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COMISIÓN SOBRE EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE  
Tercer período de sesiones  
11 a 28 de abril de 1995

### Información nacional

#### Informe del Secretario General

1. En cumplimiento de una decisión tomada por la Comisión sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible en su primer período de sesiones, unos 60 gobiernos y organizaciones facilitaron información en el segundo período de sesiones sobre las actividades que estaban realizando para la ejecución del Programa 21<sup>1</sup>. Aunque la Comisión apreció debidamente el análisis realizado por la Secretaría, decidió no obstante que era necesario simplificar las directrices para los informes futuros. Así, en agosto de 1994 la Secretaría transmitió a todos los Estados Miembros y a las organizaciones interesadas unas directrices simplificadas para la presentación de información nacional a la Comisión en su tercer período de sesiones en 1995.

2. Hasta el 12 de marzo de 1995, 16 países en desarrollo, 15 países desarrollados, un país con economía en transición y la Unión Europea habían presentado información voluntaria a la Secretaría, con un total de 33 informes. En el año actual, aunque se han presentado pocos comentarios por escrito sobre las directrices, la mayoría de los comentarios no oficiales han sido en su conjunto positivos.

3. El presente informe persigue un triple objetivo. En primer lugar presenta, en forma de texto, algunos resúmenes y conclusiones sobre las cuestiones sectoriales en examen y, en forma de cuadros, información sobre la coordinación a nivel nacional de las actividades emprendidas en ejecución del Programa 21 (anexo I). En segundo lugar, el informe presenta en forma de matrices los aspectos de mayor relieve de cada capítulo sectorial, incluidos los elementos relativos a la financiación sectorial, la capacidad y la participación de los grupos principales (anexo II). Por razones técnicas y con el objeto de reflejar los insumos del mayor número posible de Estados Miembros, las matrices sectoriales se distribuirán también como documento de información a comienzos del tercer período de sesiones de la Comisión. La presentación gráfica debería ofrecer una imagen visual de las actividades y problemas nacionales. Se dispone



igualmente de un documento no oficial de información en forma de guía de los mecanismos y contactos nacionales de coordinación, que ha sido preparado a partir de la base de datos iniciada en 1994.

4. La información presentada por los gobiernos es en su mayoría muy detallada y proporciona a la Comisión abundantes datos que la Secretaría espera incluir en una base de datos sistemáticamente mantenida, que se continuará ampliando en el futuro. Información más precisa puede hallarse en las presentaciones de los países. Aunque las directrices para 1995 se orientaban a conseguir una información más precisa que en 1994, muchas de las respuestas se basan en estimaciones y no en datos estadísticamente exactos.

#### I. COMENTARIOS SOBRE LAS RESPUESTAS

5. La complejidad y abundancia de los datos reunidos y el proceso de su reunión, análisis y presentación subrayan la necesidad de normalizar y simplificar aún más la recogida de datos y la presentación de conclusiones. El trabajo sobre los indicadores de desarrollo sostenible es muy importante a este respecto y resulta pertinente no sólo para la Comisión sino también para otras organizaciones y programas de las Naciones Unidas y para las instituciones de Bretton Woods. En su tercer período de sesiones la Comisión tal vez desee utilizar los anexos adjuntos como indicadores de tendencia a nivel nacional.

6. La Secretaría no ha recibido un número de informes suficiente para sacar conclusiones globales. Aunque se han recibido informes de la mayoría de los países desarrollados y de varios países de América Latina, han sido escasos los recibidos de otras regiones. Sin embargo, la información recibida es en muchos casos sumamente detallada y ofrece una excelente imagen de lo que hacen los países informantes y los problemas que tienen.

7. Los gerentes de tareas de los organismos utilizaron los informes como insumos para los documentos sectoriales e intersectoriales presentados a la Comisión en su tercer período de sesiones. Lamentablemente, no se recibió ningún informe dentro del plazo previsto, por lo que los documentos sectoriales e intersectoriales reflejan los datos recibidos de un número muy limitado de países.

8. Como ya se ha dicho, se han preparado matrices de las presentaciones sectoriales a fin de dar una imagen visual rápida. Las matrices se basan ante todo en la información facilitada para el tercer período de sesiones de la Comisión. Sin embargo en 1994 algunos países presentaron versiones nacionales del Programa 21 o informes amplios, y se ha incluido la información extraída de ellos que se ha considerado de interés para el examen de 1995. La información proporcionada por algunos gobiernos en sus informes de 1995 es muy específica. En algunos casos se ve con toda claridad que los informes han sido preparados por los departamentos más directamente interesados y, en tales casos, la información presentada es muy detallada. En términos generales la Secretaría llegó a la conclusión de que la información presentada en 1994 era más difícil de cuantificar.

## II. CUESTIONES INTERSECTORIALES

9. En los informes intersectoriales se han incluido datos extraídos de los informes nacionales. En el anexo I del presente informe se encuentra un resumen actualizado de los mecanismos fundamentales de coordinación, su composición y su mandato. Se han indicado también las acciones de seguimiento más importantes a nivel nacional. Hasta principios de marzo de 1995 se había recibido información de 74 países sobre sus estructuras nacionales de coordinación. Es evidente que se están tratando muchas cuestiones legislativas y de organización para abordar temas relacionados con el Programa 21 a través de estrategias, planes y legislación sobre el desarrollo sostenible. Algunos países indican que la estructura del Programa 21 hace difícil informar sobre la financiación, ya que los criterios comúnmente utilizados para informar sobre la asistencia para el desarrollo (criterios establecidos por el Comité de Asistencia para el Desarrollo (CAD) de la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económico (OCDE)) no son fáciles de extrapolar. Varios informes de países en desarrollo señalan que se podría mejorar la coordinación entre los programas y organizaciones de ayuda. Las matrices sectoriales reflejan también la participación de los grupos principales en los procesos nacionales. La información facilitada en las presentaciones nacionales no siempre da detalles de esa participación pero en general parece que se ha consultado a los grupos principales o que al menos se les ha dado la oportunidad de aportar sus comentarios y contribuciones.

## III. RESÚMENES Y CONCLUSIONES DE 1995 SOBRE CUESTIONES SECTORIALES

### Capítulo 10. Enfoque integrado de la planificación y la ordenación de los recursos de tierras

10. Este es un capítulo muy general que engloba los demás capítulos referentes a las tierras examinados en 1995. Su única área de programas guarda relación con la reorganización y, en su caso, el fortalecimiento del proceso de adopción de decisiones, incluidas las políticas y los procedimientos de planificación y ordenación existentes. No se ocupa de los aspectos operacionales de la planificación ni de la ordenación, que se examinan en el marco de los programas sectoriales que siguen. La matriz del capítulo refleja su naturaleza específica. Son pocos los países informantes que hacen un examen completo de la integración de los recursos terrestres, pues la mayoría de ellos parece encontrarse en la fase media del proceso de examen. Algunos países en desarrollo carecen total o parcialmente de capacidad y de medios financieros.

11. Gobiernos federales, como los de los Estados Unidos de América, Canadá y Alemania, han indicado en sus informes que les plantea dificultades suministrar información sobre medidas que han sido descentralizadas a niveles estatales y locales.

### Capítulo 11. Lucha contra la deforestación

12. Ocho de los países que facilitan información sobre el capítulo 11 conceden una prioridad nacional muy elevada a la lucha contra la deforestación. Siete países atribuyen al tema una prioridad baja. En varios países que conceden

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prioridad elevada a este capítulo, la deforestación no es un problema nacional. Sólo tres países parecen disponer de planes o estrategias nacionales sobre el sector, y esos planes se han integrado en un plan nacional más amplio. Prácticamente todos los países han examinado sus planes o estrategias con posterioridad a la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo de junio de 1992 y en todos ellos, salvo en uno, los grupos principales han intervenido en el proceso. Varios países en desarrollo se han referido a la existencia de problemas de financiación y capacidad nacional de mayor o menor gravedad. Algunos países industrializados indican también problemas de financiación, debidos muy probablemente a la desaceleración económica general, las restricciones y los procesos de racionalización. Es difícil determinar si estos factores han ejercido un efecto en la deforestación.

13. En algunos países en desarrollo, la expansión agrícola es el problema sectorial más importante, en tanto que la tala de bosques, la expansión urbana y la necesidad de leña se consideran graves en algunos casos. Los países industrializados en su conjunto apenas tienen problemas graves en el sector forestal, excepto uno de ellos que tropieza con problemas de contaminación del aire y de expansión urbana, así como de los elementos naturales.

14. Varios países desarrollados y algunos países en desarrollo cuyos bosques pesan de manera significativa en la economía nacional han presentado informes y anexos impresionantes por su calidad.

#### Capítulo 12. Lucha contra la desertificación y la sequía

15. La desertificación no constituye un problema para los países desarrollados que han presentado informes, salvo para los Estados Unidos de América, que señalan que aproximadamente el 37% de su superficie puede calificarse de desértica o de propensa a la desertificación. Los Estados Unidos carecen de una estrategia específica para el sector y el informe da cuenta de algunas dificultades de capacidad.

16. Nueve países en desarrollo han facilitado información detallada y descrito sus inquietudes más importantes. Dan cuenta de problemas de capacidad y financiación; como consecuencia, la vigilancia de la degradación del suelo y de la tierra es escasa. Los factores más comúnmente causantes de la desertificación parecen ser el pastoreo y la demanda de leña.

17. Grupos comunitarios locales parecen intervenir en la mayoría de los países en el proceso de planificación nacional. Chile, Turquía y Uganda han atribuido una prioridad nacional elevada o muy elevada a las cuestiones de desertificación. Namibia afirma que el 85% de su territorio es desierto. Hasta el 1º de marzo de 1995, 100 países y la Unión Europea habían firmado la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación. Prácticamente todos los países en desarrollo que presentan informes han firmado la Convención.

Capítulo 13. El desarrollo sostenible de las zonas de montaña

18. Tres países industrializados y 11 países en desarrollo han abordado el capítulo 13 (seis de ellos con gran detalle). El 77% de la superficie de Suiza corresponde a zonas de montaña y se está preparando legislación nacional al respecto. En Suiza y el Japón las zonas montañosas gozan de una elevada prioridad nacional. Suiza da cuenta de ciertos problemas de capacidad nacional. Japón, Suiza y Francia consideran que la erosión del suelo, las inundaciones y las avalanchas son problemas graves.

19. Entre los países en desarrollo Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Malasia, la República Unida de Tanzania, Turquía y Uganda atribuyen una prioridad alta o muy alta al desarrollo de las zonas de montaña. Colombia, Cuba y la República Unida de Tanzania poseen leyes sobre el desarrollo de las zonas de montaña, tanto de carácter específico como en el marco de la legislación forestal. Colombia y la República Unida de Tanzania informan de problemas nacionales de financiación y capacidad y de insuficiente vigilancia física. La vigilancia física en otros países en desarrollo es también escasa. La erosión del suelo, las inundaciones, las avalanchas y los temblores de tierra se consideran problemas graves, pero los datos cuantificables son escasos.

