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VANCE CENTRE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

Analysis of the Adoption and Implementation of the Environmental Principles in the Proposed Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) in Regional Instruments

League of Arab States (Arab League)

1. Overview of document

This document provides an analysis of how the environmental principles in the Global Pact (**Environmental Principles**) have been adopted or recognized in the regional instruments of the Arab League States and how they have been implemented.

2. Overview of the Arab League

The Arab League is a regional organization of Arab States formed in 1945. The Arab League's main goal is to strengthen the relations between its member States and to co-ordinate collaboration between them, and it provides a forum for the member states to coordinate their policy positions, to deliberate on matters of common concern, and to settle disputes. The Arab League also facilitates political, economic, cultural, scientific, and social programs designed to promote the interests of the Arab world.

The 22 Arab League States are listed in [Appendix 1](#).



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3. Analysis

Global Pact Article	Instruments Adopted in the Region	Sections Elaborated
<p>Article 1 – Right to an ecologically sound environment</p> <p>Every person has the right to live in an ecologically sound environment adequate for their health, well-being, dignity, culture and fulfilment.</p>	<p>Arab Charter on Human Rights 2004</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.jus.uio.no/english/services/library/treaties/02/2-01/arab-human-rights-revised.xml</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <p>Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, which ensures their well-being and a decent life, including food, clothing, housing, services and the right to a healthy environment. The States parties shall take the necessary measures commensurate with their resources to guarantee these rights.</p>
<p>Article 2 – Duty to take care of the environment</p> <p>Every State or international institution, every person, natural or legal, public or private, has the duty to take care of the environment. To this end, everyone contributes at their own levels to the conservation, protection and restoration of the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem.</p>	<p>Arab Charter on Human Rights 2004</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.jus.uio.no/english/services/library/treaties/02/2-01/arab-human-rights-revised.xml</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <p>Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, which ensures their well-being and a decent life, including food, clothing, housing, services and the right to a healthy environment. The States parties shall take the necessary measures commensurate with their resources to guarantee these rights.</p>
<p>Article 3 – Integration and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Parties shall integrate the</p>	<p>Arab Charter on Human Rights, 2004</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.jus.uio.no</p>	<p>Article 37</p> <p>The right to development is a fundamental human right and all States are required to establish the development policies and to take the measures needed to guarantee this right. They have a duty to give effect to the values of solidarity and cooperation among them and at the international level with a view to eradicating poverty and</p>



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<p>requirements of environmental protection into the planning and implementation of their policies and national and international activities, especially in order to promote the fight against climate change, the protection of oceans and the maintenance of biodiversity. They shall pursue sustainable development. To this end, they shall ensure the promotion of public support policies, patterns of production and consumption both sustainable and respectful of the environment.</p>	<p>/english/services/library/treaties/02/2-01/arab-human-rights-revised.xml</p>	<p>achieving economic, social, cultural and political development. By virtue of this right, every citizen has the right to participate in the realization of development and to enjoy the benefits and the fruits thereof.</p>
	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on Sustainable Energy and Cities, Habitat III of January 20, 2016</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://remember.irena.org/sites/Documents/S_hared%20Documents/Draft%20Declaration%20(as%20of%2018%20Jan%202016)%20.pdf</p>	<p>The Declaration proposes a number of sustainable energy solutions/targets for cities, including the establishment of city-level renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy access targets that meet or exceed SDG7 aspirations.</p>
	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC</p>	<p>The Declaration includes a declaration of the participants’ determination to “strive to achieve the inclusion of policies to deal with climate change issues in all sectors within national and regional policies for sustainable development in a manner that harmonizes with sustained economic growth and efforts to eradicate poverty”.</p> <p>The Declaration also provides that: “Adaptation to measures that address climate change shall be fully consistent with the economic and social development and in such a way so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and eradication of poverty. It shall be implemented through the development and dissemination of methodologies and tools that assess the impacts of climate change and their extend; as well as through improving planning for adaptation, along with its measures and procedures, in addition to its integration in</p>



