

ANNEX 13
TO MINUTES OF THE OSLO MEETING

SECRETARY GENERAL'S PROGRESS REPORT
(WCED/85/CRD2)

and

Agreed Revisions

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

THIRD MEETING
Oslo, 21-28 June 1985

WCED/85/CRD 2

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda

PROGRESS REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Annex 7

to

Secretary-General's Progress

Report

(WCED/85/CRD.2)

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE EXPERTS

MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

WCED EXPERTS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

4-5 June 1985 at The Peace Palace, The Hague

SUMMARY REPORT

AGENDA AND DOCUMENTS

The Agenda is attached (Annex A). Seven background documents were sent to participants before the meeting (see attached list in Annex B).

As requested, every participant submitted "Summary Data Sheets on Principles Proposed for Discussion" (one data sheet for each principle). An example is attached as Annex C. Copies of another forty-one principles proposed by participants were copied and distributed the first morning.

In addition, there was an expanded and more detailed draft by Dr. Lammers on "Concepts and Principles of International Law concerning the Use of Shared Natural Resources and Transfrontier Environmental Interferences". That draft contained a further 20 principles and rules.

PARTICIPATION

Participants were carefully selected and limited in number to expedite an intensive 2-day discussion. Nevertheless, with the exception of Eastern Europe (Dr. Timoshenko of the USSR had originally accepted but later announced he was unable to attend), there were international law experts from all major world regions. The list of participants is attached (Annex D).

The meeting was opened by the President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), Judge Nagendra Singh, on behalf of the WCED. In addition to Judge Singh, five other Judges of the International Court took part in the opening and at several other times during the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by R. Munro, Dr. Lammers, as the lead author for the project, was the Rapporteur.

HIGHLIGHTS AND RESULTS

Among the many points made during the general exchange of views at the start of the meeting, the following significantly influenced the focus and content of the subsequent discussions:

HIGHLIGHTS AND RESULTS (cont'd)

- International law evolves slowly, and often on the basis of cases where significant damage has already occurred. With the increasing incidence, magnitude and inter-national and even global impacts of environmental problems, international law must be developed more quickly and before rather than after significant damage occurs.
- The WCED work could not and should not duplicate or compete with the relevant work of other international bodies (e.g. International Law Commission, International Law Association, UNEP, etc.) which have been continuously working for years and decades to codify and extend existing international law.
- The WCED work should have a different, larger and more ambitious perspective. The WCED has far less time but also fewer constraints than existing bodies, as well as a longer view "to the year 2000 and beyond". In addition to examining "existing" and "emerging" principles, the meeting agreed to give special attention to what principles and rules ought to be in place now or before the year 2000 to support environmental protection and sustainable development within and among States.
- The principles should initially be formulated in the light of existing and emerging ecological realities and be carefully re-considered later in the light of political realities. The principles should also eventually be formulated to meet two apparently conflicting objectives: the terms should be recognizable to lawyers yet still be understandable to non-lawyers.
- The WCED work should consider not only principles regarding the obligations of States to each other, but also principles regarding the obligations of and among States concerning environmental protection and sustainable development (e.g. obligations to future generations, to other species, the global commons, etc.). Two courageous participants (Kiss; Burhenne) drafted eight such principles overnight between the first and second day.
- The meeting agreed to use the term "transboundary" rather than "trans-frontier" as it seemed to have a wider application not only to natural resources and pollution crossing the frontiers of two or more States, but also to the boundary between areas claimed by national jurisdictions and global or regional commons. Moreover, the term "Transboundary Natural Resources" helped avoid some of the chronic difficulties associated with the term "Shared Natural Resources".
- The meeting also agreed to use the term "Environmental Interferences" to embrace not only traditional transboundary pollution problems but also other environmental modifications with significant transboundary effects (e.g. major changes in streamflows, over-fishing in territorial waters, changes affecting regional or global climate, etc.).

HIGHLIGHTS AND RESULTS (cont'd)

It was difficult in only two days to maintain due speed and due process in the discussions. Nevertheless, the meeting did complete an intensive review of the 20 principles in Dr. Lammer's report (also taking into account the many principles proposed by other participants), and the eight more "global" principles (plus two others proposed during the discussion). Participants also agreed to send additional comments and suggestions directly to Dr. Lammers by June 15th.

The meeting agreed on a basic structure for a revised and consolidated draft to be circulated to participants at mid-July for comment by August 9th. A further draft would be prepared and re-circulated to participants in late August, for comment in writing or as a basis for discussion at a meeting in early September. In subsequent drafts, each principle would be stated as clearly and concisely as possible, and be supported by an explanatory note on the terms employed, appropriate references to major cases, treaties, resolutions of intergovernmental organizations and conferences, and other relevant sources.

Regarding "Alternatives for Accelerating the Development of Relevant International Law and Principles" (Agenda Item 4), each participant was asked to make a short statement on their views and suggestions but time was too limited for a detailed discussion of them. These will be incorporated in a short paper for further consideration either by correspondence or at a future meeting.

A preliminary outline of a related report on "The Settlement of Environmental Disputes" was presented by Dr. Stein and participants undertook to provide comments on it directly to him.

As the discussions had benefitted considerably from the periodic participation of Judge Singh and his colleagues on the International Court, and the meeting arrangements by the Carnegie Foundation and Hague Academy of International Law had worked so smoothly, the participants asked the Chairman to send appropriate letters of appreciation on their behalf.

(The above notes are the Chairman's summary only and have not been checked with other participants).

Stockholm, 10 June 1985



R. D. Munro



WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

EXPERTS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
The Hague, 4-5 June 1985

EMEL/6/85/1

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

The meeting will begin at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday,
June 4th in Room 20 at the Peace Palace,
Carnegieplein 2, The Hague

1. INTRODUCTION
2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
3. IDENTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF EXISTING AND EMERGING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 - 3.1 Criteria for Identifying and Selecting Relevant International Legal Principles
 - 3.2 Review and Selection of Relevant Existing and Emerging International Legal Principles
4. ALTERNATIVES FOR ACCELERATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRINCIPLES
5. CONTENTS AND STRUCTURE OF THE INITIAL REPORT TO THE WCED
6. FUTURE WORK AND SCHEDULE



EXPERTS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
The Hague, 4-5 June 1985

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- EMEL/6/85/1 - PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND NOTES ON THE AGENDA**

- EMEL/6/85/2 - SUMMARY DATA SHEETS ON PRINCIPLES PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION**

- EMEL/6/85/3 - WCED DRAFT PROGRAMME AND WORKPLAN ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION**

- EMEL/6/85/4 - RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW APPLICABLE TO TRANSFRONTIER POLLUTION**

- EMEL/6/85/5 - STATUS OF MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT**

- EMEL/6/85/6 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

- *** - WCED MANDATE, KEY ISSUES, STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN**

ANNEX C
SUMMARY DATA
ON PRINCIPLE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION

(COMPLETED EXAMPLE)

Statement of the Principle

Riparian States of an international watercourse in principle shall not cause and are obliged to prevent or abate transfrontier pollution of the water of an international watercourse which causes substantial - i.e., not minor or not insignificant - harm to other riparian States. This obligation is a due care or due diligence obligation.

Status of the Principle (Mark all categories that apply)

1. In customary international law or general principle of international law;
2. In multilateral treaties or binding acts of governmental international organizations;
3. In non-binding acts of governmental international organizations;
4. In non-binding acts of governmental international conferences;
5. In binding acts of non-governmental international organizations, groups or entities;
6. In non-binding acts of non-governmental international organizations, groups or entities;
7. Proposed new principle (none of above categories).

References

(Provide specific references to official documents or cases in support of any of the above categories that you marked.)

- (1) See survey of practice and statements of States ad draft Art.3 of Rules of International Law Applicable to Transfrontier Pollution in Report of the 60th Conference, International Law Association, Montreal, 1982, p.160 et seq.
- (2) See: Frontier treaty concluded between FRG and the Netherlands on 8 April 1960 at The Hague, Art. 58, in 508 UNTS p.26; Agreement concluded between Finland and the USSR concerning Frontier Watercourses, Art.4, in UNTS p.231; and Agreement concluded between Mexico and USA on 30 April 1973 at Mexico City concerning the Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problem of the Salinity of the Colorado River, in 12 ILM 1973, p.1105.
- (4) See Principle 21 of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment.
- (6) See Art.2 and, in part, Art.1, of the Rules on Water Pollution in an International Drainage Basin in Report of the 60th Conference, I.L.A. Montreal, 1982, p.535 et seq.; and, in part, Arts.2 and 3 of the 1979 Athens Resolution of the Institut de Droit International on Pollution of Rivers and Lakes and International Law, in Annuaire of the Institut de Droit International, Vol.58, Part II, p.196.

Name: Dr. Johan Lemmers



EXPERTS MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
The Hague, 4-5 June 1985

♦ EMEL/6/85/6

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WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

THIRD MEETING
Oslo, 21-28 June 1985

WCED/85/CRD 2

Item 4 of the Provisional Agenda

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1. Following on from the discussions held in Jakarta, the Secretariat has also spent a good deal of time in discussions on the methodology of its work and conducted a major review of the work programmes submitted to the Commission at the Jakarta meeting.
2. Recruitment has also taken up a good deal of the Secretariat's time, but is now almost complete; and consultations with governments, institutes, NGO's and others have continued.
3. Given the short interval between the Commission's Jakarta and Oslo meetings, a substantial portion of my time and that of my colleagues in the Secretariat has also been spent in the substantive preparations for the Oslo meeting.

MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS SINCE THE JAKARTA MEETING

4. Since the Jakarta meeting consultations with government Ministers and senior officials have continued:

- Meetings have been held over the last few months with senior officials of OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat and with Dr Mostafa Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP.
- The heads of six UN agencies, i.e. FAO, ILO, WHO, ECE, UNCTAD and GATT as well as the head of CMEA and the Commissioner for Environment from the EEC have received invitations to meet with the Commission in Oslo.

6. Contacts and consultations with non-governmental organizations have also been maintained:

- A press announcement on the Commission's public hearings in Oslo has been circulated to over 600 European environmental NGO's notifying them of the dates of the hearings and advising them that they are welcome to make submissions at them.
- In late April, the Secretary General and the Director of Information participated in a meeting of the "Geneva Group" convened in Gland, Switzerland by Mr Maurice Strong and hosted by IUCN. Participants included, among others, the ELC, IUCN, the ICC, and WRI.
- The Secretariat took the occasion of the meeting of the "Geneva Group" to invite Mr Jimoh Omo-Fadaka, of the ELC to spend the day at our offices in discussions with the staff concerning the involvement of NGO's in the work of the Commission and possible contributions which the ELC could make in that regard. Those discussions have resulted in our commissioning the ELC to do two reports for the Commission on the past and future role and impact of NGO's on environment and development issues.

meeting in Jakarta, we have revised the Mandate document for re-issuance following the Oslo meeting. A copy of the proposed revision is attached to this report for your review and comments (Annex 1).

PROGRAMME PLANNING

9. In furtherance of the Commission's discussions in Jakarta, (in particular the requests it made to the Secretariat to have policy option papers on the Key Issues presented to it for consideration at its meetings) and its expressed desire to have alternative views on those issues brought to its attention, the Secretariat has spent some considerable time over the past several weeks conducting a review of the work programmes adopted for each of the Key Issues and the strategy adopted for implementing the Commission's work in respect of those.

10. In order to ensure the inclusion of a broad spectrum of views in the work being commissioned on each of the Key Issues being considered by the Commission, the Secretariat's Senior Staff were asked to review the work programmes adopted in Jakarta and to consider where in the work programmes additional alternative inputs would be warranted. This process resulted in the identification of a number of additional individuals and institutes around the world whose views will be incorporated into the work planned in the Food Security, Energy and Industry areas, either by commissioning them to do an additional background issue paper on a particular subject or having them provide a critique on an already commissioned paper. The proposed contributions from these additional individuals and

Iglesias, the Foreign Minister of Uruguay, in the case of Energy. It is anticipated that these panels will meet two to three times during the next year and that their reports and recommendations will be available for submission to the Commission by the Spring of 1986. The first official meeting of the Energy Panel will take place in Geneva on June 30-July 1 and that of the Industry Panel is expected to take place in Geneva later this summer.

14. Consultations on the chairman and members of the Advisory Panels on Human Settlements and Decision Support Systems are proceeding, and I will be in a position to advise you further on their status during the Oslo meeting.
15. A list of the members of each of the Food Security, Industry and Energy Advisory Panels is attached to this report (Annex 4).

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY DURING THE ADVOCACY PERIOD
BETWEEN THE SPRING AND FALL OF 1987

16. As was mentioned in the Information Strategy submitted to and approved by the Commission at its meeting in Jakarta, it is crucial that, prior to the presentation of the Commission's report to the General Assembly in the Fall of 1987, the recommendations contained therein be made available and fully considered by the Commission's priority audiences. It was noted in the discussions during the Jakarta meeting that if needed support was to be obtained for the Commission's recommendations it was indeed important that opportunities be created during this period for continuing consultations with governments, inter-governmental organizations and

be made to 23 additional countries, and it is hoped that these will be submitted before the Commission's next meeting in Latin America.

19. As shown in the separate Report on Budgetary and Financial Matters, over US \$ 4 million have now been pledged to and/or received by the Commission from 15 governments and we have now reached 50% of the Commission's targeted budget in terms of pledges made.

FUTURE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

20. In light of the decision taken by the Commission in Jakarta to hold seven additional meetings, including the Oslo meeting, we have further considered the scheduling of those meetings and have had consultations with governments that have expressed an interest in hosting one of them. Taking into account the necessity of having the Commission's final report completed by the end of February 1987 and the time periods required to be maintained between each meeting, we have constructed the following provisional schedule for future meetings:

- 4th Meeting/Latin America	Oct 28 - Nov 4, 1985
- 5th Meeting/India	Jan 26 - Feb 1, 1986
- 6th Meeting/Africa	May 17 - May 23, 1986
- 7th Meeting/Canada	Sept 13 - Sept 19, 1986
- 8th Meeting/to be decided	Dec 5 - Dec 11, 1986
- 9th Meeting/Japan	Feb 14 - Feb 20, 1987

A discussion of the schedule for future meetings is on the agenda for the Oslo meeting and during that meeting you shall have an opportunity to discuss the suitability of this schedule.

ANNEX 1

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

REVISIONS TO MANDATE DOCUMENT

MANDATE FOR CHANGE

Key Issues, Strategy and Workplan

July 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
FOREWORD

MANDATE FOR CHANGE

MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION.....

AGENDA FOR CHANGE

I. INTRODUCTION
II. COMMON PERSPECTIVES AND TRANSCENDING THEMES
III. KEY ISSUES : THE STANDARD AGENDA
IV. LIMITATIONS OF THE STANDARD AGENDA.....
V. KEY ISSUES : AN ALTERNATIVE AGENDA.....
VI. ADVANTAGES OF THE ALTERNATIVE AGENDA.....

STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN

I. INTRODUCTION.....
II. ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY.....
III. WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE.....
IV. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.....
V. CHALLENGE FOR CHANGE.....

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EX OFFICIO

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CANADA

FOREWORD

The World Commission on Environment and Development held its Inaugural Meeting in Geneva on October 1-3, 1984. It addressed three major questions concerning its future programme of work:

1. What are the Key Issues that the Commission should address, and from what perspectives should it address them?
2. What Strategy should the Commission employ to marshal the information that it will need, and the intellectual, political and organizational resources that need to be tapped in order to achieve its objectives?
3. How do the answers to these questions translate into a practical Workplan that will enable the Commission to achieve its objectives within a reasonable period of time?

Immediately after that meeting the Commission released publicly a report which reflected the initial response of the Commission to these questions and provided a point of departure and guide for launching its work. It did not reflect a definitive judgment on these questions as the Commission decided to keep these questions on its agenda and to reconsider them at each of its future meetings. As will be seen from the Mandate, which it also adopted at its Inaugural Meeting, the Commission will continuously seek advice and support from a broad range of informed opinion. Keeping these questions open will enable it to enrich and refine its approach in the light of this advice and of the results of its initial work.

In order to facilitate participation in its work, the Commission also decided that its processes will be as open as possible for as long as possible. They will be open in terms of sources of information and advice, with effective mechanisms in place for receiving and assessing commissioned reports, and with opportunities for others to submit volunteered reports. They will be open as regards the provision of information, and the public release of reports provided to the Commission.

The previous report was the first tangible result of that decision. It was made widely available to individuals, scientific institutes, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and agencies of national governments concerned with environment and development issues. All were invited to comment on it.

MANDATE FOR CHANGE

MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION^{1/}

1. The World Commission on Environment and Development has been established at a time of unprecedented growth in pressures on the global environment, with grave predictions about the human future becoming commonplace.
2. The Commission is confident that it is possible to build a future that is more prosperous, more just, and more secure because it rests on policies and practices that serve to expand and sustain the ecological basis of development.
3. The Commission is convinced, however, that this will not happen without significant changes in current approaches: changes in perspectives, attitudes and life styles; changes in certain critical policies and the ways in which they are formulated and applied; changes in the nature of co-operation between governments, business, science and people; changes in certain forms of international co-operation which have proved incapable of tackling many environment and development issues; changes, above all, in the level of understanding and commitment by people, organizations and governments.
4. The World Commission on Environment and Development therefore invites suggestions, participation and support in order to assist it urgently:
 - (i) to re-examine the critical issues of environment and development and to formulate innovative, concrete and realistic action proposals to deal with them;
 - (ii) to strengthen international co-operation on environment and development and to assess and propose new forms of co-operation that can break out of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change;
 - (iii) to raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes and governments.

^{1/} Adopted by the Commission at its Inaugural Meeting in Geneva, 1-3 October 1984.

AGENDA FOR CHANGE

AGENDA FOR CHANGE

I. INTRODUCTION

What are the Key Issues that the Commission should address and from what perspectives should it address them?

1. This question invites a wide variety of responses both on the substance of the issues and on the perspectives from which they should be viewed. Most of these responses are compatible or at least lend themselves to organization along lines that are more or less inclusive and internally consistent. Nevertheless, choices among different approaches have to be made.
2. The Commission discussed these choices at length at its Inaugural Meeting, focussing essentially on two different formulations of the issues. A more or less standard formulation of the issues was considered first, along with its underlying assumptions (see Section III). This formulation has guided most of the work undertaken to date on environmental issues and will necessarily form a point of departure for much of the Commission's work. Given the limitations of this approach (see Section IV), however, when viewed both against the test of results and against the Commission's mandate, the Commission decided to adopt an alternative formulation of the issues as the basis for its initial work. This Commission's decision and new approach was generally welcomed and endorsed by those who commented on the previous WCED report. The alternative formulation and its underlying assumptions and advantages are set in Sections V and VI.
3. The Commission, it should be stressed, did not make a definitive judgment on the question of key issues. Instead, it decided to keep this question on its agenda and to reconsider it at each of its future meetings in order to enrich and refine its approach in the light of the results of its initial work and of further advice which, as emphasized, it is actively soliciting.
4. The question of its strategy and workplan will also remain on its agenda, to be refined in the light of experience. (The broad strategy as developed and revised during the first three meetings, and initial workplan, is set out in the final Chapter of this report.)
5. There are a number of basic perspectives and major themes that the Commission considered essential to its work, transcending and underlying its approach to the key issues. Since they cut across all of the issues, they are discussed first.

