

Guidelines for National Reporting to the Fourteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Friday, 14 January, 2005

The Commission on Sustainable Development, at its eleventh session, encouraged countries to provide national reports, on a voluntary basis, in particular to the Commission's review sessions. In doing so, the Commission underscored that the reporting should:

1. reflect the overall progress in all three dimensions of sustainable development, focussing on the thematic cluster of issues for the cycle;
2. focus on concrete progress in implementation;
3. include lessons learned and best practices;
4. identify actions taken
5. highlight relevant trends, constraints, challenges and emerging issues
6. incorporate, where relevant, the effective use of indicators for sustainable development.

The present Guidelines request information for the second implementation cycle of the CSD, that is, for sessions 14 and 15 (2006-2007), where the focus will be on the following: atmosphere, climate change, energy, and industry development, in addition to the cross-cutting issues.

CSD 11 also invited its secretariat to make reporting more efficient and less burdensome on countries and more focused on implementation. Consequently, these guidelines are related to areas where national information is important but not otherwise readily available for all countries for the analysis required for the preparation of the Secretary-General's reports on the CSD 14/15 themes.

Countries will be requested to report only once on the thematic issues during the two-year implementation cycle of the CSD.

All responses will be posted on the Division's website so that they can be widely shared, at: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natinfo/natinfo.htm>.

Information that reaches us by the deadline of **1 June 2005** will be used to the maximum extent possible for the analytical reports of the Secretary-General to the CSD.

We would appreciate receiving **ENGLISH TRANSLATION** of reports submitted in other official languages in order to be used as input into the analysis required for Secretary-General's reports in a timely manner.

You may wish to submit your information to us through E-mail or by mailing the diskette to:

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Chief

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Two UN Plaza, DC2-2064, New York, NY 10017

E-mail: morita-lou@un.org Tel: (212) 963-8813 Fax: (212) 963-4260

Please cc: to Ms. Dorothy Dicker
E-mail: dicker@un.org

Format

The current guidelines for national reporting comprise the following three parts:

Part I is the Fact Sheet framework for which we request your current information to help update our contact data on each National Focal Point (requested annually) posted on the web.

Part II is the Survey on National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), which was initially circulated to all member States on 27 October 2004. Information on the NSDS received by the first week of February 2005 will be included in the 2004 NSDS map for the CSD.

Part III contains guidelines on CSD-14/15 thematic issues: a) Atmosphere/Air Pollution; b) Energy; and c) Industrial Development, including case studies for each theme.¹

¹ National information regarding climate change will be obtained through the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**PART I. UPDATED INFORMATION ON NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Name(s) of National Focal Point for sustainable development:

1)

2)

Title(s):

Ministry/Office(s):

Key functions in relation to national reporting:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Website address:

Mailing address:

PART II: NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES ²

Please indicate the stages of NSDS (see Annex II for the list of key characteristics) development/implementation in your country, by responding to the questions below:

1. Is your country implementing an approved NSDS or its equivalent?

Yes No

If No, go directly to question #2

If Yes:

- a) How was the NSDS or its equivalent developed?

Multi-stakeholder consultations undertaken;
 Training or workshops undertaken;
 On the basis of inter-ministerial consultations;
 By one ministry responsible.

- b) Do you have a national body designated to implement and/or monitor your country's NSDS (or its equivalent)?

Yes No

Please give the year it started:

Please also give the name and composition of such a body:

- c) How is your NSDS (or its equivalent) being implemented? Please give specific actions/activities undertaken for this purpose:

- d) Is the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) being monitored?

Monitored on a regular basis Not monitored on a regular basis

Has the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) been evaluated?

Has been evaluated Has not yet been evaluated

2. Does your country have a national or federal NSDS or its equivalent approved by the government but not yet implemented?

