

## **Draft Chairman's Negotiating Text**

### **Policy Options and practical measures to expedite implementation of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change**

1. Reaffirming the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular Principle 7 on "common but differentiated responsibilities," Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation);
2. Further reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the decisions of the Ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Hyogo Framework for Action, 2005-2010: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;
3. Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held, and international agreements reached since 1992, including the outcome of the 2005 World Summit, and recognizing the continuing urgent need for actions to achieve these goals;
4. Reaffirming the continuing role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as the principal high level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system;
5. Reaffirming the continuing need for integrating economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, and that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development;
6. Recognizing the special needs of Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states;
7. Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61 of 25 July 2003 on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.
8. Noting the outcomes of the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which identified the obstacles and constraints, lessons learned, best practices and future challenges for the thematic cluster of energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change;
9. Taking note of the Chairman's draft negotiating document at the intergovernmental preparatory meeting of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission;
10. Decides to submit the policy decision of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to the Economic and Social Council;

11. Emphasizes that:

- a) A substantial increase of resources from all sources, including domestic, official development assistance and other resources, will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and targets, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- b) The goals of the JPOI and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, are complementary and an integrated approach is necessary;
- c) The adoption of appropriate policies and measures in regard to energy, climate change, air pollution/ atmosphere and industrial development contributes to sustainable development, better health, education, poverty reduction and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production and is critical to the implementation of the three pillars of sustainable development and the achievement of all the internationally agreed development goals;
- d) The policy options and practical measures for expediting implementation relating to energy, climate change, air pollution/ atmosphere and industrial development should be nationally owned and integrated into poverty reduction strategies and/or national sustainable development strategies or national development plans;
- e) Efforts by Governments should be supported by the international community through a conducive international policy environment, including good governance at the international level, a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as well as meaningful trade liberalization, including through urgent completion of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations with the realization of its development dimension, mobilization and transfer of financial resources, debt relief, including debt cancellation, where appropriate, public-public and public-private partnerships, technical cooperation and capacity-building, and technology transfer consistent with international obligations including agreements acceded to;
- f) Energy, climate change, air pollution/atmosphere and industrial development are strongly interlinked and complementary and should be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental aspects, related sectoral policies and cross-cutting issues as identified at the fourteenth session of the Commission, as well as specific national, subregional and regional circumstances and legal frameworks, bearing in mind that no one size fits all;
- g) Mainstreaming gender considerations, in particular the role of women in management and decision-making, at all levels, is crucial for implementation of the interlinked issues of energy, climate change, air pollution/atmosphere and industrial development;
- h) Partnerships to address these interlinked issues at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate, including between public and private sectors, need to be encouraged and supported;
- i) The role of regional commissions and other regional and subregional institutions and bodies as defined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in pursuing the

implementation of Agenda 21, the JPOI and the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, should be recognized.

12. Decides to call upon Governments, and the United Nations system, and invites international financial institutions and other international organizations, working as appropriate in partnership with major groups and other stakeholders, to take action as follows:

A. Energy for Sustainable Development:

13. Energy is essential for meeting the basic human needs of all people. Access to reliable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services is crucial, particularly in developing countries. While fossil fuels will continue to play a dominant role in the energy supply in the decades to come, every effort must be made to diversify the energy mix. Increased use of renewable energy, improved energy efficiency, energy saving measures and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies supported by effective policies and increased capacity building, technology transfer and financing is essential.

14. Take actions to:

- a) Diversify energy supply and develop advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies and cleaner fuels, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, as appropriate, and support their transfer to developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;
- b) Increase, as a matter of urgency, the global share of renewable energy in the energy mix, including, as appropriate, biofuels, hydropower, geothermal, wind, solar, hydrogen, tidal and ocean and other forms of renewable energy in accordance with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and national plans, where applicable;
- c) Make greater use of effective policy tools, including voluntary national or regional goals and targets, to increase energy efficiency and the share of renewable energies as well as access to energy;
- d) Phase out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries with the aim of minimizing possible adverse impacts on their development;

15. Access to energy should include actions to:

- a) Accelerate the provision of modern energy services to the poor, in particular in rural and remote areas in developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states (SIDS) as well as African countries;
- b) Ensure that energy policies are supportive of developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly review progress in this regard;
- c) Integrating, for countries which have not already done so, energy access and diversified energy policies into national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and national development plans;
- d) Promoting, at the national level, rural electrification programmes;

- e) Adopt incentives to encourage increased investment by the public and private sector to provide improved energy services and infrastructure for the poor, particularly in rural areas;
- f) Develop energy storage and transmission infrastructure, including pipelines and regional electricity interconnections;
- g) Expand the use of cleaner fuels for heating and cooking, including liquefied petroleum gas, through incentives and other means, as appropriate; and
- h) Promote public participation and the role of women in planning, designing and implementation of energy policies and programmes, particularly at the local level and in rural communities.