9. This question is closely related to another perspective, that when it comes to the environment and development "problematique", to anticipate and prevent what may occur in the future is a more secure and more cost-effective approach than the present focus on react-and-cure. Moreover, the "react-and-cure" approach can lead to irreversible effects.

PLEASE NOTE:

Add here (two) new paragraphs to reflect evolving views of the Commission

- on population, environment and sustainable development

- on science, technology, environment and sustainable development

10. Another important perspective for the Commission's work reflects the fact that the systemic and complex nature of many environment and development issues requires a multi-disciplinary approach to achieve the inter-disciplinary judgments and evaluations that are needed for decision-making and actions. There has been little success to date, however, in breaking through the institutional barriers and constraints which prevent such approaches being developed and applied.
11. In addition to agreeing on some key common perspectives, there are several transcending themes which the Commission will need to constantly keep in mind in examining the key issues. These include: Interdependence; Education and Communication; Sustainability; Equity; Security and Educational Risks; and Strengthening International Cooperation.

Interdependence

12. The growing interdependence of the international economic and political system is a central concern for the Commission as it examines the critical environment and development issues likely to dominate the world scene into the next century. Long reflected in demography, migration, agriculture, communications, energy, industry, minerals, technology and financial transfers, interdependence has become a dominant characteristic of many issues involving the environment and the ecological basis of development:

Education and Communication

15. The level and nature of education and the opportunities for communication are very important determinants of a society's capacity to deal with environment and development questions. This need was emphasized by many who commented on the earlier WCED report, including the senior trade union official in Africa who declared that "it is important for the workers to understand and appreciate better not only the environmental hazards of the work-place, but also the complex problems related to environment and development faced by their society and the world over. The Commission will therefore consider the need to introduce an environmental perspective at all levels of education, formal and informal, and in on-the-job training in industry, the consulting professions and government.
16. Progress on the issues of environment and development depends, perhaps more than in any other field, on the support of an informed public opinion and that, in turn, depends on open forms of examination and assessment, and on the free flow of resulting information. The Commission will consider existing constraints on these processes and on methods to overcome them.

Sustainability

17. Policy paths to sustainable development are another central concern that will preoccupy the Commission as it addresses the critical issues. This will compel examination of a range of policies in many directly relevant sectors such as agriculture, energy, fisheries, forestry, industry, domestic and foreign investment, trade and development assistance.
18. In any such examination, a major purpose is to identify those policies that do or can serve to promote development that is sustainable not only in the short-term but also in the medium and longer terms. It will also be necessary to re-examine those policies that induce, compel or reinforce forms and patterns of development and of settlements that are clearly unsustainable in the medium or longer terms. For both, the often neglected feedbacks and linkages with other sectors must be taken more fully into account.

23. In various parts of the world ecological degradation and environmental risks are becoming a significant causal factor in economic, social and political unrest. They are manifest in the growing migrations of "ecological" refugees within and across national boundaries; the increasing frequency and intensity of man-induced "natural" disasters; and the social collapse of exploding settlements. While these threats are fundamentally non-military, continued failure to address them adequately could lead to crisis situations in which military force is seen as a way out, at least in the short term. With environmental crises deepening in many parts of the world, environmental degradation could become a serious threat to peace in the future, with military means employed to deal with non-military challenges to security.
24. Warfare, conventional, chemical and nuclear, constitutes an ever present threat to the environment. Historically, the scale and intensity of the threat has been increased constantly by technological developments. Today, warfare presents a clear danger to the survival of man. In 1977 a convention was signed outlawing military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having "widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other state of party". It entered into force in January 1980. The ultimate threat is nuclear war and recently concern has been raised over the short and long-term consequences of the dust, smoke, radioactivity, and toxic vapor that would be generated by nuclear war. The possible creation of a "Nuclear Winter" as a result of multiple nuclear explosions has added an environmental imperative to the prevention of nuclear war.
25. World military expenditures continue to grow at an annual average rate of 3-4 per cent in real terms and are estimated to reach an annual level of one trillion dollars in 1985. In a region like the Middle East, however, the growth rate is about 12 percent. The industrialized world accounts for 77 percent of the total expenditures on arms. This constitutes a gross misallocation of resources and a foreclosure of opportunities for improvement of the human condition which the Commission will also consider.

29. In considering ways to achieve more effective international co-operation, the Commission will give particular attention to the need to use and manage the global commons in a sustainable and equitable manner. In the case of Antarctica, for example, tension persists between the consultative states of the Antarctic Treaty which constitute the management group and those states which view the continent as a universally shared global commons. Questions of environmental protection have been a central issue in the meetings of the consultative states, resulting in the 1972 Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals and the 1981 Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. The Commission will want the broader international issues involved in the light of the recent report on Antarctica by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
30. The Commission is concerned that the 1970's witnessed a certain turning away from international co-operation. Nations appeared to be turning inward, concentrating on the short term issues of national advantage rather than on the longer terms issues of their common future. The Commission considers that the trend away from international co-operation and commitments must be reversed in order to give renewed momentum to the process of development and to harmonize human development with protection of the environment.
31. In its work on international co-operation, the Commission will build on experience to date with multinational discussions, negotiations, international law and institutions. However, while respecting the complex ecological and geo-political realities of environment and development issues, the Commission also will examine new forms of international co-operation that can break out of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change.

III. KEY ISSUES: THE STANDARD AGENDA

32. The key issues in environment have emerged over the past two decades. They have been defined in various ways but the standard agenda includes at least three inter-related groups of issues, each one of which has major implications for development. The three groups are: Environmental Pollution Issues; Natural Resources Issues and Human Settlements Issues.

IV. LIMITATIONS OF THE STANDARD FORMULATION

38. With few exceptions like the World Conservation Strategy, most of the work to date on the key issues reflected the standard taxonomy described above and consequently, most of the documentation originally available as a basis for the initial work of the Commission reflected the same taxonomy. Given the dominance of this way of looking at the issues, the Commission considered the option of adopting a similar approach in its own report.
39. In considering this, the Commission recalled that this approach was not always "standard" and that to label it "conventional" masks the fact that it has produced innovative solutions to certain environmental problems. Moreover, it has led to some significant achievements in monitoring, in defining the issues in scientific and technical terms, in raising public awareness, and in institutional and policy action, nationally and internationally.
40. It was noted, however, that while some of these achievements were global in nature, most were within and among the richer industrial nations. Many of these countries have seen major improvements in environmental quality over the past decade and a half. This has stemmed from new institutions, legislation, policies and programmes designed largely to clean up a massive backlog of environmental degradation and to react to and cure new situations as they arise. At the same time, the battle against conventional pollution and resource deterioration in these countries is far from won and the economic costs that environmental degradation imposes on them continues to grow.
41. Developing countries, on the other hand, have seen few gains. Instead, most have seen a steady and even rapid increase in environmental degradation added to historic pressures on their resources. Many newly industrialized countries have experienced a massive deterioration of their environment, with environmental problems associated with sudden industrialization and explosive urbanization being added to those associated with underdevelopment and poverty (sanitation, loss of soils, etc.). Action stemming from the standard definition of environmental issues has not served them well.
42. In the meantime, for both developed and developing countries, a new generation of increasingly complex environment and development issues has emerged with potentially heavier social and economic costs, especially if action on them is delayed.

47. The depletion of genetic resources, is proceeding at a pace without precedent in human history. The most serious cause is the destruction of habitats such as wetlands or, in particular, tropical forests. The latter are contracting rapidly as a result of expanding and shifting agriculture, spontaneous settlement, planned colonization, clearance for plantations and ranching, and cutting for fuel and timber. Many developing countries are heavily dependent on the latter: eight of them earn more than \$100 million a year each from exports of timber products alone.
48. Action to put tropical forests on a sustainable development path will be difficult, if possible at all, and costly, but less costly overall than the possible costs of failing to do so. Genetic diversity is a keystone of global economic development, food security and the supply of fibres and many medicines. Over the last three decades, about one third of the gain in agricultural productivity in developed countries resulted from animal and plant breeding, with much of the germplasm originating from tropical and sub-tropical areas.
49. Some developed and many developing countries have been falling further and further behind the goal of food self-sufficiency. While there are many reasons for this, land is not one of them. Indeed, it has been estimated recently that most developing countries have sufficient land suitable for agriculture to become self-sufficient in food and many to become net exporters. Yet the plant species to be employed in this agriculture, future increases in the productivity of these species, and decreases in their vulnerability to pests and diseases and to changes in climate, will depend substantially on future access to new genetic strains. If, in the meantime, the sources of these new strains have been lost, the existing potential for national and global food security will have been seriously undermined and could be lost altogether.
50. Acid rain provides another example. In the short run, measures to address the sources of acid rain will lead to new investment and employment in pollution control facilities which, depending on the jurisdiction concerned, may or may not be offset by the investment and employment effects of somewhat higher electricity prices. In the medium to longer terms, these measures would prevent further damage to property, water ecosystems, forests and human welfare. On the other hand, failure to address acid rain will have the reverse effects, with significant negative impacts on the capacity of the nations most affected to sustain higher levels of production and use.

