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President Wolfensohn - Briefings Books for Presidents Meetings - Meeting Material
Courtesy Call - Mr Juan Carriaga - New Executive Director - Bolivia - November 2.

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A. CLASSIFICATION

- ☒ Meeting Material
- ☐ Trips
- ☐ Speeches

- ☐ Annual Meetings
- ☐ Corporate Management
- ☐ Communications with Staff

- ☐ Phone Logs
- ☐ Calendar
- ☐ Press Clippings/Photos

- ☐ JDW Transcripts
- ☐ Social Events
- ☐ Other

B. SUBJECT: COURTESY CALL: MR. JUAN CARIAGA, NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (N) (B)

VENUE: E 1227 (OFFICE)

CONTACT: SONIA @ 82072

IN ATTENDANCE: JDW, MR. CARIAGA

(B) CONSISTS OF BIO // DUE THURS., NOV. 21

EXC: HANY //LFG (11/19/96 10:25a)

DATE: 12/17/96

C. VPU

Corporate

- ☐ CTR
- ☐ EXT
- ☐ LEG
- ☐ MPS
- ☐ OED
- ☐ SEC/Board
- ☐ TRE

Regional

- ☐ AFR
- ☐ EAP
- ☐ ECA
- ☐ LAC
- ☐ MNA
- ☐ SAS

Central

- ☐ CFS
- ☐ DEC
- ☐ ESD
- ☐ FPD
- ☐ FPR
- ☐ HRO

Affiliates

- ☐ GEF
- ☐ ICSID
- ☐ IFC
- ☐ Inspection Panel
- ☐ Kennedy Center
- ☐ MIGA

D. EXTERNAL PARTNER

- ☐ IMF
- ☐ UN
- ☐ MDB/Other IO
- ☐ NGO
- ☐ Private Sector

- ☐ Part I
- ☐ Part II
- ☐ Other

E. COMMENTS: This brief contains a bio on Mr. Cariaga as well as correspondence dated September 26, 1996 from the office of the president - EXC# 12414

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Document Date November 21, 1996	Document Type CV / Resumé			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Biographical Statement - Juan L. Cariaga				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
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Document Date November 20, 1996	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants To: Sonia Trenary From: Wendy Plumley, EXC				
Subject / Title Courtesy Call with Mr. Wolfensohn for Mr. Cariaga Deadline for receipt of briefing material (bio)				
Exception(s)				
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The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 3, 1996

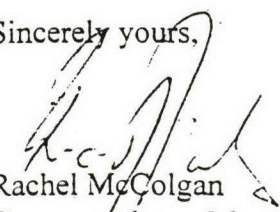
H.E. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada
Palacio Quemado
Presidencia de la Republica
BOLIVIA

Bank
Peru
6/10

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your recent letter addressed to Mr. Wolfensohn. As we are currently in the midst of the Annual Meetings, after which Mr. and Mrs. Wolfensohn depart on a month-long mission, he has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to advise that he will respond to you as soon as an opportune moment presents itself.

Sincerely yours,


Rachel McColgan
Correspondence Manager



Presidencia de la República
BOLIVIA

EXC 12414
PREVIOUSLY FAXED

Palacio Quemado
September 26th, 1996

Dear friend:

It was last January, on an unexpectedly snowy day in New York and at the gracious summon of our host, David Rockefeller, that I had the pleasure of meeting with a small but very select group of people to ponder on the organization of a hemispheric summit on sustainable development, which, at the time, we expected to take place later in the year in Bolivia. Regrettably, you were unable to attend what was a remarkable affair.

It was largely in response to such a memorable occasion, to the thoughtful ideas and support I was to find among those present for such a potentially transcendental event for my country that, a few days later, I officially convened the thirty-four Heads of State of our continent's democracies to the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development now to be held next December in Santa Cruz.

Many months have passed and substantial and constructive progress has been achieved in preparation for the event. Now that the Summit is very much a reality, I want to briefly inform you of the headway we have made so far, and to seek, once more, your assistance in the final preparations.

It was clear to us, very early on, that the most significant task to be assumed in the process of preparation for the Summit would be that of bringing together the minds and thoughts of a wide array of experts and interest groups, and mold them into a coherent proposal for the Summit's Agenda. This initiative has demanded considerable time and effort from many people in the last eight months; I am glad to say, however, that after covering much ground, producing several drafts, engaging in protracted discussions on its content and subjecting it to an ample consultation process, we have concluded in the last few days a document I consider will substantially contribute to the intergovernmental consultations leading to the December Summit.

While it was my sincere hope to engage your active and direct involvement in the preparation of the Agenda, time pressures and unforeseen circumstances prevented me from remaining sufficiently involved in the process to even attempt gathering our group again.

Mr. James Wolfensohn
President of the World Bank
Room E 1227
WORLD BANK 1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433



Presidencia de la República

BOLIVIA

The enclosed document, while relatively concise, has been enriched with the input of several supporting position papers and technical documents prepared by sectoral specialists. No doubt, it will have undergone several modifications and changes by the time it is presented for signature to the Heads of State in Santa Cruz. Nevertheless, we are confident that its spirit and intent will prevail beyond the adjustments that must be expected.

We may have to concede that the document could require some judicious editing, as it may have been too ambitious in attempting to accomplish too much in one summit however, it is also unavoidably broad, as is the very concept of "sustainable development". Nonetheless, most of us have agreed that, as a proposal to the governments of the hemisphere, it must be comprehensive enough to raise and illustrate most, if not all the issues that have come forth as a result of the intensive preparatory work to date.

Aware as I am of your experience in development matters and your personal interest in the issues of sustainable development, I would hereby like to request your comments and suggestions on its content, which I am certain will further enrich it before it is finally submitted to the Presidents and Heads of State for its final approval. Your thoughts and opinions will be well received and duly submitted to the national negotiation teams. Please contact me directly or Mr. Fernando Romero with any questions or comments that may come to mind.

As advanced at the meeting in January, I expect to be host to those who were present there and to those who were sadly unable to attend, at the Summit in Santa Cruz next December the 7th and 8th. While I will make certain that my staff conveys to you the formal invitation and program for the event, please consider this note my very personal request to join us.

Once more, please accept my appreciation for your time and support, I am confident that the feedback and thoughts that you and other friends of Bolivia provide us with in the next weeks will contribute to highlight the hemispheric significance of our next Summit of the Americas.

Best regards,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to the President of Bolivia at the time.

**SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SANTA CRUZ - BOLIVIA, 1996**

**TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS
REV. 2**

September , 1996

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DECLARATION OF SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA

I. PREAMBLE

1. We--the elected heads of State and Government in the Hemisphere who are now gathered at Santa Cruz de La Sierra, Bolivia, in furtherance of the action agreed upon at the 1994 Summit of the Americas held in Miami--hereby reaffirm our political commitment to seek sustainable development as a step toward implementation of the Plan of Action approved on that occasion, as well as the mandates of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development and Program 21, along with the conventions and commitments emanating from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which established the conceptual basis of those undertakings.
2. The object and subject of development must perforce be the human being. As a result, the goal of our efforts is to enhance the quality of life for our citizens and increase the opportunities available to them. Sustainability, first and foremost, entails a set of principles and practices that give even-handed consideration to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development.
3. The essential characteristic of the Americas is its natural and cultural diversity. Therein lies an enormous potential--not only in terms of resources to satisfy the needs of our peoples, but also in the practices and knowledge which will enable us to restore a harmonious relationship between man and nature.