Capítulo 14. Fomento de la agricultura y del desarrollo rural sostenible

20. Casi todos los países consideran que la agricultura y el desarrollo rural sostenible son esferas de prioridad muy alta.

21. Todos los países desarrollados parecen disponer de estrategias y planes bien integrados para la agricultura y el desarrollo sostenible. Los miembros de la Unión Europea se refieren con frecuencia a la política agrícola común. Los países desarrollados tratan ampliamente las numerosas áreas de programas de este capítulo.

22. Casi todos los países en desarrollo disponen también de planes, legislación o estrategias nacionales, pero la tasa de ejecución de los diversos programas es más baja. Mozambique y Uganda reflejan dificultades de capacidad y ejecución.

Capítulo 15. Conservación de la diversidad biológica

23. Todos los países, salvo uno, atribuyen una prioridad elevada o muy elevada a la conservación de la diversidad biológica. La mayoría de ellos han ratificado el Convenio sobre la diversidad biológica. La información sobre la capacidad y la financiación nacional es muy vaga, quizá porque en el contexto nacional la biodiversidad se trata casi siempre en otros capítulos.

24. La destrucción del hábitat es el problema con más frecuencia citado de los que afectan a la conservación de la biodiversidad, seguido de la explotación excesiva.

25. Hasta el 1º de marzo de 1995, el Convenio sobre la diversidad biológica había sido ratificado por 114 miembros.

#### IV. FUTUROS INFORMES A LA COMISIÓN

26. Con base en las decisiones adoptadas en el segundo período de sesiones de la Comisión, la Secretaría facilitará a los Estados Miembros a finales del presente período de sesiones diversas directrices para el cuarto período de sesiones (1996), sobre los capítulos del Programa 21 que se deberán examinar en 1996.

#### Notas

<sup>1</sup> Informe de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo (CNUMAD), Río de Janeiro, 3 a 14 de junio de 1992, vol. I, Resoluciones aprobadas por la Conferencia (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.93.I.8 y correcciones), resolución 1, anexo II.

## NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
ALGERIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commission Nationale d'Environnement et de Développement Durable (National Commission for E and SD), attached to the Ministry of Universities and Scientific Research which is part of the Ministry of Environment (Jan. 94).</li> <li>Conseil Economique et Social (Economic and Social Council) comprising a Land Management and Environment Commission (Oct. 93).</li> <li>Within the Agency for the Promotion of Investments, a facility (guichet) has been established (Oct. 93).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intersectoral commission composed of ministries, 15 representatives of ecological associations, representatives from agencies in charge of E protection, and personalities in the E field (Jan. 94).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To analyse and evaluate the results and impact of progress in the intra and interregional balances as well as in the decentralization on the improvement of lifestyles of population and E (Oct. 93).</li> <li>This facility will examine, among others, that investment conditions respect the protection of the E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In November 1992, the Presidents of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Tunisia and the King of Morocco signed the Charter of the Maghreb on E. This Charter defines a strategy and measures to protect the E. in a sustainable way in the Maghreb.</li> <li>Several decrees have been passed in the water, climate and toxic wastes sectors.</li> </ul>
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Economic Development.</li> </ul>			

Commonly used abbreviations:

E = Environment (all)

SD = Sustainable Development

NB: This table is not all-inclusive. It contains only key mechanisms and activities.

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AUSTRALIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intergovernmental Committee on Ecologically Sustainable Development (ICESD).</li> <li>Ministerial Councils. Ministers also meet with a range of non-government groups to discuss cross-sectoral and sectoral issues.</li> <li>NGO Consultative Forum.</li> </ul>	<p>Political body. The ICESD was established by agreement of the Commonwealth State/Territory and local governments, all of which are members. It provides a forum to monitor and review the implementation of the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSESD), Agenda 21, the National Greenhouse Response Strategy and of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All jurisdictions cooperate through a peak Council of First Ministers called the Council of Australian Governments (COAG).</li> <li>The COAG is comprised of the Prime Minister and the Premiers and Chief Ministers of the States and Territories.</li> </ul> <p>The Forum comprises the three Federal Government Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Environment, and Development Cooperation, the Ambassador for the Environment and representatives of 17 major NGOs or councils. The NGO members include representatives of conservation and development groups, business, trade unions, professional organizations, women, youth and indigenous people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government completed in 1992 the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSESD) and the Greenhouse Response Strategy which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seeks out key principles and objectives as well as specific actions to be implemented by all sectors to move towards ecologically SD.</li> <li>Their goals accord with many of the objectives and activities of Agenda 21.</li> </ul> </li> <li>There is a range of Ministerial Councils dealing with particular Ministerial responsibilities (planning, forestry, fisheries, etc.).</li> <li>The Ministerial Councils often deal with issues which are common to, or overlap with, the responsibilities of other Ministerial Councils and they cooperate to develop national and whole-of-Government views in such situations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A domestic Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE) between the Federal State/Territory and local government defines, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roles, responsibilities and interests of all levels of government in relation to the environment.</li> <li>It establishes an approach to environmental policy-making and programme implementation which recognizes the need for effective integration of economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Federal Government established the NGO Consultative Forum on International Environmental Issues.</li> <li>A wide range of other mechanisms to consult NGOs on domestic policy formulation have been established in relation to specific issues.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>AUSTRIA</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>● Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs</li> <li>● Federal Chancellery.</li> <li>● National UNCED Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● List of Federal Ministries involved: Foreign Affairs, Environment, Youth and Family Affairs, Federal Chancellery, Science and Research, Finance, Interior, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Women's Affairs, Labour and Social Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education and the Arts, Relations and Administrative Reform, Health, Sports and Consumer Protection, Public Economy and Transport.</li> <li>● Federal Environment Agency.</li> <li>● Para-statal bodies, institutions, academic and private sectors: Trade Union Federation, Chamber of Labour, Association of Industrialists, Federal Economic Chamber, Conference of the Presidents of the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture, representatives of the academic community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To prepare the follow-up of UNCED.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of the Austrian National Environment Plan aiming to implement long-term planning in Austrian environmental policy through a global strategic approach including all relevant agents.</li> <li>● Adoption of specific legislative measures for implementation of several instruments (e.g. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal) and adoption of mechanisms (e.g. prior informed consent).</li> <li>● Review of specific measures under the principle of sustainability (e.g. eco-labelling, non-discriminatory timber labelling from all sources).</li> <li>● Specific actions oriented towards major groups (e.g. women, NGOs).</li> </ul>
<p><b>BAHRAIN, STATE OF</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) and its Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries of Health; Commerce and Agriculture; Finance and National Economy; Development and Industry; Information; Education; Water Resources Dept.;</li> <li>Central Municipal Council;</li> <li>Bahrain Centre for Studies and Research (BCSR).</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Other listed as involved are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major companies;</li> <li>- Bahrain University;</li> <li>- Arabian Gulf University;</li> <li>- Professional societies;</li> <li>- Women's societies and clubs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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<p><b>BELGIUM</b> ('94)</p>	<p>● National Council for Sustainable Development (established October 1993).</p> <p>Coordinating structure in Flemish Region.</p> <p>Coordinating structure in Walloon Region.</p> <p>Coordinating structure in Brussels/Capital Region.</p>	<p>● Chairman: His Royal Highness Prince Philippe.</p> <p>● Ministers: Prime Minister and 19 Ministers, including the Ministers of Communications and Infrastructure, Economic Affairs and Finance, Science Policy, Science Institutions and Infrastructure, Pensions, etc.</p> <p>● Representatives of energy producers, science circles and NGOs.</p>	<p>● The objectives of the National Council for Sustainable Development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issue opinions on any measure related to sustainable development that is taken or envisaged by the federal authorities within the scope of their competence, including implementation of the fifth Community programme of action on the environment, Agenda 21, the international conventions on climate change and biodiversity, and any future convention on sustainable development;</li> <li>- Provide a forum for discussion of the content of and modalities for implementing the above-mentioned measures;</li> <li>- Propose studies on any subject related to sustainable development;</li> <li>- Promote the widest possible participation of public and private bodies and of ordinary citizens in the realization of these objectives.</li> </ul>	<p>● New amended articles of the Constitution and Special Law of 5.5.93 and 16.7.93 on international relations as they affect regional and federal responsibilities on water, waste, forests, etc.</p>

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<p><b>BENIN</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Urban Development pending creation of a National Committee for Sustainable Development as provided for in the Cabinet meeting held on 29-9-93.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Proposed membership of Committee to be chaired by the Minister of Environment, Housing and Urban Development:</li> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development</li> <li>- Ministry of Planning and Economic Recovery</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</li> <li>- Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Ministry of Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> <li>- Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Culture and Communications</li> <li>- NGOs (environmentalist groups, development associations, women's associations)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To promote sustainable development through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information, education and communication at all levels</li> <li>- Integration of the environmental dimension in development projects</li> <li>- Preparation of national Agenda 21 action plan</li> <li>- Elaboration of national regulations on principal environmental and environmental problems</li> <li>- Ratification and implementation of regional and international conventions in the field of the environment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National seminar on strategy for the follow-up of outcomes of UNCED (9-13 August 1993)</li> <li>● Establishment in August 1993 of a Committee to prepare a national Agenda 21 action plan based on the environmental action plan</li> <li>● Adoption in June 1993 of the environmental action plan (EAP, launched in April 1992 before the Rio Summit)</li> <li>● Signature on 21 March 1994 at Noordwijk (Netherlands) of an agreement between Benin and the Netherlands on sustainable development</li> </ul>
<p><b>BHUTAN</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Environment Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministries and agencies involved:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture;</li> <li>- Department of Forestry;</li> <li>- Bhutan Trust Fund;</li> <li>- Nature Conservation Division;</li> <li>- Royal Society for Protection of Nature;</li> <li>- National Women's Association of Bhutan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<p><b>BOLIVIA</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry for Sustainable Development and Environment (Decree No. 23660, 12 Oct. 93).</li> <li>● The Secretariat for Planning, along with the Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment, are the entities of the Ministry for SD and E which coordinate the follow-up of Agenda 21.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Consolidation of activities through specialized under-secretariats of Development Strategies, Land Management, Natural Resources, etc.</li> <li>● The different Ministries: Human Development, Economic Development, SD and E will work together in the implementation of UNCED recommendations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministry is in the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development.</li> <li>● The different themes of Agenda 21 are interdisciplinary and require intersectoral coordination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establishment of a new governmental structure for SD and E.</li> <li>● In the process of designing a Strategy for Sustainable Development.</li> </ul>