55. Fourth, most of the work to date, with its focus on effects and on ways and means to ameliorate effects, reflects a very narrow view of environmental policy and, indeed, of broader policy needs and obligations. Whatever the intentions of a decade ago, with few exceptions, environmental policy has come through as a limited policy field, essentially an "add-on" to other policy fields, with the primary mission of reacting to damage already done and to cure it after the fact.
56. There is clearly a need now to shift the focus from the effects of environmental problems to their policy sources. Such a new and necessary focus was welcomed by nearly everyone who provided comments on the earlier WCED report. As one commentator emphasized, and many others stated in different ways, "the policy framework and institutional setting within which certain sectors are funded and managed have a critical impact on the use and conservation of natural resources. In particular, financial policies, the basis for economic priorities and sector management practices probably have more effect on resource use and environmental damages than the efforts to build environmental planning into individual investments."
57. Environmental policy needs to become a comprehensive, horizontal policy field and an integral component of economic and social policy. The new focus and mission of environmental policy should be not only to anticipate damage and reduce the negative external effects of human activity but also to inform and support economic and social policies that take into account the diversity and uniqueness of specific regional and local situations and expand rather than reduce the basis for sustainable development.

V. KEY ISSUES: AN ALTERNATIVE FORMULATION

How then might the issues best be formulated for the purposes of the Commission's work and review?

58. Given its mandate and the limitations of the standard agenda, the Commission decided that its work on key issues would focus attention primarily on their common sources in sectoral policies and in related economic and trade policies. Three examples are briefly cited below:

Energy, Environment and Development

59. The Commission will, for example, deal simultaneously with several key issues such as Carbon Dioxide, Trace Gases and Climatic Change, Air Pollution and Acid Rain, in terms of their common source in energy policy. There is no known means of preventing the build-up of atmospheric CO₂ with its attendant climatic effects if the use of fossil fuels increases. CO₂ strategies, in common with air pollution and acid rain

measures to replenish these sources are greatly accelerated, environmental degradation in these countries, and the inevitable poverty it entails will increase. In addition to new policy approaches, such measures will require more effective institutions for energy and environmental management and development.

Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry and Environment

64. Similarly, the Commission will approach the key issues of soil erosion, desertification, the loss of cropland, wildlife habitats and tropical forests from the perspective of their common sources in agriculture, land and food policies. Within the same context, the Commission will address the efficient use in agriculture of surface water resources and the depletion and degradation of groundwater resources.
65. As pressures on the land have intensified over the past generation, erosion has increased in all major countries, developed and developing until close to half the world's cropland is losing soil at a debilitating rate. Modern technology, combined with chemicals and driven by often counter-productive economic incentives, is placing more and more agriculture on an unsustainable path.
66. In the world's semi-arid regions, soil degradation readily becomes desertification. The weakness of the response to the anti-desertification programme adopted by the United Nations originally in 1977 caused the Executive Director of UNEP last year to publicly express despair. The weak response to date, however, may stem in part from failure on the part of governments to connect desertification with problems and inadequacies in agricultural, forestry, food and settlements policies.
67. The interrelated issues of tropical forests and biological diversity will similarly be approached from their common sources in agricultural, forestry, trade and aid policies. Although the forestry situation in the developed world now appears relatively stable after centuries of exploitation, forests in developing countries have declined by one half during this century alone, and are shrinking at an increasing rate, largely because of expanding population and agricultural pressures.

72. The structure of economic relations between certain developed and developing countries appears to result in the latter bearing an ever-increasing share of the external environmental costs of the transactions. To date no satisfactory means have been devised to enable these costs to be reflected in market prices under internationally competitive conditions, or to ensure that they are shared in an equitable manner. An international version of the Polluter-Pays-Principle has been suggested but has not yet been taken up by governments.
73. An examination of international economic relations from the perspective of environment and sustainable development is long overdue and will be given special attention and priority by the Commission throughout all its work.

The Commission's Working Agenda

74. The above examples serve to illustrate the alternative approach that the Commission proposes to take on the key issues. The work will evolve from an agenda initially set out along the following lines:
- 74.1 Perspectives on Population, Science and Sustainable Development, Technology, Environment
 - 74.2 Energy, Environment and Development
 - 74.3 Industry, Environment and Development
 - 74.4 Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry, and Environment
 - 74.5 Human Settlements, Environment and Development
 - 74.6 International Economic Relations ~~and~~ Environment
 - 74.7 Decision Support Systems for Environmental Management
 - 74.8 International Co-operation

the attention of these agencies, nor have they acquired the professional resources and expertise needed to argue their case effectively in the interagency committees and corridors of power where advice on macro-economic, trade, agricultural and energy policies is formulated.

81. The same is true of too many environmental non-governmental organizations (NGO's). They usually address themselves to the environment agency or the development assistance agency with whom they share some common goals and can seek mutual support. They seldom address themselves to the central and sectoral agencies whose policies and decisions have such a critical impact on the environmental bases of sustainable development.
82. The Commission therefore considers it important to design its work and develop its conclusions and recommendations in ways that can effectively reach these key central and sectoral agencies. Moreover, it is time to demonstrate clearly that environment and development is not the preserve only of a small environmental agency, local, national or international, whose primary mission it is to react after the fact with proposed measures to cure the damage done. It is also time to demonstrate that environment and development is and must be the responsibility of a whole range of agencies, public and private, from the central economic and financial institutions of government to their agriculture, energy, transport, trade, and other agencies, whose policies and investments have a significant impact on the environment and, indeed, are the source of many of the critical problems.
83. Third, the alternative agenda enables the Commission to consider and propose strategies that are mainly anticipatory and preventive in character, rather than reactive and curative.
84. Anticipate-and-prevent strategies are needed to ensure that the environmental dimension is taken fully into account at the earliest possible stage of a major policy or development decision affecting the environment. Such approaches should be built into the entire development cycle from the phase of initial assessment of the economic and social demands that give rise to the desired development, through the policy, planning, implementation and marketing phases, and even to end-use and disposal phases. Special attention is particularly needed in the forward policy and planning phase. This is true whether the cycle concerns energy (as in end-use planning to encourage renewables, or pricing policies to encourage efficiency of use) or agriculture (as in measures to ensure the early introduction of drainage systems in irrigation works, or taxes to discourage the overuse of chemical fertilizers in sensitive areas).

PART THREE
STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN

STRATEGY AND WORKPLAN

I INTRODUCTION

What Strategy should the Commission employ to marshal the information that it will need, and the intellectual, political and organizational resources that it will need to tap, in order to achieve its objectives?

1. At its Inaugural Meeting the Commission agreed that its primary objectives were in three short points:

First, to re-examine the critical issues of environment and development and to formulate innovative, concrete and realistic action proposals to deal with them;

Second, to strengthen international co-operation on environment and development and to assess and propose new forms of co-operation that can break out of existing patterns and influence policies and events in the direction of needed change; and,

Third, to raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes and governments.

2. The Commission at its Inaugural Meeting discussed and agreed upon the main elements of an initial strategy for its work which, taken together, would serve to achieve these objectives. As noted earlier, however, the question of the strategy would remain on the Commission's agenda and be revised at future meetings in the light of further advice and experience. The main points of the evolving strategy, as discussed and revised at subsequent meetings of the Commission, are briefly presented below.

II. ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY

3. Given the scope and complexity of its mandate and agenda, the Commission needs and will openly and actively seek information, advice and assistance from many institutions, organizations, groups and experts around the world. It has already begun to do so in a variety of ways. Some of the main ones are briefly described below.

9. The Advisory Panels will be responsible for preparing a detailed analysis of the issues and policy areas concerned and for developing conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Commission. In doing so they will need to review and assess the policy implications of existing state-of-the-art assessment reports as well as receive and review other relevant information submitted to the Commission by various organizations, groups and experts. At least some Advisory Panels will need to be assisted by a recognized consultant or, possibly, even by a small team of experts.
10. All such policy reports prepared for the Commission by co-operating institutions and Advisory Panels, or volunteered by others, should be submitted to the Commission by mid-May 1986 at the latest, and preferably earlier, in order that the Commission may take them fully into account in the preparation of its final report. These reports would be submitted under the responsibility of the institution, organization, Advisory Panel or group which prepared them. They would also be released publicly by the Commission as soon as possible after they are submitted.

Co-operation with International Organizations

11. From the outset the Commission has attached special importance to developing close co-operation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and with other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. At the first two meetings of the Commission, for example, the heads of the following five international organizations accepted the invitation to engage in a direct dialogue and consultation with the Commission: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS); International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); and the Chairman of UNEP's Inter-governmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee (IIPC). Two of those who were unable to attend previous Commission meetings submitted written statements (UNESCO and WHO). Future Commission meetings will provide further opportunities for direct exchanges.
12. Apart from meetings of the Commission, the Chairman and other Members of the Commission have met with the heads and senior officers of other United Nations and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and also addressed some of the major meetings convened by them (including, for example, the World Industry Conference on Environmental Management, the OECD Environment Committee, the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the Global Meeting on Environment and Development for Non-governmental Organizations).

