparatory meetings had been held so that proposals might be formulated which reflected the individual features of four subregions: the Southern Cone, the Andean area, the Caribbean and Meso-America. The debates that would be held during the Conference would represent the culmination of an intensive, highly productive series of consultations among the Governments and between them and civil society.

19. After reviewing the two main objectives of the Conference, he noted that the participants would be asked to consider key policy issues, priorities and follow-up activities for inclusion in a regional platform of action for sustainable development. To facilitate the deliberations, ECLAC and UNEP had prepared a document entitled, "The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities".¹ In addition, ECLAC and UNDP had drafted a document on financing for development for consideration during the panel discussion to be held on that topic. It was hoped that the panel would formulate proposals that the region could take to the International Conference on Financing for Development to be held in March 2002 in Monterrey, Mexico.

20. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC went on to give a brief account of what had transpired during the decade that had passed since the Earth Summit was held. During the 1990s the countries of the region had undergone sweeping economic reforms, but the reactivation of economic growth had not translated into comparable progress in the social sphere. An overall review of events during the decade did, however, indicate that the international climate for sustainable development had improved, inasmuch as new global ethical principles were being established, and sustainable development had become a frame of reference for the international agenda. It also had to be admitted, however, that the region had only recently embarked upon the path of sustainable development and had not yet made sufficient progress in that direction; hence the need to adopt a proactive, positive agenda rather than maintaining a reactive response to global demands. The logical counterpart to that effort should be the provision of greater international cooperation and resources by industrialized countries in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. All of this called both for a thorough-going

¹ Document LC/G.2145(CONF.90/3).

transformation of prevailing development styles and for progress in eliminating poverty and sharp income differentials in view of the profound relationship between the two processes.

21. During that decade the region had been faced with the twofold challenge of achieving its dynamic integration into a globalized world and of surmounting the equity gap while shaping a modern vision shared by all members of society. ECLAC saw itself as an active participant in that effort and was committed to continued collaboration in the urgent task of moving towards sustainable development on the basis of an integral perspective that forged a stronger bond among economic, social and environmental policies.
22. The Executive Director for the United Nations Environment Programme voiced his satisfaction with the preparatory activities carried out in the region. Given the region's size, it had been necessary to organize subregional meetings, and those meetings had established a good precedent for future negotiations. He praised the document prepared by ECLAC and UNEP and devoted particular attention to its assessment of the current state of affairs, which he felt to be highly relevant.
23. In view of the significance of the main groups' contributions to the preparatory process, he regarded the meeting of non-governmental and civil society organizations held shortly before the Conference as an extremely positive development. Within that context, he made special mention of the regional youth meetings that had been organized. Those events were especially important because of the large proportion of the population made up of that age group in Latin America and the Caribbean, a region whose chief asset was unquestionably its human capital. He also referred to the close ties formed over the years with the business community and legislators of the region, whose active participation in the preparations for the Summit demonstrated how broad and open a process it was.
24. During a special plenary session held after the opening meeting, Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, addressed the participants. He noted how pleased he was to be at a conference of such special significance for the Brazilian people. Ever since 1992, Rio de Janeiro had been associated with the idea of sustainable development. It was an issue that figured on the agenda of every society whose objective was to build a democratic future while reinforcing civil society and the values of justice and liberty. Under the current circumstances of uncertainty and of concern about security and defence, every effort must be made to ensure that attention was not diverted away from that agenda. Long-term concerns about the environment and its protection must not be subordinated to short-term objectives, regardless of how legitimate they were. Terrorism could not suppress the objectives of the international cooperation agenda, which included the issue of sustainable development, so that Brazil had every confidence that the Johannesburg Summit would facilitate the consolidation of a new vision of global solidarity and sustainable development.
25. The idea of sustainable development had evolved out of the 1970s concept of eco-development. Its consolidation had represented a great conceptual leap forward because it showed that the basic problem was not an unsustainable use of natural resources but rather the existence of a development model that gave economic growth precedence over environmental and social sustainability. The true problem lay in the persistence of unsustainable consumption and production patterns and in the mistaken assumption that the environment could withstand the effects of such patterns indefinitely. Formulating appropriate responses was a task that would require society to make ethical as well as material changes. This was particularly true in the more developed countries, whose prosperity—which had no precedent in the history of mankind—stood in contrast to the widespread poverty that still prevailed in so many regions of the world.

26. Thus, the task at hand was to achieve a type of development capable of dealing with the overwhelming problem of poverty while at the same time preventing that development process from impeding sustainability. In the political arena, the objective would be to forge an even-handed and just global partnership together with a conceptualization of globalization which was framed by solidarity. It was essential to recognize the countries' common rights and responsibilities; those rights were also, however, differentiated depending upon whether a country was, in particular, a developed country, an emerging nation or one of the least developed countries. Those currently in the throes of development should not be expected to bear the burden of sustainability. A more equitable mechanism must be applied to ensure harmonization between the countries that had exploited a vast amount of the planet's environmental resources in a predatory manner and those which, while pursuing development would avoid following the same path but wished to perceive some degree of solidarity between the developed and the developing world. It was no longer possible to think in terms of growth without sustainability, or of sustainability without a financial base, or of a financial base without market access or a perspective framed by solidarity. Fortunately, the region was in a particularly advantageous position to play a concrete and effective role in helping to build that new global partnership (see annex 2 for the statement in full).

Regional assessment of progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and consideration of a platform of action for the future (agenda item 3)

High-level panel of economic authorities of the region on financing for sustainable development (agenda item 3a)

27. The panel was moderated by José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of UNEP; Michael Gucovsky, Special Adviser to the UNDP Administrator, speaking on behalf of Elena Martínez, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Martus Antonio Rodríguez Tavares, Minister of Planning, Budget and Management of Brazil. The participants in the panel discussion included Alvaro García, Minister-Secretary General of the Office of the President of Chile; Eduardo Pizano, Minister of Economic Development of Colombia; Víctor Lichtinger, Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico; Pablo Schneider, Executive President of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration; Luis Enrique Berrizbeitia, Executive Vice-President of the Andean Development Corporation; John Redwood, Director for Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development for Latin America and the Caribbean with the World Bank; and Walter Arensberg, Chief of the Environment Unit of the Department of Sustainable Development at the Inter-American Development Bank. Mauricio Escanero, Facilitator of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, attended as a special guest.

28. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the joint ECLAC/UNDP discussion paper entitled "Financing for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean",² which contained an assessment of the scope and characteristics of financing for environmental activities since 1992. He said that with respect to international financing, there were five salient trends: the persistence of the external debt problem, which was an obstacle to sustainable development; the reduction in official development assistance to less than one third of the specified levels; the notable expansion of private financial flows, whose usefulness was countered by their volatility and the marginalization of the poorest countries; the significant increase in financial contributions from multilateral agencies and in concessional funding for

² Document LC/G.2146(CONF.90/4).

environmental protection activities; and the increasing role played by these organizations in providing financial contributions, in applying environmental standards in all their project evaluations and in setting up multilateral and concessional funds for dealing with global problems.

29. Seven case studies on national financing revealed some forward movement, but the pace was slow because the relevant institutions within the State apparatus remained weak. In the 1990s, environmental expenditure had amounted, on average, to no more than 1% of GDP and no widespread increase in the level of government funds budgeted under that heading had been observed. For its part, the private sector was showing increasingly clear signs of concern about the potential environmental impact of its activities; moreover, the presence of foreign-owned companies in the countries of the region and the importance of exports increased the scope for corporate investments in environmental initiatives. Nevertheless, it was still necessary to enhance the role of national and multilateral development banks in supporting such investments, especially in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises, which were lagging the furthest behind in that area.
30. Other speakers stressed the need to provide funding for the implementation of environmental policies and economic instruments designed to reorient private-sector activities by means of incentive schemes. Another matter that the panellists also felt to be of major importance was the question of environmental institutions, which were gradually being developed but which required further reinforcement. Indeed, a strong institutional structure in every field was vital if they were to make good use of the opportunities offered by globalization, which could be used to boost growth and reduce poverty in the countries of the region.
31. All the participants agreed that both international and national financing were crucial, but it was not the only aspect of environmental protection which needed to be considered. The design, coordination and implementation of environmentally sound policies that would lead to the use of effective instruments and economically viable projects also should be explored in depth. In addition to specific policies, environmental issues should cut across the entire spectrum of economic and sectoral policies. In more general terms, a convergence of realism and idealism was required, and environmental awareness had to be incorporated into technological development and policy-making.
32. In view of the fact that, despite the advances made in that field, the external debt continued to act as a constraint on the availability of resources for promoting sustainable development, attention was drawn to the potential offered by the initiative that had been developed to provide debt relief to heavily indebted poor countries. As a parallel measure, it was important to strengthen market mechanisms which, in a context of greater transparency and participation, could facilitate access to bilateral and multilateral cooperation resources. Subregional and regional banks were also placing greater emphasis on sustainable development, as was made clear by the steps being taken to create funds and programmes for specific environmental aims.
33. In relation to the countries of the Caribbean, the participants discussed the problem of dependency on natural resources and vulnerability to natural disasters and the fact that the limited financial resources that were available were generally earmarked for institution-building rather than for environmental protection or conservation of biodiversity. In recent years, two major trends had emerged in the subregion: a decline in official development assistance, which was in fact being observed worldwide; and an increase in foreign direct investment. In the Caribbean and other subregions, development banks were financing environmental projects or projects having environmental impacts, and

it was essential to coordinate these banks' contributions with those of international donors in order to make the most of available resources.

