



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2004-2006:

Agenda 2006



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Canada

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Message from the Ministers

In December 2003, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade became two departments, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade. The two entities will continue to work closely on many issues such as sustainable development, which encompasses the environment, the economy and society. Both Departments have obvious opportunities to work with other nations and international groups, as well as with domestic partners, to achieve common sustainable development goals.

Agenda 2006, A Sustainable Development Strategy for the Departments of Foreign Affairs and International Trade was developed when the two Departments were one; however, with minor modifications, the framework it provides for the initiatives of both new Departments is still valid. It includes the perspective of staff as well as those of other levels of government, Aboriginal groups, academia, business, non-governmental organizations and members of the public.

We encourage you to familiarize yourself with this strategy, which both sets out new initiatives and builds on notable achievements made within the context of *Agenda 2000* and *Agenda 2003*. We are confident that the implementation of *Agenda 2006* will bring benefits to Canada while contributing to sustainable development around the world.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Graham". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Bill Graham
Minister of Foreign Affairs



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Peterson". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.

James Peterson
Minister of International Trade

Vision for a Sustainable Future

The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade have a vision of a sustainable future in which sustainable development is an overarching objective of Canadian foreign policy.

A sustainable world is prosperous, safe, secure, and environmentally healthy with resource levels maintained for future generations. A sustainable world is socially just and culturally tolerant, where diversity is embraced and fundamental human rights are enjoyed by all.

A sustainable world seeks innovative, multilateral approaches to resolve political, trade, environmental and social issues.

To achieve this vision of a sustainable future, the two Departments must apply a coherent and principled approach to policy development and implementation, fostering the integration of economic, social and environmental considerations into all areas of decision making. In seeking creative and collective solutions to global challenges, the two Departments must work closely with other federal departments and agencies, provincial and territorial governments, and with Canadian society to ensure that Canada's values, interests and aspirations are appropriately taken into account when developing effective international strategies.

Sustainable Development (SD)

Sustainable Development is widely defined as a way of thinking and behaving that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Our Common Future, World Commission of Environment and Development (1987)

The ultimate goal of SD is the advancement of life within the carrying capacity of the environment and at no expense to future generations. It is based on the logic that as a society works toward progress, its initiatives are more likely to be sustainable if they are based on integrated decision making that acknowledges the interdependent linkages between economic growth, social development and environmental protection. It assesses not only the immediate but the long-term impacts of one on the other, seeks resolution of conflicting views, mitigates any negative impacts and, ultimately, indicates the best way forward for a sustained result.

Supporting text used by the two Departments

Introduction

In 1995, the *Auditor General Act* was amended to require federal departments and agencies to table sustainable development strategies in Parliament every three years. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) worked to integrate sustainable development (SD) principles into Departmental policies, programs and operations within the framework of two previous strategies: *Agenda 2000* tabled in December 1997, and *Agenda 2003*, tabled in February 2001.

Agenda 2006, A Sustainable Development Strategy for the Departments of Foreign Affairs and International Trade builds on the strengths of these two strategies and sets out the two Departments' intentions for advancing SD in the 2004-2006 period. It seeks to achieve four goals: (1) Ensure greater integration of SD in Departmental policies, programs and operations (2) Ensure that Canada's commitment to SD is evident in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations (3) Promote international security, respect for human rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites for sustainable development (4) Implement the two Departments' priority commitments related to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg 2002.

Agenda 2006 has been shaped by input from both internal and external consultations. It has also been influenced by the strategic objectives and priorities of the former DFAIT. SD supports *the promotion of Canadian values and culture abroad by advancing human rights, good governance and adherence to the rule of law*. It also *enhances Canadian prosperity and employment* by contributing to long-term economic growth and Canada's reputation as a responsible trading partner. SD contributes to the *protection of our security within a stable global framework* by reinforcing accountable and transparent institutions, social stability and economic inclusion. Promoting SD contributes to a positive image of Canada abroad and supports Canada's

international trade objectives by the positive effect that trade and investment can have on human rights, environmental protection and labour standards.

Agenda 2006 acknowledges the value of partnerships in making progress on SD. It also reflects recent recommendations of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development on the need to: explain the changes between the 2nd and 3rd strategies, explain the fit of the strategy with other departmental plans and priorities, focus on new initiatives and indicate their long term outcomes, and improve upon previous performance measurement standards.

By its very nature, SD is an ongoing process. For that reason, this strategy will not be a static one. New targets will be incorporated when appropriate, based on annual progress reports, research and changing circumstances, including those related to the operating relationship between the two Departments.

While ideally new initiatives should only be included where due consideration has been given to their economic, social and environmental impacts, some of the initiatives contained in the Strategy deal mainly with just two of these three pillars. They have been included because of the importance of the initiatives in furthering SD, the reality that environmental impacts often take into account social considerations such as health, and the expectation that eventually we will "get there".

As a document of change, *Agenda 2006* is expected to influence the work of the two Departments' over 7,000 personnel operating in Canada and at 270 missions and satellite offices abroad in 180 countries. Their impact on SD, as individuals and in their professional capacity, should not be underestimated.

Assessing Agenda 2003: A Summary

Within the framework of *Agenda 2003: A Sustainable Development Strategy for the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade* there were many notable achievements. Personnel can take pride in the groundwork, international negotiating and often leadership role they assumed that culminated in the:

1. *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants* (2001) that is expected to influence the global reduction, and where possible, the elimination of a number of major persistent organic pollutants.
2. *Amendments to the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (2001) that prohibit the bulk removal of water from all major Canadian water basins.
3. *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* (2001) that seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.
4. *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (2002) that will advance human security through its jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as well as developments under international law for victims and children's rights as well as gender justice.
5. *Canadian ratification of the Kyoto Protocol* (2002), a major step for Canada in reversing the current trend of global warming.
6. *FAO International Plan of Action on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing* that provides guidance in the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.
7. *Framework for the Environmental Assessment of Trade Negotiations*, a tool for conducting environmental assessments of the WTO and other international trade negotiations.
8. *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* included in the 2001 Summit of the Americas Action Plan, and the subject of a first hemispheric conference (2002). CSR is a valuable SD tool that encourages companies to pay closer attention to stakeholder relationships in social, economic and environmental areas of concern.
9. *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* emanating from the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) that sets out priorities and specific actions in a wide range of sustainable development sectors for all participant countries.

The achievements above relate to just 9 of the 68 commitments in *Agenda 2003*, 56 of which are fully completed at the time of this publication.

In the interests of gaining a better understanding of the relative effectiveness of *Agenda 2003*, an assessment has been completed. The assessors included the DFAIT SD Task Force, the officers responsible for reporting annual progress on *Agenda 2003* commitments, participants at internal and external consultations, and an outside consultant. While the full assessment report can be found in Appendix I*, a summary of the four sections of the report is provided below.

The first section, *Sustainable Development and DFAIT*, examines how SD was integrated into business lines and identifies some of the challenges that remain. It notes that while substantial progress has been made on individual departmental strategies, many federal

departments and the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development acknowledge that there remains a clear need, as yet unmet, for an overarching federal SD strategy to provide overall departmental guidance. Internally, there is a need to broaden the responsibility and “ownership” of activities contained within the strategy to all branches. In this regard, SD should be identified as a horizontal objective, or unifying theme for any strategic objectives. It is also an imperative to build SD momentum within the two Departments by making senior management’s commitment to SD more evident to staff members.