Participation at Major Meetings and Events

17. A number of major events are scheduled over the next two years which are directly relevant to the objectives and work of the Commission. These include special international conferences and meetings as well as regular meetings of relevant inter-governmental bodies. The Commission will endeavour to be represented at as many of these major meetings as possible.

Open Processes

18. The Commission's processes will be as open as possible for as long as possible. They will be open in terms of sources of information and advice, with effective mechanisms (e.g. scientific institutes, expert groups, task forces, advisory panels) in place for receiving and assessing commissioned reports, and with opportunities for others to submit volunteered reports (e.g. government, international agencies, institutes, non-governmental organizations, private sector organizations, unions, etc.). They will also be open as regards the provision of information, and the public release of reports provided to the Commission.
19. There are already two major examples, both unique in the history of world Commissions, of this Commission's commitment to more open processes. Both demonstrate the Commission's open posture and readiness, as an independent global body of inquiry, to seek and receive information, advice and participation from many different sources and people around the world.
20. First, immediately after its Inaugural Meeting, a report was prepared containing the initial views of the Commission on the "Mandate, Key Issues, Strategy and Workplan". Thousands of copies were distributed free to many Ministers and senior government officials, to the heads and experts in inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific institutes, private corporations, citizens groups and, on request, many individuals. All were invited to provide their comments on it. The many comments and suggestions received were taken into account in preparing this second report. They will also be taken into account in the policy and other studies supported by the Commission. The comments and suggestions of all those now reading this second report are also invited, and can be sent directly to the Commission or to a Commission Member from your country or region. The full address of all Commission Members is provided at the beginning of this report.

26. Through 1985 to about mid-1986 the Commission's dominant posture will be that of "fact finding". Media interest in its work should grow as it moves from that posture to one of "synthesis" and "prescription" between mid-1986 to late 1986. It should increase further, as the Commission moves into its later posture of "recommendation" and "advocacy" which will run from the release of its report in early 1987 to the presentation of its conclusions and recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly in October 1987.
27. Between now and 1987, major activities and events on the Commission's calendar include:
- Commission Meetings, including site visits and public hearings;
 - Advisory Panel meetings (mid-1985 to mid-1986)
 - Presentation and public release of selected issue papers (mid-1985 to mid-1986);
 - Presentation and public release of Advisory Panel Reports (mid-1986);
 - Preparation of the Commission's Report and Recommendations (mid-1986 to late 1986);
 - Release of the Commission's Report and Recommendations (early 1987);
 - Public debate and advocacy on the Commission's Report and Recommendations up to and including the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.
28. In addition to these, other public activities and events involving the Chairman and Members of the Commission will include: visits to many countries other than those in which Commission Meetings will be held to meet governmental and non-governmental representatives as well as see other problems first-hand; participation in and addresses to major global or regional meetings of international agencies and other inter-governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, trade and industry associations and scientific bodies; special articles on progress and key issues on the Commission's agenda in newspapers, magazines, and relevant academic and professional journals; and interviews for newspapers and television between and in association with meetings of the Commission.

WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

COMMISSION MEETINGS

WCED SECRETARIAT

OCT. 84	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopt terms of reference ● Decide on key issues, strategy, overall workplan & timetable ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Press Conference(s) 	OCT. 84 - MAR. 85 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey of relevant reports, institutions, experts ● Complete staffing, office premises, equipment, etc. ● Develop detailed work programmes and terms of reference for advisory panels ● Complete papers on selected policy issues for WCED/2 ● Develop detailed information strategy ● Revise strategy, workplan & timetable ● Complete arrangements for WCED/2
MAR. 85	2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Discuss papers on selected policy issues ● Review progress, strategy & workplans ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Review proposed information strategy ● Press Conference(s) 	APR. 85 - JUN. 85 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Begin convening advisory panels and associated experts groups ● Implement information strategy ● Prepare preliminary outline of final report ● Prepare revised version of earlier WCED report ● Complete papers on selected policy issues for WCED/3 ● Complete arrangements for WCED/3
JUN. 85	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Discuss papers on selected policy issues ● Review revised version of earlier WCED report ● Consider preliminary outline of final report ● Review progress, strategy & workplans ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Press Conference(s) 	JUL. 85 - OCT. 85 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convene and assist advisory panels and associated experts groups ● Finalize and publish revised report on WCED ● Complete papers on selected policy issues for WCED/4 ● Prepare revised outline of final report ● Complete arrangements for WCED/4
OCT. 85	4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Review progress of advisory panels ● Discuss papers on selected policy issues ● Discuss revised outline of final report ● Review progress, strategy & workplans ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Press Conference(s) 	NOV. 85 - JAN. 86 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convene and assist advisory panels and associated experts groups ● Complete papers on selected policy issues for WCED/5 ● Revise outline of final report ● Complete arrangements for WCED/5
JAN. 86	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Review progress of advisory panels ● Discuss papers on selected policy issues ● Discuss revised outline of final report ● Review progress, strategy and workplans ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Press Conference(s) 	FEB. 86 - MAY 86 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete reports of some advisory panels ● Complete papers on selected policy issues for WCED/6 ● Prepare detailed outline of final report ● Complete arrangements for WCED/6
MAY 86	6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Receive reports of some advisory panels & discuss their conclusions and recommendations ● Discuss papers on selected policy issues ● Review detailed outline of final report ● Review progress, strategy & workplans ● Review financial matters ● Press Conference(s) 	JUN. 86 - SEPT. 86 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete remaining reports of advisory panels ● Prepare synoptic version of final report ● Prepare proposed strategy for release of final report & follow-up ● Complete arrangements for WCED/7
SEPT. 86	7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Receive remaining reports of advisory panels and discuss their conclusions and recommendations ● Discuss and adopt synoptic version of final report ● Review strategy and 1987 follow-up ● Review financial matters ● Meet Heads of International Organizations ● Press Conference(s) 	OCT. 86 - DEC. 86 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare complete draft of final report ● Prepare revised strategy for release of final report & follow-up ● Complete arrangements for WCED/8
DEC. 86	8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Review complete draft of final report ● Decide on strategy for release of final report and follow-up ● Press Conference(s) 	EARLY 87 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare final draft of report ● Complete arrangements for WCED/9
EARLY 87	9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participate in public hearings ● Adopt final report ● Confirm strategy for release of final report and follow-up ● Press Conference(s) 	

■ Policy Reports
* Final Report

IV. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

30. At the Inaugural Meeting the Commission agreed that it would begin at an early stage to consider a basic outline and possible structure for its final report, and adapt and augment it accordingly as the work proceeds.
31. The Commission therefore approved the following steps and schedule for developing its final report:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 3rd Meeting
(June 1985) | - | Consider a preliminary outline of the final report |
| 4th Meeting
October 1985) | - | Discuss a revised outline of the final report |
| 5th Meeting
(January 1986) | - | Re-consider the outline of the final report |
| 6th Meeting
(May 1986) | - | Review a detailed outline of the final report |
| 7th Meeting
(September 1986) | - | Discuss and adopt a synoptic version of the final report |
| 8th Meeting
(December 1986) | - | Review and complete draft of final report |
| 9th Meeting
(Early 1987) | - | Decide on a strategy for release of the final report and follow-up action |
| | - | Adopt final report |
| | - | Re-consider and confirm the strategy for release of final report and follow-up action |

32. The Commission also decided that in order to fulfil its mandate, especially the goal "to raise the level of understanding and commitment to action on the part of individuals, voluntary organizations, businesses, institutes and governments", that the results of its work should be communicated in a variety of different ways in order to reach different target groups and as large a number of people as possible around the world.

ANNEX 2

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

REVISED WORK PROGRAMMES FOR ENERGY AND FOOD SECURITY

IV. WORK CHART

<u>ISSUE AREA</u>	<u>AUTHOR OF PAPER*</u>	<u>PEER REVIEW*</u>	<u>WRITTEN CRITIQUE*</u>	<u>OTHER CONTRIBUTION</u>
1. <u>FÓSIL FUELS</u>				
1.1 The Future of Oil, Coal & Gas	Norøng, Chadwick	Gault, Lönroth		
1.2 CO ₂ Trace Gases & Climatic Change				
1.2.1 Background Paper	Hare) Inada, Rose		
1.2.2 Policy Options Paper	Hare, Secretariat) Goodman		
1.3 Acid Rain				
1.3.1 Background Paper, OECD	Torrens)		
1.3.2 Background Paper, CMEA	Mészáros) Torrens, Mészáros		
1.3.3 Background Paper, China	Liuxun) Goodman		
1.3.4 Background Paper, Developing Countries	Rodhe) Rose, Rodhe		
1.3.5 Background Paper, Policy Options Paper	Goodman)		
1.4 Air Pollution				
1.4.1 Regional Study, S. & SE. Asia	Lohani			
1.4.2 Regional Study, L. America	Celso do Amaral			
1.4.3 Regional Study, Europe	Weidner			
1.4.4 Regional Study, Japan	Hasimoto, Tokyo			
1.4.5 Regional Study, India	Mathew, India			
1.4.6 Regional Study, USA	Cannon			
1.4.7 Air Pollution, Synthesized Report	Secretariat			
1.5 Marine Pollution by Oil	Keckes, Szekely			
2. <u>NUCLEAR ENERGY</u>				
2.1 Nuclear Safety				Blix, Personal present. to Comm.
2.2 Public Acceptance of Nuclear Power	Kasperson	Rose, Pollard	Kirschenmann	
2.3 Radioactive Waste Management	Pasztor	Parker, de Marsily	Hirsch	
2.4 Small Nuclear Reactors	Egan	IAEA		