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	/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement	sustainable development policies; besides understanding, developing and disseminating measures, methodologies and tools that achieve economic diversity with the aim of increasing the elasticity of economic sectors vulnerable to climate change”.
	<p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p>	The framework identifies a regional approach to achieve sustainable development covering areas such as poverty alleviation, population and health, resources management, and production and consumption.
	<p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Arab_Declaration_Sustainable_Dev.pdf</p>	The Declaration commits the Arab League States to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of sustainable development strategies and programs. It contains various commitments relating to sustainable development and environmental protection. It also recognises that achieving sustainable development requires the establishment of an integrated, common Arab strategy for improving the conditions of the Arab population and preserving the environment in the Arab region.



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	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Future of Environmental Action in the Arab World, 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/55/a55846.pdf</p>	<p>This document declares that:</p> <p>“There is a pressing need to reduce poverty and to improve the living conditions and economic circumstances of Arab citizens by means of programs for sustainable development of which one major focus will be the protection of the environment and the prudent use of natural resources.”</p>
<p>Article 4 – Intergenerational Equity</p> <p>Intergenerational equity shall guide decisions that may have an impact on the environment. Present generations shall ensure that their decisions and actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Article 5 – Prevention</p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to prevent environmental harm. The Parties have the duty to ensure that activities under</p>	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p>	<p>The Declaration stresses the importance of stabilizing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent interference with the climate system within a time frame that allows 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.</p>



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<p>their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environments of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction. They shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is conducted prior to any decision made to authorise or engage in a project, an activity, a plan, or a program that is likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In particular, States shall keep under surveillance the effect of an above-mentioned project, activity, plan, or program which they authorise or engage in, in view of their obligation of due diligence.</p>	<p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	
	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Future of Environmental Action in the Arab World, 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/55/a55846.pdf</p>	<p>This document outlines a strategy that involves, among other things:</p> <p>“A start on eliminating the causes of environmental deterioration before trying to remedy its impact: To address the impact without eliminating its causes is to waste time, effort and money. If, however, the impact is severe, it becomes necessary to divide the effort between one approach and the other. Obviously, this situation constitutes a major burden for a society and one that confirms the danger of “displacing” environmental problems from one place to another and from one time to another. The experience of other countries has demonstrated that this leads to enormous losses and to costs that it would have been possible to avoid if the problems had been addressed earlier.”</p>
	<p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Arab_Declaration_Sustainable_Dev.pdf</p>	<p>The declaration states an objective focused on “Limitation of the degradation of the environment and natural resources and exertion of efforts to manage them in a sustainable manner that ensures Arab water and food security, the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity and the control of desertification.”</p>



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<p>Article 6 – Precaution</p> <p>Where there is a risk of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing the adoption of effective and proportionate measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Article 7 – Environmental Damages</p> <p>The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure an adequate remediation of environmental damages. Parties shall immediately notify other States of any natural disasters or other emergencies that are likely to produce sudden harmful effects on the environment of those States. Parties shall promptly cooperate to help concerned States.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Article 8 – Polluter Pays</p> <p>Parties shall ensure that prevention, mitigation and</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>



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<p>remediation costs for pollution, and other environmental disruptions and degradation are, to the greatest possible extent, borne by their originator.</p>		
<p>Article 9 – Access to Information</p> <p>Every person, without being required to state an interest, has a right of access to environmental information held by public authorities. Public authorities shall, within the framework of their national legislations, collect and make available to the public relevant environmental information.</p>	<p>Arab Declaration on Environment and Development and Future Perspectives (Cairo, 1991)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://undocs.org/E/CN.4/SUB.2/1992/7</p>	<p>This Declaration recognized in the rights of individuals and NGOs to acquire information about environmental issues relevant to them.</p>
<p>Article 10 – Public Participation</p> <p>Every person has the right to participate, at an appropriate stage and while options are still open, to the preparation of decisions, measures, plans, programmes, activities, policies and normative</p>	<p>Arab Declaration on Environment and Development and Future Perspectives (Cairo, 1991)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://undocs.org/E/CN.4/SUB.2/1992/7</p>	<p>This Declaration affirms a commitment to encourage just participation in sustainable and environmentally sound development.</p>