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BRAZIL (94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interministerial Commission for Sustainable Development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All Ministries under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Planning.</li> <li>● 3 Coordination Mechanisms:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>- Climate Change.</li> <li>- Biodiversity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Provisions to add coordinating mechanisms as need arises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coordination of activities at the federal level in all the Ministries.</li> <li>● To introduce the sustainability component in all political actions of strategies for development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Water Resources, Legislation for Integrated Treatment and Management of Fresh Waters of Basins, submitted to Congress (1993).</li> <li>● The National Council on the Environment has undertaken the following activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control of industrial emissions;</li> <li>- Measures related to prohibition of imports of toxic wastes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Pilot Programme for the Conservation of Tropical Forests of Brazil (World Bank, G-7, and European Union, 1992) by the Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>● Preparation of National Strategy for Biodiversity by the Ministry of Environment (1994).</li> <li>● Development of methodology based on Satellite Monitoring for Observation and Control of Deforestation in Amazonian Region by the Brazilian Space Research Institute (INPE).</li> <li>● Efforts to maintain the National Motor Alcohol Programme in the automobile industry.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Council on the Environment.</li> </ul>			

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BURKINA FASO ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Permanent Secretariat of the National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministerial Committee on PANE Follow-up (CMS)</li> <li>● Interministerial Committee for Technical Coordination (CICT)</li> <li>● Permanent Secretariat of PANE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Its role is to ensure:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political support for the national action plan;</li> <li>- Mobilization of funds;</li> <li>- Integration of environmental concerns into social and economic development priorities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● It is responsible for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring technical coordination of operations and ongoing evaluation;</li> <li>- Coordinating activities;</li> <li>- Ensuring execution of projects by public and private institutions;</li> <li>- Giving opinions on environmental impact assessments;</li> <li>- Submitting a half-yearly report.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Responsibilities for day-to-day promotion of the national action plan include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiating, promoting and supporting the implementation of PANE;</li> <li>- Ensuring compatibility between development programmes and the need to preserve the environment and its resources;</li> <li>- Observing the guidelines established by CICT and CMS;</li> <li>- Preparing periodic reports on the progress made in implementing PANE to CICT and CMS.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● All 12 ministries participate in coordination meetings through members of CICT and analysis and planning departments at the central level. NGOs are represented in these coordination meetings mainly by delegates from their groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Action Plan for the Environment (PANE) represents the national strategy in the field of the environment and sustainable development. This policy, which was adopted in 1991 and reviewed in 1993 specifically to include the relevant conclusions of the Rio Conference, constitutes Burkina Faso's national Agenda 21.</li> </ul>

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CAMEROON ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Advisory Commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chaired by the Prime Minister or Minister of the Environment;</li> <li>● A representative of the Prime Minister's Office and a representative of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the environment and forests; land management; agriculture; industrial and commercial development; animal husbandry; fisheries and animal industries; defence; education; higher education, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- the National Assembly;</li> <li>- the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines of Cameroon;</li> <li>- the Chamber of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests;</li> <li>- religious faiths, including the Catholic Church, Protestant churches and Islam;</li> <li>- NGO representatives concerned with issues relating to the environment and sustainable development.</li> <li>● the National Commission is comprised of the following bodies:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expert committees;</li> <li>- Provincial commissions;</li> <li>- A permanent secretariat headed by the Director in charge of environmental affairs in the Ministry of the Environment, in collaboration with the competent official or officials in the Office of the Prime Minister.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Includes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparing the draft agenda of the National Advisory Commission;</li> <li>- Preparing the questions to be submitted for its consideration;</li> <li>- Ensuring the follow-up of its recommendations;</li> <li>- Ensuring the coordination of activities related to the implementation of Agenda 21;</li> <li>- Preparing the summary records of meetings and the reports on the implementation of proposals and recommendations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
CANADA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME).</li> <li>● Round Tables on Environment and the Economy.</li> <li>● Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Intl. Trade and Dept. of Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Concerned citizens and agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A forum used to develop common post-UNCED plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Green Plan, the Government's policy framework and action plan for SD has since 1990 funded many activities and now supports Canada's commitment to Agenda 21.</li> </ul>

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CHILE ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Environment).</li> <li>● Comision Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA). (Commission for Environment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CONAMA: Council of Directors chaired by the Minister Secretary-General of the Presidency and with the participation of several Ministries. It has an Executive Director.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CONAMA:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To propose environmental policies;</li> <li>- To coordinate environmental issues;</li> <li>- To manage systems of environmental impact.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Legal establishment of CONAMA.</li> <li>● Environmental Law.</li> </ul>
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● State Council (Chinese Cabinet).</li> <li>● The State Planning Commission.</li> <li>● The State Science and Technology Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 52 Ministries/Commissions under the State Council.</li> <li>● Management Centre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To formulate and implement "China's Agenda 21" and to ensure SD.</li> <li>● Focal point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Govt. organized the Ministries and Commissions (see column 2 to the left).</li> <li>● Draft Agenda 21 completed late 1993.</li> <li>● High-level round table to be held July 1994.</li> <li>● The new Management Centre (see column 2 to the left) acts as Secretariat.</li> <li>● China's Agenda 21 was approved by the State Council on 25 March 1994.</li> </ul>
COLOMBIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Environment, 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government: Minister of Environment along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>● National Department of Planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In charge of the national environmental policy, of renewable resources and ensures the adoption of plans, programmes and projects to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and tasks of the society in relation with the environment and national patrimony of the nation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Development Plan entitled "Peaceful Revolution" (1990-1994) is the first development plan to include E aspects.</li> <li>● The Constitution (1991) links environment and social and economic development. Law 99 creates (1993):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Ministry of Environment;</li> <li>- E management throughout the country.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
COMMONWEALTH ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHGOM).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Senior officials meet in alternate years between CHGOMs.</li> <li>● The Ministerial-level Commonwealth Consultative Group on the E.</li> <li>● Other mechanisms include Ministerial, specialized workshops and seminars, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To give high-level attention to E and SD issues.</li> <li>● To widen international dialogue and cooperation on E and SD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministerial-level group on E met "in the wings of" the 1993 CSD session and is supporting primarily small States, e.g. small islands with their conference, etc.</li> <li>● It plans to meet again in 1994 at the same occasion.</li> </ul>

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COMOROS ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interministerial Advisory Committee on the Environment (CICE)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Composed of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 members;</li> <li>- Ministries of Rural Development, Fisheries and Environment; Public Health; Tourism and Transport; Education; Equipment, Energy, Urban Planning and Housing; Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the Interior; Islamic Affairs; Planning; Environment.</li> <li>- National Centre for Documentation and Scientific Research; National Police;</li> <li>- National Committee for NGO Coordination; "ULANGA" Nature Association.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Its role is to improve coordination between government action in the field of the environment and cooperation among the main national actors involved in managing the environment, and to assist the legitimate authorities in the discharge of their national or international responsibilities by issuing opinions on all environment programmes or plans.</li> </ul>	





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CUBA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources is attached to the Council of Ministers of the Republic. It has an Executive Secretariat with technical expertise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Executive Secretariat is composed of the Heads of 23 organs of the Central Administration of the State.</li> <li>Provinces and Municipal Commissions for the Protection of the E are presided by a member of the Government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executes the National System for the Protection of the Environment and monitors its implementation by national sectoral agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental activities started before Rio. Following key relevant instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National System for the Protection of the Environment.</li> <li>Act No. 33/81 "Protection of the Environment and Rational Use of Natural Resources" was adopted in the 1970s and subsequently amended.</li> <li>In Dec. 1992, the Parliament amended art. 27 of the Constitution to integrate the environment and economic and social development stating:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State protects the environment and the natural resources.</li> <li>Citizens must contribute to the protection of water, conservation of soils, flora and fauna;</li> </ul> </li> <li>Also approved:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Programme for E and D is Cuba's Agenda 21.</li> <li>14 provincial programmes.</li> <li>National studies on biodiversity, climate change, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
CZECH REPUBLIC ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment (1989).</li> <li>The Focal Point for Coordination of follow-up activities of Agenda 21 is the Czech Environmental Institute.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported by specialized organizations and coordinated by the Agency of the Environment.</li> <li>Supporting Ministries include Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>Charles University and at least 2 NGOs.</li> </ul>		
DENMARK ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parliament</li> <li>The Ministries.</li> <li>Statutory powers for planning and protection of Nature and the environment are to a great extent decentralized to 47 counties and 277 municipal councils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each Ministry is responsible for the assessments it presents to Parliament.</li> <li>Environmental and business NGOs as well as regional and local authorities are represented in advisory councils and executive boards of appeal set up as part of the system of governance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental assessments was made statutory in all legislative work.</li> <li>Counties and municipal councils have the executive, administrative and supervisory functions in most areas of responsibility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy report on environmental initiatives (1992):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To safeguard and improve human health, well-being and quality of life.</li> <li>To protect man and nature against the negative impacts of resource exploitation, production and consumption.</li> <li>To preserve a richly varied nature.</li> <li>To ensure qualified Danish involvement in international cooperation on environmental issues.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p><b>ECUADOR</b> (1994)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Environmental Advisory Commission (Decree No. 1107, 22 Sept. 93).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Environmental Advisory Commission is composed of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The General Secretary for Planning or his/her delegate.</li> <li>- The Minister for Agriculture and/or his/her delegate; the Ministers of Energy and Mining; National Defence; Foreign Affairs and/or their delegates.</li> <li>- Representatives of the production sectors for the Coastal Region and the Galapagos, the High-Lands and the Orient Region.</li> <li>- A representative of the Environment NGOs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Commission ensures/promotes:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National strategies on E to be approved by the President of the Republic.</li> <li>- Participation of different sectors and institutions to fulfil the Ministerial and Interministerial Agreements.</li> <li>- National guidelines on E including administrative and legal aspects.</li> <li>- Participation of the private sector and of the community on E issues.</li> <li>- Coordination and evaluation of the implementation of the programmes undertaken by UNAMA (National Unit for Environment), etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Plan for Development entitled "Agenda for Development - the Government Action Plan 1993-1996", which formulates policies to deal with "Deterioration of E and Mismanagement of Natural Resources".</li> </ul>
<p><b>EGYPT</b> (1994)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Authorities and leverages necessary for implementation of the law and its regulations. EEAA has the authority to appoint legal deputies among its staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To implement the National Environmental Action Plan (World Bank and donor community, 1992).</li> <li>● Among the priority actions currently being undertaken are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of government environmental action plans;</li> <li>- Implementation of priority projects with potentials for replications in other areas in Egypt.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A draft National Agenda 21 has been recently prepared. It sets the roles of the different government agencies within the framework of the Rio Earth Summit providing strategies and avoiding overlap of responsibilities.</li> <li>● Environmental Units are established in sectoral ministries and at the local government level coordinating with the national body (the EEAA).</li> </ul>
<p><b>ESTONIA</b> (1994)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Environment.</li> <li>● Established by MOE:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the National Council of Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- the Joint Council of Nature Societies on Sustainable Development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry reorganized to take over responsibilities for national branches of some former all-Soviet Union organizations:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Institute of Sea Research was established;</li> <li>- Besides the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department, the Land Department has now been included.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Committees for the Conventions on Climate Change and Biological Diversity have been set up within the Ministry of E.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministry of E has prepared a draft law of SD (early 1994) covering:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main principles of SD;</li> <li>- The organization of the government to develop master plans for the most important branches of economy (e.g. energy, transport, agriculture);</li> <li>- Responsibilities of government and local authorities vis-à-vis physical planning in regions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (1994) (EUROPEAN UNION)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council.</li> <li>• Joint Environment and Development Working Group of the Council of Ministers.</li> <li>• European Environment Agency (soon to be operational).</li> <li>• a General Consultative Forum.</li> <li>• an Implementation Network.</li> <li>• an Environmental Policy Review Group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified majority (instead of unanimity) has become the rule in many cases for the adoption by the Council, in cooperation with the European Parliament, of environmental measures.</li> <li>• Several joint meetings (e.g. of Environment and Energy, Environment and Development and Environment and Transport Ministers) have been held.</li> <li>• The Commission and existing competent bodies in the member States.</li> <li>• Representatives of enterprise, consumers, unions and professional organizations, NGOs, and local and regional authorities.</li> <li>• Representatives concerned with exchange of information.</li> <li>• Representatives at Director-General level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The central objective of Community policy-making is "sustainable growth respecting the environment"; reinforcing the constitutional basis for EC's E policy and related policies (e.g. public health) introducing fundamental changes in decision-making.</li> <li>• It focuses on 5 key economic sectors (industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism); and gives priority to 6 different fields of action.</li> <li>• It examines UNCED follow-up related issues.</li> <li>• Goal is to provide EC and Member States with information at a European level, enabling measures to protect the E, to assess the results and ensure proper public information about E.</li> <li>• Practical implementation and development of common approaches at practical level.</li> <li>• Develop mutual understanding and exchange of views on environment policy and measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Treaty on European Union, 1/11/93.</li> <li>• The Fifth Environmental Action Programme "Towards Sustainability", the main principles of which were endorsed by the Council in December 1992 is the EC's main vehicles for implementing the objectives of Agenda 21 and to follow up UNCED.</li> <li>• Progress achieved in integrating E protection requirements into EC's Structural Funds.</li> </ul>