*For details of contributors, see attached list

ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
WORK PROGRAMME

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PARKER, Frank L.	Professor Environmental Engineering Vanderbilt University Nashville, TN, USA
PASZTOR, Janos	Senior Programme Officer WCED Secretariat Geneva, Switzerland
PEREIRA, Alzidino B.	Secretaria dos Transportes Urbanos Ministério dos Transportes Brasilia, Brazil
PERRY, John S.	Staff Director Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate National Research Council Washington DC, USA

V. TIMETABLE

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE DUE</u>
1. Select and invite authors for issue papers	Apr. May 1985
3. Author sends 4-5 page outline with some preliminary bibliography to Secretariat	May 20, 1985
4. Proposed first meeting of the Advisory Panel	June 30 to July 2, 1985
6. Authors mail first draft of issue paper by	Sept. 9, 1985
7. Author receives critique	Sept. 30, 1985
8. Authors mail final version of paper	Nov. 20, 1985
9. Proposed Second Meeting of the Advisory Panel to review issue papers and to prepare draft outline of Synthesis Energy Report	Dec. 9-14, 1985
10. First draft of Synthesis Energy Report sent to Energy Advisory Panel	March 10, 1985
11. Secretariat receives Final Draft of the Synthesis Energy Report	April <u>1986</u>
12. Synthesis Energy Report to Commission for first reading	June 1986
13. Author revises Synthesis Energy Chapter and sends to Energy Advisory Panel	July 1986
14. Final meeting of Energy Advisory Panel	August 1986

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT: WCED/85/7/Rev.1

Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry, and Environment

Co-ordinator: M. S. Muntamba

Special Advisor: E.S. Ayensu

Advisory Panel

Chairman: Dr. M.S. Swaminathan (India), Director of the International Rice Research Institute, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and Independent Chairman of the FAO Council.

- Members:**
1. Dr. Nyle Brady (USA). Senior Assistant Administrator, USAID and former Director of IRRI
 2. Professor Robert Chambers (UK). Development Economist. IDS, Sussex University
 3. Mrs. K. Choudry (India). President. Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development
 4. Professor Y.F. Dorofeyev (USSR). Director. Vavilov N.I., All Union Research Institute of Plant Industry
 5. Dr. Gilberto Gallopin (Argentina). Director, Department of Natural Resources and Energy. Bariloche Foundation
 6. Dr. Joe Hulse (Canada). Vice President, IDRC and Chairman of ICSU Interunion Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture
 7. Dr. Kenneth King (Guyana). UNDP Resident Representative in Ethiopia. former Deputy Director General in FAO.
 8. Mrs. V. Malima (Tanzania). Director of Agricultural Research. Ministry of Agriculture
 9. Dr. Bede Okigbo (Nigeria) Deputy Director General of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan
 10. Dr. Samir Radwan (Egypt). Senior Economist, International Labour Office, Geneva
 11. Professor Lu Liang Shu (China). President, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences

<u>ISSUE AREA</u>	<u>PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT</u>	<u>PEER REVIEW GROUP</u>	<u>OTHER INPUTS</u>	<u>COMPLETED BY</u>	<u>REPORT TO</u>
1. <u>Food Security, Agriculture and Environment</u>					
1.1 Quantitative and Qualitative Dimensions			FAO (papers, consultations)	Oct. 85	AP
1.2. Land Tenure Systems and Land Use	Richard Odingo Sr. Byron Miranda (CIERA)	Hardroy (IIED) R.J.Dodel/ Higgins (FAO) Tejwani (India) Achola Pala H. West (U.K.)	EMP/RU, ILO (papers) IUCN (Consultation) University of Zimbabwe (Land Management Dept.) (papers)	Oct. 85	AP

<u>ISSUE PAPERS</u>	<u>PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT</u>	<u>PEER REVIEW GROUP</u>	<u>OTHER INPUTS</u>	<u>COMPLETED BY</u>	<u>REPORT TO</u>
2.5 Wasteland Development	TBS	Vina Mazundar	CWDS (information) SPWD (papers, consultation)	Oct. 85	AP
2.6. Policies to Sustain Biological Diversity	Lee Talbot W.B. Banage	Peter Rowen Peter Ashton Tom Lovejoy	WRI	July 85 Oct. 85	AP
3. <u>Alternative agricultural systems</u>	Bede Okigbo			Dec. 85	AP
4. <u>Food Security, Economic Policies, Environment and Development</u>					
4.1. Economic, Fiscal and Pricing Policies and Sustainable Agriculture	WRI (R. Repetto)			Aug. 85	AP
4.2. Investment, Aid Policies and Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry	Bryan Johnson Santa Cruz		World Bank IIED Consumer Association of Penang	Aug. 85	AP
5. <u>Institutional Capacity Building</u>	D. Iyamabo	H.K. Jain A. Taylor G. Castillo T. Abdulla		Oct. 85	AP
6. <u>People's Participation</u>				Oct. 85	AP
7. <u>Advisory Panel Report on Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry and Environment</u>				Spring 86	WCED

ANNEX 2

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

REVISED WORK PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

REVISED WORK PROGRAMME HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

1. A dramatic transformation is taking place in the form and distribution of human settlements. In those regions of the world where total population is growing most rapidly, cities are growing much more rapidly. In short, the developing world is becoming a world of cities.
2. This is not entirely a new phenomenon. But the pace of change and the sheer size of the new mega-cities being created are new. According to the UN estimates, about 25 per cent of the population of the less developed regions of the world lived in cities in 1975. By the year 2000, it will reach 40 per cent. In absolute numbers, the urban population of the less developed regions is expected to increase from 775 million to 1,996 million in 25 years, much of the growth taking place in cities of one million people or more.
3. Consider for a moment how this translates into the task of city building. In 25 years, the world's stock of housing, transport facilities, water supply and sanitation systems, factories, offices and commercial establishments will have to be more than doubled. The same applies to employment, productive capacity, education and health services. While the doubling is taking place, much of the existing stock must be replaced because it is outworn and inadequate to serve the needs of those who depend upon it. It is a herculean task by any standards. If it can be achieved, there will be still much more to do after the year 2000. The proportion of urban population in developing countries may eventually grow to 80 per cent if the pattern of the more developed regions is repeated. An urbanization strategy to accommodate so many people in cities will require policies, management, technology and investment well beyond anything yet seen or perhaps even contemplated.
4. Despite the massive scale of the problems and their complexity, urbanization, even mega-urbanization need not be looked upon as a bad phenomenon in the context of rapidly growing population and development. Cities can and should be positive contributors to environment and development. The problem is not to stop urbanization, but to bring about a pattern of effective, efficient, wealth-creating cities that can be ecologically sustainable and economically viable in the present, and the medium and long term.

5. Two basic themes have been selected under which to organize the main issues to be addressed in the Commission's work.

5.1. Human Settlements, Urbanization, Environment and Development: an Alternative Diagnosis

An alternative approach requires an improved and dynamic diagnosis of the city as a centre of the development process and raises a number of questions that the Commission will wish to address:

- What are the dominant present and future trends in urbanization, settlement growth, shelter, provision of land and basic services, including investment needs for shelter, land and basic services, by region and in selected countries?
- What proportion of future national development does settlement creation, shelter and urban-based activities represent?
- How do the prevalent and emerging patterns of urbanization and the establishment of human settlements affect natural and social systems, as well as the quality of life?
- How do economic, financial, science and technology, regional development, energy, agricultural, industrial policies impact on human settlements development?
- What are the key linkages between these policy domains, and how do they differ in different systems?
- How does the process of policy formulation in these domains now take account of the forces of urbanization and settlement creation, and how could it be modified to enable those policies to guide and/or take advantage of these forces?
- How can urbanization and settlement creation be approached as a dynamic tool for viable development: an opportunity rather than a threat?

5.2. Rethinking the Cities of the Future: Given the current characteristics of the urbanization process, particularly in developing countries and the need to find appropriate solutions to the problems it poses, a number of questions may be raised that the Commission will wish to address:

- How can the processes of city development and expansion be changed to make them less expensive in money, time, land, energy and other resources as well as easier and cheaper to administer and maintain?

- How can these processes be made to facilitate social exchanges, promote real community involvement and guarantee certain basic standards (in terms of housing conditions and basic services) are accessible to all?
- How can the official management process be improved, in order to allow for people's and communities' participation?
- How can urban development patterns be changed to include resource saving and conservation mechanisms?
- What changes in education, training and information may be necessary to adjust urbanization within a sustainable economic development process?
- What are the key interventions and institutions which must be put in place to manage rapid urban growth, make cities more responsive to the needs of their inhabitants and help to ensure that the cities of the future are more viable, economically, socially and culturally?

WORKPROGRAMME AND TIMETABLE.

Each of the three major themes will end up as a single issue paper, and a policy options paper will be prepared. These four papers represent the basic inputs for discussion by the Commission. They will be the culmination of a process, drawing on several activities carried out by different institutions and individuals. These will include the preparation of specific papers, peer and expert group meetings, and revision by the Advisory Panel. The specific papers may also be presented to the Commission for information. They may also be made public if considered useful and pertinent. The same is true for the theme papers, the policy options paper and for the Panel's report and recommendations to the Commission. A summary Chart and timetable is attached.