34. The work of regional or subregional development agencies took on particular importance in that connection because they had the ability to strengthen financial systems and enhance the growth and stability of international financial flows. The representatives of financial institutions, all of which were contributing in one way or another to the protection of the environment and biodiversity, agreed that economic growth was necessary but not sufficient in itself and recognized the need to develop appropriate regulatory frameworks in order to take advantage of the favourable effects of globalization.

35. The panellists praised the joint ECLAC/UNDP document and the case studies on financing for sustainable development for their detailed and accurate analysis of the current situation. They recommended further analysis along the same lines and invited ECLAC and UNDP to work to continue supporting the countries' efforts in that direction. They also saw a need to adopt a broad, cross-cutting approach to environmental issues within the framework of integral strategies for sustainable development. It was urgent that steps be taken to promote institution-building and to strengthen governance in the countries of the region so that they could cope successfully with the challenges of globalization and reinforce international cooperation; at the national level, measures should be taken with a view to the implementation of policies, regulations and instruments that would foster sustainable patterns of behaviour in both the public and the private sectors at the lowest possible cost.

36. Given the difficulty of compiling information on the environment, emphasis was placed on the need to develop sustainability indicators and standard methodologies that would make it possible to determine what percentage of public expenditure was allocated to that area and how effectively it was being used as well as to draw cross-country comparisons. In addition, the participants urged ECLAC and UNDP to continue working along the same lines and to develop new approaches for ensuring a more efficient distribution of the countries' government budgets. The participants also proposed that the document that had been presented should serve as one of the region's contributions to the International Conference on Financing for Development to be held in 2002.

Submission and discussion of the document entitled, "The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities" (agenda item 3b)

37. The Director of the Environment and Human Settlements Division outlined the changes that had taken place since the Earth Summit, which included economic globalization, the emergence of a remarkable degree of capital mobility, the formation of new regional integration blocs, the information revolution, a restructuring of the role of the State and changes in political affairs. A series of conflicting economic phenomena were to be observed. On the one hand, growth had resumed after the "lost decade" had come to an end but, unfortunately, it was both slow and unstable; the financial crises of the last 10 years had added another element of vulnerability and instability into the equation, and regional integration had been hindered by a non-dynamic form of specialization focusing primarily on the extraction of natural resources and environmentally harmful industries. In addition, foreign direct investment had been increasing, but domestic saving remained low and thus heightened the region's external vulnerability.

38. On the social front, there had been a relative reduction in poverty but increased inequality in a number of countries. Social investment was on the rise and major reforms in social policies and sectors

had been implemented, but the progress made in strengthening the region's democratic systems was being threatened by unemployment and the concentration of labour in the informal sector. On the other hand, the advances made in winning women's rights and in increasing their visibility and recognition were unquestionably a positive development.

39. In recent years the institutionalization of environmental management at the ministerial level had been progressing, environmental regulations and standards had been refined, and public policies were placing increasing importance on the environment. Nevertheless, ongoing signs of deteriorating land, water and air quality were evident and the region had fallen victim to a series of natural disasters which were, in part, attributable to the repercussions of human activity. In the coming years attention would have to be devoted to a series of unfinished tasks that were of particular importance for the region. One such task was to delink economic growth from pollution and natural resource-intensive activities and to fully incorporate environmental considerations into trade and investment negotiations. Clearly, there was also a need to articulate a Latin American and Caribbean vision of sustainable development and to conduct regional sustainability assessments on a regular basis. The document under consideration also contained a proposal for the establishment of a new society-wide covenant on sustainable development to serve as a fundamental tool for overcoming the pressing problems of today.

40. The Director of the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean discussed the steps taken to strengthen sustainable development legislation in the region in recent years and noted that the subject had been analysed by UNEP in a recent publication concerning environmental law in Latin America and the legal changes that had taken place since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. Despite a growing awareness about environmental issues and greater participation by civil society, in the past 10 years the vulnerability of the environment had increased, and its deterioration could not be stopped unless poverty were reduced.

41. Some of the most serious environmental problems were the vulnerability of the region's cities due to urban sprawl and climate change. Issues calling for immediate attention included those of biodiversity and genetic resources, together with the need to adopt appropriate procedures for water resource management.

42. Although the fact that the international institutional framework for sustainable development had been reinforced over the past decade was unquestionably an important step forward, there was a clear lack of synergy among the various environmental conventions which hindered the proper implementation of those accords.

43. The Special Adviser to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, speaking on behalf of the Administrator, recalled that the central objective of the Summit to be held in Johannesburg was sustainable development and was thus not confined to the environment and development alone. It was important to avoid taking a compartmentalized approach to the issue. Achieving sustainable development would require the use of a comprehensive approach to the globalization process that would enable them to make use of its potential to contribute to human development. UNDP was in agreement with the priority placed by Latin America and the Caribbean on the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and the need to increase its flexibility, on the adoption of measures that would allow for a more coherent response to climate change, and on the vulnerability of the poor and their need for greater security.

Latin America and the Caribbean on the road to Johannesburg (statements by countries, United Nations bodies and representatives of main groups) (agenda item 3c)

44. In their comments on this subject, several delegations referred to the growing importance placed on the environment and its protection over the last 10 years and noted that, in some cases, this had led to the enactment of laws and the creation of specialized agencies. A majority of the delegations agreed, however, that little progress had been made in this area, and that a great deal remained to be achieved if the damage already done to the environment were to be reversed and effective measures were to be taken to avert further damage in the future. In order to continue moving forward, the three pillars of sustainable development—the economic, social and environmental spheres— would have to be coordinated and integrated, and particular attention would have to be devoted to the question of vulnerability, which was a problem faced by many countries in the region.

45. Analysing the results of policies and programmes applied during this period and the possibilities for reinforcing those that had been successful was a matter of priority since, as one delegation asserted, 10 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, there was still no clear indication of what steps should be taken. There was, however, agreement as to the fact that the regional Platform of action should take into consideration the needs of all countries and all subregions, in particular the small-island developing States, which had very special characteristics and which were highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Other priority areas were international environmental governance, the appropriate management and conservation of natural resources and the adoption of an innovative approach to cooperative relations between countries of the North and the South. Some delegations felt that the external debt continued to act as such a serious constraint on development that it could actually be considered an “ecological debt”. This state of affairs underscored the importance of debt relief programmes.

46. The speakers recognized the need to establish a solid ethical foundation for environmental protection activities as the only possible means of halting environmental deterioration. In reviewing what had been achieved thus far, emphasis was placed on the collaboration achieved in some countries between the State and civil society, and it was noted that the latter’s activities had in many cases come to be regarded as a fundamental contribution which had been growing and gaining in importance in the course of the last decade. It was essential to ensure that established international cooperation targets were met and, furthermore, to increase the contributions of countries that had the means to do so in order to deal with the severe environmental problems affecting the planet.

47. Viewed within that context, the World Summit on Sustainable Development appeared to be an excellent opportunity for formulating viable proposals, establishing a new institutional structure for sustainable development and pooling resources that could be used to reinforce environmental protection. The national delegations welcomed the document “The sustainability of development in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and opportunities”, describing it as an extremely valuable text whose preparation reflected a high degree of professionalism; they also noted that it provided a broad and detailed view of the situation existing in the region.

48. A representative of the Round Table of Eminent Persons organized in preparation for the World Summit reported on their meeting. The report focused on the conclusions reached on that occasion, which emphasized the need to strengthen democracy, broaden the participation of civil society and improve governance with a view to achieving sustainable development. A representative of the Latin American Parliament then reported on the Guatemala Declaration adopted by that body on 12 October

2001, which highlighted the contributions made by parliamentarians to sustainable development and to the fulfilment of agreements adopted at the Earth Summit, as well as underlining their firm commitment to the achievement of those ends.

49. A representative of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Latin America and the Caribbean reported on the NGO meeting held on 20 October, which had culminated in the issuance of a statement recognizing the validity of the principles and objectives of the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 and affirming that, although in theory the Governments espoused the goals of sustainable development, there had in fact been setbacks in the implementation of policies on social equity and environmental sustainability at both the regional and global levels. The statement contained a detailed assessment of the existing socio-economic, political and environmental situations; biodiversity; forests; climate change; globalization and trade; financing; and vulnerability. It concluded that the failure to fulfil the agreements that had been adopted had exacerbated the socio-environmental crisis, increased vulnerability and uncertainty, and weakened democracy.