We emphasize the regional, subregional and national efforts deployed by our countries, such as the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development and the Barbados Declaration on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, among others.

Despite those efforts, certain modalities for the extraction, production and consumption of goods and services persist. They are mainly a response to short-term objectives, but they have triggered an unhealthy exploitation of our natural resources, coupled with environmental degradation; and the result has been that the poor are forced to bear a disproportionately high share of the costs entailed by such practices.

4. Economic globalization and the complexity of environmental problem issues make it impossible for the countries of the Americas to achieve sustainable development

individually. The circumstances we are now experiencing therefore call for joint and coordinated efforts to reverse those processes which threaten the well-being of present and future generations.

5. The needs and responsibilities confronting the peoples and countries of the Hemisphere today are neither symmetrical nor mutually comparable. Sustainable development does not presuppose that all countries are at the same level of development, or that they use uniform criteria to achieve it. We therefore reaffirm the principle that sustainable development requires that a common--but differentiated--responsibility be shouldered, seeking to have each State assume its share of responsibility for correcting the negative tendencies and ensuring that the benefits of development reach every nation in the Hemisphere and every stratum of population in each of them.

While it behooves the most developed nations to promote a serious effort to reduce their present levels of pollution and environmental degradation, effective and particular attention should be given to the small and developing island states in solving the problems stemming from their geography, and to the least developed countries, whose efforts to narrow the gap must be significantly heightened. In each and every case, special care should be directed to the groups that have traditionally been bypassed by the benefits of economic growth and human development, such as the Indian peoples, the minority communities, and the women and children who are living in poverty.

6. Unless an all-out war is waged on poverty, it will be impossible to protect the integrity of the natural system which sustains us. Any attempt to protect our ecological systems while ignoring human needs constitutes a political, moral and practical impossibility. At the same time, the benefits of prosperity will not be attained through policies which skew the interrelationships between man and nature. Neither will it be feasible to meet human needs in the absence of solid and dynamic economies.
7. We assume the commitment to put into practice institutional reforms and programs that promote sustainable development as an organic principle and as the global framework of our national policies. This can be done by establishing innovative financial mechanisms; the sharing of ecologically sound technologies; technical cooperation; solidarity; and joint action between the countries of the Hemisphere, drawing on all of these tools to strengthen our ability to marshal and evaluate decisions and actions that affect our human, cultural, natural financial and institutional patrimony.

8. Among the principal challenges we must face, the following should be emphasized:
- the unprecedented levels of relative and absolute poverty in the region, which contrast with the lavish expenditure of economic and natural resources prevailing in certain sectors of the population;
 - striking variations in demographic trends and growth and in the patterns of migration and urban development, coupled with the difficulty of meeting emergent social needs;
 - deepening deterioration of the environment;
 - the decline in the creation of real wealth; and
 - the rising rates of violence and delinquency.
9. To cope with these problems, we shall seek efficient economic growth, combined with social equity and protection of the environment. To that end, we shall make the best possible use of our wealth--in other words, the riches that comprise the relative abundance of our natural resources; our biodiversity; and the cultural, ethnic and spiritual riches which are our heritage.

The opportunity for advancing toward that objective is nurtured by the dialogue, democracy, tolerance and peace which have come to characterize today's relationships within and between our countries. At the same time, we are gratified to note the growing role played by civil society in attaining the objectives associated with growth, development and sustainability.

10. This Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development does not represent an isolated event, and the commitments we assume here do not constitute an end in themselves. In fact, they are based on a revaluation of our successful experiences and on the contribution made by existing examples of hemispheric cooperation. Those examples must be adapted and rescaled so that our Plan of Action results in effective and verifiable actions--tasks which comprise a further step forward in carrying out the proposals and pledges established in the various meetings which we have held at the highest political level.

II. ELEMENTS FOR DESIGNING A STRATEGY

11. We emphasize the following elements to guide our Plan of Action for sustainable development of the Americas:
- **Improvement and harmonization of legislation, plus a guarantee of compliance therewith.** In the context of respect for each State's juridical sovereignty over the use made of its natural resources and the harmonization of its particular laws, the task of protecting the natural and cultural diversity of the Hemisphere should emphasize a strengthening of environmental legislation; regulation of the proprietary rights to the different productive resources; the transparency of the institutional roles; and the rights and obligations of citizens and their organizations.
 - **Promotion and strengthening of citizens' participation, ensuring that they possess sufficient information to arrive at and carry out decisions which foster sustainable development.** It will be particularly important to guarantee that the views of all the sectors affected in each case are given a hearing, and that institutional mechanisms at the different levels of the public sector are strengthened.
 - **Improvement of the people's access to knowledge and the availability of technology, promoting the dissemination and exchange thereof.** A fundamental premise of sustainable development is access to the best technology available and the transferral thereof on favorable terms to the developing countries from the countries which possess it. To that end, channels of dialogue, dissemination and exchange should be opened--or use made of those already in existence--to foster a substantial upturn in the quality and intensity of technical assistance and of regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation. Governments and institutions of research and development should join in a common effort for that purpose, accompanying the process with education and systematic training of human resources.
 - **Heightened competitiveness of the economies, enterprises and individuals, at the same time ensuring sustainable development.** To attain this goal, the entire potential of an integrated hemispheric market must be projected, along with the advantages of innovative mechanisms for cooperation between the public and private sectors.

- **Identification, promotion and adoption of new and innovative forms of financing.** Achievement of the purposes set forth in the Plan of Action will require not only an optimized use of the existing resources, but also an adjustment in the policies which use a different method for revaluating natural resources and traditional know-how. The benefits accruing from such use should then be shared--fairly and equitably--with the peoples who contribute such resources and knowledge.
- **Formalized institutionalization of the mechanisms to execute and follow up on the initiatives adopted at this Summit.** If the commitments assumed here are to be put into effect, a suitable institutional framework must be set up--one that articulates anew the existing instances in a forum of hemispheric consensus; clearly defines the responsibilities for carrying out the various commitments and initiatives; and guarantees that there will be proper follow-up thereon.

PLAN OF ACTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The heads of state and government gathered at the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz de la Sierra adopt the present Plan of Action, which is designed to implement the guidelines and honor the commitments established in the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, by means of concrete initiatives to do so.

The initiatives and recommendations set forth in this Plan of Action do not attempt to cover every aspect and dimension of sustainable development. Selection of the issues has been confined to those of a priority nature that can be effectively carried out and are capable of instituting processes that will provide a response to the principal challenges identified in each phase of sustainable development.

To implement those initiatives, action linked to the following strategy components will be required:

- legislation and compliance therewith;
- citizen participation;
- access to know-how and technology;
- regional cooperation;
- innovative forms of financing; and
- a suitable institutional framework.

In that context, the various initiatives will help to ensure real benefits for the island, small, and relatively less developed countries.

Recognizing that sustainable development is a dynamic concept encompassing various dimensions which must be addressed in an even-handed manner, the present Plan of Action has classified the initiatives according to their respective ties to human, natural, and economic resources, on the one hand, and to their common mechanisms for implementing the initiatives agreed upon, on the other.