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FINLAND ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Commission on Sustainable Development (est. June 1993).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chair: The Prime Minister</li> <li>● Vice-chairmen: Minister of the Environment and Minister for Foreign Affairs</li> <li>● The Executive Committee consists of the above-mentioned, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport and Communication, and the Secretary-General</li> <li>● The Commission has 51 members (including the Executive Committee) representing the Parliament, ministries, governmental agencies, governmental research institutions, regional and local authorities, academic sector, business sector and producers, interest groups representing different sectors of society, NGOs and mass media.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To promote and encourage discussion, information and public awareness of SD.</li> <li>● Implementation of SD in accordance with Rio decisions.</li> <li>● Advises on international cooperation to promote SD, in particular within the United Nations and CSD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The objective of the Government is to promote the well-being of the citizens through SD based on shared responsibility and equality within and between generations. The Government also aims at strengthening the participation in solving global problems. The Government presented these goals to the Parliament in its report "Charting Finland's Future Options" (Oct. 1993).</li> </ul>

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FRANCE ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interministerial Committee on the Environment (CIEN).</li> <li>● French Commission on Sustainable Development.</li> <li>● Council for the Rights of Future Generations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prime Minister or, by delegation, the Minister of the Environment;</li> <li>● Ministries of Social Affairs, Health and Urban Affairs, the Interior and Land Development, Justice, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Education, the Economy, etc.</li> <li>● In addition to its Chairman, the Commission on Sustainable Development consists of 14 members from different sectors of society, who are chosen for their competence. They are appointed for a three-year renewable term by an act of the Prime Minister;</li> <li>● NGOs.</li> <li>● Chaired by Commander Cousteau and comprising nine persons representing a wide range of disciplines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CIEN is responsible for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Defining, promoting and coordinating the Government's policy in the area of the environment and prevention of major technological and natural risks;</li> <li>- Adopting programmes of action on the integration of environmental concerns into State policies. It ensures, in particular, that the actions of each Ministry are consistent with the Government policies;</li> <li>- Deciding on the utilization of funds from the Quality of Life Intervention Fund.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The Sustainable Development Commission is responsible for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing the main lines of a lasting development policy;</li> <li>- Submitting to Government recommendations aimed at promoting those guidelines and approaches within the framework of the objectives set at UNCED.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● It is, <u>inter alia</u>:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A forum for analysis and recommendations whose independence is guaranteed by the quality and reputation of its members.</li> <li>- The Council considers questions related to the integration of environmental concerns into public policy and their consistency with the objectives set at the Rio Conference.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Several actions (as reflected in the left columns) to maintain the momentum of Rio.</li> <li>● Several meetings and forums arranged.</li> </ul>

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GEORGIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Working Group on Sustainable Development.</li> <li>● Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chairman, Commission on Environment Protection and Natural Resources.</li> <li>● Other ministries and agencies involved: - Ministries of Health Care; Social Security, Labour and Employment; Environment Protection; Trade; Finances; Economy; Foreign Affairs.</li> <li>- Committees of Science and Technology; Foreign Economic Relations.</li> <li>● Also invited: academic, private and NGO organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Working Group on Sustainable Development is authorized by the Government to prepare a reply and propose suggestions on Sustainable Development Concept of Georgia.</li> </ul>	
GERMANY ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Federal Government.</li> <li>● The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</li> <li>● The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Federal Chancellor and all Federal Ministries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Federal Government (Bundesregierung) consists of the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers. The Federal Chancellor determines the general policy guidelines. Within the limits set by these guidelines the Federal Ministers conduct the affairs of the departments on their own responsibility in close coordination with other Federal Ministers involved. The BMU and the BMZ are jointly in charge of coordination of the Rio follow-up, particularly the implementation of Agenda 21.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Report "1994 Environment Report - Policies for Sustainable, Environmentally Sound Development" (spring 1994) will depict implementation of the results of UNCED.</li> <li>● NGO "Forum for Environment and Development", to which representatives of associations active in both of these areas belong. It is supported by the Government.</li> </ul>

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HUNGARY ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Commission on Sustainable Development (est. May 1993).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chair: Minister of Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Interdepartmental coordination of UNCED follow-up.</li> <li>● Evaluates all significant sectoral development plans.</li> <li>● Harmonizes conflicting projections and gives priority to environmental protection.</li> <li>● Plans to address sectoral and cross-sectoral fields in accordance with UNCSD.</li> <li>● Presently evaluating the possible creation of a national framework mechanism of cooperation between Government, Parliament, research institutions, NGOs and the media.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government resolution of 2 April 1993 covering:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National programme;</li> <li>- International cooperation;</li> <li>- Principal priorities of SD in R and D programmes and education.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Law of E impact studies.</li> <li>● Gasoline tax use to finance a Special Environmental Fund.</li> </ul>
ICELAND ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government.</li> <li>● Interministerial contact group on E affairs (1992).</li> <li>● Inter-ministerial coordination group for the participation in the CSD (1993) (Ministries for Environment, Foreign Affairs, Fisheries).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Coordination Committee, chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Environment, coordinates the work of 7 task forces with broad-based participation of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative Assembly;</li> <li>- Government administration;</li> <li>- Local authorities;</li> <li>- Interest groups.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● NGOs.</li> <li>● The task forces cover:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries; agriculture; energy harnessing and industry; transport and tourism; regional development; waste management; environmental education.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a long tradition of consulting relevant interests and NGOs.</li> <li>● The necessary institutional mechanisms for SD are available.</li> <li>● The primary task is to improve working and coordination of existing group.</li> <li>● One aim is to establish a National Environmental Assembly to exchange views of Government, scholars, interest groups, NGOs and political organizations.</li> <li>● Creation of similar assemblies at local levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government adopted the first national E strategy "Towards Sustainable Development" (Feb. 1993).</li> <li>● Act on E Impact Assessment (1993).</li> <li>● Act on the Obligation of the Govt. to provide the Public with information on E Affairs (1993).</li> <li>● Revision of legislation covering pollution control, nature conservation and physical planning.</li> <li>● Preparation of new Act highlighting key principles of the Rio Declaration on E and D.</li> </ul>
INDIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Environment and Forests.</li> <li>● The State Governments have established their own Departments of Environment.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It has wide ranging responsibilities as the apex body within the Government responsible for the subject of environment, forests and wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development (June 1992) provides the basis for integration and internalization of environmental considerations in the policies and programmes of different sectors.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF</b> ('95)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Iranian National Committee for Sustainable Development (INCSDD), affiliated with the Environmental High Council (EHC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministries of Jihad-e-Sazandegi, Oil, Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Science and Higher Education, Foreign Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, Plan and Budget Organization, and Department of the Environment.</li> <li>● Sub-Committees: GEF, Biodiversity Conservation Convention, Climate Change Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Subcommittees work on the related subjects from technical points of view and present the results to the National Committee for final decision, and finally all approvals are submitted to the Environmental High Council (EHC).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>IRELAND</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coordination by Department of the Environment and Department of Foreign Affairs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Other departments, bodies and NGOs.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>ITALY</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Parliament.</li> <li>● The Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE).</li> <li>● Ministry of the Environment.</li> <li>● Commission for the Global Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political body.</li> <li>● All ministries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ratifies international conventions.</li> <li>● The CIPE approved in Dec. 1993, the National Plan for SD for Implementation of Agenda 21. The Plan constitutes Italy's response to its international commitments to achieve progress towards integrating environmental protection issues in the process of defining policies.</li> <li>● The CIPE decision provides for the creation of an interministerial committee to monitor progress in the Plan's implementation, coordinate the collection of data on operational projects, and prepare an annual status report on Agenda 21 objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Plan for Sustainable Development in Implementation of Agenda 21 is the first programme linking the nation's economic targets to environmental quality factors in pursuit of sustainable development.</li> </ul>

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<p>JAPAN (1994)</p>	<p>Central Environment Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Council of Ministers for Global Environment Conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Council members are appointed by the Prime Minister from the academic community or those having expertise or experience in the area of environmental conservation (including scientists, businessmen, NGO members, etc.).</li> <li>● Members of relevant ministries and agencies (director-general level) assist the Council.</li> <li>● Chairperson: Prime Minister and other designated Ministers concerned with global environmental conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To study and discuss basic matters with regard to environmental conservation in response to the consultation by the Prime Minister.</li> <li>● To study and discuss important matters with regard to environmental conservation.</li> <li>● To promote effective and comprehensive measures for global environmental conservation by ensuring close contact between relevant ministries and agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental issues rest on two laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Basic Act for Environmental Pollution Control (1967), and</li> <li>- The Nature Conservation Act (1972).</li> <li>● The Basic Environment Act of November 1993 promotes wide-ranging measures regarding E conservation in a comprehensive well-planned manner and promotes international activities.</li> </ul>
<p>KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (1994)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government.</li> <li>● The Ministerial Committee for the Global Environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chaired by the Prime Minister.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Committee sets policy targets and draws concrete action plans within the realistic time-frame for follow-up measures to UNCED, as recommended in Agenda 21.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government established the Comprehensive Measures for Global Environmental Conservation which:</li> <li>- Identifies policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of Agenda 21;</li> <li>- Includes plans and goals for domestic environmental improvement, through application of economic instruments based on the polluter pays principle.</li> <li>● The Government is giving priority to the establishment of legal and institutional framework:</li> <li>- Several laws have been passed and some, including the Basic Environmental Policy Act, are in the process of revision.</li> <li>● Since December 1993, more than 150 NGOs have been actively carrying out research, campaigns and other social activities to promote E conservation across the nation.</li> <li>● News media coverage on E issues has dramatically increased.</li> <li>● The Federation of Korean Industries came forward with the Business People's E Declaration in May 1992.</li> </ul>