50. The representatives of various bodies within the United Nations system underscored the importance of integrated planning and, hence, of effective coordination among these bodies and other agencies concerned with sustainable development. The representative of the Global Environment Facility reported that it was funding 120 projects in the region and that this effort had clearly had a multiplier effect since to date joint financing amounting to twice as much as the Facility's contribution had been obtained.

51. A representative of the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Brazil read out the conclusions of the Regional Consultative Meeting on Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Rio de Janeiro on 18 and 19 October. Those conclusions were based on an assessment of the progress made in the industrial sector since the Earth Summit. The participants in that meeting had discussed the important role that the industrial sector should play in improving the population's living conditions and emphasized, among other things, the need to give priority to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and, in particular, to the concept of the clean development mechanism (CDM), as well as the importance of promoting the adoption of sustainable production and consumption patterns, of formulating policies for promoting technological change and stimulating the market for ecological products, and of providing fiscal incentives for environmentally sound investments.

52. Information was provided on the statement issued by the Secretariat for the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, in which it asserted that natural disasters had become a serious obstacle to sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean and that their catastrophic effects drew attention to the shortcomings of the present approach, to the existence of inappropriate land use planning procedures as well as poorly designed structures and facilities, to the lack of efficient risk-reduction mechanisms and to the increasing degree of environmental deterioration. After making reference to declarations and mandates regarding the subject that had been adopted at regional and international meetings, the Secretariat had asserted that at the World Summit specific actions should be recommended with a view to increasing regional and international cooperation and to building institutional capacity for organizing disaster reduction activities at both the national and local levels.

53. A representative of the Annual Conference of Ministers of Mining of the Americas referred to the environmental dimensions of mining activity in the region and to the potential it offered in terms of

poverty reduction. The representative therefore recommended that this issue should be addressed in relevant discussions held in intergovernmental forums.

Consideration and adoption of agreements (agenda item 4)

54. At the conclusion of the meeting, the Latin American and Caribbean countries agreed to approve the Rio de Janeiro Platform of Action contained in annex 1 and which proposes promoting the spread of a universal culture of sustainable development, while respecting the geographic and educational differences existing within the international community. The Platform of Action also urges countries to comply with the commitments adopted in Rio.

Annex 1

**RIO DE JANEIRO PLATFORM OF ACTION ON THE ROAD
TO JOHANNESBURG 2002**

The ministers and representatives of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean gathered in Rio de Janeiro on 23 and 24 October 2001 to participate in the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development hereby:

A. REAFFIRMATION OF PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

1. **Recall** the commitments made at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Mexico City in March 1991, and at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development itself, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.
2. **Reaffirm** the principles and objectives set forth in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; Agenda 21; the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol; the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa; the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; and the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
3. **Reaffirm also** the principles and objectives set forth in the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which have laid the foundations for the various international instruments adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and thereafter.
4. **Further reaffirm** the Declaration of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States approved in Barbados in 1994 and the subregional conventions and agreements which grew out of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the "Earth Summit").
5. **Recall also** the commitments made during the World Summit on Social Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the United Nations Conference on Human

Settlements (Habitat II) held in Istanbul and the important contribution they have made to the enhanced implementation of Agenda 21, bearing in mind the need for more effective integration of economic and social development and environmental protection strategies within the sustainable development framework.

6. **Reaffirm** the sovereign right of all States to exploit their own resources pursuant to their national environmental and development policies, in accordance with principles 2 and 13 as set forth in the Rio Declaration.

7. **Reiterate** their commitment to the precautionary principle defined in the Rio Declaration as a key component of environmental policy.

8. **Reiterate also** their commitment to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, according to which the developed countries should assume a proportionally greater share of responsibility for ensuring sustainable development.

B. OBSTACLES AND LESSONS LEARNED

9. **Consider** the World Summit on Sustainable Development a unique opportunity to evaluate progress in meeting the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and **acknowledge** that significant ground has been gained with regard to awareness raising and the codification of environmental law. Ten years later, however, the conditions for sustainable development are no better than those that prevailed in 1992. There has been a dramatic increase in the size of the world's population living in poverty, development needs are more pressing than ever, the deterioration of the environment has worsened and the rapid pace of globalization poses new challenges for sustainability and especially for equity.

10. **Believe** that the strengthening of democratic institutions throughout the region, the advances made in peace processes in some countries of the region and greater public awareness have helped to incorporate the environmental dimension into the development process and to make people-centered sustainable development the first priority of the political, economic and social programmes of the States of Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. **Recognize** the importance of the transparent and jointly responsible participation of civil society, including the main groups identified in Agenda 21, in the design, implementation and follow-up of sustainable development policies and of regional and international commitments on these matters, and that it is essential to strengthen the cultural, educational and environmental training base that makes it possible to engage civil society in the achievement of sustainable development.

12. **Recognize also** that, 10 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and given the new global events and challenges that are affecting our peoples and environment, progress needs to be made in laying the foundations for a new ethic that will serve as the cornerstone of sustainable development.

13. **Emphasize** that the persistence of unsustainable production and consumption patterns and the negative impacts of some trade and financial mechanisms, especially in the developed countries, seriously jeopardize the achievement of sustainable development throughout the world, and **reiterate** the need to increase the efforts being made to comply with the provisions of the relevant international instruments.
14. **Regret** that, although the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region have made progress in promoting a more favourable environment for technology transfer and for new clean, energy-efficient approaches to production, together with the corresponding technical knowledge, particularly through the establishment of suitable systems for the protection of intellectual property, the developed countries have not adopted effective measures for ensuring transfers of, in particular, the most appropriate technologies in terms of environmental, social and economic sustainability.
15. **Recognize** that the viability of sustainable development in the region requires a stable, predictable, open and inclusive international economic system, in which the environmental dimension is acknowledged as an opportunity for investment and trade.
16. **Reject** any principle or policy that distorts international trade, investment or capital flows and **urge** that all export subsidies be eliminated, that market access be substantively improved and that national forms of support that distort trade or production be reduced with a view to their eventual elimination.
17. **Voice** their concern regarding the possible conditionality which developed countries could impose by linking environmental standards to the approval of official export credits.
18. **Express their concern** as to the importance of averting an abusive interpretation of the precautionary approach on the part of the industrialized countries which might lead them to use trade policy measures as a vehicle for arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or as a disguised restriction on international trade (principles 12 and 15).
19. **Recognize** the need to streamline the organizations, forums and initiatives devoted to promoting sustainable development, as well as the need to rationalize the calendar of meetings related to the sustainable development agenda, in order to ensure most efficient and effective use of resources in servicing these meetings, and **underscore** also the need to help strengthen developing countries' capacity to implement policies and fulfil commitments undertaken within those frameworks.
20. **Recognize** the importance of regional initiatives to promote sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
21. **Recognize also** the special needs of regional and subregional ecosystems, including arid and semi-arid, mountain, forest, marine, aquatic and island ecosystems, which are rich and diverse but generally fragile as well, together with the importance of ensuring their conservation, protection and sustainable use.
22. **Acknowledge and identify** with the concern of the United Nations, which, on the basis of the guidelines established in chapter 13 of Agenda 21, has declared 2002 the International Year of Mountains, bearing in mind that the importance of mountain ecosystems derives not only from their great

vulnerability, but also from their role as the source of important resources for the future of humankind, such as water, energy, biological diversity, mineral resources, cultural diversity and leisure, in addition to providing a physical space for many populations.

23. **Renew** also their commitment to the Global Environment Facility and other major multilateral finance agencies, which should broaden the criteria they use in selecting issues and activities that qualify for financing with a view to addressing areas prioritized by developing countries.

C. PRESENT CONSIDERATIONS

24. **Believe** that extreme poverty, environmental degradation, underdevelopment, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and the lack of equity in income distribution impact all the countries in the international community, particularly developing countries, and that it is in this light that international cooperation should be regarded as a unifying element for the efforts of the peoples and Governments of the entire world to build a common objective: to improve the living conditions of present and future generations.

25. **Reiterate** that multidimensional efforts to develop national and regional capacities should be promoted with a view to reinforcing regional and subregional cooperation schemes and meeting the needs of developing countries and the most vulnerable groups and regions.

26. **Recall** that during the special session of the United Nations General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21, it was seen that globalization was manifesting itself as an uneven phenomenon that has both a positive and a negative influence on all societies, that some of its negative effects —such as economic and financial instability, social exclusion and depletion of national resources— have increased since then, especially in some developing countries, and therefore **urge** that policies and measures be adopted to facilitate equitable economic development by incorporating all social actors and protecting natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

27. **Emphasize** that in order to further sustainable development, social, economic and environmental policies need to be integrated so that trends that threaten human beings' quality of life can be reversed before they become irreversible and so that a sharp increase in the costs for society can be avoided, and that the ongoing degradation of the environment must be stopped by means of measures designed to mitigate the negative effects of economic and social development and to ensure the existence of a sustainable bond between humankind and nature.