Yes No

If **yes**, please give the name of NSDS or its equivalent and the year of approval:

Name:

Year of approval:

Countries which are already implementing NSDS: please skip questions # 3-5

3. Has your country already developed an NSDS, but not yet formally approved it?

Yes, a NSDS has been developed, waiting for a formal approval;

² This survey was originally circulated to all member States on 27 October 2004. If you have already responded and if your information has not changed, please disregard this request.

NSDS is under development.

If your country is in the process of developing an NSDS, have there been:

- Multi-stakeholder consultations;
- Training or workshops undertaken;
- National coordination body established or designated?

No, NSDS has not yet been developed but is under consideration.

4. If your country does not have an NSDS process (or its equivalent) in place, do you have any of the following components that could contribute to an NSDS (please check all that apply):

- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
- National Development Plan
- National Environmental Action Plan
- Other – please specify:

5. Click here if no action has been taken regarding NSDS or its equivalent

6. If your country has developed a PRS but not NSDS,

Does the PRS incorporate and integrate environmental, economic and social aspects of development?

Yes No

7. If your country has developed both an NSDS and a PRS, is the PRS linked to the NSDS?

Yes No

8. Does your PRS or NSDS target the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

Yes No

Comments:

Where possible, please provide either an electronic copy of your National Sustainable Development Strategy, or equivalent, or a Web link to the Strategy.

PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

A. ATMOSPHERE/AIR POLLUTION

Government focal point(s):

Responding ministry/office(s):

You are invited to write about issues of importance to your country in dealing with the atmosphere and air pollution in the context of sustainable development, highlighting in particular:

- 1. concrete actions taken and progress made in implementation**
- 2. lessons learned and good practices**
- 3. trends and emerging issues**
- 4. constraints and challenges**

In its analytical reports for CSD 14, the secretariat will cover a range of issues. For many of these issues, including those listed below, national information is not readily available from all member States. You are therefore invited to reflect on as many of these in your response as appropriate.

Decision-Making: Strategies, policies, programmes and plans, legislation, policy instruments and the regulatory framework; involvement of Major Groups

- Assessing ambient air quality and the levels of air pollution.
- Control of air pollution (e.g. for stationary, mobile, area and other pollution sources).
 - Analysis of costs and benefits
 - Institutional changes made.
- Plan(s) to deal with severe air pollution incidents.
- Programmes designed to reduce indoor air pollution.
- Policy measures taken to improve the quality of fuels.
- Specific policy measures designed to reduce the level of lead in gasoline.
- Policies promoting cleaner transportation measures and technology (e.g. vehicular technology, mass transit systems, reduced demand in vehicle-miles-traveled, modal shifts).
- Emission limits on vehicular exhaust.
- Role played by air pollution in urban planning, especially related to transportation.
- Economic and market-based incentives to meet national air quality goals.
- Nature and impacts of transboundary air pollution (including pollutants emitted within your country as well as those received from nearby countries).
- Programmes designed to reduce ozone-depleting substances and promote alternatives under the Montreal Protocol.

Capacity-Building, Information, Research and Development

- Availability of data concerning: a) the impacts of air pollution on human health and ecosystems; and b) the levels of *pollution in different industries*.
- Capacity to carry out air dispersion modeling.

- Programmes designed to increase citizens' awareness about the impacts of indoor air pollution.
- Internet websites related specifically to the issues contained in these Atmosphere/Air Pollution Guidelines, providing homepage addresses (URL).
- R & D programmes in the areas of: atmospheric conditions; air quality management; air pollution control technology; clean fuels technology; environmental economics; environmental impact assessment; and remote sensing.

Financing

- Financing for related programmes from bilateral or multilateral sources.

Cooperation

- Efforts to establish or participate in regional, multilateral or bilateral agreements to address transboundary air pollution concerns.

If some or all of this information is already available in other reports, or in strategic and policy documents issued by your country, you may prefer just to provide us with a copy.

For this purpose, please do one of the following:

- **provide a hard copy of the material;**
- **attach an electronic copy; or**
- **indicate a Web link to the information.**

CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL ATMOSPHERE/AIR POLLUTION PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

You are also invited to provide a Case Study of a policy, strategy or programme in the area of air pollution. The Case Study may be an example of a successful approach to addressing problems and concerns in this area, or it may share any lessons learned. In presenting this information, it would be helpful if you could respond to the points enumerated below.