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<p>instruments of public authorities that may have a significant effect on the environment.</p>	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Future of Environmental Action in the Arab World, 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/55/a55846.pdf</p>	<p>This document outlines a strategy that involves, among other things:</p> <p>Capacity-building, advocacy and institutional development, by:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) Encouraging civil society to participate actively in decision-making on matters of environmental protection in order to ensure that there is popular participation in the implementation of the relevant decisions; and focusing in this regard on the role of the family and of women;</p>
	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Declaration includes a declaration of the participants' determination to strive to achieve the "adoption of national and regional action plans dealing with climate change issues, in order to assess possible impacts and develop mitigation and adaptation programs, with the governments having the major role in its implementation in coordination and cooperation with all parties concerned, including scientific research centres, universities and institutions of civil society as well as the private sector".</p>
<p>Article 11 – Access to Environmental Justice</p> <p>Parties shall ensure the right of effective and affordable access to administrative and judicial</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>



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<p>procedures, including redress and remedies, to challenge acts or omissions of public authorities or private persons which contravene environmental law, taking into consideration the provisions of the present Pact.</p>		
<p>Article 12 – Education and Training</p> <p>The Parties shall ensure that environmental education, to the greatest possible extent, is taught to members of the younger generation as well as to adults, in order to inspire in everyone a responsible conduct in protecting and improving the environment. The Parties shall ensure the protection of freedom of expression and information in environmental matters. They support the dissemination by mass media of information of an educational nature on ecosystems and on the need to protect and preserve the</p>	<p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p> <p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Future of Environmental Action in the Arab World, 2001</p>	<p>The Initiative includes supporting the development of strategies and national programs for education and illiteracy eradication as a part of the strategy for poverty alleviation and also through support to the implementation of the internationally agreed upon objectives on education, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration.</p> <p>This document outlines a strategy that involves, among other things:</p> <p>Capacity-building, advocacy and institutional development, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Paying greater attention to human development and capacity-building at all levels of action and in all environmental specializations; (b) Developing curricula at all educational levels so that the environment becomes a basic component with a view to raising a new generation whose members are aware and conscious of their responsibility for



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environment.	<p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/55/a55846.pdf</p>	<p>environmental protection based on a sound understanding of issues affecting the environment, on conduct that respects it and on positive action to protect it, wherever they may ultimately work;</p> <p>(c) Providing incentives to the Arab information media to take a greater, more focused and clearer interest in informing Arab citizens of environmental problems, exhorting them to better conduct that supports environmental protection efforts and making them sincere, enthusiastic and faithful advocates of such efforts;</p> <p>(d) Encouraging civil society to participate actively in decision-making on matters of environmental protection in order to ensure that there is popular participation in the implementation of the relevant decisions; and focusing in this regard on the role of the family and of women;</p> <p>(e) Developing Arab institutions for environmental action while seeking guidance in the experience of others and basing ourselves on our societal reality and our Arab values; promoting cooperation between such institutions and Arab organizations relevant to environmental issues; and supporting the growing trend in such organizations to include the environmental dimension in their development programmes and activities;</p> <p>(f) Strengthening the operating mechanisms of the Council in order to ensure the full achievement of the goals for which it was created as they relate to keeping pace with current and future developments in the Arab and international arenas.</p>
	<p>Cairo Declaration on Development Challenges and Population Dynamics in a Changing Arab World, 2013</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.unfpa.org/</p>	<p>Paragraph 92</p> <p>Young people, as agents of change, should be engaged in environmental protection efforts through concrete durable contributions that influence the mindsets, attitudes and behavior of their peers and communities. As well, they should be provided with education on practical skills in disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change, on the potential consequences of climate change and global environmental degradation, and on the technological and social foundations of sustainable development, youth can make sustainable choices with regards to consumption and lifestyles as well as green jobs and develop the innovations necessary to achieve</p>