The second section, addressing the structure and layout of *Agenda 2003*, observes that *Agenda 2003* is an improvement on its predecessor, *Agenda 2000*, but further improvements could be made. In particular, *Agenda 2003* could have been more strategic in nature, with more focused goals and objectives, and with concise, measurable, and time-bound targets that clearly define expected outcomes. There remains a strong need to make SD an operational reality at both Departments, and it is suggested that a “mission statement” may be useful in this regard. Overall, the design scheme of *Agenda 2003* was seen to be helpful in appropriately presenting the nature of SD at DFAIT to internal and external audiences. The report recommends that the same look and feel be used for the next strategy. However, the next document should be condensed and streamlined, and it is suggested that a one-page SD “roadmap” or

schematic would be useful to illustrate how goals and objectives tie in with the Departments’ plans and strategic priorities.

The third section of the report examines each of the six goals contained in *Agenda 2003*, and, even though they remain valid, it includes detailed suggestions for merging some, broadening others, and strengthening them with more concrete objectives.

The final section of the report reiterates the strongest messages heard from participants at the internal and external workshops - the need for more federal and Departmental leadership on SD, and the need for *Agenda 2006* to be more strategic with fewer goals and objectives and these tied to clear, achievable outcomes. This section also refers the reader to the departmental website and the many achievements made within the framework of *Agenda 2003* to clarify why the goals of the next strategy should build upon them. More goal-specific information is found in the next section “Setting the Goals”. The report concludes with the acknowledgement that the Departments have a responsibility to coordinate and mediate among the levels of government to ensure that Canada moves forward in the most effective manner to ensure Canada’s international SD interests are met.

* More information on assessing *Agenda 2003* can be found in *Agenda 2006 Appendix 1* on the Sustainable Development website at: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/sustain/sd-dd/Append-en.asp>

Setting the Goals

Early in the development stage of *Agenda 2006*, consultative workshops were held with Departmental employees and external stakeholders. Although the format varied slightly, participants at each were asked to critique *Agenda 2003*, to identify the substantive SD issues facing Canada and assess their intersect with the DFAIT mandate (issue scan), and to make recommendations on the focus of the next SD strategy.

The consensus of both workshops was that the goals developed for *Agenda 2003* remain relevant. However, it was felt that they could be amalgamated and restructured to provide more clarity and to reflect recent accomplishments at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), as well as the challenges related to human security and conflict.

Participants agreed that ensuring a good SD example had to remain the primary and most important Departmental goal. They also advised that there should be a continued focus on working bilaterally, regionally and multilaterally to promote and advance SD, and the need to build on previous efforts related to Corporate Social Responsibility, linking SD with globalization and trade, and the means to deal with climate change and environmental degradation along with their related economic and social impacts. Further emphasis was placed on the need for ways to reduce social tensions and disparities related to human security and human rights.

Both groups were adamant that the global community and Canadians would be disappointed and discouraged if there was not

a solid commitment to follow up on the commitments made by Canada and other countries at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

The input received from the workshops, along with the advice provided by the Department's SD Task Force, informed the development of the four goals and provided the needed input for many of the objectives, targets, actions and expected outcomes. They were further refined by both consultation groups and by exposure to a much broader base of over 600 consultees when a draft of *Agenda 2006* was circulated both electronically and by hard copy during August and September 2003.

The next page sets out the four goals. The way in which each will be addressed is set out thereafter in a short narrative and a chart indicating supporting objectives, targets and actions along with a description of the expected outcomes. The two Departments are responsible to Parliament for achieving the commitments set out in the charts and will report annually on progress in meeting them through the Departmental Performance Reports. Annual progress reports will also be posted on the Departments' SD website.

More information on setting the goals can be found in *Agenda 2006 Appendix II* on the DFAIT Sustainable Development website at: <http://www.dfaite-maeci.gc.ca/sustain/sd-dd/Append-en.asp>

Agenda 2006

GOALS



1 Ensure greater integration of sustainable development in Departmental policies, programs and operations



2 Ensure that Canada's commitment to sustainable development is evident in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations



3 Promote international security and respect for human rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites for sustainable development



4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg 2002

Goal 1: Ensure greater integration of sustainable development in Departmental policies, programs and operations

The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade must not only embrace and advance the principles of SD on the international stage, but they must ensure that they become fundamental to all aspects of their organizations. This goal requires responsible management and a workforce confident in its capacity to incorporate the following SD principles and criteria into policies, programs and operations:

- **Integrated decision making:** basing decisions on an overall evaluation of both short and long-term environmental, social and economic impacts to ensure the results are sustainable.
- **Consultation, transparency, partnership, shared responsibility and accountability:** conferring with other federal departments/agencies and levels of government, aboriginal organizations, the private sector, civil society and national and international organizations, as appropriate, to ensure inclusive decision making on substantive issues, partnering based on the mandate, resources and skills of all partners, and effective reporting mechanisms.
- **Efficient use of resources:** promoting policies, practices and technologies that reduce consumption and make the most efficient use of resources.

The professional application of SD principles also requires a workforce that feels valued as employees, adequately trained and appropriately compensated. The two Departments are advancing human resource policies to address these issues, improve morale and job satisfaction, and to lower the early departure rate among specific employee sectors. One of the initiatives underway is the e³ initiative based on the principals of equilibrium, effectiveness and excellence. e³ is about setting clear and limited priorities and finding ways to work smarter in order to create a better balance between one's personal and professional lives.

The following Goal 1 chart outlines the new commitments that the two Departments will undertake to ensure that SD becomes an operating premise. It also includes those to be undertaken in the context of the Environmental Management System (EMS). Although the EMS focuses on the environmental pillar of SD, rather than an integration of all three pillars, it was felt that it was too important not to mention under this goal.

The Environmental Management Committee continues to make progress in the on-going development and implementation of the EMS. Based on ISO 14000 criteria*, it focuses on 12 key environmental aspects: contaminated sites, fuel storage tanks, ozone-depleting substances, procurement, sustainable buildings, land-use management, water and wastewater, energy, solid waste management, emergency response, hazardous materials management, and vehicle fleet management. While fundamental to the effective greening of operations, such an EMS is particularly challenging when operating at 270 locations in 180 countries.

The two Departments are active participants in a number of interdepartmental committees that share information, develop tools, and work together on horizontal issues - all of which inform the application of SD principles. One horizontal issue of note is the development of a federal sustainable development strategy that could provide a framework for the SD work of all departments. We will continue to work with other departments and agencies to try to develop such a strategy in the near future as a first step in the development of a national strategy. Another significant horizontal initiative, Sustainable Development in Government Operations (SDGO), is also one in which the Departments are involved. It is currently focused on the adoption of common measurement and reporting methods interdepartmentally.