16. Energy efficiency should include actions to:

- a) Increase efficiency and productivity in the power sector, through better utilization of generation capacities, including demand management, co-generation, fuel switching, interconnection or national electricity grids, the establishment of power pools and greater electricity trade;
- b) Adopt policies and regulations to promote energy efficiency standards and certification, including standards and labeling for energy-efficient appliances and consumer equipment;
- c) Reduce gas venting and flaring in the hydrocarbon industry;
- d) Integrate energy efficiency standards into public procurement policies and procedures;
- e) Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable, cleaner more efficient energy technologies;
- f) Strengthen building codes and support for improving insulation and efficiency of energy use in commercial and residential buildings;
- g) Promote consumer awareness and public participation in energy efficiency and energy savings campaigns;
- h) Consider initiating a process for an international agreement on energy efficiency that could cover aspects such as sharing information, joint research, education, training and financing.

Regional, sub-regional and International Cooperation

17. Take actions to:

- a) Establish regional/sub regional arrangements, as appropriate, to increase energy access especially in remote areas, enhance energy efficiency, capacity-building, resource mobilization, knowledge creation and sharing and provision of local energy services;
- b) Foster regional cooperation in developing new and renewable energy sources and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and encourage regional cooperation for capacity building;

- c) Strengthen international support for the implementation of national and regional energy efficiency programmes, including investment in, and the transfer of, modern energy efficiency technologies, which are environmentally sound, cost effective and socially acceptable;
- d) Strengthen cooperation between national and regional energy institutions on energy for sustainable development and encourage networking in research and development, including through cyber laboratories and centres of excellence;
- e) Support a robust energy system at national and regional levels through maintenance and improvement of pipeline and transmission infrastructure and enhance the physical security of the critical energy infrastructure, including energy production, transport and distribution facilities;
- f) Enhance and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation in the field of interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;
- g) Encourage international financial institutions (IFIs), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to expand their support for energy efficiency, renewable energy and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technology and facilitate access to funding for developing countries, particularly least developed countries (LDCs), land-locked developing countries (LLDCs) and SIDS;
- h) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems aiming at providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation;
- i) Create partnerships with regional banks to promote the application of low-emission, energy efficient technologies;
- j) Increase international support for national efforts to adopt standards and labeling for energy-efficient appliances and consumer equipment, as well as harmonization of international testing and certifying methods;
- k) Encourage cooperation on effective ways and means to avoid the dumping of energy wastes and inefficient products in developing countries;
- l) Strengthen initiatives to create and foster an international policy dialogue on bio-energy systems and promote more efficient and sustainable production and uses of biomass;
- m) Improve the functioning, transparency and information related to energy markets to promote greater stability and predictability both with respect to supply and demand, including through regional energy cooperation, networks and grid interconnections, and enhance dialogue and understanding between energy producing and consuming countries to this end;
- n) Enhance international cooperation in the implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions (A/60/190) relating to energy for sustainable development.

## Means of Implementation

### 18. Take actions to:

- a) Mobilize additional financial resources, including from the public and private sector, increased ODA, micro-credit and innovative funding for renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner fossil fuel and other energy projects;
- b) Create a positive investment climate at all levels to attract private capital for energy projects;
- c) Encourage transfer and dissemination of cleaner technologies, including advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies;
- d) Encourage the development of carbon capture and enhanced oil recovery technologies with developed countries accelerating their development in contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
- e) Increase investments and strengthen public/private partnerships in research and development (R&D) to develop the new, advanced, cleaner energy technologies, such as carbon capture and storage technologies;
- f) Support and promote the use of cleaner liquid and gaseous fossil fuels including through creating appropriate investment conditions for LNG and gas-to-liquid (GTL) trade and develop the global LNG/GTL market to increase access to cleaner forms of fossil fuel energy;
- g) Promote foreign direct investment for the development of the resource base including fossil fuels, sustainable production and use of biofuels and other renewable sources of energy;
- h) Support the establishment and further development of energy service companies through capacity building at the national level;
- i) Encourage international financial institutions to increase their funding in developing countries for improved energy efficiency in local and national electricity grids, including through reduction of electricity losses in transportation and distribution networks.

