



COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

PAPER 6

LINKING THE REVIEW AND POLICY SESSIONS

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Introduction

“Would the momentum created at CSD 12 be carried over to CSD 13? And would CSD 13 pick up where 12 had left, on a rather upbeat note?”(Major Group Comment)

This background paper provides an overview of the core elements of the CSD-11 decision on the CSD’s future organisation of work and the multi-year programme of work, outlines the problems and offers possible solutions for a more coherent linkages between the CSD review and policy sessions. It also contains several tables in an Annex which highlight a possible framework for structuring the CSD Review and Policy Year outcomes.

History

The CSD-11 decision established the Future organisation of work of the Commission and Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003. This section provides a brief background to the substance of the CSD-11 decision.

Review Session

The review sessions will undertake an evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), while focusing on identifying constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation with regard to the selected thematic cluster of issues for the cycle. The review sessions will include a high-level segment, an exchange of regional experiences, dialogues with experts, including scientific experts, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned, with a view to facilitating implementation, as well as capacity-building activities, such as learning centres and partnership fairs. The review session evaluation should enable an improved understanding of priority concerns in the implementation of the selected thematic cluster of issues and facilitate an effective policy discussion in the course of the policy year with a view to strengthening implementation in those areas. The outcome of the review session will be a report, including a chairperson’s summary, identifying constraints and obstacles and possible approaches and best practices for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI.

Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting

In the policy year, the Commission will convene an intergovernmental preparatory meeting to discuss policy options and possible actions to address the constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation identified during the review year. The discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting will be based on the outcome

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of the review session, reports by the Secretary-General as well as other relevant inputs. Based on those discussions, the Chair will prepare a draft negotiating document for consideration at the policy session.

Policy Session

The policy sessions will take policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the selected thematic cluster of issues, taking account of the discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting, the Secretary-General's reports and other relevant inputs. The review sessions and the policy sessions should mobilize further action by all implementation actors to overcome obstacles and constraints in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI, and should address new challenges and opportunities and share lessons learned and best practices.

Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003

CSD-11 decided that the implementation of that programme of work will be guided by the following considerations:

- Relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the JPOI and the decisions of the Commission;
- Take into account the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- Means of implementation, as identified in Agenda 21 and chapter X of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,
- Cross-cutting issues; and
- African and other regional initiatives, as well as initiatives on small island developing States and least developed countries.

Challenges

Some issues of the main problems experienced in the first multi-year programme of work included:

Loss of Regional and or other Inputs from the Preparatory Process

There was a general feeling among many participants that the detailed outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, as well as the related outcomes and inputs of relevant intergovernmental meetings were not adequately captured in the transition from the Review to the Policy Session.

Inadequacies of the Review/IPM Agenda's

The first area of concern is that neither the review or policy session adequately followed the CSD-11 decisions, in terms of assessing the three themes (water, sanitation, and



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human settlements) through the prism of either the three pillars of sustainable development and/or the cross-cutting areas. For example: major problems emerged due to the lack of attention/recognition to the cross-cutting themes of Africa, SIDS, other regional approaches, governance and means of implementation. While some of the issue were addressed, they were relegated to minor points, and certain delegations felt these issues should be addressed in stand alone chapters as in the JPOI and should not be addressed in a generic manner. For example, the Group of 77 and China's final statement to the CSD-13 Policy session stated: "we have also seen attempts to turn the CSD into an environmental commission, with the reinterpretation and renegotiation of previously agreed language, including through a continued insistence on having a Chair's summary that contradicts CSD 11 decisions." This statement reflects the concerns over the lack of attention, in particular to the means of implementation, finance and technology transfer.

Limited Guidance for the Chairperson's Summary

While the CSD-11 decision states that the main outcomes of the Review Session and IPM will be in the form of a Chairperson's summary, the first experience of this approach has highlighted some deficiencies of this agreement. The major limitation of a Chairperson's summary is that it represents the views expressed by the Chair (and in the case of the IPM the views of the Secretariat) and is therefore not an outcome which is commonly owned by all delegations. While it has the advantage of being a non-negotiated outcome and avoids repetitive negotiations, this does not necessarily mean it is a useful contribution to ensure meaningful outcomes of the multi-year programme of work. Following the Review Session there were also some concerns that the Summary was too much of a verbatim report of the session and failed to prioritize issues and identify activities to overcome implementation constraints, which could then be used to guide discussions in the Policy Session. A similar view was expressed about the Chairperson's Summary from the IPM, with at least one major delegation, publicly stating that "a paragraph-by-paragraph report-style summary is not adequate; it is not useful for implementation actors." Linked to this concern is the lack of a standardized format for constructing the Chairperson's Summary and limited guidance on what form it should comprise. For example: is it simply a verbatim style report or should it take the form of a compilation text? Table 3 provides an overview of the different approaches taken in the drafting of the Summaries from the Review Session, IPM and then the final CSD-13 decision.

Leadership Coherence of the Bureau

While many delegates recognized that the CSD's two year-cycle had implications for the membership terms of the CSD Bureau, this issue was not resolved at CSD-11. Given that the core body tasked with ensuring coherence of the CSD's work programme is the Bureau, the issue was then addressed by the Economic and Social Council, which agreed to limit Bureau terms to one-year. Thus there are two set of Bureau member during a multi-year programme of work, which raises issue of institutional memory,

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consistency of approaches, and as in the case of the CSD-13 Policy Session allows the Bureau to adopt a significantly different track from the Review Session.

Discussion Points

The key challenge for the second multi-year programme of work is to ensure that debates, discussions and proposal from the CSD Review Session are adequately translated into meaningful policy recommendations and actions by the IPM and the Policy Session. Experience from CSD-12/13 indicates more thinking is required before an adequate linking and transition period is developed. Among the options for adequately addressing this concern could include:

Utilizing a common agenda format based on the elements outlined in the CSD-11 decision

The agenda for the Review Session should be based on a standardized format, building on the agreed elements outlined in the CSD-11 decision, specifically tailored for the themes on discussion during each multi-year programme of work. The same basic outline would then be used as a template to construct the Chairperson's Summary. This approach ensures that issues of importance are not left of the CSD agenda and/or the Chairperson's Summary. It also ensures some predictability, but leaves some flexibility for the Chair to guide the process. A draft framework, as well as framework for the CSD discussion on energy for sustainable development are presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

Allow for Annexes identifying regional and major group priorities

One option for including the outcomes of regional preparatory meetings and other ministerial outcomes, such as those of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum's or regionally based intergovernmental Ministerial Forums is to present them in an annex to the Chair's Summary, or at minimum include them in the official report of the Review Session and the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting.

Enhancing the use of the Ministerial Segments in the Review Session

There is no explicit guidance on the outcome of the Ministerial Segments. While there is no explicit mandate either for or against the adoption of a Ministerial Declaration (at either the Review or Policy session) consideration should be given to maximizing the use of the presence of ministers during the review session. A key issue here is to make sure that Ministers can give the expected guidance for the IPM and policy session (the negotiation process), and the need to recognize, while important, ministerial dialogue sessions without an agreed outcome may not be sufficient to provide high-level political guidance. Furthermore, the time lag between the Review Session and IPM creates a genuine concern that political momentum may wane during the intersessional period. During CSD-12, the EU proposed a concise action plan, defining the nature and shape of the process both between CSD-12 and 13 and beyond. The final Chairperson's



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Summary did not map-out a procedural path to CSD-13, but it did however, present a focused list of priority policy issues to be discussed at the IPM, providing in some sorts a template to guide the Policy Year.

Exploring other alternatives for presenting the outcome of the Review Session

Further consideration of alternatives to presenting the Review Year's outcomes in the form of a report of the Session, needs to be addressed. Developing a user-friendly matrix, similar to the Secretariat's Matrix of the IPM Chairperson's Summary, could provide a useful contribution to building on, and maintaining the outcomes of the Review Year.

Presenting a draft IPM agenda for adoption during the Review Session

Consideration should be given to the option of adoption a flexible framework for the IPM agenda during the final days of the Review Session. Such a discussion would be based on the Chairperson's Summary and the outcomes of the Ministerial Segment. This would have several advantages. First, it would ensure continuity to the priority issues raised in the review Year. Second, it would provide some guidance on what form issues would be addressed in the Policy year. And third, it has the added advantage of ensuring that nationally-based delegations are provided the opportunity to influence the design of the Policy Year's agenda, and that such issues are not left purely to New York based diplomats.