28. **Recognize** the need to promote wider understanding, acceptance and application of the integrative sustainable development approach, particularly among policy-makers at the local, national and regional levels, which entails, as a matter of urgency, the participatory development of the foundations for a new ethic, and **recognize also** the need to promote a culture of sustainable development among communities, civil society and the private sector through education and public awareness strategies.

29. **Highlight** the importance of ensuring that the diffusion of scientific knowledge, the promotion of research, and the development of clean technologies serve the needs of the international community,

especially of the developing countries, in regard to decision-making and policy formulation for sustainable development.

30. **Recognize** that scientific research, technological innovation, and new information and communications technologies can be instrumental in the formulation of economic, social and environmental policies, and should therefore be promoted and facilitated through regional and international cooperation.
31. **Recognize also** that indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources constitute an important group for the sustainable production and consumption of goods and services, and that they should therefore participate in the design of policies and actions to achieve sustainable development; that the use and enjoyment of natural resources in the places in which they live should be approached with respect; and that their knowledge, innovations and practices should be legally protected and that continual feedback which benefits all concerned should thus be established.
32. **Recognize** that gender equality has been fundamental in advancing efforts to achieve sustainable development and that the full participation of women in policy formulation and implementation should be strengthened at the local, national, regional and global levels.
33. **Believe that**, in order to deal with the serious environmental damage and extreme poverty that persist in many countries, the actions of the international community in promoting sustainable development should be precise, efficient and effective.

D. FUTURE COMMITMENTS

The ministers and representatives of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean gathered in Rio de Janeiro on 23 and 24 October 2001 to participate in the Regional Preparatory Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development hereby decide:

1. Institutional structure for sustainable development

34. **To develop** local, national and regional capacities through a lasting strategic alliance among all development actors so that advantage can be taken at the local level of the potential of globalization through an exchange of experiences and best practices within and between countries, the promotion of formal and informal education for national and local leaders, and support for applied research and technological innovation at all levels.
35. **To promote** the reinforcement of open public and private institutions and clearly defined standards that will help all individual and collective actors to forge their own development process and strengthen institutional links among economic, social and environmental policies with the participation of the population, as set forth in Agenda 21, through national sustainable development councils.

36. **To strengthen** regional institutions in relation to the design and implementation of programmes and projects to promote the integration of economic, social and environmental policies through the organization of workshops, forums, high-level conferences and South-South cooperation programmes.

37. **To promote** more efficient ways of addressing the issue of sustainable development in multilateral forums through the use of flexible, suitable mechanisms for rationalizing efforts and the use of resources more fully and through the promotion of synergies among the relevant conventions, as set forth in Agenda 21, by national sustainable development councils, among others, in order to articulate economic, social and environmental policies with the participation of the population.

38. **To support**, in this regard, the efforts being made by the United Nations Environment Programme to examine and structure environmental policy and governance, while taking care not to impinge upon the jurisdictions or objectives of the different multilateral environmental agreements, in order to generate greater synergies among them and to assess the possible standardization and harmonization of reporting requirements and procedures for their implementation.

39. **To reaffirm** the importance of achieving greater consistency and coordination among environmental, social and economic strategies and policies and, to that end, **to invite**, among other institutions, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue and to increase their support for the countries to help achieve that integration and to strengthen cooperation mechanisms at the global and regional levels.

2. Financing and technology transfer

40. **To urge** the international community in general and the developed countries in particular to allocate a sufficient, predictable level of new and additional resources in order to ensure the effective implementation of Agenda 21, particularly chapters 33 and 34, and of other international agreements.

41. **To reiterate** the importance of the developed countries meeting the commitment to allocate 0.7% of their GDP to cooperation for development in the rest of the world.

42. **To define** economic and fiscal incentives that effectively encourage the participation of the private sector in public schemes to promote sustainable development and correct market failures that have a negative impact on the sustainability of development.

43. **To call upon** the major contributors to redouble their efforts to ensure that the Global Environment Facility will have additional concessional funds in the future and that those resources will be allocated and administered in a more transparent, efficient and timely manner.

44. **To recognize** that the burden of debt and debt servicing faced by many countries of the region, particularly in the face of declining official development assistance and their limited ability to attract new financing and investment, have continued to undermine strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable development; **to note** with concern that debt-to-output ratios in heavily indebted countries have not seen significant improvement; and **to underscore** the need for renewed consideration of the possibility of creating mechanisms to relieve the burden of highly-indebted countries, as well as the need to increase,

through the creation of new, innovative financial instruments, concessional multilateral funding for the implementation of sustainable development programmes.

45. **To recommend** that the participants in the International Conference on Financing for Development to be held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, address the need to explore innovative and more effective mechanisms for financing the protection of national public goods that afford global benefits and that they propose means of linking the environmental dimension with countries' fiscal policies in order to effectively incorporate financial sectors into the effort to achieve sustainable development goals.

46. **To reaffirm** that developing countries can succeed in fulfilling their international commitments regarding sustainable development only if they have access to adequate financing and technology transfers, bearing in mind that the promotion of development and the eradication of poverty are the overriding priorities for developing countries.

47. **To underline** the fact that, given the existing complementarities among trade, investment, environmental quality, social well-being, growth, the benefits of the sustainable use of natural resources and the formation of an open and inclusive world economic system, the environmental dimension constitutes an opportunity rather than a barrier to investment and trade.

48. **To ensure** market access for developing countries' products as an essential factor in sustainable development and **to promote** the competitiveness of developing-country goods and services that are handled and produced in a sustainable manner.

49. **To emphasize** the need to recommend at the Summit that multinational corporations adopt international principles and standards of social responsibility with regard to the environment and sustainable development, and that they set up regular mechanisms and procedures for reporting to the appropriate bodies.

50. **To call for** steps to be taken at the Summit to be held in Johannesburg to foster the establishment of effective means of facilitating technology transfer and new approaches to production under more favourable conditions, in keeping with principle 9 of the Rio Declaration, based, in particular, on the establishment by developed countries of financial mechanisms and preferential forms of tax treatment.

3. Formulation of actions

51. **To call upon** all countries that have not yet done so to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity as soon as possible so that it can serve as a key instrument for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the achievement of a just and equitable share of the benefits afforded by the use of genetic resources.

52. **To ensure** equitable access to the benefits afforded by the use of genetic resources through the implementation of national and international regulatory schemes for this purpose, taking into account all rights pertaining to these resources and technologies, and through appropriate financing and the transfer of relevant technologies.

53. **To foster** cooperation aimed at achieving the conservation and sustainable management of the region's natural ecosystems for the purpose of deepening world commitments to conserve biodiversity *in situ* and to work to establish sustainable development plans in those ecosystems which incorporate, at the local level, the agreements that figure in all the relevant conventions and that provide for the creation and reinforcement of protected areas and biological corridors and for the promotion of sustainable production activities.
54. **To call for** the design of a strategy for the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems that promotes the comprehensive management of land, bodies of water and living resources through an ecosystemic approach to the prevention of natural disasters.
55. **To underline** the need to preserve, support and protect traditional knowledge as an important part of the efforts being made to ensure the harmonious development and use of natural resources in order to promote the achievement of sustainable development objectives.
56. **To call upon** the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to support a participatory discussion among the various actors of Latin American and Caribbean society regarding the ethical foundation for sustainable development.
57. **To urge** the international community to continue its efforts to implement and secure the early entry into force, as universally as possible, of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, bearing in mind national constitutional procedures, with a view to ensuring that it enters into effect before the World Summit on Sustainable Development is convened.
58. **To strengthen** national and regional regulatory and institutional structures relating to biosafety.
59. **To underscore** the importance of assessing vulnerability and quantifying the progress made towards sustainable development; **to note** the lack of data and indicators that would permit such measurements; and **to stress** the need to develop a core set of data and indicators, including a vulnerability index, that will make it possible to measure progress towards sustainable development, taking into account the unique features of Caribbean countries and in keeping with Agenda 21 and the Barbados Programme of Action adopted at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.
60. **To reduce** the level of vulnerability to natural disasters based on planning instruments such as ecological and economic land management; and **to promote** a culture of risk awareness to further their prevention and mitigation through educational processes and improved information and early warning systems while encouraging participation on the part of civil society.
61. **To strengthen** subregional and regional cooperation, including the participation of national and international financial sectors, particularly in monitoring systems and in improving the effectiveness of reconstruction works, with special emphasis on small island developing States.
62. **To call for** recognition of the high degree of vulnerability of the small island developing States of the Caribbean; and, consequently, **to devote greater attention** to the Barbados Programme of Action and **to channel** resources for its implementation, especially with respect to adaptation to climate change,

the stewardship of marine and coastal resources, integrated waste management, the protection of water resources and an increase in their quantity and quality, and the development of sustainable forms of tourism.

63. **To establish** a regional strategy containing medium- and long-term actions to prevent and respond to emergencies deriving from El Niño.

