ENERGY, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, AIR POLLUTION AND THE ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGION: NEW POLICIES, LESSONS LEARNED, BEST PRACTICES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR HORIZONTAL COOPERATION

ECLAC document for the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

Regional Meeting

Document prepared by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on the basis of contributions and comments from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and of inputs from other substantive divisions of ECLAC. The views expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Organization.

1. Contents

2. Introduction

This document is a contribution by ECLAC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region to the preparatory process for the fifteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). It presents a brief overview of the principal challenges in the area of sustainability in the region, describes a number of efforts being made in the countries to progress towards more sustainable development, and draws attention to several opportunities for cooperation within the region which could facilitate the adoption of measures to improve sustainability. The document has been produced on the basis of inputs from the countries and of a background document prepared by ECLAC and presented at a regional workshop on sustainable development, held in September 2006 with logistical and financial support from the Government of Mexico and participation by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The policies and measures set out in the document reflect the inputs of all those involved. For each of the chosen themes (energy, industrial development, air pollution and the atmosphere, and climate change), a brief analytical summary is presented, innovative policies and measures are described, and certain countries which have implemented them are listed. For ease of reference, opportunities identified by the countries are grouped together in section 5, "Opportunities for regional cooperation," which has been drafted on the basis of the inputs received. The potential activities described relate to areas in which the countries of the region have experience to share, similar processes or shared needs; these are areas in which joint action would generate opportunities for governments to adopt desirable policies. The purpose is to consider the opportunities from a regional viewpoint.

The final section of the document (section 6, "Cross-cutting issues") lists the examples contributed by the countries of the region to the matrix created by the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development. In order to include information on innovative policies, lessons learned and best practices which have been implemented recently or are still under discussion, information from presentations and discussions with governments has been used. It should be borne in mind that it is too early as yet to assess the effectiveness of the measures described.

The purpose of this document is to review policies which have been implemented in the region and to contribute to the consideration of policy developments at the country level and the adoption of best practices and replicable models. This document should be seen as complementary to those that the countries will submit at the fifteenth session, and is not intended as a comprehensive review of the large numbers of efforts being made by the countries in the four thematic areas. It focuses mostly on the period 2004-2007.

Some of the opportunities, while not yet implemented, indicate possible directions for future action. A number of them would be most significant as regional initiatives; thus, without collective discussions at the regional level, they would be difficult to identify and promote. One example of this is improvements in legislation on environmental issues and guidance for investments whose implementation could harmonize environmental goals with competitiveness. The document seeks to contribute to improved cooperation among the countries of the region.

3. Regional trends in sustainable development

During the 1990s the region gave a major boost to the development of environmental institutions, including agencies, legislation and other instruments. Progress has slowed since 2002, and renewed efforts are needed in the area of legislation and the implementation of existing provisions. Improved integration, consistency and coordination are needed in sectoral and fiscal public policy design (ECLAC, 2005).

Discussions in the Commission on Sustainable Development on the topics of energy, industrial development, air pollution and the atmosphere, and climate change emphasize the technological and organizational challenge facing humanity in light of current patterns of energy production and consumption, the design of urban areas and travel within those areas. This challenge calls for answers which will encourage the adoption of cleaner technologies by providing appropriate incentives at the investment evaluation stage, by reducing costs through large-scale implementation, and by promoting appropriate research and financing at the country level.

The adaptation of financial systems to recognize economically viable and environmentally sound activities has yet to take place on a significant scale. Unless this problem is solved, significant progress in the field of sustainability is unlikely to be achieved. Three major sources of financing should be combining their forces in this area: governments, the private sector and international cooperation.

4. Status of the selected thematic areas in the region

This section will briefly review the current status in Latin America and the Caribbean, including challenges and innovative practices, of the four thematic areas chosen for the fifteenth session: **energy, industrial development, air pollution and the atmosphere** and **climate change.** These topics are closely interconnected through their economic, social, institutional and environmental dimensions, and lend themselves to an integrated approach, in accordance with the decisions made at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It should be noted that there are significant differences among the countries of the region in terms of their size, economies, and levels of vulnerability and development. This variety is reflected in the different ways in which each country has tackled the four thematic areas.