### B. Industrial development

19. Industrial development is crucial for sustained economic growth, eradicating poverty and employment creation, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, countries have the right to decide their own industrial development strategies, based on their capacity and the level, rate and pace of their development, bearing in mind that sustainable use of natural resources offers an important opportunity to reduce costs, increase competitiveness and employment, and reduce environmental degradation. Industrial development is closely linked to the further integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international trade.

### 20. Take action to:

- a) Formulate national policy frameworks, including appropriate legislation and regulations, to create an enabling environment for industrial development and diversification, private sector

investment, and enhanced domestic environmental governance, and the adoption of improved environmental management practices and environmentally sound technologies;

- b) Develop and strengthen the productive capacity of developing countries by scaling up the technical and financial resource flows for basic infrastructure encouraging public-private partnerships and facilitating foreign direct investment;
- c) Support technological upgrading for sustainable industrial development including through building capacity of standards, testing and certification bodies, and stronger industry-academia collaboration on R&D;
- d) Enhance efficient use by industry of natural resources and energy, sound chemicals management, pollution reduction, waste minimization and recycling and reuse, including through education and awareness raising to change consumer behaviour toward more sustainable lifestyles;
- e) Encourage business, industry and public sector organizations to elaborate and implement innovative management instruments, such as environmental management systems, life cycle analysis, eco-design, and eco-labelling;
- f) Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability, taking into account ILO core labour standards;
- g) Promote more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, with developed countries taking the lead, including through intensifying research on and adaptation of resource efficient technologies, technological innovation and cooperation, taking particularly into account the needs of developing countries;
- h) Promote sustainable tourism and eco-tourism in developing countries, including in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS;
- i) Foster close cooperation and dialogue between government, local authorities, business and industry, and other key stakeholders in order to promote effective business and consumer actions to enhance sustainable consumption and production;
- j) Enhance sustainable utilization and management of marine resources, aquaculture industries, seafood processing and trade-investment promotion, especially in Small Island Developing States;
- k) Strengthen the competitiveness of agriculture, including supplying inputs to the energy and industrial sectors while ensuring food security.

#### Regional, sub-regional and international cooperation

##### 21. Take actions to:

- a) Encourage continuation of international efforts to assist developing countries in building capacities for environmental impact assessments, including strategic environmental assessments of national and regional plans and programmes;

- b) Pursue progress in the field of sustainable production and consumption patterns through full commitment to the Marrakech process and its task forces;
- c) Improve market access for products of importance to developing countries by reducing or, as appropriate, eliminating tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks and tariff escalation as well as non-tariff barriers to enable developing countries to make full use of their comparative advantages, and work toward a successful completion of the Doha Round;
- d) Support trade-related capacity building, including for customs procedures simplification, trade promotion, product certification, and quality control so that products can meet international standards;
- e) Enhance capacity in developing countries for developing, implementing and enforcing regulations, codes and standards;
- f) Support technology transfer on favourable terms, especially of environmentally sound technologies, and mobilize financial resources for sustainable industrial development in developing countries;
- g) Promote effective and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building;
- h) Strengthen North-South, South-South and triangular technology cooperation, including between R&D institutions in developed and developing countries, with sharing of intellectual property and know how;
- i) Strengthen international support for promotional and information dissemination activities relating to investment opportunities in developing countries.

#### Means of Implementation

##### 22. Take action to:

- a) Encourage investment in new and more efficient production facilities and products and the adoption and use of cleaner technologies, as well as stimulating demand to create a market and employment opportunities;
- b) Strengthen investment in capacity building, education and skills development to enhance the industrial skill base, to improve employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth, and to reduce any negative social impacts when applicable related to industrial restructuring;
- c) Promote innovation and entrepreneurship, including through innovative financing;
- d) Enhance access to credit, including micro-financing, by small-scale entrepreneurs, to support involvement of women, youth and local communities in industrial business activities;
- e) Strengthen business capacity, in particular small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), to address unsustainable industrial practices and to implement supportive management instruments, including through better access to loan and credit programmes and strengthening of



industry support institutions, such as cleaner production and energy efficiency centres as well as of universities and other institutions of higher learning;

### C. Air Pollution/Atmosphere

23. Air pollution has serious adverse impacts on the quality of life, in particular on human health, the environment and the economy. Indoor air pollution from traditional biomass cooking and heating is a poverty-related issue whose effects are most strongly felt at the household/local level, particularly in developing countries by women and children. Various forms of transportation provide significant sources of air pollution. An integrated approach is needed addressing both indoor and outdoor air pollution with mitigation efforts integrated into national and sectoral development plans.