64. **To promote** integrated basin management, with emphasis on cross-sectoral, decentralized management conducted from an ecosystemic vantage point, and a change in the culture and in the social perception of the value of water; and **to align** economic and market mechanisms with the increasing degree of scarcity by adopting indirect instruments to supplement direct regulation and achieve the effective management and conservation of water resources.

65. **To enhance** international cooperation schemes at the global, regional and subregional levels, particularly in shared ecosystems, and **to increase** coordination among the many different levels and actors involved in water management.

66. **To support** international cooperation for sustainable forest management, taking related economic and commercial aspects into account; and **to promote** the implementation of the plan of action formulated by the United Nations Forum on Forests.

67. **To strengthen** schemes for cooperation with indigenous and local communities embodying relevant traditional lifestyles for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with the aim of promoting programmes and financial resources to ensure their full participation.

68. **To underscore** the need to diversify the energy supply and foster energy efficiency, to assess the potential of conventional sources and to increase the share of renewable sources and the need for greater support in this area from financial agencies in order to meet the needs of each country.

69. **To establish** long-term synergies between the region's energy policies and environmental policies in order to achieve greater energy efficiency and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote the use of clean technologies.

70. **To call upon** all the countries that have not yet done so expedite their ratification, taking into account their national constitutional procedures, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with a view to ensuring its entry into force prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

71. **To promote and enhance** regional and international climate-change adaptation programmes that will further and complement national efforts and **to consider** undertaking efforts to reinforce adaptive capacities in the most vulnerable areas, taking into account the work and decisions of conferences held by the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

72. **To promote** policies for strengthening land management as a means of contributing to the sustainable development of biodiversity.

73. **To call upon** all countries to ratify the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and to support the Bahia Declaration and the Priorities for Action beyond 2000 adopted by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety in view of their significance for the solution of problems caused by chemical contamination and its effects on human health and the environment.

74. **To underscore** the importance of a healthy population for the achievement of sustainable development because of the impact of health on quality of life and productivity levels; **to emphasize** the need to devote greater attention to strengthening the health sector, including the improvement of synergy between environment and health policies; **to call upon** the international community to assist in strengthening national capacity in this area, bearing in mind the formidable challenges in this sector, notably the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

75. **To recognize** that demographic trends in the region, including high rates of rural-urban migration, has resulted in rapid, often unplanned urbanization which increases the level of stress on natural resources, including water and energy, overburdens infrastructure for pollution control, sanitation and solid waste management, and undermines strategies for the prevention of forest destruction, soil erosion, and land degradation; and **to underscore** the need for more effective urban planning and land management as a means of improving human settlements in the region and reducing the risk of man-made disasters in the face of the dramatic natural events that have occurred.

76. **To recognize and identify** the relationship between population and the environment, **to achieve** greater interaction among institutions at the national and international levels that deal with population and environmental issues, and **to promote** access to additional financial resources for activities aimed at the analysis and development of the link between the environment and population.

77. **To further** an environmentally sustainable form of urban management linked to more rational production and consumption patterns that are associated with the reduction of emissions and the generation of less waste; and **to establish** more effective mechanisms for urban planning and for augmenting waste-water treatment facilities.

78. **To emphasize** that the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life will require more effective integration of environmental, social and economic components of public policies, programmes and projects at the local, national, regional and international levels.

79. **To call upon** the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme to follow up on the agreements reached at this meeting and to continue to do so with respect to the global sustainable development agenda in accordance with their mandates and capabilities.

80. **To declare** that the countries and peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean regard the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a unique opportunity to evaluate the progress made at all levels in fulfilling the commitments made at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to undertake new, effective actions aimed at full compliance with those commitments and at meeting the future challenges entailed in achieving sustainable development.

81. **To propose** that the agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development accord high priority to, *inter alia*, the cross-sectoral issues of finance, science and technology, capacity-building and vulnerability.

82. **To call upon** the international community to reaffirm its commitment and political will so that, through a renewed form of cooperation within a spirit of solidarity, and based on the recognition of a responsible, ethical relationship between human beings and nature, effective action can be taken at the local, national, regional and global levels to ensure the full implementation of existing agreements for sustainable development, as this is the best guarantee of a more just world within a context of global peace; and, in the light of these considerations, and **to propose** the following central theme for the World Summit on Sustainable Development: "Towards a new globalization which ensures that development is sustainable, equitable and inclusive".

Annex 2

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO,
AT SPECIAL SESSION**

The Honourable Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Anthony Garotinho,
 The Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Mr. Celso Lafer,
 The Honourable Minister of the Environment, Mr. José Sarney Filho,
 The Honourable Minister of Planning, Mr. Martus Tavares
 The Honourable Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. César Maia,
 The Honourable Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations
 Environment Programme,
 The Honourable José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of the Economic
 Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,
 Distinguished Ministers,
 Distinguished Heads of Delegation.
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

Presidents usually begin —are expected to begin— their statements by saying how honoured they feel to be there. I would like to begin in the same way, but I say it from the heart. It is a genuine pleasure for me to be here today. First, because we are in Rio de Janeiro, the city where I was born. Second, because this meeting concerns a subject which is extremely important to us Brazilians.

Everyone here knows that Rio is associated with the idea of sustainable development, at least since the conference held here in 1992. And many of us took part in that meeting, which made a lasting impression on all of us.

Today, this agenda has been embraced by every society whose objective is to build a democratic future, underpinned by civil society and by the fundamental values of justice and liberty.

Faced with an international situation which is fraught with uncertainty and in which security and defence are seen as increasingly vital issues, we must make every effort to ensure that attention is not diverted away from the environmental agenda. We must not subordinate the long-term concerns that underlie the sustainable development and environmental agenda to short-term objectives, regardless of the unquestionable legitimacy of those objectives.

Terrorism must not be allowed to suppress the international cooperation agenda. If we were to allow this to happen, we would be playing right into the enemy's hands because we would have been frightened into inaction within the climate of fear which that enemy sought to make.

We are all aware of the implications of a predatory use of natural resources over time. Today we know that even our planet's climate is suffering from the effects of human actions.

Actually, the existence of these types of problems is nothing new; what *is* new is that we are developing a conceptual paradigm, a conceptual structure that can be used to identify these types of problems, to address them and thus to find concrete solutions for them.

As you know, in the 1960s and 1970s the conservation of natural resources, especially non-renewable resources, came to be seen as a political imperative, especially for the more advanced societies. Those were the days of the Club of Rome. Some of you no doubt took part in the Club of Rome meetings, as I did myself. It was there that we began to talk about zero growth as a means of preventing further depletion of the environment.

This was a relatively weak concept, however, that failed to provide a means of correctly identifying the issue of sustainable resource use.

Later on, after the Stockholm Conference in 1972, the idea of environmental conservation gained sway. In Stockholm, the watchword was "pollution," and it expressed our awareness that the quality of life was rapidly deteriorating. Sustainability, however, was as yet an unexplored dimension.

If you will permit me a small digression concerning my personal experiences: I recall having traveled to Sweden, to the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation in Uppsala, on many occasions during the 1970s. Some of the scholars at the Foundation were beginning to discuss the concept of eco-development, notably Ignatius Sachs, a Norwegian researcher named Johan Galtung, and Jan Pronk, who was a cabinet minister of the Netherlands at the time.

I therefore had the opportunity to witness the birth of the concept of "sustainability," although it did not bear that name yet. The idea closest to it was "eco-development". Nevertheless, the dimension of sustainability gradually gained ground, and it was, actually, here in Rio de Janeiro that its economic, social, and environmental facets ultimately came to be recognized.

These events marked the great conceptual leap that was made when we met here in Rio in 1992 and the idea of sustainability entered into common usage, at least among the more perceptive government leaders and among scientists, scholars and environmentalists.

It thus became evident that the fundamental problem was not simply the unsustainable use of natural resources, but was instead an issue of a much broader scope: the continuation of unsustainable consumption and production patterns based on a mistaken belief in the environment's capacity to support and withstand such patterns indefinitely.

Since that time we have made substantial progress in taking up the challenge of sustainability. We are aware that this task entails not only material changes in society but also changes in ethics and values. This is particularly true in the case of the more developed countries, whose wealth—which has no precedent in the history of mankind—stands in contrast to the widespread poverty that still prevails in so many regions of the world.

We cannot, therefore, confine ourselves to the issue of conservation; we must address the question of how to bring about a type of development capable of dealing with the vast array of problems associated with poverty, while at the same time finding a way to prevent that development process from impeding sustainability or precluding it altogether.

Accordingly, when we talk about the need to provide the necessary material conditions, we are not referring solely to the industrial apparatus of a given society, but to something much broader than that. We have come to realize that it is also important to look at agricultural models and at support policies for farmers, and to reassess the question of the family as a unit of production, for unless production is viewed in terms of its sustainability, it may prove to be untenable in the long run.

Thus, it is not simply a question of the damage that may be caused by industrial production technologies, but by an entire range of human activities, including many in which advanced technologies are not yet in use. Unless we take the issue of sustainability into account, these practices may end up doing harm.