Energy

Energy intensity

In this regard, the Latin American and Caribbean region has shown a steady trend since the 1980s, with a slight decrease in energy intensity (improved efficiency) in the northern part of the region, thanks to the introduction of combined-cycle electric power generation. The southern part of the region has a lower environmental impact in relation to carbon dioxide emissions.

As for the electric-power sector, there has recently been a rise in the indicator of carbon dioxide emissions, which measures emissions per unit of energy generated (kg CO2/kWh) and gives an idea of how clean the technologies used are. This is the result of the increasing share of thermoelectric power generation in the region's energy matrix, against the slower progress of hydroelectric generation and other renewable power sources (ECLAC, 2006b).

Latin America and the Caribbean is a provider of global environmental services for the mitigation and capture of greenhouse gases. The region therefore has an opportunity to benefit

from the clean development mechanism (CDM) market as a source of incentives to accelerate reductions in energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy efficiency and to promote diversification of energy sources with an increased proportion of cleaner energy, such as biofuels, the use of which is growing swiftly in the region.

With the expected strong increase in electric power consumption, natural gas is likely to be increasingly used for electric power generation in the region in general, and in South America in particular. The adoption of the combined cycle as the dominant technology in electric power generation has accentuated the trend towards integration of the production chains for electric power and natural gas, either through the participation of electric-power companies in gas pipelines or because oil companies, whether publicly or privately owned, have begun to be involved in the natural gas-electric power chain, encouraged by high oil prices and taking the opportunity to increase their investments by benefiting from the electric power companies' difficulties.

Both electric-power and hydrocarbons companies are therefore showing interest in retaining assets in both activities, moving forwards towards the creation of integrated energy companies. Electric power companies prefer to control the inputs needed for power generation, and hydrocarbons companies want to ensure that they will have markets for their natural gas output. Despite this trend, the supply problem remains unsolved and the electric-power subsector is facing serious challenges which could be overcome with greater and more stable subregional energy integration. This is an opportunity for the countries which are more dependent on imports, on the basis of a regional approach, to benefit from the surpluses of the oil exporting countries.

Renewable energies

Apart from hydroelectric power, the development of renewable energy sources in Latin America and the Caribbean is limited. The supply of renewable energy in the region in 2003 was 26% of total energy needs (10.5% hydroelectric, 0.5% geothermal and 15% biomass), as against 45% for oil and 24% for natural gas. The region's hydroelectric development in 2004 was only 15% of its potential, with the loss of the momentum gained in earlier years, and despite the energy reforms of the 1990s. In 1970, hydroelectric plants made up 55% of total installed capacity. After peaking at 63% in 1990, their share began to decline, and stood at 56% in 2004. Led by Brazil and Central America, the countries of the region are showing increasing interest in giving biofuels a greater role in their energy strategies.

Biofuels

In the field of biofuels, there have been technological advances in the yields from the basic raw materials, in reduced pollution from waste and effluent, and in the output of raw materials. Some countries are still seeing cultural resistance to biofuel use (and to renewable energies in general) and there are some misgivings regarding environmental impact during biofuels' life cycle.

In most of the countries of the region, the pattern of industrial development has been marked by improvements in the international competitiveness of export sectors, which have learned to operate in open and very dynamic markets. This modernization is, however, concentrated in a relatively low number of enterprises, and this has led to demands for policies to integrate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into the growth of the export sectors.

Natural-resource-based industry (renewable and non-renewable) has drawn attention to sustainability in the strategies which have been and will be followed by the countries. In many of the region's countries, there is increasing specialization in environmentally sensitive industries that are also energy- and capital-intensive, and the relative loss of ability to compete in knowledge-intensive industries (Schaper, 2007). This makes exports more vulnerable in terms of environmental requirements and demands in developed-country markets. Furthermore, the type of export specialization creates gaps within the economies, with productivity levels high in the export sectors but lower in other areas which have yet to make the competitive breakthrough, widening the duality of the productive structure. If economic performance has been better and labour productivity has grown in sectors which have a recognized environmental impact (environmentally sensitive and natural-resource-intensive industries), then they may also be sectors which are at the basis of salary gaps, dual economies, concentration of economic power and inequity, made worse by the insufficient allocation of resources to research and development, and this is clearly a disadvantage for the region.