II. HUMAN AND SOCIAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to reduce poverty, to improve access to education and health care services, to raise the levels of nutrition and increase job opportunities, and to promote the cultural diversity which is the hallmark of our human capital in the Americas.

II.1 Health Care

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Reduction of environmental effects on health;
- Broader access to health care services, combined with an increase in quality;
- Implementation of the principles and priorities set forth in the Pan American Charter on Health and Environment in Sustainable Human Development; and
- Technical and financial support for reforms in the health care sector that are designed to guarantee equitable access to primary health care,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 1. Establish a specific, hemisphere-wide program to ensure universal access to potable (bacteriologically safe) water supplies.

Initiative 2. Establish specific programs to control emerging and re-emerging infectious and contagious diseases and provide immunization against diseases that are of prime importance in public health.

Initiative 3. Improve coverage and quality of the health care services provided for the population, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups. Priority will be placed on prevention and promotion, together with access to information and family planning services; reproductive health; and control of sexually transmitted diseases, ensuring efficient and effective primary health care by means of quality standards and participation of civil society, while strengthening the role of the private sector in the improvement of quality and service coverage.

II.2 Nutrition and food security

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Eradication of hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition by increasing the production of food crops and effectively combining national efforts, international trade, and suitable use of natural resources. The aim will be to achieve a stable increase in food production in the developing countries of the Hemisphere to ensure that the daily average food intake will not be below 2,700 calories per person in any of them;
- Sustainable agricultural and rural development as an essential weapon in the war on poverty, ensuring that both men and women take part in producing more copious supplies of food for all; and
- Reduced vulnerability to the effects of climate fluctuations and pests,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 4. Eliminate market controls and restrictions that depress the production of food, impede rural development, and are conducive to inefficient use and depletion of natural resources.

Initiative 5. Step up prevention of and efforts against pests and diseases of plants and animals, in particular those which cross borders, and adopt by the year 2000 the Code of Conduct Governing the Use of Pesticides and Plant Health Standards.

II.3 Education

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- The strengthening of preschool and primary education and the incorporation of multiethnic, pluricultural, and multilingual education, along with the promotion of environmental education; and
- The widening of access to instruction and training for jobs and technical professions, together with an increase in the quality of such training,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 6. Introduce changes in school curricula to include teaching on sustainable development, tailored to meet the different needs and realities of the Hemisphere, seeking at the same time additional resources for primary education.

Initiative 7. Create a mechanism for exchanging experiences in primary education and functional literacy, and support the holding of fairs to promote teaching materials, especially those on education and sustainable development.

Initiative 8. Establish a Strategic Alliance on Education and Communication relevant to sustainable development, with the participation of specialized and financial international and inter-American organizations as well as NGOs and private foundations. Its aim will be to see that the policies set forth in Chapter 36 of Agenda 21 are effectively put into practice in coordination with the governments.

II.4 Cultural and Spiritual Values

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- The preservation and promotion of cultural and ethnic diversity, strengthening the values and customs of the Indian and Afro-American peoples and those of other ethnic groups,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 9. Promote studies on the diverse cultural expressions of the indigenous peoples; recognition of--and the provision of support for--the various local forms of political and social organization; and provide backing for the organization of meetings of leaders of the indigenous peoples and of other ethnic groups in the Americas.

Initiative 10. Provide incentives for cataloguing, inventorying, and protection of the cultural heritage and for ecotourism programs that can bring economic benefit to the community.

II.5 Microenterprise

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Expansion of job creation in microenterprises by simplifying administrative procedures and formalities and broadening and improving access to credit (microcredit); and
- Stimulation of competitive skills and ecology-related efficiency of microenterprise,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 11. Establish the legal framework needed to promote microenterprise and microcredit and encourage microenterprises to adopt environmentally sound technologies.

Initiative 12. Request the Inter-American Development Bank to coordinate the establishment of a System for Support to Microfinance Organizations, with a view to promoting policy changes and technological innovations, and arrange for technical assistance to be given to governments, enabling them to strengthen financial brokerage for microenterprises.

Initiative 13. Promote an exchange of information and experiences with a view to facilitating the creation of a climate that will nurture the competitive skills of microenterprise and ensure its access to markets.

III. NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to protect and make rational use of natural and environmental resources by acting in concert in areas of great immediacy (energy, water, forests, and biodiversity), thus reversing the process of degradation and ensuring that as part of the process of protection and conservation the biodiversity will be maintained and enriched.

III.1. Energy

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Establishment of a hemispheric common market for energy, initially by eliminating policy instruments that allow for the production and use of forms of energy that cause pollution, in order to promote regional, subregional, and bilateral trade in energy-related goods and services;
- Development of sources of renewable forms of energy and of their use;
- Reduction of energy costs and pollution, along with an increase in energy supply by means of more efficient use and the inclusion of cleaner sources of energy;
- Establishment of incentives to energy efficiency and the use of clean energy as well as of deterrents to polluting forms of energy; and
- Increased availability of power to social groups and regions without access to it,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 14. Sponsor consultations and coordination between government officials on specific issues relating to policies, trade measures, laws, tariffs, regulations, and institutional structures.

Initiative 15. Develop and support multisectoral programs and policies on efficient energy use by working out pricing systems for the various forms of energy that will incorporate the external costs of their use in order to promote a sustainable approach to energy efficiency.

Initiative 16. Promote the use of environmental policy instruments, in particular economic mechanisms that can mitigate negative effects.

Initiative 17. Establish ceilings for the emission of pollutant gases in the Hemisphere and sign a hemispheric commitment on targets to be reached by specific deadlines, taking into account the guidelines of the Convention on Climate Change.

Initiative 18. Provide training on energy-efficiency programs and on relevant regulatory aspects of prices and policy.

Initiative 19. Promote coordinated development and use of renewable sources of energy by establishing the regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable and renewable energy projects: elimination of trade, financial, and other types of barriers to the development of renewable energies; and support for efforts to catalogue renewable sources of energy; and by making optimal use of aid organizations and programs, which can provide financing and technical cooperation for renewable energy projects.

III.2 Water

Having identified the following main challenges:

- improvement of water resources management and use and prevent contamination
- cooperation in transboundary water, river and river basin issues
- user participation in water resources management

Governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 20) To strengthen and coordinate water resources policies, laws, and regulations, taking into account the social, economic and environmental value of water, the need for sustainable development of water resources, the protection of freshwater ecosystems, the conservation of biodiversity and the need to obtain active participation of communities and the private sector in decision-making.

Initiative 21) To implement integrated water resources management actions, using river basins as a planning unit whenever possible. These actions should include surface and groundwater assessments, preparation of strategic plans, improvement of the quality of potable water and sanitation, pollution prevention, the use of appropriate technologies, protection against natural disasters, transboundary issues, water demand management, and the establishment of regional or river basin authorities.

Initiative 22) To promote the establishment of networks to exchange information on experiences in water resources management at a national, regional, and hemispheric level, as well as to strengthen and increase the participation of Latin American and

Caribbean countries in existing networks, particularly in the Inter-American Water Resources Network.