With respect to the ethical aspects of this question, as I said, sustainable development calls for a careful consideration of the hierarchy of values within society. We need to realize that the "producers" of culture have a role to play in this agenda that is just as important—if not more so—than the part played by other actors, be they economists or engineers. In short, we have to bring about a cultural change so that the use of sustainable development mechanisms can be carried forward within a new conceptual context.

In the political arena, advocacy of sustainability necessarily entails the formation of an even-handed and just global partnership in which no one has to bear a disproportionate share of the cost of what others have wasted. This partnership must, therefore, be truly global in nature.

It is inconceivable, both for the poorest nations and for those we now call "emerging" countries (every 10 years or so, the term used to refer to them changes - for now we are "emerging" countries), that we would have to pay the price of sustainability when today's developed countries have been wasting enormous amounts of resources for centuries.

This has given rise to a wide array of new issues in which emphasis is placed on a policy of shared responsibilities. If we truly want to talk about globalization framed by solidarity, we also have to be aware of the need to apportion costs better, including those associated with achieving sustainability.

Clearly, we are talking about a number of issues—such as climate change—that are, to say the least, agonistic. The efforts of the international community to deal with such issues have already produced significant progress, however, as attested to by the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol.

For us Brazilians, as for all those who are concerned about this issue, the only way to go is forward. Concern about global warming is based on incontrovertible scientific evidence. We cannot simply pretend it is not a problem. It is happening, and its impact on future generations will depend, to a great extent, on what steps we take today. And whatever action we do take must be based on a global perspective, which goes hand in hand with the notion of sustainable development. Hence, we must move forward with determination along the path of, if you will, sustainable globalization.

This global partnership and the options that are now opening up are at the very core of the discussions being held at this and other meetings, and they will also be of crucial importance at the Summit to be held in Johannesburg. We have also made progress since Kyoto in fostering an understanding of what I have referred to here as "globalization framed by solidarity" and an awareness of the fact that the cost of attaining sustainability is a burden that should not be borne by today's developing

countries. We need to have a more equitable means of adjustment between those nations that have already used up great amounts of environmental resources in a predatory manner and those that need to develop but will have to follow a different path to do so and that would like to see solidarity between the developed and the developing worlds.

Progress was clearly made during the Kyoto Conference. Significant advances were achieved in connection with the clean development mechanism and indeed all inter-economy trade-off mechanisms. And despite the difficulties encountered in Bonn, further progress was also made there. We might not have made as much headway as we would have liked, but I trust that we will continue to move forward. Perhaps even further inroads will be made in Marrakesh.

The truth is that, however unexpectedly and quite tragically, countries which did not devote so much attention to these problems in the past and which perhaps took unilateral decisions in these areas have now become more fully aware of the need for a type of globalization that is framed by solidarity, for we are confronting an enemy —terrorism— that cannot be defeated by isolated efforts or by the determination of any one power on its own, now matter how powerful it may be.

This necessarily gives rise to a line of thought that leads us, in the case of climate change, to insist upon the need for compensatory mechanisms which are based on the notion of sustainability, with the concept of global solidarity serving as one of the pillars for efforts to devise sustainability-based mechanisms.

Here in Brazil we have a great deal of faith in what will take place in Johannesburg. I have no doubt that the support of countries such as Sweden, South Africa, Brazil and Germany, among so many others that are committed to sustainability, will ensure steady progress. Now is the time. I believe that crises as serious as the present one engender new leaders and greater innovativeness. Perhaps we may also see a greater willingness to compromise on the part of those who should do so, bearing in mind the requirements of this new vision of global solidarity and sustainability.

As we strive to build this partnership, we must recognize our common rights and responsibilities. These rights and responsibilities are also, however, differentiated, depending on whether a country is, in particular, a developed or emerging nation or, as I have already said, one of the least developed countries.

Therefore, if we truly wish to live in a new type of world —and I hope everyone here shares this hope— we must address all these issues from a holistic perspective which also encompasses all the necessary conditions for sustained development. There is no way to get around the fact that the richer countries need to open up their markets, in a balanced manner, to the goods and services produced by poorer countries. And this process must be oriented towards the allocation by developed nations of new and additional resources for developing countries.

I am not saying this in an attempt to take advantage of a meeting on sustainable development to raise issues that do not appear to be directly related to the main subject being considered. On the contrary, I am saying this because these issues are, in fact, related. We must understand that the great conceptual leap represented by the concept of sustainable development must be accompanied by a global perspective on the matters of concern to us here.

In the world of today, it is no longer possible for each of us to focus on our own concerns alone. No matter how large a country is, it is still small. Nor can we continue to think in terms of growth without sustainability, or sustainability without a financial base, or of a financial base without market

access, or market access unaccompanied by a perspective framed by solidarity which will give rise to a type of growth that benefits all.

I believe, distinguished Ministers, that Latin America and the Caribbean are in a particularly advantageous position to play a concrete and effective role in helping to build this new global partnership.

Our region has the greatest biodiversity of any region in the world, a vast hydrographic basin that may be the world's largest, and the world's largest rainforest. We thus have a generous endowment of natural resources, including mineral reserves of significance for the entire planet.

We also know that the sustainability of the development process is crucial if we are to build a more prosperous and more just future.

The fact that this region enjoys—as I have said and as you all know—these special conditions is no excuse, however, for us to become self-centred and say: “We have water.” Nobody truly has water unless they give some thought to how to use it rationally, no matter how abundant a given country's water supply may be. In Brazil, not to mention the rest of Latin America, we have a huge river basin, yet we are having difficulties in generating energy due to a lack of water and of proper planning and, in the final analysis, a lack of a fuller understanding of the consequences of some of the decisions that have been taken. Often, and despite very good intentions, decisions that take years to arrive at have not been reached when they should have been.

I am also quite certain that, in countries such as ours, countries like Brazil, if we do not start now to address the issue of water resources from the viewpoint of sustainability, we will soon be faced with problems not only of drought but of water shortages and rationing.

This is why we have created the National Water Agency and begun to organize the management of our basins. Here again, if we fail to approach this task from the standpoint of sustainability, no real progress will be made. Today, each basin has—at least on paper and, I hope, increasingly in fact—an administrative committee that will promote growing public awareness of the importance of rational water use so that we can move forward on this issue.

The fact that we, in this region, enjoy so much biodiversity and possess such abundant water and mineral resources increases our responsibility and motivates us to take part all the more directly, openly and candidly in a dialogue which must at all times be founded upon the concepts of global solidarity and sustainability. And we, too, are vulnerable. Take the greenhouse effect, for example. We know that it can have a severe impact on the countries of this region. We are also seeing how illegal trading of biological and genetic resources is depriving our societies of a basis for their future development. By the same token, a lack of access for our products has led us to overuse our natural resources, thus severely damaging our ecosystems and reducing our chances of improving the social conditions of the population.

Hence, at the same time that we should be aware of what we have, of what is available to us, we should also be aware of our vulnerability and should stand ready to deal with our problems together.

Developing countries have not always been supported in their efforts by the more advanced countries, particularly when it comes to transfers, on equitable terms for both sides, of environmentally sound, state-of-the-art technology.

The Kyoto Protocol was an enormous step forward, and now we have to work hard to ensure it is implemented so as to permit a redistribution of state-of-the-art technology that can support the development process, to enable ourselves to benefit from that process, and to commit ourselves to taking better care of our natural environment. This will give rise to a trade-off that I believe needs to be expanded upon.

We know that the objective of sustainable development is closely linked to other values. These values may seem far removed from environmental issues as such, but they are actually at the very root of those issues. I am talking about the values of democracy and the rule of law. As I said earlier, all of this is, in fact, almost what you might call an ethical implication of the question of development. It is virtually a philosophy of life, a new way of viewing the world and of relations between individuals and between States. It entails upholding principles such as those of transparency, genuine participation by all stakeholders, and the preservation of the environment as every citizen's common heritage —principles that are part of what convinces us that the ground gained thus far in working towards the objective of sustainable development must not be lost.

We have come a long way in this respect; I have no doubt about that. If we look at our region, we will see how much progress has been made in terms of understanding and integrating an ethical dimension into politics and in understanding that, in a democracy, it is vital for everyone to participate. The mobility of the population is increasing, and this process is accompanied, naturally enough, by an increasing degree of environmental awareness.

Today, when we focus on environmental issues, if we want to do so within the context of a new type of society characterized by transparency and participation, we must do so in a way that does not leave any group out of the process of building sustainable development. We cannot approach this issue as if it were the exclusive responsibility of the State or of the Government. Nor is it solely that of civil society, or of the private or the public sector alone. The private sector is also involved, as are, increasingly non-governmental organizations.

In short, we know that this new conception of the world calls for an increasingly active role to be played by all sectors of civil society. This notion of civil society used to be defined differently. Now, however, and interestingly enough, it seems to include the State, whereas, although I run the risk of being guilty of a contradiction in terms, the philosophical conception of civil society can be said to have developed in contraposition to the State.