Industry

Innovative policies for industry

- Cleaner production

Policies for cleaner production have been a constant in the region because of the success they have enjoyed in the more industrialized countries by involving the private sector in environmental protection and compliance with regulations, with an approach that combines modernization and competitiveness.

- New markets

In recent years, a number of countries have developed innovations in their environmental policies in relation to industry: green-market programmes, environmental guides by sector, and payment for environmental services.

- Corporate initiatives

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a corporate initiative which was given an international framework in the United Nations Social Compact. It has partners among the major corporations of most of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Based on improvements implemented within the enterprises themselves, such as the international standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and on various types of action, its effectiveness in measuring the contributions of industry to environmental improvements has been limited.

- Policies for microenterprises and SMEs

The problems facing this category of producers are similar, but there are variations from one country to another, so it would be premature to put forward policies and instruments applicable on the regional scale, except for training and for adjusting mechanisms for access to credit and ways of complying with environmental requirements. There are discrepancies in the sector's environmental impact; although there is widespread desire for collaboration between productive sectors and environmental authorities, there appears to be no consensus on how this should be achieved.

Air pollution and the atmosphere

The region has seen growing atmospheric pollution, mostly coming from urban areas, with harmful effects on health, productivity and quality of life among the population. In most

cases, the lack of reliable data has prevented any precise evaluation of those impacts and the associated costs. Furthermore, where evaluations of air quality have been made, this has been done not at the country level but on a city-by-city basis, because the main problems are concentrated in urban areas, especially where high pollution emission levels coincide with insufficient dispersal and ventilation.

Measurements of the emission of the main local atmospheric pollutants in the worst-affected urban areas show a promising trend in respect of the concentration of coarse particulate matter, but there are still serious challenges in relation to ozone, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (ECLAC, 2006a and 2006e). Since maximum limits for concentrations of the various pollutants are often exceeded in the countries of the region, air quality management and control need to be tightened. The situation in Lima is worrisome: for example, the figures show average annual upper PM_{10} values in excess of 140 µg/m³, so strengthened control measures are needed. The main urban areas in Central America and the Caribbean also have problems, in varying degrees, with coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}) and also fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$). As for ozone, only limited data are available but there do not seem to be problems of the same scale.

Issues relating to confidence in the quality and representativeness of monitoring are lesser aspects (ECLAC, 2006a), but still important for evaluating the scale of the problem and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. In Central America and the Caribbean, for example, information is available from discontinuous monitoring, mostly using passive sampling tubes; these data nonetheless provide a spatial picture of pollution problems for a low measurement cost. This method has been used in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua. In Costa Rica only, a continuous-monitoring method will soon be implemented. Panama City (Panama) and San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa (Honduras) will soon initiate some type of monitoring. Initial results in some other countries have shown problems relating to PM_{10}, with Kingston, Jamaica a particularly notable example.

Innovative policies for air quality aim to take action in the following areas: information; market instruments; improvements to pollution-control plans; and urban transport.

Climate change

Although the region's share in worldwide greenhouse-gas production remains small, it still needs to improve its preparedness to deal with the potential impacts of the phenomenon. Climate change is a matter for concern in the region owing to the considerable effect on the population's quality of life that may result from phenomena associated with global warming, such as an increase in the frequency of extreme weather, changes in agricultural productivity, rising sea levels, and water stress in urban areas. Adaptation is as important for the Latin American and Caribbean countries as is mitigation for the developed countries.

Innovative policies to deal with climate change

In recent years, numerous measures have been implemented at the institutional level for public administration in relation to climate change. The measures include the creation of national inventories, the establishment of designated national authorities, diversification and decentralization of actors to involve both governments and local groups, and discussions for the sharing of information. There has been considerable interaction with the private sector. Some countries have already prepared a number of national communications pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and some countries have introduced the obligation for industries to report their greenhouse gas emissions when applying for their environmental operating licences.