*More information on ISO 14000 criteria can be found in the Glossary

Challenges Related to the New Departmental Structures

As the structures of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade evolve, there will be challenges in:

- **continuing to integrate SD into the separate Business Lines and Business Plans**
- **ongoing development and implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS) as it applies to separate operations**
- **fulfilling all commitments in the Strategy including those that straddle the interests of both Departments**
- **developing an appropriate monitoring and reporting relationship to avoid unnecessary duplication**



Goal 1 Ensure greater integration of sustainable development

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>I:A Improved Departmental knowledge and skill in applying SD principles as a result of additional and improved awareness and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provide training courses of interest to Senior Management (2004) (ii) include role of environmental and socio-economic review in trade finance risk management courses (May/04) (iii) pilot an SD awareness training course specific to needs of mission personnel (2004) (iv) include SD module in sectoral training session at Globe 2004 for trade officers attending from missions
<p>I:B Greater policy integration and increased support for SD across the two Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) name an SD champion at the Assistant Deputy Minister or Deputy Minister level, and an SD advocate for each bureau (Apr/04) (ii) introduce a Departmental-specific SD policy, and tools for reviewing policies (SD Lens) (Dec/04)
<p>I:C Improved internal communications on SD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) develop a SD communication package appropriate to the outreach programs of missions abroad (June/04) (ii) develop communication products promoting Canadian sector SD capabilities to foreign buyers (Dec/05) (iii) establish a repository on the SD website highlighting SD success stories – departmental, provincial, federal, corporate or international (June/04) (iv) develop awareness material on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (2005)
<p>I:D Improved project management through the Environmental Management System (EMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) implement new provisions of Bill C-9 (environmental assessment of projects) (2004) (ii) develop and apply a Departmental approach to the Sustainable Buildings Initiative (2005) (iii) increase the percentage of contaminated site assessments at crown-owned properties abroad from 45% in 2003, to 80% in 2006

in Departmental policies, programs and operations

EXPECTED OUTCOME	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SD management expertise. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understanding of what is being done, when and why (e.g., Export Credit Agencies, International Financial Institutions and private sector financial institutions). 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved mission confidence in implementing SD policies and programs. improved mission confidence in implementing SD policies and programs. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mainstreaming of SD. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> substantiation of SD as Departmental policy and a consistent policy review format. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international promotion of SD as Canadian policy. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved communication on the impact of SD application. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved communication on the impact of SD application. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> broadened Departmental understanding within DFAIT of CSR and clarification of its relationship to SD. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> environmental assessments in a more certain, predictable and timely manner. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction undertakings to conform to the developed approach to Sustainable Buildings Initiative with potential savings as a result. 	<hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of environmental issues at crown-owned sites and the collection of reliable data on which to base and prioritize remedial/pollution prevention initiatives. 	<hr/>

Goal 2: Ensure that Canada's commitment to sustainable development is evident in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations

Among other matters, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade are responsible for promoting international trade; advising on, developing and coordinating Canada's international policies and priorities; and promoting Canadian values and culture. SD is both an international priority and a value to which Canadians are committed.

As Canada's lead international players, the two Departments have a unique role to play in promoting all three pillars of sustainable development in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations. They understand the importance of working with domestic stakeholders, aboriginal organizations, civil society, other levels of government, other government departments and with our international partners to identify ways to integrate SD into the policies and ongoing work programs of the international organizations to which we belong and also into our international initiatives.

One of the two Departments, or in some cases both, will actively promote SD through participation in such international bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(UNCTAD), the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Summit of the Americas, the Arctic Council, and the G-8.

In addition to the above, Canada is an active player in the World Trade Organization (WTO). International trade provides each country with an opportunity to better utilize its resources through engaging in specialization and maximizing its comparative advantage. Trade enhances economic efficiency, which in turn contributes to economic growth, greater productivity and higher incomes. It also provides gains to firms and consumers alike with more goods, services, technologies and ideas. A global trading system can also promote SD through its support for environmental standards, improved labour standards, greater respect for human rights and the generation of additional resources for social policies. It also creates a global system of interdependence that helps promote peace and stability worldwide.

Canada believes that trade and environmental rules and objectives should be mutually supportive. That is why the two Departments are committed to working towards more open, more predictable, rules-based markets. However, they are also aware that some members of the public continue to have concerns about the impact of further trade liberalization on Canadian interests and thus the public needs to be well informed, properly consulted and engaged on trade issues.

There is agreement that the *2001 Framework for Conducting Environmental Assessments of Trade Negotiations* will continue to be applied to our current and future trade negotiations. As well, work will continue with regional and bilateral partners to address SD issues of mutual concern. One practical way to do this is to negotiate environmental and labour agreements at the same time as bilateral and regional trade agreements are negotiated.

Sustainable Human Settlements

The world's urban areas are now home to nearly half of humankind and those numbers are growing. The development of contemporary societies will depend on understanding and managing the growth of cities, some of which have populations and economies larger than those of many countries.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Canada confirmed its commitment to sustainable urban development by inviting the world to Vancouver for the 2006 World Urban Forum. The Forum, an initiative of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is held every two years to exchange ideas and best practices on human settlement issues.

The 2006 World Urban Forum in Vancouver will provide an opportunity for Canada to showcase its best urban practices, and to project leadership in sustainable urban development.



Goal 2 Ensure that Canada's commitment to sustainable multilateral relations

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>2:A Improved integration of environmental considerations in trade in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) improve integration of environment and sustainable development considerations in negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, at the World Trade Organization by 2005, and bilateral trade agreements (ii) participate in the 10 year review of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (2004)
<p>2:B Improved integration of environmental considerations in trade promotion and financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investigate the feasibility of providing national guidance on sustainable transportation services for exporters to identify and use the most sustainable routes and systems to get Canadian products and services to market (2006) (ii) ensure that the regulations to be developed for the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC) under the <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act</i> are appropriate to the mandate/scope of CCC (2006) (iii) advocate improved OECD Common Approaches to Environment and Export Credits (2004) (iv) support the development and marketing of innovative pollution-reducing technologies (2005) (v) advocate export opportunities for green energy technology through the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation Office (CDM & JI) and the enhanced viability of projects through carbon financing - the sale of emission reduction credits generated through an emission reduction activity (2006)

Goal 2 Ensure that Canada's commitment to sustainable multilateral relations

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>2:C Implement Canada's Africa Action Plan in close cooperation with CIDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) through the Africa Action Plan (AAP) and such other commitments as the ongoing 8% annual increase in International Assistance (half or more to go to Africa); and Canada's participation in the African Partnership Forum (2005) (ii) enter into enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments, including political and financial commitment to good governance and the rule of law (iii) through the Joint Africa/G8 Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations, provide technical and financial assistance to African countries, the African Union and regional organizations to engage them more effectively in preventing and resolving conflict on the continent
<p>2:D International advancement of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to tie in with initiatives in the Canadian private sector and with Canadian business associations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promote and support Canadian company leadership in CSR through improved development and dissemination of tools and guidance material nationally and internationally (2005) (ii) increase involvement of developing countries in the international CSR agenda (2006)
<p>2:E Enhanced cooperation within North America on transboundary environmental issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) develop approaches to implementation of the 2000 Ozone Annex to meet the Agreement's 2007 target date (ii) reconstitute negotiations for a transboundary environmental impact assessment agreement with the U.S. and Mexico (iii) finalize implementation measures of the Canada-France Oil and Gas Agreement by 2005 (iv) explore possibilities for increased cooperation with the U.S. on aquatic invasive alien species