Today, I would say that we are witnessing just the opposite process, a process whereby civil society is somehow encompassing the State. To employ an expression I use quite often, one which I gleaned from the works of an Italian communist theorist, Antonio Gramsci, this process requires the State to be porous enough for it to understand that, when it comes to issues that are of crucial importance in today's world and in the great contemporary debate, the State cannot presume to dictate the founding principles for a better world order. The State must open itself up to society, just as society must realize that there are certain regulatory mechanisms that only the State has at its command. Thus, this new perspective also gives new meanings to the terms "State" and "civil society."

This, in turn, leads us to rethink the concept of what we now call "governance," as we witness a very encouraging trend towards the emergence of an environmental form of governance in our region. And this, too, necessarily entails a learning process. I am not referring to government as such, but to a

much broader concept of governance that involves the integration of the State and civil society, together with a new view of the world.

We are now seeing that the concept of international environmental governance is beginning to take on a more definite form. We thus also stand in need of a new world view, or if the Minister of Foreign Affairs will permit me, a new *Weltanschauung*. Yet we must not stop there. We also need to ensure that practical mechanisms are available. We need to rationalize the agenda for international environmental organizations in order to help integrate similar issues while taking care not to impinge upon the individual organizations' particular mandates, working practices or contributions to the environmental cause.

As you can see, we are faced with an enormous task that will require us to alter our mindset, culture and attitudes, to embrace new concepts and to adopt a different perspective while, at the same time, keeping our feet firmly on the ground. And I think it is good to remember that we need to be down to earth (after all, environmentalists are accustomed to talking about the earth) in the sense of focusing on the practical aspects of the proposals that are made, including those that deal with changes in the international agenda and in environmental institutions themselves.

Distinguished Ministers, one of the principal achievements of the late twentieth century and early twenty-first may well be the consolidation of an awareness that progress hinges upon the conservation and sustainable use of non-renewable resources.

Some time ago I was in the habit of saying —and I once had the opportunity to tell the author so— that one of the books which has had the greatest impact on me was one written by Gorbachev about perestroika and the entire new vision that was then transforming the world. And the reason why it influenced me so much was because of something that perhaps even he, back then, would not have realized was so important.

I told him this here, in Rio, during the Rio+5 meeting, which Gorbachev attended. It was because, when talking about the atomic bomb and environmental issues, he had realized that the existing theories, such as the classic theory of the class struggle and the theory of the State, fell short, for anybody might possess an atomic bomb, but once it is detonated, everyone is destroyed: both the enemy and the one who decided to use it.

Then again, environmental issues transcend the domain of every State. In a sense, at that moment, we were somehow witnessing the end of one way of looking at the world and the beginning of a new one that opened up the possibility of thinking about mankind in global terms.

Everyone, or at least those who are versed in the subject, knows that the very idea of "mankind" was rejected by the more analytical sociologists of the nineteenth century, who said: "How can we speak of mankind? There are classes, regions, States and races, but mankind as such is simply an abstraction that may well mask class conflict. It means nothing in and of itself.

Today, no. Today, based on this perspective (I am again referring to Gorbachev, so as to provide you with a clear point of reference in time and space), he says: "Fine, there are some issues that transcend the nation." You see, the State *is* the nation. He goes on to state that these issues transcend the regional scale, that they are truly universal in nature. And, further, he notes that the word "universal" is

not being used in a misleading sense; it is not a stratagem to avoid the realm of what is concrete, real or unique.

So, here we are. In these early years of the twenty-first century, we may be introducing practices that will lead us to rediscover mankind as a true subject of history, although this would not be anything new.

And it may be that environmental issues are at the very core of this process, for it was in the name of the environment, in the name of the need to preserve life, that politicians like Gorbachev and many other intellectuals began to think more creatively, to be more innovative.

These will be key development issues in the centuries to come. This will not be resolved next year. It is not something for us to decide in the coming year. Nor is it even a point for discussion. It would not be worth it, because we lack the necessary degree of knowledge or awareness at the local level to do so. It is something that may take an entire century to accomplish. A century that —while it may not be a century of enlightenment, as the eighteenth century was— may turn out to be, as I said before, a century of global solidarity by virtue of the need of all human beings to survive. Thus, we are talking about something momentous, something extremely significant that poses an enormous challenge.

This is why I want to emphasize how vital it is for us all to concentrate on Johannesburg, on Rio+10, in order to arrive at an assessment of all this. When we were on our way here, Minister Celso Lafer remarked that when we evaluate what has been done in the past five or ten years, we always find out just how far we have fallen short of accomplishing all that we meant to do. And it is true, but unless we know where we are headed and what has yet to be done, we will not get anywhere. And today, anybody who is not moving forward is actually going backward.

So, we are going to have to make a great deal of progress in Johannesburg. We are going to have to make great strides at that and many other meetings of its type. It is very important for the media to continue to provide intensive coverage of these issues so that each and every citizen will be more environmentally aware. We are cognizant of this because we are basing our work on the premise that decisions cannot be reached in this field unless they are the result of joint courses of action.

We are thus faced with what may be described as a moral imperative to continue to make every possible effort to bring these issues to the fore. I would say that that this is one of the formidable challenges that we have to confront from this time forward. But who is to say. Perhaps the climate that has recently begun to overtake the entire world may spur us to embrace an increasingly comprehensive view of what sustainable development really means.

I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to share these brief remarks with you. I am fully convinced that all of us are committed to achieving as much progress as possible and that together we are going to move forward, ever further, in our quest to consolidate a new world order —an order that will not be conceived as an inter-State order, but rather as a process that leads people to become more aware of their challenges, their potential, their rights and their duties. With that as a basis, we will be able to achieve a type of humanity framed by solidarity within the context of a globalization process that has shed the asymmetric and perverse characteristics that we have had to endure up until now.

Thank you. I wish you every success in the work you are about to undertake.

Annex 3

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión
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URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Carlos Alfredo Cat Vidal, Ministro, Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- María del Huerto Arcaus, Cónsul en Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

VENEZUELARepresentante/Representative:

- Ana Elisa Osorio Granado, Ministra, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alberto Emerich Esqueda Torres, Embajador en Brasil
- Francisco Javier Velasco, Director General de Educación Ambiental y Participación Comunitaria, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables
- Jacqueline Mendoza Ortega, Directora General de la Oficina Sectorial de Gestión y Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales Renovables

**B. Miembros asociados
Associate Members**

ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Representante/Representative

- Paul C. Hoetjes, Department of Public Health and Environment (VOMIL), Section Environment and Nature (MINA), Government of the Netherlands Antilles

ISLAS VÍRGENES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Representante/Representative:

- Carlyle Corbin, Minister of State, Representative for External Affairs

PUERTO RICO

Representante/Representative:

- Luis Enrique Rodríguez, Ministro, Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Moisés Méndez Méndez, Ayudante Especial, Autoridad de Desperdicios Sólidos

**C. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión
y participan con carácter consultivo
Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission
and participating in a consultative capacity**

ALEMANIA/GERMANY

- Detlev Ullrich, Programmleiter Städtisch-industrieller Umweltschutz Brasilien, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)

DINAMARCA/DENMARK

- Peter Thagesen, First Secretary, Royal Danish Embassy

FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA/RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Anatoly A. Gratchev, Consul General in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Alexey Shibaev, Attaché, Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

FINLANDIA/FINLAND

- Jouko Leinonen, First Secretary, Embassy in Brazil

INDONESIA

- Ni Made Ayu Marthini, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations

SUDÁFRICA/SOUTH AFRICA

- Sangqu Baso, Chief Director, Foreign Affairs Ministry
- June Josephs, Assistant Director, Foreign Affairs Ministry
- Solomzi Madikane, Executive Head International Process, World Summit on Sustainable Development

D. Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas United Nations Secretariat

- Manuel Dengo, Chief of the Natural Resources and Mineral Branch, Division of Sustainable Development (DESA)
- Maria ~~Andrea~~ Albán Duran, Division of Sustainable Development (DESA)

E. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas United Nations bodies

Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (Hábitat)/United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

- Roberto Ottolenghi, Chief, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Michael Gucovsky, Special Adviser to the Administrator
- Luis Gómez Echeverri, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Cuba
- Henry Jackelen, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Brazil
- Mark Suzman, Policy Adviser to the Administrator
- Ana Gerez, Communication Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Office of the Administrator
- José Luiz Lima, Coordinator, Unit of Environment and Energy, Brazil
- Augusto Jucá, Programme Officer, Brazil
- Oscar Serrate, Coordinator
- René Castro Salazar, Chief Technical Advisor of Energy and Climate Change
- Jan-Jilles van der Hoeven, Regional Coordinator of Capacity 21
- Alison Drayton, Policy Adviser
- Clyde Applewhite, Consultant

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)