5. Opportunities for regional cooperation

Opportunities for regional cooperation on energy matters

Legislation promoting biofuels has now become widespread, biofuel mixtures are being used increasingly in diesel and gasoline and the amount of biofuel being produced is rising; it follows that regional cooperation and facilitation of information sharing, more than countries working individually, would expedite the processes involved and lessen the costs associated with standardizing the technical specifications and fiscal treatment of biofuels. The development of compatible standards could also facilitate intraregional trade in these products. Brazil's regional leadership on biofuels already represents a great asset for Latin America and the Caribbean.

With respect to energy efficiency, a number of countries have noted that there is an opportunity to strengthen governments' capacity to overcome technical barriers by using regional cooperation to evaluate more efficient technologies. As a complement to this, it would be useful to develop guides to energy efficiency in sectors that are strategic for the region, such as construction, the hotel industry and overland transport, all of which are of crucial interest to the Caribbean in particular.

One area in which there is an opportunity for regional cooperation on energy efficiency schemes is the harmonization of domestic-appliance consumption requirements. This has proven to be highly effective in reducing energy demand in a number of countries. In Latin America there is also great potential for increasing consumer education and developing an informed demand based on labelling, to describe to consumers the energy features of products on the market. As a complement to this opportunity, it would be useful to identify the possible effects of the resulting labels on consumer prices. In this regard, Mexico and some other countries have experience that is important for the region.

It may be possible to replicate the use of biogas to generate energy on a local or municipal scale. Until now, any such ventures have been part of technical assistance schemes financed by multilateral banks, which have promoted the respective projects and the subsequent sale of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs). Regional cooperation among cities, under the aegis of the national level, would facilitate the adoption of biogas technology and could even safeguard its additionality from the perspective of climate change, through project clusters under the Clean Development Mechanism.

The vulnerability of fossil-fuel-importing countries may be construed as an opportunity to strengthen processes of fuel trade and infrastructure integration between countries that have surpluses and those with shortfalls. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago have large surpluses which are crucial to the region.

Opportunities for regional cooperation identified in industry

One of the opportunities identified for cooperation is the possibility of using market-linked instruments to improve the environmental performance of industry. For example, standards and labelling, as applied to contents, recycling and energy efficiency, can help to reduce energy outlay and atmospheric contamination.

This effort is now being spearheaded by a few countries in the region and has great potential for replication. Further development at the regional level would make it possible to reconcile environmental concerns with competitiveness in import and export markets. Consumers would thus be well placed to develop preferences for cleaner or more efficient products. Although the possible impact of tougher requirements on consumer prices has aroused

some concern, gains could also be made in other ways, such as using cheap inputs or reducing energy consumption.

As part of this process, schemes could be developed to gradually substitute domestic appliances and lighting for mechanisms that can absorb or distribute costs over time, some of which have already been attempted in the region with some success.

Tangentially associated with this, the development of local agencies for industrial certification represents another opportunity for cooperation. Aside from ISO certifiers, this would include certifiers of CDM projects.

It is desirable to step up efforts to produce manuals or guides on best practices by industry type, in the interests of cleaner production and other related aims.

A number of countries have drawn attention to the consequences of free trade agreements (FTAs) for the industrial sector, as well as in other areas. Regional cooperation could be beneficial in efforts to provide support for trade negotiation and for the modelling of the expected economic and environmental impacts of FTAs .

Poultry agribusiness is facing a very high risk from the expansion of epidemics such as avian flu. Some areas of regional collaboration that are of particular interest to the Caribbean countries are technical cooperation on prevention issues, including the provision of vaccinations, sanitary management in the case of an outbreak and support for the development of articulated response plans.

Similarly, issues of cross-border contamination, whether atmospheric or marine (caused by transport, movements of dangerous residues, spills, pests, and so forth) also require a coordinated approach and could thus be facilitated by regional treatment.