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Human Settlements, Urbanization, Environment and Development

Advisory Panel

The human settlements programme will be guided by an Advisory Panel of senior people representing different points of view and regions. The following have been selected so far: Ms. Alejandra Moreno Toscano (Mexico), Jacques Bugnicourt (ENDA), Yves Cabannes (France), Adolph Ciborowski (Poland), Charles Corea (India), John E. Cox (Canada), Andrew Hamer (IBRD), Nigel Harris (UK), Richard Kirkby (UK), Mr. Mabagunji (Nigeria), Jorge Wilhelm (Brazil).

<u>THEMES</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>	<u>POSSIBLE COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS</u>	<u>COMPLETED BY</u>
<u>1. Human Settlements, Urbanization, Environment and Development: An Alternative Diagnosis</u>	Ian Burton	IFIAS	May 86
a) The urban system's role in development		IIED/CEUR	July 85
b) Sectoral policies which influence the human settlements and linkages among them (illustrative case studies)		IFIAS IIED/CEUR	July 85
c) Settlements trends and trends in the provision of shelter, land and basic services		IIED/CEUR UNCHS	December 85
<u>2. Rethinking the cities of the future</u>			
2.1 Rethinking the Third World city	J.E. Hardoy David Satterthwaite	IIED/CEUR	May 86
a) Shelter and the provision of basic services		IBRD ECLA	July 85
b) Financing shelter and basic services		UNCHS IDB	December 85
c) Managing human settlements: institutional mechanisms and participation			December 85
d) Resource and environmental conservation in human settlements	Ignacy Sachs	UNU/EHESS	July 85
e) Education, training and information for new and alternative settlements	John Celecia	MAB/UNESCO	July 85
2.2. The Developed World city	Elizabeth Mills	ECE	May 86

WORK PROGRAMME ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS - TIME TABLE

1985

1986

ACTIVITIES	1985							1986											
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Draft of specific issue papers:																			
Review of specific issue papers																			
Draft of partial inputs for the 1st Panel meeting:																			
1st Panel meeting				P															
Review of partial results for presentation to the Commission																			
Commission Meeting in Latin America						C													
New inputs																			
Internal review and preparation of draft policy options paper																			
2nd Panel Meeting									P										
Draft of Panel report and policy options paper																			
Commission Meeting												C							
Final Version of issues papers and policy options paper																			
3rd Panel Meeting															P				
Final report of panel for the Commission																			
Final discussion at the Commission Meeting																	C		

P - Panel Meeting
C - Commission Meeting

ANNEX 3

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FOOD
SECURITY ADVISORY PANEL

(12 - 13 May 1985)

FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT:

**Record of major points emerging from
the First Meeting of the Advisory Panel, 12-13 May 1985**

1. The meeting, chaired by the Panel's Chairman, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, was called to briefly introduce the Advisory Panel to the proposed work of the World Commission on Environment and Development including the programme area on Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry and Environment and to the Advisory Panel's terms of reference. The meeting was also to consider the outline of the programme's Final Report to be submitted to the Commission in Spring 1986. In view of the programme's close linkage, analytically, to the current African food crisis, the Panel was called to prepare a brief statement on the crisis for the WCED meeting in Oslo, June 26-28 1985.
2. In welcoming and introducing panel members to the work of the WCED, the Secretary General briefed members on the origin and mandate of the Commission, emphasizing its alternative agenda which takes a broader view of environment in which economic, social and development issues hold critical positions and play crucial roles. Identification and analysis of the root causes were of primary concern in order to allow for recommendation of other approaches which will protect the environment.

The Advisory Panel's terms of reference were briefly stated as:

- i) to prepare a report to go to the Commission on issues relating to the food security, agriculture, forestry and environment, drawing conclusions and making policy-oriented recommendations for incorporation in the Commission's own Final Report;
- ii) to guide the Secretariat's work as it relates to the issues in (i);
- iii) to take account and stock of views relating to the other programme areas; and
- iv) to advise the Commission on an interim basis at its WCED meetings.

3. The outline of the Panel's Final Report was discussed within the context of the Food Security Draft Work Programme. Many panel members observed that the proposed work was broad enough, but it required focus. After much discussion, it became clear that the overwhelming consensus was to make the Panel's work and issues relating to food security centre on poor people. Human needs, in this context access to food, i.e. food entitlement as a basis of security, or simply livelihood should provide the conceptual framework.

It was emphasized that food security should include both availability and distribution as well as the qualitative aspects of food (nutrition, food safety, safe drinking water).

4. Once the focus and framework were identified, the meeting proposed to proceed by identifying the main objective of the programme: to suggest ways of how to hedge the poor against food insecurity (quantitatively and qualitatively) or how to enable them to absorb the shocks, for example those created by recession; natural disasters, inappropriate policies.
5. Methodological questions were raised and discussed to better handle (3) and (4) above. What emerged went along the following lines:
 - i) Within the context of the above concept and focus (attainment of livelihoods by the poorest of the poor in a sustainable environment) and objective (food security) the panel suggested to analyse these, with a view to making useful and practical recommendations, through evaluation of performance and proposals for alternative policy options.

Regarding evaluation:

- a) identification, brief description and analysis of success stories would be made with a view to drawing out lessons.
- b) causes of food insecurity:
 - land distribution, land tenure systems; agricultural organisation; labour use including the question of women.
 - ecological causes
 - technological constraints
 - inappropriate state policies
 - constraints resulting from the international arena
 - aid, trade, etc.

This causal framework would establish priority approaches in space and socio-economic parameters - national, regional, global transformation, international linkages and in time - starting from the short-term to the long-term.

- ii) Based on 5 (i) alternative policies would be suggested. These would be proposed within the perspectives of time horizons opted for (year 2000, 2020 or any other) starting with the short-term to the long-term.
- iii) Strategies to implement the recommendations. The time horizon would also be applied.

The Outline was summarized as follows:

- a) Central issues or objective of report: sustainable agriculture/development for the poorest of the poor.
- b) Analysis of problems and possible solutions - success (unique, universal); constraints:
- c) Action at national, regional, international levels, emphasizing participation and drawing on existing and suggested approaches and trends.

(Outline attached)

- 6. Some gaps were identified and additional areas for enquiry suggested. The following gaps were identified but papers would not be necessary as either they are being dealt with elsewhere in the Secretariat or they will be highlighted in the issue papers already called for in the programme:
 - i) Medium-term population prospects to bring in rural/urban perspectives
 - ii) Labour use and labour markets (in addition to the issues being dealt within some of the commissioned papers, it was suggested and agreed that two panelists - Dr. Chambers and Dr. Radwan - would together prepare a short paper drawing on their vast experience in this area)
 - iii) Social availability of food and food distribution, crucial to the question of distribution being market systems; delivery systems/physical systems; price mechanisms; the relationship between food imports and food availability and distribution (to be captured in the Introduction and 4.1 : Economic, Fiscal and Pricing Policies)
 - iv) Access to and management of common property - communal lands, grazing lands, forests (1.2 : Land Tenure Systems and Land Use and 3.: Alternative Agricultural Systems would capture these)
 - v) Future Scenarios (to be captured in Introduction and 1.1 : Quantitative and Qualitative Dimensions)

Papers would be required on the following topics:

- a) Science and technology, focusing on the emerging areas in technology (for example, biotechnology, institutional back-up of technology)
 - b) Utilization of inland water (aquaculture)
 - c) Pastoralism and livestock, in terms of food availability, buffer cushions and agroforestry and including questions of grazing/over-grazing and desertification.
 - d) People's participation, in making any recommendations regarding implementation meaningful and effective.
7. To facilitate the procedures for drafting the Advisory Panel's Final Report, members each selected issues whose development they will pay special attention to i.e., issue papers will be sent to the specific panel members who will already start working towards the incorporation of the special issue into the Final Report, always within the overall framework as outlined above.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Task</u>
K. King	Forestry issues; international co-operation
V. Malima	Women and food production; institutional capacity building; international co-operation and co-ordination
J. Hulse	Science and technology, institutional capacity building
R. Chambers	Overall framework, population, common property, land use
G. Gallopin	Framework; investment, aid policies
S. Radwan	Land tenure; pricing policies; labour use and labour markets

8. Dates for the next Advisory Panel meeting were set for 10-12 November 1985 at which a preliminary draft report will be the main item on the agenda. It is anticipated that by then panel members will have seen a number of issue papers, at least the first complete drafts.

9. The African Food Crisis

Members of the Panel have been separately concerned with the situation in Africa and welcomed the Commission's invitation to the Panel to prepare a Statement to be read at the Commission's meeting in Oslo, 26-28 June 1985. The Secretary General informed the Panel that its Chairman has been invited to deliver at the meeting the Advisory Panel's views and recommendations to the Commissioners. The Panel addressed the African situation from the short-term and long-term perspectives and within the parameters of genesis, diagnosis and remedy. Enduring food security for the poorest of the poor was the over-riding objective. The points emerging from the discussion are contained in the Interim Report to the WCED signed by the Panel's Chairman.

WORLD COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Advisory Panel on Food Security, Agriculture,
Forestry and Environment

Outline of the Final Report

I. Major aims of the Report

- (a) To suggest methods of promoting ecologically sustainable and economically viable pathways of agricultural development which can ensure adequacy of global food supplies and reserves;
- (b) To suggest a framework for national, regional and international action and cooperation which can ensure to all human beings physical and economic access to balanced nutrition and;
- (c) To recommend measures which will help to make the farm and forestry sectors of national economies not only sources of food, income and employment but also powerful instruments of improving continuously the quality of the human environment.