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	sites/default/files/event - pdf/Cairo_Declaration_English.pdf	sustainability.
<p>Article 13 – Research and Innovation</p> <p>The Parties shall promote, to the best of their ability, the improvement of scientific knowledge of ecosystems and the impact of human activities. They shall cooperate through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of technologies respectful of the environment, including innovative technologies.</p>	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p>	<p>The Declaration calls on the XIII Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to establish studies and research centers for climate change in the regions of developing countries, including the Arab region.</p> <p>The Initiative includes provision to encourage the transfer and adaptation of the appropriate technology in the Arab region. It also promotes development of Arab capacities, and those of the institutions of scientific research and technology, to stand up to the challenges faced by the Arab region, as well as benefiting from the technical support provided by international organizations and institutions in this field and calling upon the industrial countries to fulfil their commitments on this matter contained in the relevant international agreements.</p>



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	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on the Future of Environmental Action in the Arab World, 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/55/a55846.pdf</p>	<p>This document outlines a strategy that involves, among other things:</p> <p>“Increasing efforts are today being made to achieve important and promising advances in addressing chronic environmental issues connected with meeting the natural resource requirements of development projects, and especially their renewable resource requirements, with reducing pollution levels in production and end-use, with improving the effectiveness of waste recycling and with safer waste disposal. The Arab world must monitor these efforts and must make an active contribution to them that focuses on addressing the urgent problems to which reference has already been made.</p> <p>...</p> <p>Achievement of a qualitative leap in the efforts of scientific research and technological development institutions to provide the scientific basis and field experience necessary to confront decisively and address the environmental problems that have accumulated in recent years.”</p>
<p>Article 14 – Role of Non-State Actors and Subnational Entities</p> <p>The Parties shall take the necessary measures to encourage the implementation [of this Pact] by non-State actors and subnational entities, including civil society, economic actors, cities and regions taking into account their vital role in the protection of the environment.</p>	<p>Abu Dhabi Declaration on Sustainable Energy and Cities, Habitat III of January 20, 2016</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://remember.irena.org/sites/Documents/Shared%20Documents/Draft%20Declaration%20(as%20of%2018%20Jan%202016)%20.pdf</p>	<p>The Declaration acknowledges the need for closer cooperation between national and sub-national governments to ensure that top-down policy signals are aligned with bottom-up city-level climate action; and encourages existing and new national, regional, and international networks and partnerships between cities, as well as between large cities and their surrounding regions, to advance sustainable energy solutions.</p>



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	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Declaration includes a declaration of the participants’ determination to strive to achieve the “adoption of national and regional action plans dealing with climate change issues, in order to assess possible impacts and develop mitigation and adaptation programs, with the governments having the major role in its implementation in coordination and cooperation with all parties concerned, including scientific research centers, universities and institutions of civil society as well as the private sector”.</p>
	<p>Cairo Declaration on Development Challenges and Population Dynamics in a Changing Arab World, 2013</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/event-pdf/Cairo_Declaration_English.pdf</p>	<p>Paragraph 90</p> <p>To better manage natural and environmental resources, there is a need to activate institutions at all levels, local, national, regional and global, along with independent juridical system and good governance;</p>
	<p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable</p>	<p>The Declaration notes as one of its objectives the “promotion of the role of the private sector and civil society institutions and groups, encouragement of their participation in the establishment and implementation of</p>



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	<p>Development 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Arab_Declaration_Sustainable_Dev.pdf</p>	<p>sustainable development plans and strengthening of the role and status of women in society”.</p>
<p>Article 15 – Effectiveness of Environmental Norms</p> <p>The Parties have the duty to adopt effective environmental laws, and to ensure their effective and fair implementation and enforcement.</p>	<p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p>	<p>The Initiative aims at “supporting and enhancing the institutional framework in Arab countries in the field of sustainable development, including the development and implementation of the necessary policies and legislations”; as well as “supporting the efforts of the League of Arab States to establish a mechanism for addressing sustainable development at the regional level”.</p>
<p>Article 16 – Resilience</p> <p>The Parties shall take necessary measures to maintain and restore the diversity and capacity of ecosystems and human communities to withstand environmental disruptions and degradation and to recover and adapt.</p>	<p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Arab_Declaration_Sustainable_Dev.pdf</p>	<p>This Declaration is focused on objectives such as poverty eradication, capacity building, preservation of ecosystems and water and food security. These objectives will assist in the development of resilience.</p>