III.3. Forests

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Transparency regarding property rights for forests and forest reserves as well as rights to their exploitation and sustainable use;
- Development of better forest management systems and of financial instruments to facilitate monitoring of the sustainable use of forest areas so as to preserve the biodiversity;
- Establishment of a balance in forest and agricultural areas to halt and reverse prevailing trends toward deforestation and desertification;
- Shoring up of parks and protected areas; and
- Reconciliation of forest plans among the stakeholders, including the following types of organizations: governmental, nongovernmental, academic, community, labor, business, indigenous, and tribal, taking into account the socioeconomic benefits for dependent communities, soil and water conservation, recreation, biodiversity, and carbon cycling as well as timber yield.

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 23. Evaluate and reconcile rights on tenure, property, and use of forest resources, taking into account the interests of local, national, regional, and global communities and additional steps that may be needed to secure sustainable forest management under various forms of land tenure.

Initiative 24. Develop and share information and technologies on sustainable forest management, including participation by the stakeholders in forest management policies as well as reconciliation of legislation on logging and timber exports.

Initiative 25. Develop mechanisms for sharing information among the private sector, official public sector, educators, academics, indigenous groups, local communities, forest dwellers, NGOs, and international organizations on sustainable forest management and biodiversity, with regard to such topics as the policy on forest concessions and pricing,

institutional arrangements and land tenure, intersectoral policies, enhanced forest management practices, and trade practices and opportunities.

Initiative 26. Assign appropriate economic values to forest resources, taking account of benefits from their exploitation, with a view to developing, among other things, comparable statistics for the Hemisphere with due consideration given to trade practices.

III.4. Biodiversity

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss through joint efforts to understand and evaluate the biological base of the Hemisphere and to make sustainable use of it; and
- Ratification by all countries of the Americas of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 27. Establish a mechanism for discussion at the inter-American level on biodiversity and sustainable development, which will be responsible for proposing substantive strategies to confront the principal threats to the preservation of biodiversity in the Hemisphere.

Initiative 28. Promote the preparation of proposals on instruments for social and ecological certification regarding trade in biodiversity resources.

Initiative 29. Foster the adoption of legislative measures and hemispheric commitments prohibiting the extraction and marketing of certain forest and wood species, the exploitation of which would cause irreparable harm to biodiversity.

IV. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to ensure that current investments in infrastructure will increasingly encourage cooperation between countries in the area of

sustainable development, as improvements are made in conditions for the transfer of technology and development financing.

IV.1. Physical infrastructure and border cooperation

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Establishment of a strategy for the sustainable development of multinational regions and border zones; and
- Application of consistent policies for biodiversity in border zones,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 30. Foster the development of environmental health programs in border zones and remote areas or areas with a heavy circulation of persons and goods in order to reduce the risk of the spread of communicable diseases.

Initiative 31. Address the transboundary aspects of water issues by means of cooperation and the exchange of information and experiences among national committees on international river basins and sub-basins and promote hemispheric cooperation in the management and sustainable use of transboundary water resources and biodiversity.

Initiative 32. Encourage projects on public investment in physical infrastructure that include a long-term view of hemispheric planning and respect the sustainability of ecosystems and cultures.

IV.2 Transfer of technology

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Promotion of the transfer and exchange of technologies on sustainable development,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 33. Strengthen hemispheric cooperation for the development of scientific and technological capacities in all countries of the Americas, taking into account the requirements of sustainable development in all its forms.

IV.3. Financing

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- New internal sources of financing as well as sustainable mechanisms for international development assistance; and
- Reworking of the objectives of bilateral arrangements and relations with multilateral organizations to move in the direction of sustainable development,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 34. Entrust the Inter-American Development Bank with preparing a proposal to identify needs, modern response mechanisms, and clear-cut inadequacies as well as the corresponding standards to strengthen public and private financing, both national and international, for sustainable development in the Hemisphere, making use of innovative formulas that take into account principles such as equity, differentiated responsibility, and an unequal capacity to pay.

Initiative 35. Encourage the establishment and consolidation of national environmental funds as a means of promoting and channeling national and international support for initiatives aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources.

Initiative 36. Expand debt reduction programs at the multilateral, bilateral, and private levels as a mechanism for encouraging and funding such initiatives.

Initiative 37. Develop financial instruments in support of the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including: risk capital funds, fellowship funds for small businesses and/or NGOs, and funds to assist government agencies in the area of sustainable development.

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

Objective

The initiatives in this chapter seek to strengthen and reconcile the legal framework of sustainable development with a view to ensuring that the various initiatives and related activities have a coherent regulatory and statistical base and are implemented with the participation of an increasing number of citizens in institutions that take and implement decisions.

V.1. Legal and regulatory instruments

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Compatibility and coherence of regulatory instruments on sustainable development; and
- Valuation of natural resources,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 38. Adopt a strategy for the development of law on environment and sustainable development in order to identify and deal with gaps, inconsistencies, and contradictions in these areas, to which end programs will be promoted to assist countries in strengthening their domestic legislations as well as in harmonizing them, when deemed advisable, and an up-to-date data bank will be set up on the countries' environmental legislation and on the most relevant international treaties and nonbinding regional and subregional agreements in the area of sustainable development.

Initiative 39. Establish an inter-American working group for environmental valuation, made up of experts from governments and international organizations involved in the development and overall implementation of accounting systems, which would be open to all countries wishing to take advantage of the group's experience and benefit from participating therein.

Initiative 40. Improve and harmonize international statistics on development performance, in collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank, the IDB, ECLAC, and other regional institutions, with a view to gradually incorporating the new measurements of economic progress and sustainability into publications and statistics.

V.2. Citizen Participation

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Expansion of representative democracy to include participatory democracy;
- Strengthening of local and municipal governments and incorporation of citizens and resource users into policy formulation and monitoring; and
- Actual decentralization of resources and their allotment,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 41. Encourage citizens to be represented in bodies responsible for the preparation, presentation, adoption, and implementation of new policies on sustainable development or on the reformulation of existing policies.

Initiative 42. Instruct the OAS, through the Inter-American Council on Integral Development, to assign priority to the formulation and implementation of an Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Citizen Participation in Decision-Making for Sustainable Development.

V.3. Negotiation and Dialogue

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Strengthening of institutions responsible for sustainable development management,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 43. Appoint a high-level official responsible for sustainable development and ensure that these officials meet once a year to coordinate and follow up on the Summit decisions.

Initiative 44. Establish a mechanism comprised of representatives of governments and of civic organizations (Inter-American Dialogue on Sustainable Development), which will serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences, analysis, and debate: consideration of

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN
President

June 3, 1996

Ambassador Fernando Romero
Avenida 16 de Julio
Edificio Cosmos
Piso 7, Oficina 2
La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Ambassador Romero:

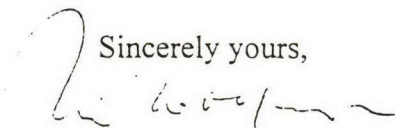
Thank you for your recent letter concerning the preparations for the Santa Cruz summit. I was pleased to hear of the overall progress being made, and also gratified by your observations on the contributions by a number of our staff members.

In view of the concerns raised in your letter, I would like to assure you that there has been no diminution in the commitment which the Bank made earlier on support for the preparation of the substantive agenda for the summit. At the same time, I do appreciate that some of the steps involved, which require responses from other parties outside the Bank (bilateral trust funds), run the risk of pressing up against the timetable for preparation of the summit. In this context, I have asked our staff to take whatever steps are within the Bank's control to expedite the decisions concerned.