1. The problem or issue addressed:

2. Name of the programme:

3. Timeframe: years Year started:

4. Status: Ongoing Completed in year

5. Main objectives:

-
-
-

6. Lead institution:

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):

8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best practices.

PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

B. ENERGY

Government focal point:
Responding ministry/office:

You are invited to write about issues of importance to your country in dealing with energy in the context of sustainable development, in the context of sustainable development, highlighting in particular:

- 1. concrete actions taken and progress made in implementation**
- 2. lessons learned and good practices**
- 3. trends and emerging issues**
- 4. constraints and challenges**

In its analytical reports for CSD 14, the secretariat will cover a range of issues. For many of these issues, including those listed below, national information is not readily available from all member States. You are therefore invited to reflect on as many of these in your response as appropriate.

Decision-Making: Strategies, policies, programmes and plans, legislation, policy instruments and the regulatory framework; involvement of Major Groups

- Access to electricity and other energy services, through either grid extension or decentralized energy technologies, in both urban and rural areas, including main programme objectives, impacts and progress;
- Efficient use of energy in the household and commercial sectors through, e.g., introduction of improved cook stoves or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking, minimum energy performance standards for appliances and lighting, energy efficient building codes, and metering.
- Improved efficiency in energy supply (e.g. energy generation, transmission and distribution).
- Policies to facilitate the transfer of modern energy technologies, such as export promotion policies or establishment of an enabling environment for investments, including their objectives, the types of financing available and other incentives provided to facilitate technology transfer.
- Reform or restructuring of the energy sector within the last ten years to improve the functioning of energy markets.
- Legal and regulatory frameworks related to overall energy policies that have been adopted
- The use of economic instruments, including pricing and tariff reform.
- Participation of private companies in the electricity sector, their impact on electricity services and their involvement (e.g. generation; transmission; distribution).
- Major Groups³ participation in energy decision-making, whether at the national or community level
- Women's participation in needs assessments or planning and policy formulation related to energy at the local and/or national levels; other means.

³ Major Group consists of: Women; Business and industry; Local authorities; NGOs; Children & Youth; Indigenous People; Workers & Trade Unions; Scientific & Technical Communities; and Farmers.

- Programmes designed to increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy supply mix, including information on their goals and targets.
- Measures and programmes adopted to improve fuel efficiency for transport vehicles. Such as vehicle fuel efficiency standards; vehicle inspection and maintenance programmes; introduction of cleaner fuels; any other.
- Existence of nuclear energy programme and information on nuclear materials transported within or across national boundaries; national programmes that ensure nuclear safety; arrangements in place for public review and hearings.

Capacity-Building, Information and Research & Technologies

- Efforts to establish new, or strengthen or reform existing national and local institutions responsible for national programmes on energy for sustainable development.
- Training or other capacity-building activities undertaken to strengthen energy planning, management of energy efficiency or development of new and renewable sources of energy.
- Launching of public information campaigns and educational programmes to raise awareness of energy efficiency and environmentally sound energy systems.
- Networking between centers of excellence on energy for sustainable development that has enhanced information sharing, capacity-building and technology transfer.
- Internet websites related specifically to the issues contained in these Energy Guidelines, provide homepage addresses (URL).
- Efforts to promote increased research and development of various energy technologies: renewable energy; energy efficiency; advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies; any other.

Financing

- Specific measures taken to establish an appropriate enabling environment conducive to attracting investments in the energy sector: pricing/subsidy reform; fiscal and financial incentives; power purchase agreements; other arrangements.

Cooperation

- Cooperation with neighbouring countries in energy trade and/or interconnection of electricity or gas networks, including through transnational pipelines; nature of such cooperation.

If some or all of this information is already available in other reports, or in strategic and policy documents issued by your country, you may prefer just to provide us with a copy.