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<p>Article 17 – Non-regression</p> <p>The Parties and their sub-national entities refrain from allowing activities or adopting norms that have the effect of reducing the global level of environmental protection guaranteed by current law.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Article 18 – Cooperation</p> <p>In order to conserve, protect and restore the integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem and community of life, Parties shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of global partnership for the implementation of the provisions of the present Pact.</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the League of Arab States of November 9, 2014</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/unep-signs-landmark-agreement-league-arab-states-strengthen</p>	<p>This article states that the UN and the Arab League agree to reinforce their cooperation and coordination in the planning and implementation of global and regional environmental programs in the region.</p>



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	<p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2001</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Declaration includes as one of its action priorities “strengthening Arab cooperation and coordination with regional and international organizations and with other countries of the world, especially the Islamic countries and the Group of 77 and China, so as to have greater opportunities for negotiation at international gatherings and making efforts to gain the support of those groups for the endeavours of the Arab States toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Arab region and in the world in general, based on international legitimacy”.</p> <p>Another action priority is “Making every effort to accede to multilateral international conventions on environment so as to serve Arab interests; promoting regional cooperation in the area of environmental conservation; helping Arab countries and other developing countries to cope with the economic and social effects of international policies and programs for correcting and compensating for world environmental problem in such a way as not to hamper their development programs”.</p>
<p>Article 19 – Armed Conflicts</p> <p>States shall take pursuant to their obligations under international law all feasible measures to protect the environment in relation to armed conflicts.</p>	<p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p> <p>Arab Declaration to the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2001</p>	<p>The Initiative covers the “establishment of a suitable environment at the regional level to support the efforts to achieve peace and security, including the termination of occupation and elimination of threats of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of countries, based on the United Nations resolutions, the principle of land for peace and on a just and equitable basis in order to achieve sustainable development”.</p> <p>It also aims at protecting the environment and natural resources of the peoples under occupation and building the economic and social structures destroyed by the occupation.</p> <p>The Declaration has as one of its objectives the “achievement of peace and security on a just basis and the elimination of foci of tension and weapons of mass destruction, foremost among them nuclear weapons, from the Middle East region”.</p>



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	<p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	
<p>Article 20 – Diversity of National Situations</p> <p>The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special attention. Account shall be taken, where appropriate, of the Parties’ common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.</p>	<p>Arab Charter on Human Rights, 2004</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://www.jus.uio.no/english/services/library/treaties/02/2-01/arab-human-rights-revised.xml</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region 2002</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/activities_initiate/101202_sd_initiative_arab_region.pdf</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <p>Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, which ensures their well-being and a decent life, including food, clothing, housing, services and the right to a healthy environment. The States parties shall take the necessary measures commensurate with their resources to guarantee these rights.</p> <p>The initiative asserts the commitment of the Arab countries to the development objectives included in the Millennium Declaration and the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, taking into consideration the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.</p>



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	<p>The Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change of December 6, 2007 (Cairo)</p> <p><i>Weblink:</i> https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/278/48/PDF/N0827848.pdf?OpenElement</p>	<p>The Declaration calls upon the developed countries to show a greater commitment to reducing greenhouse gases from all sectors and stresses Rio Declaration principle 7 on the common but differentiated responsibilities of developed and developing countries. The Declaration calls on developed countries to (among other things) provide the necessary support for technology transfer, capacity-building and financing to undertake a deeper and more comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable developing countries, including the Arab countries, to identify priorities and implement mitigation and adaptation programs to climate change, and impacts of mitigation measures.</p>



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APPENDIX 1

ARAB LEAGUE STATES

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.