Although other commitments mean that we may not get the chance to meet personally during your forthcoming visit, I have asked our Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean, Javed Burki, to meet with you for a full discussion of all the issues related to the Bank's support for the summit. I gather that you and Javed will overlap with each other in Washington on Monday, June 10th, before he leaves on a short trip to Central America, and I understand that his office is holding 2:00 p.m. on that day open on his calendar in anticipation of hearing from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



James D. Wolfensohn

cc and cleared with: D. Biller (LATEN)

cc: Messrs/Mmes: Malloch Brown (EXT), Strong (EXC), Isenman, Morrow, McCarthy,
Parker, Girardot-Berg (LA3), Sfeir-Younis, Cassells (ENVLW),
Partridge (LATEN),

Courtesy Call: Mr. Juan Cariaga
(New ED - Bolivia)

Monday, November 25, 1996

4:45 - 5:00 p.m.

(JDW Office)

Steven

Re Caeiaga mtg 11/25

pls ck w /C. U. re.

invite to summit in

Sta. Cruz, Bolivia (Dec 9-12)

Al Gore attending.

Bio



Record Removal Notice



File Title President Wolfensohn - Briefing Book for President's Meetings - Meeting Material - Courtesy Call - Mr Juan Cariaga - New Executive Director - Bolivia - November 25, 1996		Barcode No. 30485825		
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Correspondence

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 3, 1996

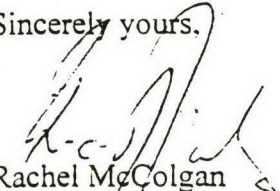
H.E. Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada
Palacio Quemado
Presidencia de la Republica
BOLIVIA

*Bank
Peru
recovered
w/10*

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your recent letter addressed to Mr. Wolfensohn. As we are currently in the midst of the Annual Meetings, after which Mr. and Mrs. Wolfensohn depart on a month-long mission, he has asked me to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to advise that he will respond to you as soon as an opportune moment presents itself.

Sincerely yours,


Rachel McColgan
Correspondence Manager



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EXC 12414

Presidencia de la República
BOLIVIA

PREVIOUSLY FAXED

Palacio Quemado
September 26th, 1996

Dear friend:

It was last January, on an unexpectedly snowy day in New York and at the gracious summon of our host, David Rockefeller, that I had the pleasure of meeting with a small but very select group of people to ponder on the organization of a hemispheric summit on sustainable development, which, at the time, we expected to take place later in the year in Bolivia. Regretfully, you were unable to attend what was a remarkable affair.

It was largely in response to such a memorable occasion, to the thoughtful ideas and support I was to find among those present for such a potentially transcendental event for my country that, a few days later, I officially convened the thirty-four Heads of State of our continent's democracies to the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development now to be held next December in Santa Cruz.

Many months have passed and substantial and constructive progress has been achieved in preparation for the event. Now that the Summit is very much a reality, I want to briefly inform you of the headway we have made so far, and to seek, once more, your assistance in the final preparations.

It was clear to us, very early on, that the most significant task to be assumed in the process of preparation for the Summit would be that of bringing together the minds and thoughts of a wide array of experts and interest groups, and mold them into a coherent proposal for the Summit's Agenda. This initiative has demanded considerable time and effort from many people in the last eight months; I am glad to say, however, that after covering much ground, producing several drafts, engaging in protracted discussions on its content and subjecting it to an ample consultation process, we have concluded in the last few days a document I consider will substantially contribute to the intergovernmental consultations leading to the December Summit.

While it was my sincere hope to engage your active and direct involvement in the preparation of the Agenda, time pressures and unforeseen circumstances prevented me from remaining sufficiently involved in the process to even attempt gathering our group again.

Mr. James Wolfensohn
President of the World Bank
Room E 1227
WORLD BANK 1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433



Presidencia de la República

BOLIVIA

The enclosed document, while relatively concise, has been enriched with the input of several supporting position papers and technical documents prepared by sectoral specialists. No doubt, it will have undergone several modifications and changes by the time it is presented for signature to the Heads of State in Santa Cruz. Nevertheless, we are confident that its spirit and intent will prevail beyond the adjustments that must be expected.

We may have to concede that the document could require some judicious editing, as it may have been too ambitious in attempting to accomplish too much in one summit however, it is also unavoidably broad, as is the very concept of "sustainable development". Nonetheless, most of us have agreed that, as a proposal to the governments of the hemisphere, it must be comprehensive enough to raise and illustrate most, if not all the issues that have come forth as a result of the intensive preparatory work to date.

Aware as I am of your experience in development matters and your personal interest in the issues of sustainable development, I would hereby like to request your comments and suggestions on its content, which I am certain will further enrich it before it is finally submitted to the Presidents and Heads of State for its final approval. Your thoughts and opinions will be well received and duly submitted to the national negotiation teams. Please contact me directly or Mr. Fernando Romero with any questions or comments that may come to mind.

As advanced at the meeting in January, I expect to be host to those who were present there and to those who were sadly unable to attend, at the Summit in Santa Cruz next December the 7th and 8th. While I will make certain that my staff conveys to you the formal invitation and program for the event, please consider this note my very personal request to join us.

Once more, please accept my appreciation for your time and support, I am confident that the feedback and thoughts that you and other friends of Bolivia provide us with in the next weeks will contribute to highlight the hemispheric significance of our next Summit of the Americas.

Best regards,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to a high-ranking official of the Bolivian government.

**SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SANTA CRUZ - BOLIVIA, 1996**

**TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS
REV. 2**

September , 1996

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DECLARATION OF SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA

I. PREAMBLE

1. We--the elected heads of State and Government in the Hemisphere who are now gathered at Santa Cruz de La Sierra, Bolivia, in furtherance of the action agreed upon at the 1994 Summit of the Americas held in Miami--hereby reaffirm our political commitment to seek sustainable development as a step toward implementation of the Plan of Action approved on that occasion, as well as the mandates of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development and Program 21, along with the conventions and commitments emanating from the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which established the conceptual basis of those undertakings.
2. The object and subject of development must perforce be the human being. As a result, the goal of our efforts is to enhance the quality of life for our citizens and increase the opportunities available to them. Sustainability, first and foremost, entails a set of principles and practices that give even-handed consideration to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development.
3. The essential characteristic of the Americas is its natural and cultural diversity. Therein lies an enormous potential--not only in terms of resources to satisfy the needs of our peoples, but also in the practices and knowledge which will enable us to restore a harmonious relationship between man and nature.

We emphasize the regional, subregional and national efforts deployed by our countries, such as the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development and the Barbados Declaration on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States, among others.

Despite those efforts, certain modalities for the extraction, production and consumption of goods and services persist. They are mainly a response to short-term objectives, but they have triggered an unhealthy exploitation of our natural resources, coupled with environmental degradation; and the result has been that the poor are forced to bear a disproportionately high share of the costs entailed by such practices.

4. Economic globalization and the complexity of environmental problem issues make it impossible for the countries of the Americas to achieve sustainable development

individually. The circumstances we are now experiencing therefore call for joint and coordinated efforts to reverse those processes which threaten the well-being of present and future generations.