Goal 2 Ensure that Canada's commitment to sustainable multilateral relations

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>2:F Progress on international agreements and issues related to good governance (see Goal 4 for additional ones)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) advocate improved governance internationally with respect to water, particularly with Canada's partners in the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development and to achieve the goals of the Millennium Declaration (MDP) (2006) (ii) advance Canada's interests in sustainable human settlements and good governance through re-engagement in the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Membership on the UN-Habitat Governing Council by 2005, and hosting the World Urban Forum in Vancouver in May 2006
<p>2:G Implement the sustainable development elements of the Northern Dimension of Canada's Foreign Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) invest in projects such as the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment and the Arctic Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technology manual (ongoing) (ii) host the Arctic Council SD Working Group Secretariat in Canada (2003 and ongoing) (iii) increase Northern Canadian participation in the ongoing development of the University of the Arctic with financial support for Canadian northern educational institutional participation, teaching and course development, and increase the enrollment of Canadian students (2004-2006) (iv) influence the European Union's second Northern Dimension Action Plan in order to implement the Canada-European Union Joint Statement on Northern Cooperation (v) assist Northern Russia to reach their SD goals, in keeping with the Joint Statement by Canada and the Russian Cooperation in the Arctic and the North

Goal 3: Promote international security and respect for human rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites for sustainable development

The tragic events of September 11 dispelled any lingering illusions that security issues could effectively be addressed in isolation. Events that take place outside Canada's borders affect the quality of life for Canadians. In an increasingly interdependent world, nations and their citizens are forced to reconsider how we manage our joint activities, advance our shared interests, and confront our common threats.

New kinds of post-Cold War threats have arisen from the potential proliferation of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles among hostile regimes or terrorist networks, as well as intra-state conflict which now forms the vast majority of conflicts. Political instability, poverty, resource scarcity and breakdown of ecological systems further exacerbate this new global context.

There is growing recognition that SD and issues of security are irrevocably intertwined. Security has come to be widely accepted as more than just the absence of conflict, but an understanding that lasting peace and prosperity requires a broader vision encompassing the non-proliferation of weapons, democracy and human rights, foundations of justice and good governance, eradication of poverty, gender equality, human health, and environmental protection.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is committed to progress in increasing human security and developing a peaceful, inclusive, rules-based international system reflecting Canadian values and one in which Canada and Canadians are secure. As the interface for much of Canada's international activity, the Department has an important opportunity to promote these values and to effect global change in international security, respect for human rights, good governance and the rule of law, as requisite foundations for advancing SD.

The equality of women is a fundamental element of Canada's foreign and domestic policies and of its overseas development assistance policy. This flows from a belief that equal rights for women are an essential component for progress in human rights and democratic development and that sustainable and equitable development will only be achieved if women are able to participate as equal decision makers in, and beneficiaries of, these processes. During recent cross-Canada dialogues with Canadians on updating Canada's foreign policy, there was overwhelming support for one that targets these key values.

In addition to continued active participation and support for multilateral fora such as the

Human Security Network, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of American States, United Nations, Arctic Council and international agreements, the Department of Foreign Affairs also manages Canada's contribution to the Human Security Program and to the Global Partnership Program. The latter initiative, undertaken with the cooperation of G8 and other countries, provides the financial and technical means to account for, secure, and ultimately destroy weapons and materials of mass destruction in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union.

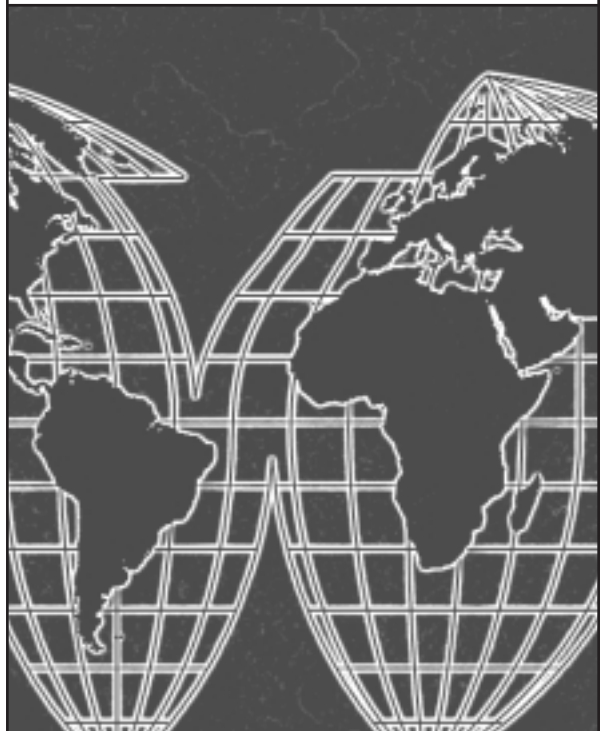
Canada also played a leadership role in the Kimberly process, a pioneer process to break the link between zones of armed conflict and the illicit international trade in rough diamonds, and to further Corporate Social Responsibility and the sustainable development of natural resources for regions affected by conflict.

Working Together for Peace and Security

The Department of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with members of the Canadian Peacebuilding Coordinating Committee and the Canadian Consortium on Human Security, holds annual in-depth meetings with a view to increasing coherence and effectiveness of Canada's contribution to international peace and security.

See: <http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca>

The head of the World Bank has said that the idea that a rich world and a poor world can co-exist without dramatic implications is untenable. We must address the underlying causes of conflict and instability, poverty and environmental degradation.



Goal 3 Promote international security and respect for human for sustainable development

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>3:A Effective management of Canada's Global Partnership Program (established as part of the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction) to eliminate weapons of mass destruction in conjunction with Canadian policies and environmental concerns particularly for the Canadian North</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) conclude a bilateral legal agreement with the Russian Federation for the destruction of chemical weapons that satisfies the Global Partnership's Guidelines for New or Expanded Cooperation Projects (2004) (ii) provide funds for the construction of the chemical weapons destruction site at Shchuch'ye (Kurgan Oblast) (2003-2005) (iii) contribute funds to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's program to safely and securely manage spent nuclear fuel from submarines in Northern Russia (2003-2004) (iv) contribute funds to Russia's plutonium disposition program (ongoing) (v) work with, and contribute to, the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen nuclear and radiological security throughout the former Soviet Union (2004) (vi) fund projects under the International Science and Technology Centre in Moscow to redirect former weapons scientists (2003-2008)
<p>3:B Effective Management of the Peacebuilding and Human Security Program created to advance Canada's foreign policy objectives for human security. (Since 2000, DFAIT's \$50 million Human Security Program has been, and is, contributing funds toward over one hundred projects per year, throughout Canada and the world)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) conduct policy consultations with NGOs, the academic community, and within government on priority Human Security issues. Support research and policy development by prominent NGOs and research institutes (ii) further develop the Human Security agenda through reports, policy framework papers, resolutions, legislation, high level meetings and networks of like-minded nations (Mar/05) (iii) advocate/implement Canadian priorities in networks of like-minded states (Mar/05) (iv) identify and fund Human Security projects in priority areas, both functional and regional (Mar/05) (v) engage partners, geographic bureaux, and missions (including post visits) in Human Security planning, programming, and monitoring (Mar/05)

rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites

EXPECTED OUTCOME	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • destruction of chemical weapons. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • destruction of chemical weapons. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines (2003-2013). 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disposition of fissile materials and nuclear and radiological security. • disposition of fissile materials and nuclear and radiological security. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-employment will redirect scientists and provide them with opportunities for sustainable employment in peaceful scientific pursuits. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raised awareness, understanding, knowledge and mainstreaming of human security issues. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased international policy dialogue and coherence on human security issues. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased adherence and compliance with international norms and standards with respect to human security. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leveraging of political and financial commitments by other actors and donors. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthened capacity of international, regional and Canadian organizations with respect to human security issues. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Goal 3 Promote international security and respect for human for sustainable development