II. Structure of the Report

The report will be broadly divided into the following three parts:

A. Awareness:

Providing livelihood and the basic human needs of food, water, clothing, shelter and education to all lacking them today will be the principal objective of the measures to be suggested. Helping the poor to come out of the poverty trap in which they now live will be the primary strategy for promoting ecologically and economically sustainable development. Widespread awareness is needed of three basic facts:

1. More than enough is already produced in the world to provide balanced diet for all its inhabitants.
2. People with purchasing power seldom go hungry.

3. Small and subsistence farmers will not produce more than what they need for themselves, unless they are assured cash or goods acceptable in exchange for the surplus.

Mahatma Gandhi in India often said that unless all development efforts derive their roots from the principle of Antyodya (i.e., the analysis of the impact of a development programme in terms of its benefits to the last man, i.e. poorest of the poor) the poor will be bypassed by most development plans. The youth and the poor constitute the two genuine majorities in many developing nations. Hence, any eco-development plan which fails to involve them both as participants and beneficiaries will also fail.

Part I of the Panel's report will hence try to generate awareness of the basic human dimensions of development without destruction.

B. Analysis

The second part will undertake an in-depth analysis based on illustrative case studies of key problems and possible solutions. Several of the ecological and economic problems will be unique to some countries and communities, while several others are universal in character. For example, dwindling community assets and resources and vanishing community efforts compound the already complex environmental problems in several countries. There are other problems like CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere, acid rain, water and air pollution, inappropriate technologies, etc., which are more global in character.

The analytical part will hence focus attention on a few selected unique and universal problems and draw attention to possible solutions based on successful efforts and experiences. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of the constraint responsible for the gap between plans and performance and aspirations and accomplishments. The constraints may be ecological, economic, technological, political, institutional, etc., and a methodology for the precise identification of the constraints operating in each country will be proposed.

Similarly, the analytical portion will cover the consequences of new technologies in terms of ecology, economics, equity, employment and energy needs.

C. Action

The action needed at the national, regional and international levels will have to be stated in different time dimensions - immediate, medium term and infinite. The adequacy and efficacy of existing institutional and organizational structures to promote meaningful international cooperation will have to be examined from the policy angle.

The action plan suggested will have to be structured from the point of view of both political sensitivity and political neutrality. Politically neutral and immediately feasible solutions and action plans will have to be listed separately, so that paralysis by further analysis can be avoided.

In the action plan, emphasis will be placed on optimising the benefits from already existing institutions and infrastructure. For example, the school and university system in many developing countries is a great underutilized resource which can be tapped immediately.

The action plan will be based on successful examples of protecting and enriching the basic life support systems of land, water, flora, fauna and the atmosphere for the purpose of improving quality of life. The supreme consideration of the action plan will be the happiness and well-being of the present and future human populations.

ANNEX 4

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF FOOD SECURITY, ENERGY
AND INDUSTRY ADVISORY PANELS

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY PANEL ON
FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT

Chairman: Dr. M.S. Swaminathan (India), Director-General of the International Rice Research Institute, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and Independent Chairman of the FAO Council.

- Members:**
1. Dr. Nyle Brady (USA)
Senior Assistant Administrator, USAID and former Director of IRRI
 2. Dr. Gilberto Gallopin (Argentina)
Director, Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Bariloche Foundation
 3. Dr. Joe Hulse (Canada)
Vice President, IDRC and Chairman of ICSU Interunion Commission on the Application of Science to Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture
 4. Dr. Kenneth King (Guyana)
UNDP Resident Representative in Ethiopia, and former Deputy Director General in FAO
 5. Dr. Bede Okigbo (Nigeria)
Deputy Director General of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan
 6. Dr. Samir Radwan (Egypt)
Rural Employment Policies Branch
International Labour Office
Geneva
 7. Prof. Lov Liang Shu (China)
President of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing
 8. Mrs. V. Malima (Tanzania)
Director of Agricultural Research,
Ministry of Agriculture, Dar-es-Salaam
 9. Dr. Robert Chambers (UK)
Development Economist, IDS, Sussex
 10. Ms. K. Choudhry, (India)
President, Society for the Promotion of Wasteland Development, New Delhi

11. Prof. Y.F. Dorofeyev* (USSR)
Director, Vavilov N.I., All-Union Research
Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad
12. Mr. Shizuo Shigesawa* (Japan)
President, Japan Plywood Inspection
Association
13. Prof. MacWilliam* (Australia)
President, International Institute of
Agricultural Sciences, Canberra

* Membership still being negotiated.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY PANEL ON
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Chairman: Mr. Enrique Iglesias (Uruguay)
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Formerly Secretary General of UN-NARSE Conference

- Members:
1. Mr. Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad (Kuwait)
Formerly Minister for Energy and Finance;
Co-Chairman of IIED
 2. Mr. Toyooki Ikuta (Japan)
President, Energy Economics Institute, Tokyo
 3. Mr. Gu Jian (China)
Chief Engineer, Wuhan Energy Research Institute
 4. Mr. Al Noor Kassum (Tanzania)
Minister for Water, Energy, and Minerals
 5. Mr. Ulf Lantske (FRG)
Formerly Director of IEA-OECD
 6. Mrs. Wangari Maathai (Kenya)
Former Professor of Biology; Chairman: National
Council of Women, Green Belt Movement
 7. Mr. Francisco Parra (Venezuela)
Formerly Secretary General of OPEC
 8. Mr. David Rose (USA)
Professor of Nuclear Engineering, MIT
 9. Mr. Prem Shankar Jha (India)
Senior Assistant Editor, The Times of India
 10. Mr. M. Styrikovich (USSR)
Head of Energy, High Temperature Laboratory
USSR Academician, Nauk Spokesman for Energy
 11. Mr. Carl Tham (Sweden)
Chief of National Energy Administration;
Member, Brandt Commission's Energy Roundtable
 12. Mr. György Vajda (Hungary)
Director, Electrical Power Research Institute;
Member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 13. Mr. Miguel Wionczek (Mexico)
Director, Programme on Energy & Development

ANNEX 5

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

STRATEGY FOR PERIOD MAY '87 - NOV '87

Strategy for Period May '87 - Nov '87

1. It is recommended that the Commission take the initiative and hold or participate in public events and meetings in which the report is presented positively, discussed, and where necessary, explained.
2. Invitations should be sought from governments in each major region of the world to host a meeting at which the Commission would present its report and recommendations and discuss it with representatives of as many governments in the region as might attend. Preferably, the meetings should take place before the individual governments issue firm instructions to their delegations to the 1987 General Assembly where the report will be presented.
3. Invitations should also be sought from other bodies such as foundations, professional associations and NGOs to hold suitable meetings in widespread venues around the world. Like the above meetings, these would be occasions for promoting and selling the report itself on TV, radio and through the press.
4. NGOs and industry should be encouraged through the Geneva Group to mount a major world conference/teleconference in July 1987 to ensure that those closely engaged in influencing public opinion and governments, namely NGOs and industry, have the chance to form their opinions in an atmosphere of free discussion.
5. Major scheduled meetings like those of AAAS and other professional bodies should be identified and their organizers persuaded at an early date to put WCED's report on the agenda. Audio-visual aids like short TV spots should be prepared to aid in the presentation of the highlights of the report. Commissioners and senior advisers should be scheduled to present the report at these meetings. The financial implications should be handled in a separate advocacy budget.
6. It should be noted that the Commission has already been approached by certain Latin American governments, the government of Australia and the European Commission. Discussions are going on with other bodies including a foundation from the Federal Republic of Germany.

ANNEX 6

to

Secretary-General's Progress Report

(WCED/85/CRD 2)

UP-TO-DATE SECRETARIAT STAFF LIST

COMMISSION SECRETARIAT

Status Report : June 1985

1. PROFESSIONALS

<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Areas of Responsibility</u>
Mr J. MacNeill (Canada)	Secretary General	
Mr. K. Kato (Japan)	Programme Director	Energy and Industry
Mr. W.H. Lindner (USA)	Secretary of the Commission and Director of Administration	Administration
Mr. V. Sanchez (Chile)	Programme Director	Population, Human Settlements, Science and Technology
Mr. P. Stone (UK)	Director	Information
Mr. V. Fernando (Sri Lanka)	Senior Programme Officer	Agriculture and other
Mr. B. Gosovic (Yugoslavia)	Senior Programme Officer	Economics, Trade
Ms. S. Muntemba (Zambia)	Senior Programme Officer	Food Security, Agriculture, Forestry and Environment
Mr. J. Pasztor (Hungary)	Senior Programme Officer	Energy
Ms. E. Monosowski (Brazil)	Consultant	Industry, Human Settlements
Ms. E. Surber (Switzerland)	Finance and Admin. Officer	Personnel, Finance

0018s/06.06.85

II. GENERAL SERVICE OFFICERS

<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Position</u>
Mrs. B. Baker (Germany/UK)	Secretary to the Secretary General
Mrs E. Goodship (Canada/Switzerland)	Secretary/Administration Assistant
Mrs T. Harmand (Poland/UK)	Secretary
Ms E. Permato (Philippines)	Secretary/Press Assistant
Ms G. Quesada (Honduras)	Secretary
Mrs. M. Raphoz (Indonesia/Holland)	Secretary
Mrs. K. Streit (Switzerland)	Secretary
Mr. S. Vanderwert (Sri Lanka)	Messenger

ANNEX D

Mr. Alexandre TIMOSHENKO
Senior Scientific Worker
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