24. Take actions to:

- a) Improve knowledge concerning sources and health impacts of indoor air pollution, in particular on women and children, including through public awareness campaigns, and provide financial resources to prevent adverse health impacts due to indoor air pollution in developing countries;
- b) Accelerate the switch from traditional biomass to cleaner fuels, including liquefied petroleum gas, biogas and electricity for cooking and heating, and support efforts to disseminate improved cooking stoves, and provide incentives for switching to cleaner cooking fuels;
- c) Implement effective household energy programmes;
- d) Replicate and scale up successful approaches and best practices on indoor air pollution, including the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air;
- e) Develop strategies for sustainable urban and land-use planning including interconnections between sustainable urban transport system, industrial plant localization and waste disposal mechanisms and promote air quality standards to control emissions from industry and transport that should be country- and region-specific;
- f) Improve control of emissions from different sources to mitigate air pollution, including, inter alia, through modernizing and upgrading thermal electric power plants, making the extraction and refining of oil more efficient, reducing gas flaring and venting and reducing emissions from aviation and maritime sources;
- g) Improve urban air quality through utilization of cleaner fuels such as natural gas for vehicles and thermo-power generation;
- h) Control the export of second-hand and polluting technology and of second-hand and polluting industry and equipment to developing countries and ensure that equipment meets local emission standards;
- i) Expand the use of cleaner technologies, including renewable energy technologies, and support market development for the deployment of clean energy and production technologies;
- j) Improve compilation and analysis of data for monitoring air pollution and human health;
- k) Promote less polluting public and mass transport systems;

- l) Strengthen vehicle inspection procedures, including on exported vehicles, and improve maintenance;
- m) Implement legislation that encourages public and private sectors to switch to fuel-efficient vehicles;
- n) Support the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles in phasing out the remaining use of leaded gasoline, and work to reduce sulphur content in fuels as well as the Partnerships on Clean Air and the Global Partnership on Reduction of Mercury in Coal Fired Utilities;
- o) Provide market incentives to improve fuels and vehicle efficiency and the use of technologies that reduce vehicle emissions;
- p) Support efforts to reduce air pollutants from aviation and maritime sources, including discussions within the IMO and ICAO;

#### Regional, sub-regional and international cooperation

##### 25. Take actions to:

- a) Strengthen regional and sub-regional cooperation for improved air quality and control of transboundary air pollution, including through monitoring, abatement, research, policy formulation and sharing of regional experiences and encourage countries to cooperate in regional and subregional frameworks, such as the UN ECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP);
- b) Increase sub-regional, regional and international cooperation on collection, management, and dissemination of sound and updated scientific data and best techniques to improve air quality;
- c) Encourage Member States, to the extent that they have not yet done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;
- d) Enforce international control over illegal trade and shipment of ozone-depleting substances, including through provision of financial resources and transfer of appropriate technology;
- e) Strengthen systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere by means of ground-based and satellite monitoring systems, such as the Global Climate Observing System, and make the results available for the use of all countries, especially developing countries.
- f) Support the Marrakech Process to address issues of sustainable production and consumption, and promote corporate social and environmental responsibility and accountability;

#### Means of Implementation

##### 26. Take actions to:

- a) Promote the transfer of affordable, efficient and environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for cleaner operating vehicles, traffic management and cleaner fuels, including advanced cleaner fossil fuels, renewable and alternative fuels, inter alia, through the involvement of the private sector;

- b) Enhance capacity building, institutional strengthening and involvement of the private sector and all other relevant stakeholders in the work of improved air quality, taking into consideration the special circumstances and needs of developing countries, particularly small island developing states, LDCs and LLDCs;
- c) Assist developing countries in building emission inventories;
- d) Assist developing countries to build capacity for monitoring, measuring and assessing the impacts of air pollution, including health impacts, taking into account the WHO Air Quality Guidelines and other control mechanisms aimed at reducing exposure of the population to air pollutants;
- e) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems;
- f) Assist countries with significant desert areas and volcanoes in addressing air pollution and capacity-building for early warning and monitoring of dust, sandstorms, volcanic ash fall, deforestation and land degradation;
- g) Support development of appropriate technology to curb burning of garbage from local heaps and national land fills and regulate the incineration of waste that emits toxic fumes;
- h) Facilitate the transfer clean and affordable waste-disposal and recycling technologies to developing countries.