OBJECTIVES

3:C

International coordination and policy leadership for the universalization, implementation and sustainability of the Ottawa Convention, the international framework for ensuring that the human tragedy caused by anti-personnel landmines is permanently addressed

TARGETS/ACTIONS

- (i) as Chair of the Universalization Contact Group and significant resource contributor, maintain an international leadership role to solidify mine action in the lead up to the Review Conference in late 2004, including the development of crucial documents and initiatives (e.g., a forward looking plan to influence the direction of mine action following 2004)
- (ii) assist States Parties, both technically and financially, to meet their obligations and deadlines under the Convention, especially those countries who are mine-affected and lack the capacity to address the challenges on their own (2004-2006)
- (iii) maintain the Department of Foreign Affairs international leadership role in stockpile destruction as Co-Rapporteur of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and by providing technical, material and financial assistance to a number of States or Parties that have indicated a need for international assistance to meet immanent four year deadlines
- (iv) gradual mainstreaming of mine action activities within the Department and throughout other government departments (i.e. CIDA)

rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites

EXPECTED OUTCOME	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> greater universalization of the Convention and the international norm against the use of anti-personnel mines, and a substantially strengthened mine action capacity of mine-affected States Parties and mine action organizations. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the suffering of mine-affected communities alleviated by ratification or accession of the Ottawa Convention by a majority of mine-affected states. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced landmine casualties and mined land returned to safe and productive use. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ottawa Convention sustained. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Making a Difference</p> <p>As part of our commitment to the Americas, Canada provided technical support and a financial contribution of \$692,177 over a two-year period to assist Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua in the destruction of over 640,000 anti-personnel mines. Destruction of these mines was done in accordance with Canadian environmental standards. Stockpile destruction, especially of deteriorating or toxic mines, often has broad environmental benefits.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Goal 3 Promote international security and respect for human rights for sustainable development

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>3:D Bilateral and multilateral engagement to improve human rights, good governance, and the rule of law as prerequisites for SD, as well as the provision of international humanitarian assistance mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) negotiate development of a legal or other instrument (e.g., best practices) to deal with explosive remnants of war (ERW) through clearance operations, recording and provision of information, warnings and voluntary assistance and cooperation (2005) (ii) strengthen the voice of Indigenous Peoples in the development of Canadian policies and Arctic Council activities by facilitating their engagement in the processes (2004-2006) (iii) implement the strategic priorities for gender equality and women's human rights (2004-2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased representation of women in policy and decision making positions in UN and other multilateral and international fora; • increased number of UN, international and multilateral fora implementing gender mainstreaming initiatives, including appointment of gender focal points/advisors • successful negotiation (and increased co-sponsorship) of Canada-led resolutions at UN and other multilateral and regional fora.

rights, good governance and the rule of law as prerequisites

EXPECTED OUTCOME	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="105 428 938 533">• ERW dealt with in a way that protects civilians, and allows relief operations and an earlier return of land to productive use.<li data-bbox="105 625 938 730">• well-informed and relevant policies that take into consideration the traditional knowledge and experience of Canada's Indigenous Peoples.<li data-bbox="105 779 938 848">• Canadian value for gender equality and women's human rights clearly articulated in the international fora.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p data-bbox="207 1409 682 1444">Young Professionals International</p> <p data-bbox="207 1560 885 1810">To facilitate a two way transfer of knowledge and skills, the Department of Foreign Affairs partners with 8 organizations to place young Canadian professionals in positions abroad. Approximately 20 of the placements each year are in fields of SD, the environment and fisheries. See: www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/youth/ypi-jpi/menu-en.asp</p>	

Goal 4: Implement the two Departments' priority commitments related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg 2002

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. UNCED, also known as the “Earth Summit”, brought global attention to the linkages between social, economic and environmental issues, and resulted in *Agenda 21*, a programme of actions to achieve SD in the 21st century.

To mark the 10 year anniversary of the Earth Summit, government, civil society and private sector representatives held the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2002. The international community gathered to review progress, discuss SD issues and to solidify an action plan for further implementation of *Agenda 21*. The result of the negotiations at the WSSD was the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), agreed to by participating governments.

Canadian preparations for, and participation in, the WSSD were coordinated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), in cooperation with Environment Canada (EC) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Efforts were made through the Canadian WSSD Secretariat to engage civil

society and business at all stages to build understanding among interested Canadians in WSSD objectives, outcomes and follow-up action. These efforts also provided the Government with the perspectives of civil society and the business community.

Since the Johannesburg Summit, the Secretariat and departments involved have analysed the JPOI and extracted 46 specific commitments for Canada from the 602 paragraphs. The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade have taken the lead on nine of those commitments, which are outlined in the following chart. The style of the chart is different from those of the three preceding goals because a decision was made for JPOI tracking purposes to include the exact wording of the JPOI commitments in the Objectives text. It should also be noted that the two Departments will participate in 24 other JPOI commitments, which are outlined in Appendix IV, *World Summit on Sustainable Development: Commitments in which the Departments of Foreign Affairs and International Trade are Participants*.

On the international level, follow-up to the WSSD is being overseen by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development

(CSD). Based on the WSSD outcomes, the Eleventh Session of the CSD that took place in New York in May 2003 focused on mapping out the future work programme of the CSD in order to make it a more effective, efficient and implementation-oriented body. The former DFAIT was actively involved in the negotiation of the CSD's new work plan and work cycle, as were other federal departments, and the Department of Foreign Affairs will continue to coordinate Canada's participation in the CSD process. In the next two years, 2004-05, the main themes covered will be water, sanitation and human settlements.



Earth Summit 2002
Canadian Secretariat logo

WSSD – Who Participated?

Many sectors of society have roles to play in moving sustainable development initiatives forward. The WSSD reaffirmed the value of cooperation and partnerships among different sectors and jurisdictions.