5. The needs and responsibilities confronting the peoples and countries of the Hemisphere today are neither symmetrical nor mutually comparable. Sustainable development does not presuppose that all countries are at the same level of development, or that they use uniform criteria to achieve it. We therefore reaffirm the principle that sustainable development requires that a common--but differentiated--responsibility be shouldered, seeking to have each State assume its share of responsibility for correcting the negative tendencies and ensuring that the benefits of development reach every nation in the Hemisphere and every stratum of population in each of them.

While it behooves the most developed nations to promote a serious effort to reduce their present levels of pollution and environmental degradation, effective and particular attention should be given to the small and developing island states in solving the problems stemming from their geography, and to the least developed countries, whose efforts to narrow the gap must be significantly heightened. In each and every case, special care should be directed to the groups that have traditionally been bypassed by the benefits of economic growth and human development, such as the Indian peoples, the minority communities, and the women and children who are living in poverty.

6. Unless an all-out war is waged on poverty, it will be impossible to protect the integrity of the natural system which sustains us. Any attempt to protect our ecological systems while ignoring human needs constitutes a political, moral and practical impossibility. At the same time, the benefits of prosperity will not be attained through policies which skew the interrelationships between man and nature. Neither will it be feasible to meet human needs in the absence of solid and dynamic economies.
7. We assume the commitment to put into practice institutional reforms and programs that promote sustainable development as an organic principle and as the global framework of our national policies. This can be done by establishing innovative financial mechanisms; the sharing of ecologically sound technologies; technical cooperation; solidarity; and joint action between the countries of the Hemisphere, drawing on all of these tools to strengthen our ability to marshal and evaluate decisions and actions that affect our human, cultural, natural financial and institutional patrimony.

8. Among the principal challenges we must face, the following should be emphasized:

- the unprecedented levels of relative and absolute poverty in the region, which contrast with the lavish expenditure of economic and natural resources prevailing in certain sectors of the population;
- striking variations in demographic trends and growth and in the patterns of migration and urban development, coupled with the difficulty of meeting emergent social needs;
- deepening deterioration of the environment;
- the decline in the creation of real wealth; and
- the rising rates of violence and delinquency.

9. To cope with these problems, we shall seek efficient economic growth, combined with social equity and protection of the environment. To that end, we shall make the best possible use of our wealth--in other words, the riches that comprise the relative abundance of our natural resources; our biodiversity; and the cultural, ethnic and spiritual riches which are our heritage.

The opportunity for advancing toward that objective is nurtured by the dialogue, democracy, tolerance and peace which have come to characterize today's relationships within and between our countries. At the same time, we are gratified to note the growing role played by civil society in attaining the objectives associated with growth, development and sustainability.

10. This Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development does not represent an isolated event, and the commitments we assume here do not constitute an end in themselves. In fact, they are based on a revaluation of our successful experiences and on the contribution made by existing examples of hemispheric cooperation. Those examples must be adapted and rescaled so that our Plan of Action results in effective and verifiable actions--tasks which comprise a further step forward in carrying out the proposals and pledges established in the various meetings which we have held at the highest political level.

II. ELEMENTS FOR DESIGNING A STRATEGY

11. We emphasize the following elements to guide our Plan of Action for sustainable development of the Americas:

- **Improvement and harmonization of legislation, plus a guarantee of compliance therewith.** In the context of respect for each State's juridical sovereignty over the use made of its natural resources and the harmonization of its particular laws, the task of protecting the natural and cultural diversity of the Hemisphere should emphasize a strengthening of environmental legislation; regulation of the proprietary rights to the different productive resources; the transparency of the institutional roles; and the rights and obligations of citizens and their organizations.
- **Promotion and strengthening of citizens' participation, ensuring that they possess sufficient information to arrive at and carry out decisions which foster sustainable development.** It will be particularly important to guarantee that the views of all the sectors affected in each case are given a hearing, and that institutional mechanisms at the different levels of the public sector are strengthened.
- **Improvement of the people's access to knowledge and the availability of technology, promoting the dissemination and exchange thereof.** A fundamental premise of sustainable development is access to the best technology available and the transferral thereof on favorable terms to the developing countries from the countries which possess it. To that end, channels of dialogue, dissemination and exchange should be opened--or use made of those already in existence--to foster a substantial upturn in the quality and intensity of technical assistance and of regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation. Governments and institutions of research and development should join in a common effort for that purpose, accompanying the process with education and systematic training of human resources.
- **Heightened competitiveness of the economies, enterprises and individuals, at the same time ensuring sustainable development.** To attain this goal, the entire potential of an integrated hemispheric market must be projected, along with the advantages of innovative mechanisms for cooperation between the public and private sectors.

- **Identification, promotion and adoption of new and innovative forms of financing.** Achievement of the purposes set forth in the Plan of Action will require not only an optimized use of the existing resources, but also an adjustment in the policies which use a different method for revaluating natural resources and traditional know-how. The benefits accruing from such use should then be shared--fairly and equitably--with the peoples who contribute such resources and knowledge.
- **Formalized institutionalization of the mechanisms to execute and follow up on the initiatives adopted at this Summit.** If the commitments assumed here are to be put into effect, a suitable institutional framework must be set up--one that articulates anew the existing instances in a forum of hemispheric consensus; clearly defines the responsibilities for carrying out the various commitments and initiatives; and guarantees that there will be proper follow-up thereon.

PLAN OF ACTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The heads of state and government gathered at the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz de la Sierra adopt the present Plan of Action, which is designed to implement the guidelines and honor the commitments established in the Declaration of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, by means of concrete initiatives to do so.

The initiatives and recommendations set forth in this Plan of Action do not attempt to cover every aspect and dimension of sustainable development. Selection of the issues has been confined to those of a priority nature that can be effectively carried out and are capable of instituting processes that will provide a response to the principal challenges identified in each phase of sustainable development.

To implement those initiatives, action linked to the following strategy components will be required:

- legislation and compliance therewith;
- citizen participation;
- access to know-how and technology;
- regional cooperation;
- innovative forms of financing; and
- a suitable institutional framework.

In that context, the various initiatives will help to ensure real benefits for the island, small, and relatively less developed countries.

Recognizing that sustainable development is a dynamic concept encompassing various dimensions which must be addressed in an even-handed manner, the present Plan of Action has classified the initiatives according to their respective ties to human, natural, and economic resources, on the one hand, and to their common mechanisms for implementing the initiatives agreed upon, on the other.

II. HUMAN AND SOCIAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to reduce poverty, to improve access to education and health care services, to raise the levels of nutrition and increase job opportunities, and to promote the cultural diversity which is the hallmark of our human capital in the Americas.

II.1 Health Care

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Reduction of environmental effects on health;
- Broader access to health care services, combined with an increase in quality;
- Implementation of the principles and priorities set forth in the Pan American Charter on Health and Environment in Sustainable Human Development; and
- Technical and financial support for reforms in the health care sector that are designed to guarantee equitable access to primary health care,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 1. Establish a specific, hemisphere-wide program to ensure universal access to potable (bacteriologically safe) water supplies.

Initiative 2. Establish specific programs to control emerging and re-emerging infectious and contagious diseases and provide immunization against diseases that are of prime importance in public health.

Initiative 3. Improve coverage and quality of the health care services provided for the population, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups. Priority will be placed on prevention and promotion, together with access to information and family planning services; reproductive health; and control of sexually transmitted diseases, ensuring efficient and effective primary health care by means of quality standards and participation of civil society, while strengthening the role of the private sector in the improvement of quality and service coverage.