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KUWAIT ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● General Department of Technical Cooperation in Ministry of Planning in cooperation with the Environment Protection Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All governmental bodies members of the Environment Protection Council:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries of Planning, Health, Electricity and Water, Public Works, Oil, Information, Commerce and Industries, Social Affairs and Labour, Education, Communication, Interior, Municipality, General Department for Shuaiba Area Authority.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Chairperson: Minister of Health</li> <li>● Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries; Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research; Kuwait University</li> <li>● Environment Protection Society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coordination, follow-up and evaluation of all activities between Government of Kuwait and all specialized agencies and organizations, including activities related to sustainable development and environment.</li> </ul>	
MALAWI ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Department of Research and Environmental Affairs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Other Ministries and agencies involved:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treasury;</li> <li>- Ministries of Justice, Trade and Industry;</li> <li>- Departments of Economic Planning and Development; Forestry; Meteorology; National Parks and Wildlife.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Council for NGOs.</li> </ul>		
MALAYSIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Development Council expanded in August 92 to include Ministers responsible for environment and conservation.</li> <li>● MEXCOE consisting of Federal and State ministers responsible for E affairs, meets regularly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chair: Prime Minister.</li> <li>● Committees coordinate national activities related to international conventions.</li> <li>● The Government "promotes the involvement and consultation of major groups including NGOs".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Oversee Agenda 21 implementation.</li> <li>● Committees oversee work on conventions on:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biodiversity; climate change; Montreal Protocol; Basel Convention; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA); safety of life at sea conventions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-95) and the Second Outline Perspective Plan (OPP2) (1991-2000) as well as the New National Development Policy and Sectoral Policies provide the basis for national action. Efforts are being undertaken to integrate existing policy objectives into a National Environmental Policy (NEP) to enhance E and foster SD.</li> <li>● Emerging issues which may require new legislation have been examined by an E Law Review Committee.</li> </ul>

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MARSHALL ISLANDS ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cabinet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chaired by the President.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A draft Cabinet paper suggests that the President create a task force to review the suggested criteria for considering all new development projects and propose a national strategy for SD.</li> <li>● Participants in this initial process recommend that the President begin this process by holding seminars on SD for his Cabinet, government officials and private citizens.</li> </ul>	
MEXICO ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secretaria de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL). (Ministry for Social Development)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SEDESOL is the intersectoral coordination mechanism along with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The various ministries involved in the different chapters of Agenda 21 participate in this mechanism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To evaluate the implementation of Agenda 21.</li> <li>● To prepare reports related to Agenda 21.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Publication and distribution to citizens of Agenda 21.</li> <li>● Ratification of conventions on climate change and biodiversity.</li> <li>● Preparation of national reports on the state of the environment.</li> <li>● The National Institute for Ecology is undertaking a study on eco-labelling of chemical products.</li> <li>● General ecological land management for sustainable land use.</li> <li>● Studies of the National System for the Protection of Natural Resources and the establishment of biological belts in specific areas.</li> <li>● Environmental educational projects for technicians in high schools.</li> <li>● Programme for social policy "Programme for 100 Cities" for SD.</li> <li>● Purification and rationalization programmes on freshwater use at the national level as part of the National Water Act (2.12.92).</li> <li>● The new General Education Act (1993) includes the curriculum reform for primary education to integrate environment and development.</li> </ul>

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MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presidential Committee for Environment and Development, Department of Health Services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Composition:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secretary of Health Services (Chairperson);</li> <li>- Secretary of External Affairs (member);</li> <li>- Secretary of Resources and Development (member);</li> <li>- Secretary of Education (member);</li> <li>- Special Assistant to the President for National Planning (member).</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Ministries/agencies involved:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Departments of External Affairs; Resources and Development; Health Services; Education; and Office of Planning and Statistics.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● College of Micronesia</li> <li>● NGOs:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Micronesian Island Conservation (MIC)</li> <li>- Micronesian Seminar</li> <li>- Micronesian Women's Caucus</li> <li>- The Nature Conservancy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Serves as a special advisory committee to the President on sustainable development matters.</li> </ul>	
MOLDOVA ('95)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Environmental Action Programme is under preparation and the presentation of the first version is scheduled for January-February 1995. One of the provisions of this programme is the establishment of a National Council on Sustainable Development subordinate to the President of the Republic of Moldova and a Division on Sustainable Development in the Government.</li> <li>● A non-governmental Association on Ecological Management and Sustainable Development was created in 1994 and has begun to function.</li> </ul>

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MONGOLIA (1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Committee on Sustainable Development</li> <li>● Sustainable Development Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministries for nature and environment; national development board (planning organization), ministry of agriculture and food; education and science.</li> <li>● Institute of water problems, of land management, research institute of hydrometeorology and some related research institutes of Academy of Science and private companies.</li> <li>● Several NGOs such as Mongolian women's federation; Mongolian association on conservation of Nature and Environment; Mongolian Chamber of Commerce.</li> </ul> <p>All above-mentioned organizations are included in the Network whose role is to coordinate all activities related to sustainable development, including Agenda 21 issues.</p>		
MOROCCO (1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Office of the Under-Secretary of State for Environmental Protection.</li> <li>● National Council on the Environment (CNE), 1980:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Commission on Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- National Committee for the Prevention of Natural Disasters;</li> <li>- National Committee to Combat Desertification.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Higher Council on Water and Climate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under the auspices of His Majesty the King. It comprises representatives of all those who play a part in the management of water resources (administrations, users, local communities, industries, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Responsible for coordinating internal efforts of the many departments concerned with protecting the environment.</li> <li>● Defines the broad guidelines of national water policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In order to strengthen the actions of these structures, an appropriate legal framework was necessary. The establishment, under the auspices of CNE, of a legal committee has become the cornerstone of this objective. The Committee has thus been charged with the updating and harmonizing of existing legal and regulatory texts with a view to standardizing the legal framework for environmental protection.</li> </ul>

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MYANMAR ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) is the focal point and coordinating agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NCEA is assisted by the:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee for Tree Planting;</li> <li>Committee for Monitoring;</li> <li>Committee for Efficient Use of Energy;</li> <li>Committee for Public Information.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently formulating a comprehensive national environmental policy and strategy for Myanmar.</li> <li>Planning environmental GRID database.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Forest law.</li> <li>Nationwide afforestation campaign.</li> <li>Poverty alleviation programmes and development of border areas.</li> <li>Existing environmental laws are being reviewed.</li> </ul>
NAMIBIA ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different Ministries participate:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development; Trade and Industry; Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation;</li> <li>Wildlife Society;</li> <li>Earth Life of Namibia;</li> <li>Namibia Business Forum on the Environment;</li> <li>Pharmaceutical Association of Namibia;</li> <li>University of Namibia;</li> <li>NGOs;</li> <li>Integrated Rural Development and Conservation;</li> <li>Naye Naye Foundation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Directorate of Environmental Affairs is responsible for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Planning;</li> <li>Environmental Protection; and</li> <li>Environmental Conservation</li> </ul>                             both within the Ministry and at the national level. The main objectives of the Directorate are to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable development;</li> <li>Protect biotic diversity;</li> <li>Maintain ecological life-support systems;</li> <li>Democratize environmental management;</li> <li>Educate the Namibian public to environmental issues;</li> <li>Promote the training of Namibians in the field of environmental management.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of the new Directorate of Environmental Affairs within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to take on broad environmental responsibility.</li> </ul>