The Canadian Delegation was led by the Prime Minister and included federal government officials as well as representatives from the:

- provinces and territories
- Aboriginal community (First Nations, Inuit and Metis)
- development and environmental non-governmental agencies
- business community
- youth
- local organizations



Goal 4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>4:A A strategic approach to international chemicals management (SAICM) based on the Bahia Declaration</p> <p>Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 23 (b)</i></p>	<p>(i) contribute to the content of the strategic approach and participate in the annual UNEP Governing Councils/Global Ministerial Environment Forums and the 2004 and 2006 preparatory meetings to ensure that by 2020, chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment</p> <p>The Department of Foreign Affairs will ensure that the domestic process for input is an open, transparent, and an inclusive one that provides all government departments as well as those outside of government with the opportunity to participate and comment on the positions that Canada will advance</p>
<p>4:B An inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues</p> <p>Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 30 (c)</i></p>	<p>(i) following on Canada's recommendation at the June 2003 meeting of the UN Informal Consultative Process (UNICP) on Oceans Affairs and Law of the Sea, ensure the development of annual reports by the relevant agencies focused on the manner in which they coordinate their work on the issues discussed at previous and future UNICP meetings</p>

related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development:

EXPECTED OUTCOME

NOTES

- a co-ordinated Government of Canada position on all issues related to chemicals management, and one that is coherent and consistent with our national policies.

- The United Nations Division for Oceans Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS) performing an inter-agency coordination role to promote cooperation and coordination on ocean and coastal issues.



Goal 4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>4:C Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas</p> <p>Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 31(b)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) continue promotion of the entry into force of the Convention for the Conservation of Highly Migratory Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC) by Feb/05 including consultation with the provinces and territories, participation in the WCPFC Preparatory Conference, encouraging engagement in the process by key fishing states and consideration of Canada's own ratification (ii) continue promotion of effective implementation of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFA), including the advancement of Canadian objectives at the Review Conference for the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement in 2006 (iii) conclude negotiations for, and consider Canadian membership in, a strengthened Inter-American Tropical Tuna Convention by September 2004 based on participation in the working group on the Convention and interdepartmental discussions regarding Canadian participation

related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development:

EXPECTED OUTCOME

NOTES

- well-laid groundwork for the entry into force of the Convention and subsequent management of fish stocks to ensure their sustainability.
- increased international adherence to, and use of, UNFA
- an updated treaty that permits improved conservation and management of fish stocks.

Law of the Sea

Canada ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on November 6, 2003. It entered into force for Canada on December 7, 2003. Important parts of this "constitution of the oceans" deal with or are relevant to the protection of the marine environment.



Goal 4 Implement the Department's priority commitments Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES

4:D

Advancement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol

(Change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind. We remain deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks of negative impacts of climate change and recognize that, in this context, the problems of poverty, land degradation, access to water and food and human health remain at the center of global attention. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the key instrument for addressing climate change, a global concern, and we reaffirm our commitment to achieving its ultimate objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner, in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify it in a timely manner)

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (38)

TARGETS/ACTIONS

- (i) promote ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by a sufficient number of countries so that the Protocol can enter into force (including Russia whose ratification is essential and then as many other Parties to the UNFCCC as possible before 2008)
- (ii) initiate a process at the start of 2004 to construct a global climate regime based on actual implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and adoption of its Marrakech Accords (tentative completion in 2005). This will include undertaking a rigorous analysis of Canadian interests and options for future commitments.
- (iii) support a platform for an informed policy dialogue with other countries in the 2003-2005 period including views/support for the architecture of a future global climate regime with a structure for differentiated mitigation commitments. This will mean supporting developing country participation in meetings and workshops leading up to CoP9, MoP1 meetings and beyond, and launching and/or intensifying Climate Change policy dialogue within or outside Kyoto with key international partners such as the USA, Russia, China and Japan

related to the World Summit on Sustainable Development:

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- increased support base for the Kyoto Protocol - the international agreement that sets out each country's targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the options available to achieve them.
- clear definition of Canadian interests as negotiations for the second commitment period begin in 2005.
- cementing Canadian credibility and leadership on developing country issues in the UNFCCC.

NOTES

Synergies between UN Conventions

A government wide experts' workshop hosted by DFAIT in October 2003 identified potential synergies at the national level among the three UN Conventions to do with Climate Change, Biological Diversity and Combatting Desertification. The benefits of capitalizing on the synergies will be seen in strengthened cooperation across the Canadian government and in the development of consistent views in the international fora



Goal 4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments Development: Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>4:E An international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources</p> <p>Negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 44 (o)</i></p>	<p>(i) work with other countries to establish a realistic and focused framework for discussions at the Sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in February 2004, based on clarification of the issues at the Dec/03 meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing. (At WSSD, Canada and other countries committed to achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity. The negotiations on access and benefit sharing are intended to assist countries in meeting this target)</p> <p>The Department of Foreign Affairs is co-leading interdepartmental work on this issue with Environment Canada, including the development of Canadian positions and consultation with Canadian stakeholders. The Department will provide guidance on issues related to the negotiation of any new international agreements - including content, form, and timing</p>
<p>4:F Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and Trust Fund for the Framework, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration</p> <p>Fully support the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and urge development partners to significantly increase contributions to the Trust Fund for the Framework, in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 90 (e)</i></p>	<p>(i) ensure implementation of the Integrated Framework (IF) by contributing to the efficient and effective implementation of the IF as a donor, and implementing Window II financing so that the IF meets its objectives, and there is follow-up on the 2003 evaluation</p> <p>Canada has contributed \$1.7 million to the Integrated Framework to date plus an additional \$1 million in 2003 for Window II follow-up activities.</p>

Goal 4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments Development: Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS/ACTIONS
<p>4:G In accordance with the Doha Declaration, capacity building and structural reform within the WTO for developing countries to reap the long-term benefits that ambitious trade liberalization can generate</p> <p>In accordance with the Doha Declaration as well as with relevant decisions taken at Doha, we are determined to take concrete action to address issues and concerns raised by developing countries regarding the implementation of some WTO agreements and decisions, including the difficulties and resource constraints faced by them in fulfilling those agreements</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (91)</i></p>	<p>(i) continue to address the outstanding issues in the mandated negotiations of the outstanding (para 12a) implementation issues by January 2005, the date set for completion of the mandated negotiations, and of the remaining (para 12 b) issues by a date yet to be determined, given the inability of Ministers at Cancun to advance the Doha Development Agenda</p> <p>(ii) invest in long-term capacity building and structural reform for developing countries to reap the long-term benefits that ambitious trade liberalization can generate</p>
<p>4:H Duty-free and quota-free access for all Least Developed Countries' exports as envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDC)</p> <p>Call on developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all least developed countries' exports, as envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDC) for the Decade 2001-2010</p> <p><i>Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (93)</i></p>	<p>(i) full implementation of the Canadian LDC Market Access Initiative (Canada implemented its LDC Market Access Initiative on 1 January 2003)</p>

related to the World Summit on Sustainable

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- improvement in developing country engagement in the global economy through integration rather than insulation; reinforcement of other development initiatives; and assistance in facilitating adjustment and enhancing growth.

- the initiative provides tariff-free and quota-free access to the Canadian market to all imports from LDCs except dairy, poultry and eggs. This initiative will increase LDC opportunities to trade, and encourage investment in their economies. Cumulation provisions in the rules of origin also allow other developing countries to benefit from the initiative.