Opportunities for regional cooperation on air quality

A special effort must be made to develop a solid and convincing means of quantifying the negative externalities of air pollution, especially in urban areas, for health and the environment, together with the related methodologies. This is needed in order to build a more fruitful dialogue with the economic and, particularly, the financial sector. Mexico, for example, has researched and published data on the externalities caused by emissions of three air pollutants produced by the electricity sector. The social valuation approach enables investments to be compared more transparently ex ante as regards urban mobility, effectiveness and impact on air pollution. Spatial management as a tool to improve air quality through the reduction of travel demand and the potential to achieve well-being gains through localization and infrastructure (positive externalities) are matters that have been little developed as part of an integrated policy approach.

The solidity of pollution control policies has much to gain from the informed engagement of civil society. Hence, for example, the potential of an instrument such as the proposed register of emissions and pollutant transfer (known by the Spanish acronym RETC), which few countries of the region have developed as yet. The diffusion and development of such instruments provide an opportunity for regional cooperation.

Different levels of government have collaborated on air quality control or decontamination plans, underpinned and supported by local health concerns. These efforts have not been widely undertaken on a voluntary basis, however. It would thus be worth re-examining the way the different levels of government coordinate to look after a national good such as the atmosphere, in order to enhance responsibility and transparency in city management vis-à-vis the national authorities. This issue is more visible in countries with federal regimes; nevertheless, a regional reflection, backed up by proper supporting information, could help to drive the adoption

of national air quality policies. Such policies could be complemented through different forms of social engagement orchestrated within a suitable institutional framework.

A number of countries consider that regional cooperation among gasoline refiners could expedite the replacement with bioethanol of the neurotoxin methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) as an oxygenate in fuels, and bring about more rapid elimination of lead from gasolines.

Several of the region's countries have noted concern of the import of used vehicles and their impact of air pollution. It has been suggested that an effort to standardize the age up to which such vehicles can be imported would be more viable in the framework of a regional agreement among importers than country by country.

Lastly, many countries have built up broad experience in air quality control plans, which can be shared and replicated. The atmospheric decontamination plans put in place have demonstrated the importance of criteria such as integrality (all actors involved, policy combination), progressiveness (prioritization of measures by cost-effectiveness, gradualness and timing of implementation) and flexibility (combination of regulation, economic instruments and voluntary agreements). One avenue that has been less explored is capacity-building in municipal urban planning institutions in order to use land in a way that can mitigate travel demand.

Opportunities for regional cooperation on climate change

A regional register of the initiatives under way would be a very useful instrument to steer cooperation. Such a register should include action to improve natural disaster prevention and response capacities as well as documents to support ongoing discussions on the development and working of the climatic regime. It is very important for the region to discuss the types of projects that may qualify for CDM, and to disseminate up-to-date information about it.

The Caribbean countries, which are potentially the most fragile as regards the phenomenon of climate change, have expressed concerns over post-disaster assistance, including the conduct of integrated evaluations and encompassing such issues as the effectiveness of insurance. The Andean countries are interested in developing a subregional environmental strategy, whose principles would include the linking of climate scenarios with social scenarios and the ex ante economic assessment of both vulnerability and prevention (i.e., adaptation).

Other countries have noted the advantages of conducting integrated programmes to facilitate synergies between energy efficiency, clean production and the climate change agenda, and between this last element and international agreements.

One area of opportunity for collaboration among international agencies and countries is support for the exploration of clustered or sectoral CDM projects in order to reduce learning costs. Individual projects already have the dynamic of the private consultancy market. However, international cooperation would be of value in developing suitable approaches to the CDM contribution of sectors of economic activity or territorial units, such as large cities. Programmatic CDM projects could be a way to exploit economies of scale, create public-private partnerships and develop synergies between local agents of urban decontamination and the international climate change agenda.

An interesting development is the start-up of dialogues with the private financial sector (commercial banks) and with multilateral banks on the adaptation of financial facilities to the specific requirements of projects to mitigate climate change. Until now, financing for CDM projects has come from Annex-B buyer countries, with one of the multilateral banks intermediating. Such projects have specific financial requirements and risk profiles, but commercial banks are relatively unfamiliar with these requirements and have not played an active role thus far in facilitating production of CERs in the region. If private sector interest in and

demand for CDM projects continues, commercial banks could become more heavily involved in financing them, with the requisite instances for dialogue. Multilateral banks have made a greater effort to orient their activities towards less greenhouse-gas-intensive investment options.