II.2 Nutrition and food security

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Eradication of hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition by increasing the production of food crops and effectively combining national efforts, international trade, and suitable use of natural resources. The aim will be to achieve a stable increase in food production in the developing countries of the Hemisphere to ensure that the daily average food intake will not be below 2,700 calories per person in any of them;
- Sustainable agricultural and rural development as an essential weapon in the war on poverty, ensuring that both men and women take part in producing more copious supplies of food for all; and
- Reduced vulnerability to the effects of climate fluctuations and pests,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 4. Eliminate market controls and restrictions that depress the production of food, impede rural development, and are conducive to inefficient use and depletion of natural resources.

Initiative 5. Step up prevention of and efforts against pests and diseases of plants and animals, in particular those which cross borders, and adopt by the year 2000 the Code of Conduct Governing the Use of Pesticides and Plant Health Standards.

II.3 Education

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- The strengthening of preschool and primary education and the incorporation of multiethnic, pluricultural, and multilingual education, along with the promotion of environmental education; and
- The widening of access to instruction and training for jobs and technical professions, together with an increase in the quality of such training,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 6. Introduce changes in school curricula to include teaching on sustainable development, tailored to meet the different needs and realities of the Hemisphere, seeking at the same time additional resources for primary education.

Initiative 7. Create a mechanism for exchanging experiences in primary education and functional literacy, and support the holding of fairs to promote teaching materials, especially those on education and sustainable development.

Initiative 8. Establish a Strategic Alliance on Education and Communication relevant to sustainable development, with the participation of specialized and financial international and inter-American organizations as well as NGOs and private foundations. Its aim will be to see that the policies set forth in Chapter 36 of Agenda 21 are effectively put into practice in coordination with the governments.

II.4 Cultural and Spiritual Values

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- The preservation and promotion of cultural and ethnic diversity, strengthening the values and customs of the Indian and Afro-American peoples and those of other ethnic groups,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 9. Promote studies on the diverse cultural expressions of the indigenous peoples; recognition of--and the provision of support for--the various local forms of political and social organization; and provide backing for the organization of meetings of leaders of the indigenous peoples and of other ethnic groups in the Americas.

Initiative 10. Provide incentives for cataloguing, inventorying, and protection of the cultural heritage and for ecotourism programs that can bring economic benefit to the community.

II.5 Microenterprise

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Expansion of job creation in microenterprises by simplifying administrative procedures and formalities and broadening and improving access to credit (microcredit); and
- Stimulation of competitive skills and ecology-related efficiency of microenterprise,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 11. Establish the legal framework needed to promote microenterprise and microcredit and encourage microenterprises to adopt environmentally sound technologies.

Initiative 12. Request the Inter-American Development Bank to coordinate the establishment of a System for Support to Microfinance Organizations, with a view to promoting policy changes and technological innovations, and arrange for technical assistance to be given to governments, enabling them to strengthen financial brokerage for microenterprises.

Initiative 13. Promote an exchange of information and experiences with a view to facilitating the creation of a climate that will nurture the competitive skills of microenterprise and ensure its access to markets.

III. NATURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to protect and make rational use of natural and environmental resources by acting in concert in areas of great immediacy (energy, water, forests, and biodiversity), thus reversing the process of degradation and ensuring that as part of the process of protection and conservation the biodiversity will be maintained and enriched.

III.1. Energy

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Establishment of a hemispheric common market for energy, initially by eliminating policy instruments that allow for the production and use of forms of energy that cause pollution, in order to promote regional, subregional, and bilateral trade in energy-related goods and services;
- Development of sources of renewable forms of energy and of their use;
- Reduction of energy costs and pollution, along with an increase in energy supply by means of more efficient use and the inclusion of cleaner sources of energy;
- Establishment of incentives to energy efficiency and the use of clean energy as well as of deterrents to polluting forms of energy; and
- Increased availability of power to social groups and regions without access to it,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 14. Sponsor consultations and coordination between government officials on specific issues relating to policies, trade measures, laws, tariffs, regulations, and institutional structures.

Initiative 15. Develop and support multisectoral programs and policies on efficient energy use by working out pricing systems for the various forms of energy that will incorporate the external costs of their use in order to promote a sustainable approach to energy efficiency.

Initiative 16. Promote the use of environmental policy instruments, in particular economic mechanisms that can mitigate negative effects.

Initiative 17. Establish ceilings for the emission of pollutant gases in the Hemisphere and sign a hemispheric commitment on targets to be reached by specific deadlines, taking into account the guidelines of the Convention on Climate Change.

Initiative 18. Provide training on energy-efficiency programs and on relevant regulatory aspects of prices and policy.

Initiative 19. Promote coordinated development and use of renewable sources of energy by establishing the regulatory and institutional framework for sustainable and renewable energy projects: elimination of trade, financial, and other types of barriers to the development of renewable energies; and support for efforts to catalogue renewable sources of energy; and by making optimal use of aid organizations and programs, which can provide financing and technical cooperation for renewable energy projects.

III.2 Water

Having identified the following main challenges:

- improvement of water resources management and use and prevent contamination
- cooperation in transboundary water, river and river basin issues
- user participation in water resources management

Governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 20) To strengthen and coordinate water resources policies, laws, and regulations, taking into account the social, economic and environmental value of water, the need for sustainable development of water resources, the protection of freshwater ecosystems, the conservation of biodiversity and the need to obtain active participation of communities and the private sector in decision-making.

Initiative 21) To implement integrated water resources management actions, using river basins as a planning unit whenever possible. These actions should include surface and groundwater assessments, preparation of strategic plans, improvement of the quality of potable water and sanitation, pollution prevention, the use of appropriate technologies, protection against natural disasters, transboundary issues, water demand management, and the establishment of regional or river basin authorities.

Initiative 22) To promote the establishment of networks to exchange information on experiences in water resources management at a national, regional, and hemispheric level, as well as to strengthen and increase the participation of Latin American and

Caribbean countries in existing networks, particularly in the Inter-American Water Resources Network.

III.3. Forests

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Transparency regarding property rights for forests and forest reserves as well as rights to their exploitation and sustainable use;
- Development of better forest management systems and of financial instruments to facilitate monitoring of the sustainable use of forest areas so as to preserve the biodiversity;
- Establishment of a balance in forest and agricultural areas to halt and reverse prevailing trends toward deforestation and desertification;
- Shoring up of parks and protected areas; and
- Reconciliation of forest plans among the stakeholders, including the following types of organizations: governmental, nongovernmental, academic, community, labor, business, indigenous, and tribal, taking into account the socioeconomic benefits for dependent communities, soil and water conservation, recreation, biodiversity, and carbon cycling as well as timber yield.

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 23. Evaluate and reconcile rights on tenure, property, and use of forest resources, taking into account the interests of local, national, regional, and global communities and additional steps that may be needed to secure sustainable forest management under various forms of land tenure.

Initiative 24. Develop and share information and technologies on sustainable forest management, including participation by the stakeholders in forest management policies as well as reconciliation of legislation on logging and timber exports.