NOTES



Goal 4 Implement the two Departments' priority commitments Development: Johannesburg 2002

OBJECTIVES

4:I Strengthened role for the Commission on Sustainable Development within the United Nations framework

The Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations' system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Although the role, functions and mandate of the Commission as set out in relevant parts of *Agenda 21* and adopted in General Assembly resolution 47/191 continue to be relevant, the Commission needs to be strengthened, taking into account the role of relevant institutions and organizations. An enhanced role of the Commission should include reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of *Agenda 21* and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (145)

TARGETS/ACTIONS

- (i) contribute to the implementation of a new structure, work cycle and work programme for the CSD over the next 15 years as agreed upon in May 2003 to ensure it becomes an innovative, implementation-oriented body
- The Department of Foreign Affairs is the lead federal department and will work closely with Environment Canada, CIDA, NRCan and other departments, depending on the subject areas under discussion in a given cycle. The Department will ensure Canada is well represented by the appropriate sustainable development practitioners and policy officers at the various steps in the new process

related to the World Summit on Sustainable

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- generate an implementation-oriented Commission which contributes to advancing implementation of *Agenda 21* and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

NOTES

CSD Will Address the Following Thematic Clusters Over the Next 14 Years

- 2004/05: Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements**
- 2006/07: Energy for Sustainable Development, Industrial Development, Air Pollution/ Atmosphere and Climate Change**
- 2008/09: Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought, Desertification and Africa**
- 2010/11: Transport, Chemicals, Waste Management, Mining and A Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**
- 2012/13: Forests, Biodiversity, Biotechnology, Tourism and Mountains**
- 2014/15: Oceans and Seas, Marine Resources, Small Island Developing States and Disaster Management and Vulnerability**
- 2016/17: Appraisal: Implementation of *Agenda 21*, the Programme of Further Implementation of *Agenda 21* and the JoPI**



What It Will Take to Achieve the Goals

In order to ensure that the two Departments make continuous progress on SD, it will be important to demonstrate accountability to personnel, stakeholders, Parliament and to the public at large. A SD database has been developed to facilitate mandatory reporting by officers on the individual commitments in the strategy which allows for realignment when circumstances change.

Progress in meeting the commitments made in *Agenda 2006* will be made available to personnel and to the public in an abbreviated form in the Departmental Performance Reports that are tabled in Parliament on an annual basis. A more detailed annual report will be available on the SD website: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/sustain/sd-dd/progress-en.asp>.

The two Departments recognize the importance of developing and adopting performance measurement indicators to help Canadians assess the incremental progress being made on SD. This is, however, an ongoing challenge. The Department of Foreign Affairs operates as the Canadian lead when international obligations are being negotiated, except for international trade obligations for which the Department of International Trade has the lead. Besides coordinating and advancing the Canadian position, both must consider the impact of the obligations on the other countries at the table and also on our relationships with those countries not at the table. It is never possible to predict the players, circumstances or results which makes it difficult to develop or apply performance measurement to those types of functions. Performance indicators are more pertinent once the principal obligations are established and the operational focus shifts to domestic implementation, usually by other departments. None-the-less,

both Departments will persevere in their efforts to establish performance measurement indicators for those areas where they are realistically applicable to their work.

With the understanding that partnerships are fundamental to effective SD, it will be essential to nurture relationships with other departments, other levels of government and with our stakeholders - many of whom have been so supportive in the development of this strategy. It will also be important to reflect on better ways to make SD a basic premise to our working relationships with other countries and in international organizations.

We continue to hear from employees and stakeholders that SD is not always easy to understand and that therefore communication must be a priority. We must try to make SD as tangible as possible and to communicate our commitment, our successes and our challenges through as many different means as possible.

One would hope that within ten years, SD strategies will no longer be required because the incorporation of SD principles will have become fundamental to how all organizations function, and be the context in which individual citizens make their choices. Until that time, federal departments must continue to focus on ways to improve their performance. Fortunately there are now more reliable sources of SD information and expertise, more available tools, and more indications of the progress being made by other countries, international organizations and the corporate sector. The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade will take advantage of all of them while working to be innovative in our own right.

Profile: Department of Foreign Affairs Department of International Trade

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) has represented Canada abroad through a network of 270 embassies, high commissions, consulates-general, consulates and satellite offices in 180 countries. Its objectives were to promote prosperity, ensure Canadians' security within a global framework, and promote Canadian values and culture on the international stage. On December 12, 2003, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, transferred some portions of DFAIT to a new Department of International Trade. Until the mandates of the two Departments are defined, it must be assumed that the division of responsibilities has neither added to, nor detracted from the previously undivided DFAIT mandate, the description of which follows.

The legal mandate of DFAIT was set out in the *Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act R.S.C. (1985)*. Under this Act, DFAIT was empowered to conduct Canada's international relations, coordinate Canada's economic relations and promote international trade, foster the development of international law, and provide assistance to Canadians abroad. Four main roles flowed from this mandate: developing and coordinating the government's international policy; advocating Canadian interests and values overseas; providing assistance to Canadians, including trade, investment, passport and consular services; and supporting other government departments (OGDs) and agencies overseas.

The strategic direction given to the DFAIT mandate and role came from the three key objectives of Canada's foreign policy set out in the Government's 1995 statement, *Canada in the World*:

- the promotion of prosperity and employment by advancing Canada's international trade and economic interests abroad, by maintaining market access for Canadian goods and services, by attracting foreign investment, and by promoting tourism to Canada;
- the protection of our security within a stable global framework by using diplomacy to protect against military threats, international instability, environmental degradation, natural resource depletion, international crime, uncontrolled migration, and the spread of pandemic diseases;
- the projection of Canadian values and culture in the world by promoting universal respect for human rights, the development of participatory government and stable institutions, the rule of law, sustainable development, the celebration of Canadian culture, and the promotion of Canadian cultural and educational industries abroad.

Within this policy framework, DFAIT took into account numerous significant external factors affecting the Department's operations. Chief among these was global integration and interdependence, threat reduction and international terrorism, growing public expectations and concerns, and the nature of government commitments to international organizations and international events.

Besides meeting the challenges of external events beyond its immediate control, DFAIT also participated in a very broad range of domestic and international activities within the limits of its mandate and resources. Reinforcing awareness of the links between foreign and domestic interests such as Canada's commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, building on opportunities for addressing emerging and traditional challenges as in the Africa Action Plan, and promoting our interest in safeguarding international peace and human security are but a few of the areas where DFAIT has played a major role and where the two Departments will continue to do so.

More information on the DFAIT strategic planning and priorities framework is available at: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/department/mandate/sppf-en.asp>

Consultations: A Summary

The Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade acknowledge the importance of consulting with interested stakeholders on significant plans and programs. Initiatives were therefore undertaken to include the perspective of other departments and agencies, the provinces and territories, Aboriginal groups, academia, business, non-governmental organizations and individuals in the development of *Agenda 2006*.

The internal consultation process began when a plan for the development of the strategy was presented to the DFAIT Executive Committee in January 2003. This was followed by a workshop in February 2003 with 32 participants representative of the various sectors within the Department in attendance. The program entailed an assessment of *Agenda 2003*, an issue scan, and recommendations for Departmental priorities. The results of this workshop were reviewed by the DFAIT Sustainable Development Task Force but not made public in any way.