It would be an asset to have a regional accredited organization in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, in the interests of certification of CDM projects at a lower cost and with better knowledge of the region's specificities. It would also be advantageous to seek coordinated stances on funding, given the likely rise in demand for international funds for building capacity to deal with the adverse effects of climate change, increased technology transfer and issues of eligibility for carbon offsetting schemes.

6. Cross-cutting issues

One of the greatest challenges to sustainability, especially environmental sustainability, is to keep increasing policy integration, particularly between economic and environmental policy. Progress on one front, such as the economic one, should not come at the expense of social or environmental objectives. The ultimate objective of sustainability is to achieve an economy-environment relationship, not a trade-off. It is therefore important to make strides in economic policy (taxation, public-private consensus-building), energy policy and international trade policy (exchange rate, FTAs), in order to render sustainable the model of economic liberalization and integration in the globalization process.

Policy integration

One mechanism that has been discussed in a number of countries is to apply strategic environmental assessment to policies, plans and programmes, in order to develop a fuller and more consistent view of their expected effects. This is fundamentally different from, although complementary to, environmental impact assessment of projects, which is on a smaller scale.

This would require a stronger will on the part of the public authorities to raise the profile of the environment and of sustainable development with respect to energy and industrial development, which are usually subject to sectoral and, hence, fragmentary, policies.

In a similar vein, some countries have experimented at the national level with mechanisms of institutional coordination for sustainability. These experiences could be replicated by other countries or used as a complement to consultative advice. In any case, the institutionality of environment and inter-agency coordination need to be strengthened within the countries.

Fiscal policy has not been particularly sensitive to environmental objectives or synergic with them. Not even fuel taxation: even though the escalation of crude oil prices has promoted a countercyclical response effort, fuel taxation does not pursue such goals as cutting pollution through differential taxation of dirty and cleaner fuels as a push factor for the adoption of the latter. It is not common to find environmental authorities engaged in dialogue with either fiscal or trade authorities to implant greater coherence between their respective policies.

Trade policy has narrowed its arsenal for orienting investment towards lower environmental impact activities and, as noted earlier, much of the region has become specialized in environmentally sensitive industries.

Now that the region is experiencing a period of recovery, attention is turning to the advisability of reducing environmental liabilities and capturing economic rents from natural resources in order to help narrow social, environmental and economic gaps.

The will to integrate policies may be strengthened by instruments such as cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis and the modelling of public policy options or specific instruments. This would enable governments to strengthen coordinated responses and reconcile environmental concerns with economic ones. Such political will would have to be backstopped by communicational support, strategic alliances and social legitimacy. A mechanism to favour integrated policies may be the stimulus for a more active, informed and participatory society.

Regional cooperation

There are benefits to be obtained from a collective approach to the challenges identified in the Latin American and Caribbean region, by means of horizontal cooperation. This would be particularly valuable in exploring environmental measures or standards through which the countries of the region could protect national and business competitiveness at the same time as environment.

International coordination facilitates the construction of competitive platforms that avoid environmental dumping and mitigate the dilemma of competitiveness versus environment in the making of specific decisions.

Globally, there has been an increase in conditionalities for access to resources such as the Global Environment Facility and cooperation funds for certain Latin American and Caribbean countries have decreased. This points up the need to improve coordination within governments to define the tasks to be accomplished (public goods such as training, institution-building, economic analysis, information, dissemination of good practices) together with international agencies in order to make the most of the resources available.

The creation of capacities continues to be important. Difficulties have arisen regarding the fulfilment of a number of international commitments: one such difficulty is an insufficient variety of professional and technical capacities in each of the countries. A collective, regional effort to broaden access and increase the number of trained professionals in the region could expedite the implementation of agreements. The engagement of civil society and of the groups who benefit economically, socially or environmentally from more integrated policies directed towards achieving sustainable development goals is an important way of bolstering demand for such policies and positioning them as important policy issues.