Initiative 25. Develop mechanisms for sharing information among the private sector, official public sector, educators, academics, indigenous groups, local communities, forest dwellers, NGOs, and international organizations on sustainable forest management and biodiversity, with regard to such topics as the policy on forest concessions and pricing,

institutional arrangements and land tenure, intersectoral policies, enhanced forest management practices, and trade practices and opportunities.

Initiative 26. Assign appropriate economic values to forest resources, taking account of benefits from their exploitation, with a view to developing, among other things, comparable statistics for the Hemisphere with due consideration given to trade practices.

III.4. Biodiversity

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss through joint efforts to understand and evaluate the biological base of the Hemisphere and to make sustainable use of it; and
- Ratification by all countries of the Americas of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 27. Establish a mechanism for discussion at the inter-American level on biodiversity and sustainable development, which will be responsible for proposing substantive strategies to confront the principal threats to the preservation of biodiversity in the Hemisphere.

Initiative 28. Promote the preparation of proposals on instruments for social and ecological certification regarding trade in biodiversity resources.

Initiative 29. Foster the adoption of legislative measures and hemispheric commitments prohibiting the extraction and marketing of certain forest and wood species, the exploitation of which would cause irreparable harm to biodiversity.

IV. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESOURCES

Objectives

The initiatives in this chapter seek to ensure that current investments in infrastructure will increasingly encourage cooperation between countries in the area of

sustainable development, as improvements are made in conditions for the transfer of technology and development financing.

IV.1. Physical infrastructure and border cooperation

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Establishment of a strategy for the sustainable development of multinational regions and border zones; and
- Application of consistent policies for biodiversity in border zones,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 30. Foster the development of environmental health programs in border zones and remote areas or areas with a heavy circulation of persons and goods in order to reduce the risk of the spread of communicable diseases.

Initiative 31. Address the transboundary aspects of water issues by means of cooperation and the exchange of information and experiences among national committees on international river basins and sub-basins and promote hemispheric cooperation in the management and sustainable use of transboundary water resources and biodiversity.

Initiative 32. Encourage projects on public investment in physical infrastructure that include a long-term view of hemispheric planning and respect the sustainability of ecosystems and cultures.

IV.2 Transfer of technology

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Promotion of the transfer and exchange of technologies on sustainable development,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 33. Strengthen hemispheric cooperation for the development of scientific and technological capacities in all countries of the Americas, taking into account the requirements of sustainable development in all its forms.

IV.3. Financing

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- New internal sources of financing as well as sustainable mechanisms for international development assistance; and
- Reworking of the objectives of bilateral arrangements and relations with multilateral organizations to move in the direction of sustainable development,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 34. Entrust the Inter-American Development Bank with preparing a proposal to identify needs, modern response mechanisms, and clear-cut inadequacies as well as the corresponding standards to strengthen public and private financing, both national and international, for sustainable development in the Hemisphere, making use of innovative formulas that take into account principles such as equity, differentiated responsibility, and an unequal capacity to pay.

Initiative 35. Encourage the establishment and consolidation of national environmental funds as a means of promoting and channeling national and international support for initiatives aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources.

Initiative 36. Expand debt reduction programs at the multilateral, bilateral, and private levels as a mechanism for encouraging and funding such initiatives.

Initiative 37. Develop financial instruments in support of the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including: risk capital funds, fellowship funds for small businesses and/or NGOs, and funds to assist government agencies in the area of sustainable development.

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

Objective

The initiatives in this chapter seek to strengthen and reconcile the legal framework of sustainable development with a view to ensuring that the various initiatives and related activities have a coherent regulatory and statistical base and are implemented with the participation of an increasing number of citizens in institutions that take and implement decisions.

V.1. Legal and regulatory instruments

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Compatibility and coherence of regulatory instruments on sustainable development; and
- Valuation of natural resources,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 38. Adopt a strategy for the development of law on environment and sustainable development in order to identify and deal with gaps, inconsistencies, and contradictions in these areas, to which end programs will be promoted to assist countries in strengthening their domestic legislations as well as in harmonizing them, when deemed advisable, and an up-to-date data bank will be set up on the countries' environmental legislation and on the most relevant international treaties and nonbinding regional and subregional agreements in the area of sustainable development.

Initiative 39. Establish an inter-American working group for environmental valuation, made up of experts from governments and international organizations involved in the development and overall implementation of accounting systems, which would be open to all countries wishing to take advantage of the group's experience and benefit from participating therein.

Initiative 40. Improve and harmonize international statistics on development performance, in collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank, the IDB, ECLAC, and other regional institutions, with a view to gradually incorporating the new measurements of economic progress and sustainability into publications and statistics.

V.2. Citizen Participation

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Expansion of representative democracy to include participatory democracy;
- Strengthening of local and municipal governments and incorporation of citizens and resource users into policy formulation and monitoring; and
- Actual decentralization of resources and their allotment,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 41. Encourage citizens to be represented in bodies responsible for the preparation, presentation, adoption, and implementation of new policies on sustainable development or on the reformulation of existing policies.

Initiative 42. Instruct the OAS, through the Inter-American Council on Integral Development, to assign priority to the formulation and implementation of an Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Citizen Participation in Decision-Making for Sustainable Development.

V.3. Negotiation and Dialogue

Having identified the following fundamental challenges:

- Strengthening of institutions responsible for sustainable development management,

The governments will carry out the following initiatives:

Initiative 43. Appoint a high-level official responsible for sustainable development and ensure that these officials meet once a year to coordinate and follow up on the Summit decisions.

Initiative 44. Establish a mechanism comprised of representatives of governments and of civic organizations (Inter-American Dialogue on Sustainable Development), which will serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences, analysis, and debate: consideration of

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN
President

June 3, 1996

Ambassador Fernando Romero
Avenida 16 de Julio
Edificio Cosmos
Piso 7, Oficina 2
La Paz, Bolivia

Dear Ambassador Romero:

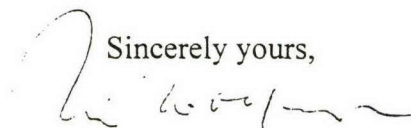
Thank you for your recent letter concerning the preparations for the Santa Cruz summit. I was pleased to hear of the overall progress being made, and also gratified by your observations on the contributions by a number of our staff members.

In view of the concerns raised in your letter, I would like to assure you that there has been no diminution in the commitment which the Bank made earlier on support for the preparation of the substantive agenda for the summit. At the same time, I do appreciate that some of the steps involved, which require responses from other parties outside the Bank (bilateral trust funds), run the risk of pressing up against the timetable for preparation of the summit. In this context, I have asked our staff to take whatever steps are within the Bank's control to expedite the decisions concerned.

Although other commitments mean that we may not get the chance to meet personally during your forthcoming visit, I have asked our Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean, Javed Burki, to meet with you for a full discussion of all the issues related to the Bank's support for the summit. I gather that you and Javed will overlap with each other in Washington on Monday, June 10th, before he leaves on a short trip to Central America, and I understand that his office is holding 2:00 p.m. on that day open on his calendar in anticipation of hearing from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



James D. Wolfensohn

cc and cleared with: D. Biller (LATEN)

cc: Messrs/Mmes: Malloch Brown (EXT), Strong (EXC), Isenman, Morrow, McCarthy,
Parker, Girardot-Berg (LA3), Sfeir-Younis, Cassells (ENVLW),
Partridge (LATEN),