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NETHERLANDS ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A formal coordination mechanism for SD does not exist. Closer to this is the drafting process of the National Environmental Policy Plan (NEPP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to publication of the NEPP intensive discussions are held with all those concerned, both within and outside government. The NEPP is signed by the Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, the Minister of Transport, Public Works and Water Management and the Minister for Development Cooperation.</li> <li>• A large number of NGOs from all major groups are involved in many of these coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NEPP is the equivalent of a national strategy on sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first National Environment Policy Plan (NEPP), 1989-1990.</li> <li>• The Second National Environment Policy Plan (Dec. 1993, adopted by Parliament, Mar. 1994) promotes sustainable consumption production patterns based on Agenda 21.</li> <li>• Government has translated Agenda 21 for wide distribution.</li> <li>• A study of Dutch international policy and its compatibility with UNCED discussed in Parliament, 1993.</li> <li>• NEPP 2 provides a picture of economic and financial consequences of environmental policy and impact on environmental space.</li> <li>• Green Structure Plan.</li> <li>• Transport Structure Plan.</li> <li>• Multi-Year Programme on Infrastructure and Transport.</li> <li>• Third policy Document on water management.</li> <li>• Nature Policy Plan.</li> <li>• Follow-up document on energy savings, etc.</li> </ul>
NEW ZEALAND ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central and local Government.</li> <li>• Interdepartmental Committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries and Departments involved:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade; for the Environment; Forestry; Agriculture and Fisheries; Commerce; Research, Science and Technology; Maori Development, etc.;</li> <li>- Departments of Conservation; Health.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Also involved: Crown Research Institutes and informal consultations with NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of domestic policies and practices carried out by 30 government departments. Most of the policies are consistent with Agenda 21. Further action in some areas is being undertaken to achieve the objectives of the recent institutional and legislative reforms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategy for the follow-up to UNCED acknowledges that the Government plays a pivotal role as a facilitator and catalyst in encouraging ownership of Agenda 21 by all stakeholders. The primary aims of this Strategy are to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote understanding of, commitment to, and ownership of the outcomes of UNCED, particularly Agenda 21, amongst all stakeholders.</li> <li>- Foster the development of partnerships between the major stakeholders in order to implement Agenda 21.</li> <li>- Promote an integrated and coordinated response to the recommendations in Agenda 21 by the Government, as well as in the NGO sector.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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NIGER ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Committee for UNCED Follow-up (COMNAT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Coordinator, representative of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Environment, Department of the Environment, appointed full time;</li> <li>● One representative from each of the following departments/ministries:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Water Resources, Rural Engineering, Fauna and Fisheries;</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Public Health; Mining and Energy; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Social Development, Population and the Advancement of Women; Finance and Planning; Trade and Transport; Equipment, Housing and Land Development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Natural Resources Management Unit;</li> <li>● NGOs;</li> <li>● Rural Code Secretariat;</li> <li>● Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COMNAT is responsible for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparing national Agenda 21 dossiers of Niger's priorities in the field of the environment and development;</li> <li>- Serving as a focal point and liaison for the negotiation of the International Convention to Combat Desertification;</li> <li>- Coordinating all post-UNCED activities;</li> <li>- Preparing dossiers for signature and the ratification of conventions and protocols;</li> <li>- Helping to promote awareness and to disseminate information to the public on matters pertaining to the environment and sustainable development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COMNAT will shortly be given responsibility for elaborating, implementing and following up the National Framework Programme on the Environment and Sustainable Development. This framework programme will define policies and strategies and will identify the thematic or sectoral subprogrammes for sustainable development.</li> <li>● COMNAT will be expanded to include several representatives of civil society and academic and research institutions.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>NORWAY</b> ('94)</p>	<p>Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two coordinating bodies for the implementation of Agenda 21:</li> <li>- The Committee for Sustainable Development, and</li> <li>- The Committee for International Environmental Questions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chaired by the Prime Minister. Members: Prime Minister and the Ministers of: Environment, Transport and Communications, Industry and Energy, the N. Society for Conservation of Nature, N. Confederation of Trade Unions, Confederation of N. Business and Industry and N. Association of Local Authorities.</li> <li>• Chaired by the Minister of Environment. Members: Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Environment, Petroleum and Energy, Transport and Communications, Finance, Fisheries, Agriculture, and the same organizations as above as well as the Research Council of Norway and N. Forum for Environment and Development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discuss matters of common interest concerning environment policy.</li> <li>• This Committee is supervising the follow-up of Agenda 21, with special focus on the national implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norway's environmental legislation has been significantly strengthened since the establishment of the Ministry of Environment. Many of the acts have been amended several times to keep abreast with changing environmental problems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PAKISTAN</b> ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet level implementation committee for National Conservation Strategy (NCS).</li> <li>• The NCS Section of the Environment and Urban Affairs Division (EUAD) acts as Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting technical institutions.</li> <li>• A new independent Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) policy analysis.</li> <li>• Pakistan E Protection Agency (PEPA).</li> <li>• Local institutions; NGOs and other voluntary bodies.</li> <li>• Journalists' Resource Centre for the E (JRC).</li> <li>• 5 other established research institutes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conduct technical and policy analysis.</li> <li>• To help with communications strategy for public awareness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national conservation strategy is a strategy for sustainable development arrived at through a process of partnership between many groups, organizations and individuals inside and outside Government.</li> </ul>

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PERU (95)	<p>● National Council on the Environment (CONAM), Act of 16 December 1994</p> <p>● National Commissions on: Biological Diversity, Climate Change and the Ozone Layer, Desertification, World Environment Fund, Sustainable Development of Mountain Areas, Sustainable Development, Toxic Wastes and Environmental Health.</p> <p>● Working groups on sustainable mountain development and a working group on sustainable development.</p>	<p>● Comprises government, regional, local and private sector representatives.</p> <p>● An environmental network exists in Peru made up of NGOs which actively participate in the work of the national commissions responsible for sustainable development and the various environment-related issues.</p> <p>● The National Commissions are made up of representatives from the Government, private and NGO sectors.</p> <p>● Both groups are made up of representatives of the Government, private and NGO sectors.</p>	<p>● Principal national policy-setting body in the field of the environment.</p> <p>● These national commissions formulate Peru's policies with due regard for the corresponding chapters of Agenda 21.</p> <p>● The National Commission on Climate Change and the Ozone Layer is implementing a programme on the ozone layer and designing retrofitting projects.</p> <p>● Responsible for the elaboration of a national programme on sustainable development of the Andes in Peru and the preparation of the National Report for the Commission on Sustainable Development, respectively.</p>	

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POLAND (94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parliament.</li> <li>● National Commission for Ecodevelopment (being formed).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High governmental level.</li> <li>● NGO participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The document "Ecological Policy of the Country" accepted by the Parliament sets out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The principles of ecodevelopment and the ways in which the economy of the State may be reconstructed to ensure that these principles are realized;</li> <li>- The organization of environmental protection and of the systems of authority and responsibility;</li> <li>- Priorities for protection of the environment in the short, medium and long terms;</li> <li>- The tools of ecological policy;</li> <li>- The policy directions for international cooperation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The "National Commission for Ecodevelopment":               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is to be a forum which will rule upon, and coordinate, undertakings at government level.</li> <li>- It will consider the implementation of policy in the industrial, energy, transport, agricultural, spatial, communal, privatization and health sectors as well as programmes for development and restructuring, and the realization of international obligations whilst taking into account the principles of ecodevelopment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
PHILIPPINES (94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The PCSD is composed of representatives of 16 line agencies of the Government and 7 members from the non-governmental communities. The Secretary of Social Economic Planning and Director-General of the Countries National Planning Agency - The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) serves as Chairperson. The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) serves as Vice-Chairperson.</li> <li>● The Council is supported by 4 Committees which correspond to the four major sections of Agenda 21:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Committee on Social and Economic Dimensions;</li> <li>- The Committee on the Conservation and Management of Resources for Development;</li> <li>- The Committee on strengthening the role of major groups;</li> <li>- The Committee on the means of implementation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The Council Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The PCSD has the following mandates among others:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To review and ensure the implementation of national commitments to SD principles made at the UNCED;</li> <li>- To establish guidelines and mechanisms to concretize and operationalize the SD principles embodied in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, National Conservation Strategy, and the Philippine Agenda 21, and to incorporate them in the medium-term Philippine Development Plan at both the national and local levels;</li> <li>- Provide direction in the form of policy reforms, programmes and new legislation to address continuing and emergent issues and to chart future actions related to E and D.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Provides technical and administrative support to the Council on all matters related to E and SD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Among the initiatives undertaken by the Council are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of the principles of Agenda 21 into the development plans and budgets at the national, regional, and local levels;</li> <li>- Measures in support of the move for clean air;</li> <li>- Formulation of the Philippine strategy for biological diversity conservation;</li> <li>- Role of local NGOs/peoples' organizations and lead entities in the implementation of NGO/PO-initiated projects in the Philippines;</li> <li>- Ratification of the Basel Convention.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
PORTUGAL ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government created a project team (1992).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of all ministries, organizations and bodies of the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project team submitted the following reports which were approved by the Government:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Summary: the most relevant aspects for acting on the conclusions of the Earth Summit in Portugal;</li> <li>Thematic Analysis: proposals for acting on the conclusions of the Earth Summit in Portugal, organized according to actions and measures for each thematic area;</li> <li>Programme Analysis: restatement of the proposals contained in the thematic analysis, organized according to actions and measures, constituting a preliminary planning framework for the main participants;</li> <li>Report on the Public Debate: public attitudes and proposals regarding the Rio Conference.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fifth Environmental Programme of the European Communities in singling out five "target sectors" in which such integration should begin straight away, those being industry, energy, transport, agriculture and tourism.</li> </ul>
SENEGAL ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Commission on Sustainable Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commission is composed of three subcommittees: for policy guidance; for follow-up to the Rio Conference; and for project review. It is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign and Overseas Senegalese Affairs. The secretariat is provided by the Higher Council on the Environment and Natural Resources.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 20 ministers make up the Commission.</li> <li>The academic community, the private sector and NGOs also participate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and coordinate the implementation of and follow-up to Agenda 21.</li> </ul>	
SLOVAK REPUBLIC ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Committee for Sustainable Development.</li> <li>For external liaison: Department of International Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries and agencies involved:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministries of E. Agriculture; Education and Science;</li> <li>Universities and research institutes;</li> <li>NGOs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
<p>SPAIN ('94)</p>	<p>● A National Commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat of E and Housing was in charge of the preparations for UNCED and continues its work. Interministerial coordinating functions handled by the same bodies.</p> <p>Other institutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Interministerial Commission of Intl. Coop. (1986);</li> <li>● The Development Assistance Fund Administration;</li> <li>● The Interministerial Climate Commission (1992);</li> <li>● The Advisory Council for the E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Different ministerial departments are responsible for environmental issues.</li> <li>● Ministry of Foreign Affairs including all Ministries dealing with international cooperation.</li> <li>● Ministry of Commerce and Tourism and related interested ministries.</li> <li>● It is integrated by all ministerial departments dealing with climate matters.</li> <li>● Promotes participation of organizations representing social interests and high-level officials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secretariat of the State for E functions include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design of National E Strategy for SD and rational use of natural resources.</li> <li>- Sectoral coordination of E policy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Elaborates the annual plan of international cooperation.</li> <li>● Sets criteria to grant credits to developing countries.</li> <li>● Elaborates the national climate plan.</li> <li>● Elaborates policies addressing SD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Preparation of a National Environmental Plan which includes four lines of action:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduction of major factors of environmental degradation;</li> <li>- Integration of environment in other State policies;</li> <li>- Coordination on land management;</li> <li>- International cooperation and participation in the development of regional and global environmental policies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>SRI LANKA ('94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Central Environment Authority (1981).</li> <li>● Ministry for Environment (1990).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Other supporting institutional mechanisms:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land-use Planning Unit in the Ministry of Lands (Coast Development Laws, Development Authority, Forestry Laws);</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Ministry is trying to find a trade-off between E needs and concerns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government has passed EIA regulations for projects to conform to E standards.</li> <li>● Rules and Regulations for National Environmental Impact Assessment.</li> </ul>

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
<p><b>SUDAN</b></p> <p>(95)</p>	<p>● Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources</p>	<p>● Chaired by the Prime Minister and with the participation of different ministries (Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Wealth; Irrigation and Water Resources; Health; Education and Scientific Research; Industry and Commerce; Energy and Mining; Justice; Culture and Information; Director-General of Public Investment Corporation</p> <p>● Chairman of the Chamber of Industry; private sector.</p>	<p>● It drafts general policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First, natural resources inventories and development to ensure the appropriate management of the resources and their conservation and sustainable use;</li> <li>- Second, environmental conservation in coordination with the appropriate authorities in the states;</li> <li>● And among others:</li> <li>- Coordinates the work of the Council Branches;</li> <li>- Periodically reviews legislation related to natural resources and the environment;</li> <li>- Encourages support and coordinates scientific research in all fields of the environment and natural resources.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>SWEDEN</b></p> <p>(94)</p>	<p>● The Government.</p> <p>● The Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources.</p> <p>● Governmental authorities.</p> <p>● Local authorities.</p>	<p>● Political body.</p> <p>● A government department responsible for implementation of SD.</p> <p>● Departments and other authorities.</p> <p>● Local communities and citizens.</p>	<p>● To implement sustainable development throughout society.</p> <p>● The whole society is responsible for SD.</p>	<p>● Rio decisions have been reviewed and commented upon by 165 different bodies/authorities at all levels of society.</p> <p>● A detailed 230-page Government strategy covering all aspects of Agenda 21 was submitted to Parliament (9 Dec. 1993) by the Prime Minister and the Environment and Natural Resources Ministers following the above consultations.</p> <p>● The Government intends to review key environment-related legislation during 1994.</p> <p>● Close cooperation within the European Community context and globally with CSD.</p>

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
SWITZERLAND ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federal Council</li> <li>● Interdepartmental Committee for the Follow-up of Rio, established by the Federal Council, March 1993.</li> <li>● Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, and</li> <li>● Federal Office for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Composed of officials in charge of UNCED portfolio from the private sector who will nominate 2 or 3 representatives from each individual sector; other representatives from the private sector.</li> <li>● To date, 8 working groups have been formed to study specific aspects of UNCED follow-up. They are composed of representatives of the Federal administration and private sector, NGOs active in cooperation and development or environmental protection, commerce, industry and scientific milieux.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To coordinate sectoral policies in the areas set up in Agenda 21.</li> <li>● Multidisciplinary aiming at sectoral integration and coherent policies.</li> <li>● Analysis of Agenda 21 and its implications for Switzerland.</li> <li>● Both Offices have undertaken an analysis of their policies, programmes and activities relating to Agenda 21. The Federal Office for the Environment publishes a report on the State of the Environment, the changes occurred and the Swiss policy on the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Federal Environmental Protection Act, January 1985, is being reviewed and will take into account the recommendations of UNCED.</li> <li>● A Swiss Plan of Action for Sustainable Development will be submitted by the Federal Council to Parliament in 1994. This Plan will reflect the Council's intentions regarding specific measures envisaged by Switzerland by the year 2000 in response to Agenda 21.</li> </ul>
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ('94)	Environment Division Ministry of Planning and Development			



COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
TUNISIA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD), by Decree No. 93-206 of 11 October 1993.</li> <li>● Ministry of Environment and Land Management, created in 1993.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government: Prime Minister, 11 ministers, representatives from Chamber of Deputies.</li> <li>● Major groups: professional organizations, National Union for Women and some NGOs.</li> <li>● A technical committee, headed by the Minister for Environment and Land Management, assembles high-level officials responsible for environmental questions in each department and sectors.</li> <li>● CNDD Secretariat is headed by the Minister for Environment and Land Management through the Agency for Environmental Protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To elaborate and implement strategy and action plan for sustainable development, the objective being to balance economic and social development with a rational use of natural resources and people in the environment.</li> <li>● To ensure the integration of environmental questions into various policies, strategies and plans dealing with sectoral development, etc.</li> <li>● To address such issues as rights of future generations, consumption patterns, food security, natural resources management, energy, self-reliance, desertification, etc.</li> <li>● Establishes/coordinates programmes implemented by central organs and ministries such as "the National Water Purification Office and ministries dealing with agriculture, national economy, human settlements, etc.</li> </ul>	
UGANDA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Environment Action Plan.</li> <li>● Ministry of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is no national umbrella institution to coordinate Agenda 21 implementation.</li> <li>● The following sectoral ministries are involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land, Housing and Urban Development; Natural Resources; Trade and Industry; Health; Finance and Economic Planning; Information; Women in Development; Local Government; Education, Agriculture, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Policies passed since June 1992 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Shelter Strategy (1992).</li> <li>- Decentralization of Service and Planning.</li> <li>- The Investment Code.</li> <li>- National Strategy for Children (1993), and</li> <li>- White paper on education.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Some 6 other policies are under preparation and some pre-UNCED policies have been assessed and found to be in line with Agenda 21.</li> </ul>

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> ('94)	Under the UK Strategy: Government agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High-level Advisory Panel.</li> <li>● UK Round Table.</li> <li>● Citizens' E Initiative.</li> <li>● Department of the Environment.</li> <li>● Foreign and Commonwealth Office.</li> <li>● Overseas Development Administration.</li> <li>● Department of Trade and Industry.</li> <li>● Department of Health.</li> <li>● Department of Transport.</li> <li>● Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>● Other Ministries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Panel of experts.</li> <li>● Sectoral representatives and groups.</li> <li>● National Committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To advise the Government on strategic issues.</li> <li>● To discuss SD with Ministers.</li> <li>● To "take the message to citizens".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The UK post-Rio strategy looks 20 years ahead at current trends and emerging problems.</li> </ul>
<b>URUGUAY</b> ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Developing a multidisciplinary commission on the theme "Evaluations of Environmental Impact Assessment".</li> </ul>	
<b>UNITED STATES</b> ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD) (est. June 1993 by Executive Order).</li> <li>● Government agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The 25-member council is a partnership of high-ranking representatives from industry, government, environmental, labour and civil rights organizations.</li> <li>● Co-chairs: - The Vice-President and Corporate Director; - The Dow Chemical Company; and the President, World Resources Institute; - The Council has an Executive Director.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Serves as Advisory Council to the President.</li> <li>● PCSD examines the critical issues in SD and recommends new national policies.</li> <li>● Six main task forces address the central issues identified (see right column).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● PCSD has identified four central issues for SD in the USA: - Sustainable communities - Energy and transportation - Natural resources management protection - Eco-efficiency</li> <li>● 3 cross-cutting issues - Population and consumption - Education - Tools to stimulate SD.</li> </ul>

COUNTRY	Key National Coordination Mechanism(s) for Agenda 21	Membership/Composition/Modus Operandi	Mandate/Role	Important National Post-Rio Actions
VENEZUELA ('94)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government, Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources along with the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executes programmes related to the different areas of Agenda 21.</li> <li>Establishes policy guidelines contained in several laws, in particular the:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Act (1976).</li> <li>Land Management Act (1983).</li> <li>Environmental Crime Act (1992).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integral management of freshwater resources.</li> <li>Land management plans.</li> <li>National Plan for Protected Areas.</li> </ul>
ZAIRE ('95)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Coordinating Committee (CIC) of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CIC is composed of:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chairman: the Secretary-General for the Environment and Nature Conservation;</li> <li>First Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Institute of Nature Conservation;</li> <li>Second Vice-Chairman: President-Delegate of the Zairian Office of Radio and Television;</li> <li>Representatives of the various ministries;</li> <li>The private sector;</li> <li>NGOs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mandate of the Executive Secretary of CIC is to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and implement, in cooperation with the heads of the ministries concerned, all activities to formulate a national policy for the strategic management of the environment, in response to Agenda 21 adopted at the 1992 UNCED.</li> <li>Provide secretariat services for CIC.</li> <li>Serve as a focal point for the follow-up and implementation of the decisions and recommendations of UNCED.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of the Executive Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for Coordination of the Follow-up and Implementation of the Decisions of UNCED 1992.</li> <li>This structure also serves as the National Committee on Sustainable Development (CNDD) in accordance with Decree No. 055/CAB/MIN/MECNT/94 of 1 April 1994.</li> </ul>



## **Annex II**

### **SECTORAL MATRICES**

## CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Country	Integrated policy development	Integrated policy instruments	Integrated planning systems	Integrated management systems	Awareness raising	Public participation	Strengthen information systems	National capacity	National funding
AUSTRIA									
BAHAMAS									
BELGIUM									
BOLIVIA	?								
CANADA									
CHILE								?	?
CHINA (94)									
COLOMBIA								?	
CUBA								?	
DENMARK									
ECUADOR									
FINLAND									
FRANCE									
GERMANY									
HUNGARY		?	?						
ICELAND									
IRELAND (94) 11									
JAPAN									
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF									
MALAYSIA									
MOZAMBIQUE									

National priority given by the country for the chapter		Status indicators	
NA for this chapter	Very High		Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
"	High		Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
"	Medium		Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
"	Low	?	Not clear from information provided
	No information available / provided	NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

/...

## CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

Country	Integrated policy development	Integrated policy instruments	Integrated planning systems	Integrated management systems	Awareness raising	Public participation	Strengthen information systems	National capacity	National funding
NAMIBIA									
NETHERLANDS									
NEW ZEALAND 2/									
NORWAY								?	?
PAKISTAN									
PHILIPPINES								?	?
PORTUGAL (94)				?	?		?		
SRI LANKA (94)									
SWEDEN									
SWITZERLAND						?	?	?	?
TUNISIA									
TURKEY									
UGANDA									
UNITED KINGDOM									
UNITED STATES		?		?	?				
URUGUAY									
EUROPEAN UNION					?		?		

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ "Green 2000" (Ireland).

2/ New Zealand reported only on chapter 11 (Forests).

CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns							
								Logging	Urban encroachment	Air pollution	Acidification	Agricultural encroachment	Need for fuel wood	Natural causes	Other
	AUSTRIA		NA												
	BAHAMAS		NA												
	BELGIUM														
	BOLIVIA														
	CANADA														
	CHILE 1/														
?	CHINA (94)			?											
	COLOMBIA														
	CUBA														
	DENMARK 2/			?											
	ECUADOR														
	FINLAND														
	FRANCE						?								
	GERMANY														
	HUNGARY			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	ICELAND		NA												
	JAPAN		?												
	KOREA, REP. OF 3/														

National priority given by the country for the chapter		Status indicators	
Very High		Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')	
High		Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part	
Medium		Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')	
Low		?	Not clear from information provided
No information available / provided		NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.



CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy (being revised) Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns							
								Logging	Urban encroachment	Air pollution	Acidification	Agricultural encroachment	Need for fuel wood	Natural causes	Other
	MALAYSIA														
	MEXICO (94)														
	MOZAMBIQUE			?								?			
	NAMIBIA														
	NETHERLANDS														
	NEW ZEALAND														
	NORWAY														
	PAKISTAN		NA												
	PHILIPPINES						?								
	PORTUGAL (94)														
	SRI LANKA (94)														
	SWEDEN														
	SWITZERLAND														
	TANZANIA 4/ (94)														
	TUNISIA														
	TURKEY														
	UGANDA				?										
	UNITED KINGDOM					?									
	UNITED STATES 5/					?		5/							
	URUGUAY		NA		?										
	EUROPEAN UNION	NA	NA	NA	?	NA	NA								

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ Most forests are privately owned. The report is not clear about what forests are covered.

2/ Very high national priority to implementation of sustainable forest management (Denmark).

3/ From "Environmental Protection in Korea, 1994".

4/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993.

5/ The United States does not keep statistics on the above items. In addition, there is a great opportunity for misinterpreting the questions which makes these difficult to respond to. For example, the urbanization of American society has caused a gain in forest cover. The degree of damage caused by air pollution or acidification is open to question among scientists. In the United States, we now believe fire should not be associated with "forest damage," at least from a biological point of view.