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Annex 1

Table 1: Standardized format for the Chairperson's Summaries

Theme Issue	Structure
Energy for Sustainable Development	Review of Progress Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Lessons Learned/ Best practice Policy Options Possible Actions
Cross-cutting Issues	
Poverty eradication□	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Sustainable consumption and production	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Protecting the natural resource base of economic and social development□	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Sustainable development in a globalizing world	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Health and Sustainable development	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
SIDS	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Africa	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Other Regional Initiatives	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles



	Policy Options Possible Actions
Means of Implementation	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development	Priority Concerns Constraints and Obstacles Policy Options Possible Actions
Summary of Theme: The Way Forward	Priority Concerns Policy options Possible Actions

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Annex 2

Table 2: CSD- 14 Matrix

Key Issues	Paragraph Numbers
JPOI/CSD-11 Elements	
Poverty eradication	
Gender	Para 7 (d)
Indigenous People	Para 7 (e)
Energy and Poverty	Para 9
Energy Access	Para 9 (a)
Biomass	Para 9 (b)- (c)
Liquid and Gaseous Fuels	Para 9 (d)
National Energy Policies and Regulatory Frameworks	Para 9 (e)
International and regional cooperation	Para 9 (f)
Financial and technical Assistance	Para 9 (g)
Energy and Industrial Development	Para 10
Human Settlements	Para 11
Sustainable consumption and production	
10 year framework of programmes	Para 15
Cleaner production and eco-efficiency	Para 16
Energy	Para 20
Financial resources , technology transfer, and capacity building	Para 20 (a)
Energy considerations in planning	Para 20 (b)
Renewable energy	Para 20 (c)
Combined energy technologies	Para 20 (d)
Diversified energy supply	Para 20 (e)
Gas Flaring	Para 20 (f)
Indigenous energy sources	Para 20 (g)
Energy efficiency and conservation	Para 20 (h)- (i)
International Financial Institutions	Para 20 (j)
Research and Development	Para 20 (k)
Networking among Centres of Excellence	Para 20 (l)
Education	Para 20 (l)
Financial Instruments and Mechanism	Para 20 (n)
Energy Markets	Para 20 (o)- (p)
Subsidies	Para 20 (q)
National Energy Markets	Para 20 (r)
National and Regional Energy Institutions	Para 20 (s)

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CSD-9 outcomes	Para 20 (t)
International and regional Institutions	Para 20 (u)
Regional Cooperation	Para 20 (v)
Dialogue Forums between producers and consumers	Para 20 (w)
Waste management	Para 22
Protecting the natural resource base of economic and social development	
Nuclear Waste Transports (Oceans)	Para 35
Climate Change	Para 38 (a)- (i)
Air Pollution	Para 39
Desertification	Para 41 (d)
Forests	Para 45
Mining, Minerals and Metals	Para 46
Sustainable development in a globalizing world	
Health and Sustainable development	
Energy/health/pollution	Para's 56 (a)-(d)
SIDS	
Financial Resources for the BPOA	Para 58 (a)
Energy	Para 59 (a)-(b)
Africa	
Energy	Para 62 (j) (i) (ii)
Climate change	Para 62 (k)
Latin America and Caribbean	
Asia and Pacific	
West Asia	
Economic Commission for Europe	
Means of Implementation	
Finance	
Technology transfer	
Capacity building	
Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development	
Strengthening the institutional framework of sustainable development at the international level	
Role of international institutions	
Major Groups	
CSD-9 Elements (Decision 9/1)	
Energy for sustainable development	Para 10 (a)-(p)
Accessibility of energy	Para 13 (a)- (j)
Energy efficiency	Para 15 (a)-(m)
Renewable energy	Para 17 (a)- (i)
Advanced fossil fuel technologies	Para 19 (a)- (g)
Nuclear energy technologies	Para 21 (a)-(h)

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Rural energy	Para 23 (a)- (k)
Research and development	Para 26
Capacity-building	Para 27
Technology transfer	Para 28
Information-sharing and dissemination	Para 29
Mobilization of financial resources	Para 30
Making markets work effectively for sustainable development	Para 31
Multi-stakeholder approach and public participation	Para 32
Regional cooperation	Para 34 (a)- (g)
International cooperation	Para 36 (1)- (7)
Mauritius Strategy Elements	
Climate Change	
Energy efficiency/renewables/ advanced and cleaner fossil fuel Technologies	Para 18 (c)
Management of wastes	
Using waste as an energy resource	Para 23 (c) (iv)
Oil leaks from sunken State vessels	Para 24
Transport of radioactive materials	Para 25
Land resources	
Mining	Para 45
Energy Resources	
Energy dependence	Para 46
Integrated energy programmes	Para 47
Energy supply and services	Para 48
Wider dissemination and application of technology	Para 49
Implementation	
take action to address the energy vulnerability of SIDS developing States, to promote access to energy-efficient technologies, renewable energy and advanced clean energy technologies that are affordable and readily adaptable to the special circumstances of small island developing States	Para 84 (b)
Related Intergovernmental Agreements (UN-based)	
World Solar Programme	
Related Intergovernmental Agreements (UN-based)	
Renewables 2004:	

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Annex 3

Table 3: Different framework options between CSD-12/IPM/CSD-13

CSD-12	IPM	CSD-13
<p>Chairman's summary Part one Review of thematic issues Opening statements Reports on intersessional events Overall review Overall review of progress Inter-agency cooperation and coordination National reporting Indicators Partnerships Interactive discussion with major groups <i>Gender mainstreaming</i> <i>Partnerships</i> <i>Means of implementation</i> <i>Governance and stakeholder involvement</i> <i>Capacity-building</i> Water Review of progress <i>Drinking-water supply</i> <i>Decentralization of services</i> <i>Partnerships and private sector involvement</i> <i>Integrated water resources management</i> <i>Water as a social and/or economic good</i> <i>Balancing competing uses</i> <i>Water resources management units</i> <i>Policies, laws and institutions</i> <i>Financing water-sector needs</i> <i>Capacity-building</i> <i>Technology transfer</i> <i>Gender mainstreaming</i> Constraints and obstacles Lessons learned Continuing challenges Sanitation Review of progress Constraints and obstacles</p>	<p>Chairman's Summary of Interactive Discussions INTRODUCTION I. WATER Introduction Improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas Preparing integrated water re source management plans and creating an institutional and policy framework Enhancing water use efficiency and managing competing uses Water quality, ecosystem management and disaster prevention Strengthening monitoring and evaluation Financing water-related investments <i>Increasing the amount and impact of official development assistance</i> <i>Mobilizing domestic and private resources</i> II. SANITATION Introduction National priorities, policies and institutions Responding to sanitation needs in urban and rural areas Hygiene education, awareness raising and community participation Waste-water treatment, recycling and reuse Monitoring Financing III. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Providing improved housing and associated services to</p>	<p>A. Water Access to basic water services Integrated water resources management (IWRM) B. Sanitation Access to basic sanitation Sanitation and hygiene education Wastewater collection, treatment and reuse C. Human settlements Integrated planning and management Access to affordable land, housing and basic services Employment and enterprise promotion D. Interlinkages and Cross-Cutting Issues E. International Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring and Follow-Up of CSD-13 Decisions on water, sanitation and human settlements Follow-up on Water and Sanitation Follow-up on Human Settlements Follow-up on Small Island Developing States (SIDS)</p>

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<p><i>Political commitment</i> <i>Financial resources</i> <i>Cultural and social considerations</i> <i>Decentralization of services</i> <i>Capacity development</i> <i>Data and information</i> <i>Public awareness</i> <i>Other constraints</i> Lessons learned <i>Political commitment</i> <i>Best practices</i> <i>Finance and subsidies</i> <i>Education and awareness</i> <i>Technology</i> <i>Private sector and markets</i> Continuing challenges <i>Political commitment</i> <i>Mobilizing financial resources</i> <i>Decentralization of services</i> <i>Capacity-building</i> <i>Scaling-up of programmes</i> <i>Information and monitoring</i> <i>Partnerships</i> <i>Employment opportunities</i> Human settlements Review of progress Constraints and obstacles Lessons learned Continuing challenges <i>Political commitment</i> <i>Housing and tenure security</i> <i>Land use and urban planning</i> <i>Empowerment of the poor</i> <i>Gender mainstreaming</i> <i>Enterprise and employment promotion</i> <i>Finance and investment</i> <i>Technology</i> <i>Capacity-building and stakeholder participation</i> Relationship among water, sanitation and human settlements Regional sessions Economic Commission for Africa Economic Commission for Europe Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</p>	<p>the urban poor Jobs creation and enterprise promotion Developing finance institutions and financial products suitable to the needs of the urban poor IV. INTERLINKAGES AMONG WATER, SANITATION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	
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<p> Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Partnerships fair: highlights Learning Centre Side events Part two High-level segment Introduction Meeting the targets Creating an enabling environment Capacity-building and transfer of technology Governance Finance Water Integrated water resources management Drinking-water supply Sanitation Human settlements Responding to challenges: the way forward </p>		
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