

DRAFT DOHA OUTCOME DOCUMENT
on Reviewing the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus
EU amendments - 24 October

Other new challenges, emerging issues

59. We recognize that while new opportunities have been created, multiple challenges have emerged that impacts the achievement of equitable and sustainable development, including eradicating poverty, achieving sustained economic growth and environment sustainability. Some of these key challenges the world community faces today include: financial instability, substantial and persistent global imbalances, volatile capital flows and unstable exchange rate markets, large and abrupt price fluctuations in international markets of key commodities, slowing global economic growth, increased damage to the earth's environment and climate change, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, desertification and scarcity of water resources. We reaffirm our resolve towards concerted global action to address all these areas, while consistently furthering economic and human development for all.

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60. The concern of the international community with climate change has increased markedly since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus. Ongoing and potential responses to tackle this phenomenon have major development implications and will incur a susbtantial additional cost to developing countries. We agree to address such implications in a timely and decisive way, paying special attention to the needs of most vulnerable countries, especially LDCs and SIDS. We *inter alia* resolve to address the financing needs for the mitigation and adaptation to climate change in developing countries in the context of sustainable development. We welcome in this respect the adoption of the of the Bali Action plan of December 2007 and the objective to complete negotiations on a new comprehensive global agreement on climate change in Copenhagen in December 2009. We welcome the launching of the Adaptation Fund within the UNFCCC structure. We recognise the need to develop in conformity with Bali Action plan an architecture to optimise and mobilise predictable, sustainable and new, additional and adequate investment and financial flows form various sources (including the private sector, the carbon market, public sector and innovative instruments) and to deliver financing efficiently, effectively and equitably, and stress that financing to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing countries as well as these mitigating actions should also be measurable, reportable and verifiable. We call for international climate change finance to be inclusive, equitable and delivered in line with established principles and mechanisms of development assistance such as country ownership and alignment with national priorities and systems. Concerted efforts to address climate change should promote increased trade in environmental goods and not result in trade distortions that would be incompatible with WTO rules. We should facilitate the transfer of safe and sustainable low-carbon technologies to support economic development efforts.

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61. We also underscore the special challenges emerging from international commodity markets, particularly the volatility in food and energy prices. We will make efforts to increase multilateral and bilateral resources to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed and those that are most affected by high food and energy prices, in coping with the consequences of these higher prices, while at the same time recognizing the necessity of a substantial expansion in food production. We reiterate that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national governments and the international community. We encourage thus the development of a global partnership for agriculture and food. In this regard, we welcome the establishment by the Secretary General of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis and encourage its continued engagement with member states, relevant organisations and all stakeholders, including private sector and especially farmers.

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61 bis. We will encourage all countries to develop energy systems that meet development needs and are consistent with the necessity to stabilize the global climate. This goal will not be met without major changes in energy supply and use worldwide. We call to substantially increasing the share of renewable energies and to promote energy efficiency, energy conservation and behavioural change. We reaffirm that access to basic energy services and to clean and sustainable energy is indispensable to eradicate extreme poverty and to achieve IADGs, including the MDGs.

62. We recall that gender equality is a fundamental human right, a fundamental value and an issue of social justice; it is essential for economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and aid effectiveness. We reiterate the need for gender mainstreaming into the formulation and implementation of development policies, including financing for development policies, by all stakeholders of the Monterrey Consensus. We commit to increase our efforts to fulfil our commitments regarding gender equality and empowerment of women through, inter alia, well targeted and resources measures :

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- to promote and reinforce national efforts in capacity building of state and non-state actors in gender responsive public management, including but not limited to gender budgeting

- to generate and make full use of gender disaggregated data and gender analysis when designing, negotiating and implementing development policies, strategies and plans and to make gender impact assessments an integral part of our monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels and in all sectors ;

- to promote women's rights and economic empowerment and effectively mainstream gender in law reforms, business support services, economic programs and interventions ;

It is also necessary that, when designing and implementing development strategies, due and full attention be paid to overall social development concerns and goals, including the social development aspects contained in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.

63. We note that since the Monterrey Conference, despite economic growth, there has been a rise in inequalities, both nationally and internationally; these growing inequalities threaten social cohesion and are a potential source of conflict. We call on all countries to tackle inequalities to promote sustainable and inclusive growth.

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[63. In middle-income countries, substantial pockets of poverty persist. We acknowledge the efforts to bring to light the particular development challenges faced by middle-income countries at the conferences held in Spain, El Salvador and Namibia on international development cooperation with Middle-Income Countries. We encourage the United Nations system, BWIs and all other stakeholders to enhance their role in addressing the special developmental needs of these countries.]

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Staying engaged

[64. We recommit to keep fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, to ensure proper follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Outcome Document, and to continue to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders, both institutional and non-institutional, within the holistic agenda of the Financing for Development process.]

[65. A robust and credible process of follow-up is critical to continued progress in the Financing for Development process. We acknowledge the need to consider and set up, as appropriate, a more effective intergovernmental structure to carry out this task with the support of the Financing for Development Office, taking into account various proposals that have been put forward in this regard. We request the Economic and Social Council to consider these proposals in depth at its 2009 spring High-level meeting with the international financial and trade institutions, with a view to making appropriate and timely recommendations for final action by the General Assembly.]

[66. We will consider the need to hold a follow-up conference by 2013.]