- Sean Walsh, Human Resources Office, Lima, Peru

Secretaría para la Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Lucha contra la Desertificación/United Nations Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

- Sergio Zelaya, Programme Officer

Secretaría de la Estrategia Internacional de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción de los Desastres (EIRD)/United Nations Secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

- Elina Palm, Chief

Convenio sobre las marismas de importancia internacional especialmente como hábitat de aves acuáticas (Convenio Ramsar)/Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR Convention)

- Margarita Astrálaga, Regional Coordinator

F. Organismos especializados Specialized Agencies

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Maria Beatriz Cunha, Programme Officer, Brasilia

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, Assistant Director-General, Regional Representative of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean
- José Tubino, Representative in Brazil

Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/World Health Organization (WHO)

- Iván Estribi, Advisor on Environmental Health, Brasilia Office

Banco Mundial/World Bank

- John Redwood, Director, Environment and Sustainable Development
- Teresa Serra, Sector Manager, Environment
- Sergio Margulis, Senior Environmental Economist, Brasilia Office
- Stefano P. Pagiola, Senior Environmental Economist

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- Zuhair Warwar, Representative in Brazil
- Juana Amelia Alvarez Arenas, Sustainable Development Official

G. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales Other Intergovernmental Organizations

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)/Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

- Pablo R. Schneider, Presidente Ejecutivo

Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe (BDC)/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

- Compton Bourne, Presidente

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- Walter Arensberg, Chief, Environment Division
- Waldemar W. Wirsig, Representante, Missao no Brasil, Brasilia, D.F., Brasil
- Marc J. Dourojeanni, Especialista Ambiental Principal, Missao no Brasil, Brasilia, D.F., Brasil

Comunidad Andina/Andean Community

- Tomás Mosquera Uribe, Director General
- Luisa Elena Guinand Quintero, Gerente de Proyectos Ambientales

Comunidad del Caribe/Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- Anya Thomas, Project Officer/Sustainable Development, Guyana

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)/Andean Development Corporation (ADC)

- Luis Enrique Berrizbeitía, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)

Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM)/Global Environment Facility (GEF)

- Mario Ramos, Biodiversity Programme Manager, Washington, D.C., United States of America

Conferencia de Ministros de Minería de las Américas (CAMMA)/Conference of Mines Ministries of the Americas

- Kimberly Stirling, Executive Secretary
- Roberto Sarudiansky, Member of the Coordinating Committee

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)

- Richard Meganck, Director, Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment

Organización de Estados del Caribe Oriental (OECS)/Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

- Vasantha Chase, Head, Natural Resources Management Unit
- Parlamento Latinoamericano (PARLATINO)/Latin American Parliament

- Adolfo Taylhardat, Vicepresidente de la Comisión de Medio Ambiente

**H. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas
por el Consejo Económico y Social**
**Non-Governmental Organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council
as having consultative status**

Asociación para la Conservación del Caribe/Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA)

- Ijahnya Christian, Board Member

Organización Internacional de las Uniones de Consumidores/Consumers International

- Stefan Omar Larenas Riobo

Consejo de la Tierra/Earth Council

- Frans van Haren, Presidente y Director Ejecutivo
- Lorena San Román, Coordinadora del Programa para América Latina y el Caribe
- Miriam Vilela, Directora Ejecutiva

Cámara de Comercio Internacional (CCI)/International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

- Mark Moody-Stuart, Chairman, Business Action for Sustainable Development (BASD)
- Carlos A. Salvador, Director, Área Latinoamérica Sur
- Scott Ghagan

Confederación Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CIOSL)/International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

- Rosa Roldán, Consultora, Central Única de Trabajadores (CUT) del Brasil

Instituto Internacional para el Desarrollo Sostenible/International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

- Maria Leichnen

I. Organizaciones no gubernamentales acreditadas ante la Comisión sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible por el Consejo Económico y Social
Non-Governmental Organizations accredited to the Commission on Sustainable Development by the Economic and Social Council

Cultura Ecológica

- Aníbal Severino, Presidente

Forum of Brazilian NGOs for Environment and Development

- Fidelis Paixao, National Coordinator

Liga de Defensa del Medio Ambiente (LIDEMA)

- Marianella Curi Chacón, Directora Ejecutiva

Rede Brasileira de Agroflorestal (REBRAF)

- Maria de Lourdes de Freitas Davies, Presidente do Conselho de Administração

VITAE CIVILIS - Instituto para o Desenvolvimento, Meio Ambiente e Paz

- Rubens Born, Coordenador Executivo

J. Otras Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-Governmental Organizations

Asociación de Organismos no Gubernamentales orientados al Desarrollo (CEADE/ANONG)

- Luis Eduardo Ghigi Farías, Responsable Consumo Sustentable

Asociación Latinoamericana de Derecho Ambiental (ALDA)

- Raúl Brañes Ballesteros, Presidente

Centro Alexander Von Humboldt, A.C.

- Yamila Jilue Zepeda Durán, Coordinadora Enlace Nacional Rio + 10
- Víctor Campos

Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, A.C. (CEMDA)

- Juan Carlos Carrillo Fuente, Subcoordinador de Programa

Coordinación Indígena y Campesina de Forestería Comunitaria (CICAFOC)

- José Alberto Chinchilla C., Facilitador Regional

Corporación PARTICIPA

- Marcos Felipe González, Asistente de Proyectos

Foro Ecológico del Perú

- Félix Sandro Chávez Vásquez, Coordinador Nacional

Fundación Ecológica Universal (FEU)

- Liliana Hisas, Presidente

Grupo de Estudios Ambientales, A.C.

- María del Pilar Morales Moreno, Colaborador, Manejo Campesino de Recursos Naturales

Instituto de Medio Ambiente y Comunidades Humanas de la Universidad de Guadalajara

- Arturo Curiel Ballesteros, Director

OS VERDES - Movimiento de Ecología Social

- Pedro Eduardo Aranha, Coordinador do Núcleo de Biodiversidade

Red de Desarrollo Sostenible de Nicaragua

- José Ignacio López Silva, Coordinador Nacional

Red Interamericana de Especialistas en Legislación Ambiental (RIELA)

- Alejandra Goyenechea, Abogada Ambientalista

Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza (UICN)

- Roberto Messias Franco, Representante Regional
- Alberto Salas, Coordinador Regional, Oficina Regional para Mesoamérica
- Juanita Castaño, Asesor Especial

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste

- Gustavo Alejandro Tripaldi, Coordinador de Cooperación Internacional
- Julio Enrique Putallaz, Coordinador Técnico del Equipo Técnico de Coordinación
- Abel Ambrosetti, Comisionado Interventor

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

- Analuce Freitas, Coordinadora de Políticas Públicas

Youth Advisory Council - UNEP (YAC)

- Yordanis Puerta de Armas, Coordinador General

K. Invitados Especiales
Special Guests

PANELLISTS

- Nicolás Ardito-Barletta, Representante de la Mesa Redonda de Personalidades Eminentes de América Latina y el Caribe sobre Desarrollo Sostenible
- Martus Antonio Rodríguez Tavares, Ministro de Planificación, Presupuesto y Gestión de Brasil
- Eduardo Pizano, Ministro de Desarrollo Económico de Colombia
- Anthony W. Garotinho M. de Oliveira, Governador do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
- Cesar Maia, Prefeito, Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
- Mauricio Escanero, Facilitador, Comité Preparatorio, Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo

L. Secretaría
Secretariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Reynaldo Bajraj, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Regional Executive Secretary
- Daniel Blanchard, Secretario de la Comisión, a.i./Secretary of the Commission a.i.
- Alicia Bárcena, Directora, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos/Director, Environment and Human Settlements Division
- Roberto Guimaraes, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos/Environmental Affairs Officer, Environment and Human Settlements Division
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas, Oficina del Secretario de la Comisión, a.i./ Programme Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Commission a.i.
- Carlos de Miguel, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos/ Environmental Affairs Officer, Environment and Human Settlements Division
- Guillermo Acuña, Asistente Legal, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos/Legal Assistant, Environment and Human Settlements Division
- Laura López, Jefa, Servicios de Información/Chief, Information Service

Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia/ECLAC Office in Brasilia

- Renato Bauman, Director

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director

Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe (ORPALC)/PNUMA/Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)/UNEP

- Ricardo Sánchez Sosa, Regional Director
- Cristina Fernandes Montenegro de Cerqueira, Deputy Regional Director
- Enrique Leff Zimmermann, Coordinator - Environmental Training Network of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Kaveh Zahedi, Coordinator, Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA)
- Rody Oñate, Information - Programme Officer
- Marco Aurelio Pinzón, Ozone - Programme Officer
- Maria Cristina Cárdenas Fisher, Programme Officer - UNEP/GENEVA
- Myriam Urzúa Venegas, NGO Focal Point
- Fernando Tudela, Sustainable Development Expert

Unidad Regional de Coordinación para el Programa de Medio Ambiente del Caribe/Regional Coordinating Unit for the Caribbean Environment Programme

- Nelson Andrade Colmenares, Coordinator