#### D. Climate Change

27. Climate change is not just an environmental issue; it is a sustainable development challenge with strong social, economic and environmental dimensions. Climate change impacts have the potential to threaten the livelihoods and existence of people in many countries but may be especially severe for people in developing countries, particularly in Africa, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, given their inadequate means and limited capacities to adapt to such effects. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol are the sole multilateral instruments to conduct negotiations to deal with climate change. Decisions of CSD are meant to complement these, highlighting the need for continuing and urgent action by the international community to address the threat posed by climate change to sustainable development, including the need for further action in the period beyond 2012.

#### 28. Take actions to:

- a) Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases with a view to stabilizing their concentration in the atmosphere in accordance with UNFCCC objectives, taking into account that further action must be in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as relevant principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, recognizing that poverty eradication and economic development are the overriding priorities of developing countries;
- b) Link climate change policies with policies and measures to develop advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies and cleaner fuels, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including hydro, geothermal, wind, biofuels, hydrogen and other new and renewable energy sources that will contribute directly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;

- c) Integrate climate change risks and related policy actions into poverty reduction strategy (PRSs) and/or national sustainable development strategies to address both adaptation and mitigation issues;
- d) Implement initiatives for full-scale demonstration and deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies;
- e) Move towards a longer-term strategy for a comprehensive response to climate change by promoting the transition to a low-carbon economy, and enhancing adaptive capacities and response measures to cope with the impacts of climate change;
- f) Enhance carbon sinks and reservoirs through improved land-use management, sustainable forest management, soil protection, and afforestation and reforestation;
- g) Support early warning, risk management and disaster reduction and response measures for developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable, such as small island developing States and least developed countries;
- h) Promote initiatives to improve the relevance and usability of information on impacts of climate variability and climate change for use in early warning and risk management efforts;
- i) Integrate lessons learned and experiences accumulated with disaster risk reduction activities into adaptation planning and response measures;
- j) Increase community resilience to climate change-related disasters by protecting natural resources and the conservation and management of ecosystems, including through such activities as mangrove restoration, coral reef restoration; and protection of shorelines and marine resources, including fish stocks.
- k) Take into account the vulnerability to climate change in investment plans and infrastructure development, particularly in the energy, tourism, health and agricultural sectors.

#### Regional, sub-regional and international cooperation

##### 29. Take actions to:

- a) Enhance international support to strengthen regional climate observation systems and networks by enhancing research in climate observation systems and dissemination of related information;
- b) Strengthen international support to enhance national institutional capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for their effective participation in the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, where appropriate, as these mechanisms that could contribute to sustainable development;
- c) Strengthen funding mechanisms for adaptation activities, as well as improving accessibility of developing countries to these funds, *inter alia*, for economic diversification to minimize adverse impacts of response measures;
- d) Strengthen North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in research, development and demonstration initiatives.

### Means of Implementation

30. Take actions to:

- e) Enhance access of developing countries, particularly SIDS, LDCs and LLDC, to climate-friendly technologies as well as adaptation technologies to enable them to address climate change;
- f) Accelerate the development, deployment, and diffusion of low carbon energy technologies, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and advanced, cleaner fossil fuel technologies and the transfer of these technologies to developing countries;
- g) Build capacity for the research and analysis of the timing, frequency and scale of climate change impacts, including training for technical capabilities to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change;
- h) Encourage the development of insurance schemes and arrangements by industrialized countries to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on developing countries, especially SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs;
- i) Promote capacity building at the national level in the areas of education and training in observation and prediction of earth system monitoring, assessment and reporting of climate change variables, research, development, and dissemination (RD&D), and institutional arrangements;
- j) Encourage the use of participatory approaches to address climate change, including public-private partnerships at national, regional and global levels;
- k) Promote the participation of all major groups in addressing climate change, since its impacts affect all sectors of society including women, youth, farmers, business and industry and workers

E. Interlinkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation

31. An integrated approach to the four thematic issues, addressing in a balanced way the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development, would enhance effectiveness and assist in the realization of co-benefits of policy action. Cross-cutting issues need to be mainstreamed into policy approaches, programmes and development cooperation activities. The means of implementation are critical to turning commitments into actions. In that context:

32. Take actions to:

- a) Ensure that energy, industry, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change plans and policies are integrated into national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategies, and national development plans and policy frameworks, as appropriate;
- b) Expand initiatives to share learning and review of national sustainable development strategies and support implementation and monitoring of such strategies;

- c) Build public-sector capacity for integrated planning and coordination of policymaking in the area of sustainable development across all relevant departments and ministries to foster policy coherence;
- d) Scale up efforts to effectively implement the global partnership for development as set out in the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, including the 0.7% target for ODA, and the JPOI and to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund for Poverty;
- e) Strengthen good governance at all levels and in both the public and private sectors to advance progress on the sustainable development agenda in the four thematic areas;
- f) Design investment and trade policies in ways which foster technological capabilities and which do not discriminate against developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
- g) Work towards an early conclusion and development oriented outcome of the Doha Round of Trade negotiations;
- h) Implement debt relief measures to enable developing countries to meet the goals and targets in the JPOI;
- i) Increase levels of international finance and investment for developing countries to implement the JPOI, including through leveraging additional private and public funding;
- j) Provide better access to funds and simplified reporting procedures under multilateral funding mechanisms, notably for small island developing States and least developed countries, reducing associated transaction costs;
- k) Further develop and promote the utilization of innovative financing (such as investment guarantee schemes, microfinance schemes, revolving funds, loans with extended payment time frames, CDM, environmental fiscal reform, including removal of harmful subsidies, use of market instruments to encourage clean investments, payments for ecosystem services, access and benefit sharing);
- l) Enhance adequate financial resources to support African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the effective implementation of national sustainable development strategies;
- m) Build partnerships at all levels and involve all interested and committed stakeholders in addressing implementation challenges in this thematic cluster;
- n) Involve the private sector more actively in implementation, including through the creation of an enabling environment for private-sector investment and the enhancement of corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability;
- o) Strengthen arrangements and incentives for technology transfer on favourable terms to developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, taking into account the need to balance rewards to innovators and the need for affordable access to technologies by developing countries;
- p) Promote technical capacity-building and know-how, including in connection with technology transfer and through support from multilateral financial institutions;

- q) Increase public and private investments in research and development and strengthen technology cooperation, including research and development collaboration, on technologies of importance to addressing implementation in the thematic cluster;
- r) Promote North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as regional and subregional cooperation, with support from the international agencies;
- s) Support through technical assistance and financing the strengthening of scientific and technological capabilities in developing countries, including through establishment of world class centres of excellence and “virtual universities”;
- t) Promote effective and full implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building and provide financial support for its implementation;
- u) Promote an improved understanding of the linkages between social, economic and environmental aspects of lifestyles and individual behaviour by introducing education for sustainable development into formal curricula and promoting life-long learning through formal, informal and non formal education establishments, NGOs and the workplace, taking into account the Framework of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;
- v) Emphasize the importance of sustainable patterns of consumption and production and, in this context, fully support the Marrakech process and its task forces;
- w) Encourage governments to develop strategies and measures for sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead and providing support to developing countries;
- x) Recognize and utilize effectively the knowledge and experience of the nine major groups as identified in Agenda 21 with respect to natural resource management, as well as the need for their effective participation in decision-making processes;
- y) Reaffirm the importance to sustainable development and take steps to achieve the universal primary education target;
- z) Enhance gender mainstreaming in all areas of sustainable development, reaffirming the importance of women empowerment for development and of their full participation in decision-making.

#### Small Island Developing States

#### 33. Take action to:

- a) Fully and effectively implement the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
- b) Promote the implementation of partnership initiatives, in line with the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, at the international, regional and national levels, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

- c) Encourage the United Nations and its entities, within their respective mandates and programmes, to further mainstream the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation to support the special case of SIDS,
- d) Encourage donors, financial institutions and mechanisms to urgently create special modalities of access for SIDS, that are reflective of their comparatively small size, limited capacity to develop project proposals, and absorptive capacities for implementation

#### Africa

#### 34. Take action to:

- a) Support the implementation of priority actions for African countries, including provision of affordable and environmentally sound energy services, infrastructure development, improving air pollution and data collection and observation capabilities, and adaptation to impacts of climate change, such as draught and desertification.
- b) Strengthen financial and technical assistance and resources to support the implementation of Africa's agreed programmes of action and regional implementation, including the objectives of Forum for Energy Ministers of Africa (FEMA) and New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
- c) Support African countries in implementing plans on science and technology, disaster risk reduction and hydropower development.

#### D. Review and Follow-up

35. Review and follow-up on progress in the implementation of decisions of the Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development during one or two day sessions in 2010/2011 and 2014/2015.