A 3/4 day workshop with 18 outside stakeholders was held in Ottawa in April 2003. Many of the organizations represented that day were the same as those that had consulted on the previous strategy. The SD knowledge base was impressive as was the SD progress being made by the various organizations represented at the workshop. The recommendations made by this group were, interestingly enough, very similar to those made by the internal participants.

Based on the recommendations of the two groups, goal-specific discussions at SD Task Force meetings, and many one-on-one meetings with individuals in specific sectors, a draft

strategy was completed. After full circulation within the Department, the draft strategy went to Executive Committee for approval in late July 2003 and was posted on the Department's website for consultation purposes in August and September. Six hundred and sixty-one stakeholders were invited by e-mail and letter to provide comments on the draft in addition to those people who had participated in the issue scan phase.

Based on the comments received from the public consultation and internal discussions, a second draft strategy was completed. Upon full internal circulation and the resultant revisions, it was sent for Ministerial approval in October.

Consultations with other government departments were ongoing. Besides consultations related to the common look and feel, and the use of consistent language on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development in Government Operations initiatives, the Department discussed other areas of commonality at consultations sessions held at Industry Canada and the Department of Finance.

As a result of the consultations outlined above, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Trade are confident that *Agenda 2006* incorporates the interests of a broad range of organizations and individuals, both from the public and private sectors. Both Departments are grateful to all those groups and individuals who made the time to be a part of the development process. *Agenda 2006* is a more strategic document because of their interest.

Glossary

Africa Action Plan: The G8 Africa Action Plan was developed in 2002 in response to the priorities set out in the New Partnership for Africa's Development, a made-in-Africa plan to lift the continent out of poverty. (See: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/africa/africa_action_plan-en.asp)

Agenda 21: The blueprint that was agreed upon at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 to promote socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable development.

Arctic Council: The Arctic Council, a high level intergovernmental forum, was established in 1996 in Canada to provide a mechanism to address the common concerns and challenges faced by Arctic governments and people of the Arctic. (See: <http://www.arctic-council.org/index.html>)

Bahia Declaration: Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, October 15-20, 2000. Countries reaffirmed a commitment to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and recommitted to *Agenda 21*, Chapter 19. (See: <http://www.who.int/ifcs/Documents/Forum/ForumIII/>)

Climate Change: A warming of the Earth's atmosphere caused by increases of certain gases that absorb the radiation emitted by the Earth, thereby retarding the loss of energy from the system to space.

Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development: The Commissioner's mandate is to assist in carrying out duties related to the environment and sustainable development; report annually to the House of Commons on environmental aspects of sustainable development; and monitor and report on the degree to which departments are meeting their sustainable

development goals. (See: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/oag-bvg.nsf/html/environment.html>)

Corporate Social Responsibility: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) generally refers to the operation of a business in a manner that meets the ethical, legal, commercial and/or public expectations that society has of business in complex areas, such as safeguarding the core labour rights of workers, protecting the environment, avoiding bribery and corruption and contributing to respect for human rights.

Departmental Performance Report: In 1996, Part III of the Main Estimates was split into two reports: Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs) tabled in the fall and Reports on Plans and Priorities in the spring. DPRs present information on past performance and help parliamentarians assess departmental plans and priorities for upcoming fiscal years. (See http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/department/pr_2003/rpp-en.asp#sec1)

DFAIT's Strategic Priorities: The Strategic Priorities guide the Department's actions and policies. (See: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/department/mandate/sppf-en.asp>)

Doha Declaration: The November 2001 Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, provided the mandate for negotiations on a range of subjects, and other work including issues concerning the implementation of present WTO agreements. (See: http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/mindecl_e.htm)

Environmental Assessment: EA is an established tool to help decision makers consider the environmental effects of proposed projects.

Environmental Management Systems:

Systems that provide a framework for monitoring and reporting on an organization's environmental performance.

G8: Leaders of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the European Union and Canada who meet regularly. (See: <http://www.g8.gc.ca/>)

Global Partnership Program: In 2002, at the Kananaskis Summit, G8 Leaders united to launch the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. (See: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/global_partnership/menu-en.asp)

Human Security: Human Security is a people-centred approach to foreign policy which recognizes that lasting stability cannot be achieved until people are protected from violent threats to their rights, safety or lives. (See: <http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca/menu-en.asp>)

Human Security Program: DFAIT's Human Security Program is one of Canada's proactive mechanisms for addressing the human dimensions of globalisation. (See: <http://www.humansecurity.gc.ca/psh-en .asp>)

ISO 14000: The ISO 14000 series, a project of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), is a collection of voluntary consensus standards that have been developed to assist organizations to achieve environmental and economic gains through the implementation of effective environmental management systems. (See: <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/ISOOnline.openerpage>)

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (see also World Summit on Sustainable Development): The Plan of Implementation, agreed to at the WSSD in 2002, outlines actions to be taken in specific areas of sustainable development.

Kyoto Protocol: In December 1997, Canada and more than 160 other countries met in

Kyoto, Japan, and agreed to targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The agreement that set out those targets, and the options available to countries to achieve them, is known as the Kyoto Protocol. (See: <http://unfccc.int/resource/convkp.html>)

Other Departmental Strategies: See the web site of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/oag-bvg.nsf/html/environment.html>

SD Lens: The SD Lens is an analytical tool designed to improve the sustainability of policies and programs. It is based on the guiding principles found in the available addenda. The SD Lens offers a systematic means of policy and program evaluation, indicates related tools for specific issues, and provides a structure for consistent reporting.

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development involves the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations into how an organization defines its objectives and conducts its business. Sustainable development also implies extending the planning horizon, consistent with considering the needs of both current and future generations. (See: <http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/domino/reports.nsf/html/c808me.html>).

UN-Habitat: The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements, mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. (See: <http://www.unhabitat.org/>)

World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (see also Johannesburg Plan of Implementation): International summit held in 2002 to review the implementation of Agenda 21, as well as the other recommendations of the 1992 Rio Summit, and to agree on new initiatives. (See: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/agenda21text.htm>)

Acronyms

AAP	Africa Action Plan
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
CCC	Canadian Commercial Corporation
CDM-JI	Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation (Office - DFAIT)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CoP	Conference of the Parties to the Convention (United Nations)
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development (United Nations)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
DOALOS	Division for Oceans Affairs and the Law of the Sea (United Nations)
EMS	Environmental Management System
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
ESS	Environmental Policies and Sustainable Strategies Division (at DFAIT)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
G8	Group of Eight (Group of leaders from the United States, Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Canada, and Russia)
GoC	Government of Canada
IF	Integrated Framework
ISO	International Standards Organization
JPoI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDP	Millennium Declaration Programme (UN)
MoP	Meeting of Parties
NACEC	North American Committee on Environmental Cooperation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGO	Sustainable Development in Government Operations
TRIPs	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property
UN	United Nations
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	UN Environment Program
UNFA	UN Fish Stocks Agreement
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICP	UN Informal Consultative Process
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization