

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
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INTERLINKAGES AND CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Means of Implementation

Sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation in support of national efforts to strengthen capacity-building and governance

- To achieve progress in each of the thematic issues, the significant barriers which limit the use and the effectiveness of the means of implementation need to be removed by strengthening their role and increasing the adoption of an integrated approach in policy-making.
- The regional implementation meetings have clearly shown us that the challenges vary between the different regions. There are **substantial differences between countries and regions** not only when it comes to the causes of air pollution but also in terms of the capacities and resources to address the challenges.
- National capacity to tackle air pollution and at the same time pursue other sustainable development goals, such as eradicating poverty, achieving universal primary education, providing safe water, sufficient food and energy, and combating climate change, varies greatly between countries. We have to admit that there might not be a "silver bullet" that can allow a country to meet all goals at the same time and that the measures need to be adapted to the national capacities and taken stepwise to improve and achieve the objectives of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.
- **Good governance, appropriate administrative, economic and legal frameworks, a knowledge-based approach** in which **education** plays a key role, and **access to adequate human, technical and financial resources** are however common requirements for reaching the MDGs and the JPOI goals. There are also plenty of good experiences from various regions that can be used to **identify ways forward**.
- Changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption is fundamental to delivering progress in each of the thematic cluster issues. We recognise that it is the responsibility of developed countries to take the lead in achieving this shift. We particularly welcome the Marrakech process and the Marrakech task forces which provide a vehicle for taking this commitment forward. The Marrakech Task Forces are innovative, action-oriented fora that can address key issues for CSD. We should support their work, and look forward to them delivering results over the next years. The call for national action plans on SCP was also among the key outcomes of the meeting in Costa Rica in September 2005. The EU has now committed to producing an EU Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan by 2007. We recognise that partnerships should foster and support the aims of the Marrakech process.
- Partnerships such as the Global Village Energy Partnership are working to promote the integration of energy into the PRSP process.

- We believe that in the context of the MDGs, and in particular of MDG7, the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity building will contribute to achieving sustainable development and in delivering the broader capacity building needs required to implement international and national commitments. Also it is important to develop and apply common approaches for strategic environmental assessment at the sector and national levels as stated in the OECD Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005.

Better targeting of ODA and ensuring aid effectiveness

- Trade and access to markets is essential for developing countries to lift themselves out of poverty. To achieve development which is truly sustainable we need to increasingly take into account the potential impact of trade on the environment and respond accordingly to enhance the mutual supportiveness between trade and environment agreements.
- Financing remains a significant barrier to implementation. One of our objectives for this cycle needs to be identifying options for bridging the finance gap for cleaner energy technology and services. The recent World Bank Energy Week outlined some of the risks and the options. We should seek to build on this work and experience. Following the Gleneagles G8 Summit, the World Bank is leading on the development of an Investment Framework for scaling up public and private investment into low carbon technologies.
- Furthermore, also in support of this strong commitment to contributing to a global sustainable development, the EU has adopted a timetable for Member States to increase aid budgets and to achieve 0.7% of gross national income by 2015, with an intermediate collective target of 0.56% by 2010, and calls on partners to follow this lead. These commitments should see annual EU aid double to over €66 billion in 2010.

Promoting transfer of technologies

- Inadequate development, lacking transfer and deployment of affordable, efficient and environmentally sound technologies and in some cases high costs of these technologies continue to hinder progress on each of the thematic issues.
- In many countries declining budgets for research and development are hampering the ability of policy makers to find the most effective solutions to a number of the challenges we face.
- We encourage the developed and developing world alike to remain focused on continuing increasing energy efficiency, with developed countries taking the lead in changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and facilitating technology transfer and technology related capacity building.