## CHAPTER 12: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

National priority for the sector	Desert areas identified % of total land	Country	National plan/Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/Strategy (being revised Post-Rio)	Desertification convention signed	Desertification issues integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns					
										Meteo and Hydro monitoring status	Soil and Land degradation monitoring status	Fuel Wood demand	Grazing	Improper farming/land use	Natural causes
NA	NA	AUSTRIA													
		BAHAMAS													
NA	NA	BELGIUM													
	50%	BOLIVIA													
		CANADA													
	82%	CHILE 1/													
		CHINA (94)													
	1.5%	COLOMBIA 2/													
	15%	CUBA													
NA	NA	DENMARK													
		ECUADOR						?			?		?		
NA	NA	FINLAND													
NA	NA	FRANCE													
NA	NA	GERMANY													
		HUNGARY 3/													
NA	NA	ICELAND													
NA	NA	JAPAN													

National priority given by the country for the chapter		Status indicators	
Very high			Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')
High			Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part
Medium			Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')
Low		?	Not clear from information provided
No information available / provided		NA	Not applicable/not relevant

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

CHAPTER 12: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

National priority for the sector	Desert areas identified % of total land	Country	National plan/Strategy for sector	Sectoral Plan/Strategy (being revised Post-Rio)	Desertification convention signed	Desertification issues integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Sectoral Concerns					
										Meteo and Hydro monitoring status	Soil and Land degradation monitoring status	Fuel Wood demand	Grazing	Improper farming/land use	Natural causes
NA	NA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF													
NA	NA	MALAYSIA													
		MOZAMBIQUE													
	85%	NAMIBIA													
NA	NA	NETHERLANDS													
NA	NA	NORWAY													
	15%	PAKISTAN													
NA	NA	PHILIPPINES													
		PORTUGAL (94)													
NA	NA	SWEDEN													
NA	NA	SWITZERLAND													
	25%	TANZANIA 4/ (94)													
	15%	TURKEY 5/													
	25%	UGANDA													
NA	NA	UNITED KINGDOM													
	37%	UNITED STATES 6/													
		URUGUAY													
		EUROPEAN UNION													

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ Desertification is given "low" priority - it should be "very high" (Chile).

2/ Government has consulted with civil society - report reflects both sides not always agreeing (Colombia).

3/ "Hungary is situated in a climatic zone predisposed to drought"....., "devastating droughts occurred very seldom". Long term climate trends seem to indicate increasing droughts (Hungary).

4/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993 (Tanzania).

5/ Some 375,000 Km<sup>2</sup> are described as areas in danger of desertification (Turkey).

6/ Area susceptible to desertification (1982, 37%; 1992, 37%) (USA).

CHAPTER 13: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Mountain areas identified % of total land area	Country	National plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral plan/ Strategy/ Legislation (being revised Post-Rio)	Sustainable mountain development integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Watershed issues with international impact	Regional cooperation on watershed management	Sectoral Concerns				
											Meteo monitoring	Hydro monitoring	Physical monitoring	Soil erosion	Flooding/ Avalanches/ Earthquakes
	67%	AUSTRIA													
NA	NA	BAHAMAS													
NA	NA	BELGIUM													
	?	BOLIVIA													
		CANADA							?						
	75%	CHILE													
	66%	CHINA (94) 1/													
	37%	COLOMBIA 2/													
	16%	CUBA													
NA	NA	DENMARK													
	100%	ECUADOR													
NA	NA	FINLAND													
	20%	FRANCE													
	3%	GERMANY													
NA	NA	HUNGARY													
	50%	ICELAND				NA			NA	NA					NA
		JAPAN 3/													
National priority given by the country for the chapter						Status indicators									
Very high						Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')									
High						Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part									
Medium						Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')									
Low						?									
No information available / provided						NA									
The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.															

CHAPTER 13: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Mountain areas identified, % of total land area	Country	National plan/ Strategy for sector	Sectoral plan/ Strategy/ Legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Sustainable mountain development integrated in national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Water-shed issues with international impact	Regional cooperation on watershed management	Sectoral Concerns				
											Meteo monitoring	Hydro monitoring	Physical monitoring	Soil erosion	Flooding/ Avalanches/ Landslides/ Earthquakes
		KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				?									
	10%	MALAYSIA							NA	NA					
		MOZAMBIQUE 4/													
NA	NA	NAMIBIA													
NA	NA	NETHERLANDS													
		NORWAY 5/											NA	NA	
		PAKISTAN 3/													
NA	NA	PHILIPPINES													
NA	NA	SWEDEN													
	77%	SWITZERLAND													
NA	NA	TANZANIA (94)													
		TURKEY													
		UGANDA													
NA	NA	UNITED KINGDOM													
		UNITED STATES													
NA	NA	URUGUAY	5												
		EUROPEAN UNION													

94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

- 1/ Two thirds of China's territory consists of hills and mountains. China's Agenda 21 does not specifically address chapter 13.
- 2/ Colombia has consulted widely with universities and NGOs - hence the report often reflects diverse opinions.
- 3/ Legislation covered under Forestry and/or other legislation (Japan, Pakistan).
- 4/ No national priority (Mozambique).
- 5/ Mountain systems not used as a frame of reference as such in the management of ecosystems. (Norway)

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## CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	National Plan/ Strategy (being) revised Post-Rio	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	% of programme Areas Addressed					National SARD policy	Statistics provided
								0	25	50	75	100		
	AUSTRIA													
	BAHAMAS		?	?	?	?								
	BELGIUM													
	BOLIVIA	?	?	?		?	?							
	CANADA													
	CHILE		NA			?	?							
	CHINA		?		?	?	?							
	COLOMBIA						?							
?	CUBA		?	?	?	?	?							
	DENMARK <sup>1/</sup>													
?	ECUADOR	?	?	?										
	FINLAND													
	FRANCE <sup>2/</sup>				?	?	?							
	GERMANY <sup>3/</sup>													
	HUNGARY		?	?	?	?	?							
	ICELAND													
	IRELAND <sup>4/ (94)</sup>													
	ITALY <sup>4/ (94)</sup>													
	JAPAN <sup>5/</sup>													

National priority given by the country for the chapter		Status indicators	
Very high		Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')	
High		Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part	
Medium		Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')	
Low	?	Not clear from information provided	
No information available / provided	NA	Not applicable/not relevant	

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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## CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy for sector	National Plan/ Strategy (being revised Post-Rio)	Sector integrated in national plan	Relevant Major Groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	% of programme Areas Addressed					National SARD policy	Statistics provided
								0	25	50	75	100		
	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF													
	MALAYSIA <sup>6/</sup>													
	MOZAMBIQUE			NA										
	NAMIBIA													
	NETHERLANDS		NA											
	NORWAY													
	PAKISTAN													
	PHILIPPINES													
?	SRI LANKA (94)		?	?	?	?	?							
	SWEDEN		NA											
	SWITZERLAND				?									
	TANZANIA (94)			?	?	?	?							
	TURKEY													
	UGANDA													
	UNITED KINGDOM <sup>4/</sup>													
	UNITED STATES <sup>7/</sup>													
	URUGUAY		NA	NA		?	?							
	EUROPEAN UNION <sup>4/</sup>					NA	NA							

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD

1/ All programme areas addressed (or NA) (Denmark)

2/ Chapter programme areas implemented or being implemented

3/ Guidelines not entirely suitable to situation in Germany. Most issues have been completed/addressed at least in part.

4/ European Union Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

5/ National priority described as "important" (Japan)

6/ See chapter 10 chart (Malaysia)

7/ Most of the programmes are addressed but information provided does not match Agenda 21 structure. Farm bill of 1990 (USA).

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### CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy or legislation for sector	Baseline survey done	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy/ legislation (being) revised Post-Rio	Biodiversity convention ratified	Biodiversity integrated into national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Access to biotechnology through international cooperation	Sectoral Concerns				
											Habitat destruction	Pollution	Over harvesting	Inappropriate introduction of foreign species	Other
	AUSTRIA														
	BAHAMAS	?													
	BELGIUM 1/						?								
	BOLIVIA	?													
	CANADA 2/														
	CHILE	?					?								
?	CHINA (94)		?						?						
	COLOMBIA 3/														
	CUBA						?			?					
	DENMARK														
	ECUADOR			?											
	FINLAND														
	FRANCE														
	GERMANY														
?	HUNGARY 4/										4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	ICELAND														
	INDIA 5/														
	IRELAND (94)														
	JAPAN	?		?											
	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF														

National priority given by the country for the chapter		Status indicators	
Very high		Situation favourable and/or improving (can also mean 'yes')	
High		Indicates possible problems/constraints exist/addressed in part	
Medium		Problems/constraints (can also mean 'no')	
Low	?	Not clear from information provided	
No information available / provided	NA	Not applicable/not relevant	

The information on this sheet reflects data provided by Governments on the situation and/or actions after Rio. The shading of the boxes is indicative only - the submission by the Member State should be consulted.

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CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

National Priority for the sector	Country	National Plan/ Strategy or legislation for sector	Baseline survey done	Sectoral Plan/ Strategy/ legislation (being revised Post-Rio)	Biodiversity convention ratified	Biodiversity integrated into national plan	Relevant local community groups involved	National funding situation	National capacity situation	Access to biotechnology through international cooperation	Sectoral Concerns				
											Habitat destruction	Pollution	Over harvesting	Inappropriate introduction of foreign species	Other
	MALAYSIA														
	MOZAMBIQUE														
	NAMIBIA												?		
	NETHERLANDS			NA											
	NORWAY														
	PAKISTAN								?	?					
	PHILIPPINES 6/														
	PORTUGAL (94)														
	SWEDEN			NA											
	SWITZERLAND			NA						NA					
	TANZANIA 7/ (94)														
?	TUNISIA														
	TURKEY		?						?						
	UGANDA														
	UNITED KINGDOM 8/														
	UNITED STATES 8/														
	URUGUAY														
	EUROPEAN UNION 9/		NA	NA				NA	NA						

(94) Indicates data from 1994 report to CSD.

1/ "Important" sector (Belgium).

2/ In Canada, management of Biological Diversity is primarily a provincial government responsibility. The Federal Government, industries, and NGOs are also actively involved.

3/ Colombia has consulted widely with civil society and the report reflects differing opinions.

4/ Serious for some species (Hungary).

5/ Based on Conservation of Biological Diversity in India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 1994.

6/ "As a result of increasing resource demand by increasing human population, as exacerbated by inequitable distribution of resources, many ecosystems are currently under stress because of over-exploitation of the renewable and non-renewable resources. ... the majority of the general public still remains reluctant to adopt policies that reduce excessive resource utilization ... and resources are also viewed as free goods which can be depleted at will." (Philippines).

7/ Population growth is a primary factor in desertification. One quarter of Tanzania is "seriously threatened by land degradation", (Population, Environment and Development in Tanzania, 1993, p. 41). Information also based on recommendations from national workshop for Agenda 21 held in 1993 (Tanzania).

8/ No comprehensive baseline survey exists but a number of separate existing surveys can be used (UK, USA).

9/ The Fifth Environment Action Programme covers biodiversity as do other Conventions and Directives. The European Union is party to the Biodiversity Convention