For this purpose, please do one of the following:

- **provide a hard copy of the material;**
- **attach an electronic copy to your reply; or**
- **indicate a Web link to the information.**

CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

You are also invited to provide a Case Study of an energy programme or strategy. The Case Study may be an example of a successful approach to addressing problems and concerns in this area, or it may share any lessons learned. In presenting this information, it would be helpful if you could respond to the points enumerated below.

1. The problem or issue addressed:

2. Name of the programme:

3. Timeframe: years Year started:

4. Status: Ongoing Completed in year

5. Main objectives:

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6. Lead institution:

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):

8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best practices.

PART III. NATIONAL REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR CSD-14/15 THEMATIC AREAS

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Government focal point(s):
Responding ministry/office(s):

You are invited to write about issues of importance to your country in dealing with industrial development in the context of sustainable development, highlighting in particular:

- 1. concrete actions taken and progress made in implementation**
- 2. lessons learned and good practices**
- 3. trends and emerging issues**
- 4. constraints and challenges**

In its analytical reports for CSD 14, the secretariat will cover a range of issues. For many of these issues, including those listed below, national information is not readily available from all member States. You are therefore invited to reflect on as many of these in your response as appropriate.

Decision-Making: Strategies, policies, programmes and plans, legislation, policy instruments and the regulatory framework; involvement of Major Groups

- Major elements and targets of national industrialization strategy or plan.
- Process of development of the strategy, including multi-stakeholder participation.
- Consideration of environmental and social aspects in the design and follow-up of national industrialization plan.
- Policies to promote open markets such as reduction of quantitative restrictions and tariffs on imports and promotion of exports.
- Efforts to reduce administrative procedures and costs related to business start-up and operation. (e.g., one stop/single access registration, reduction of capital requirements, creation of industrial parks).
- Efforts to promote investor confidence, including protection of intellectual and other property rights, dedicated commercial courts and efforts to promote speed in the resolution of commercial disputes.
- Nature of regulatory approach to environmental issues. Use of command and control as well as economic instruments to enforce legal requirements.
- Efforts to integrate environmental aspects into industrial operations such as requiring environmental impact assessments for licensing or permitting as well as other policies which might support this goal.
- Policies to promote voluntary approaches by industry including corporate social responsibility and environmental stewardship.
- Policies to restructure and improve the operation of state enterprises

Capacity-Building, Information and Research & Technologies

- Attempts to include sustainability components in planning of industrial location and infrastructure (e.g., industrial siting, wastewater and waste management in industrial zones or parks).

- Policies or programmes to promote research and development (R&D) on and the transfer of cleaner technologies.
- Programmes to promote the concept of sustainability within industry as well as in higher education including business and engineering schools.
- Policies to promote R&D to increase productivity in key industrial sectors.
- Policies to facilitate licensing and sale of technologies resulting from government programmes or funding.
- Policies to promote cooperation between the industrial sector and the R&D community.
- Programmes to make available “best practice” information (including environmental and social aspects) to industry sectors as well as to promote information exchange between enterprises.

Financing

- Measures to promote competition in domestic financial sector.
- Measures to facilitate access to credit by non-state industrial enterprises, notably by SMEs.
- Measures to strengthen long-term financing for infrastructure and industry.
- Programme to promote transparency in financial markets such as credit rating systems, private and public credit registry systems.
- Policies to provide legal protections to creditors.
- Programmes or policies that serve to integrate specific environmental and social concerns into lending practices.
- Measures to ensure adequate resources for clean-ups of contaminated and degraded sites.

Cooperation

- Programmes to promote international cooperation in the development and diffusion of cleaner industrial technologies.
- Programmes to facilitate contact and information sharing between domestic industrial enterprises and overseas suppliers, customers, partners.
- Programmes to facilitate regional cooperation in the creation of a policy environment conducive to region-wide industrial development (e.g. harmonization of corporate tax regimes, regional trade agreements).

If some or all of this information is already available in other reports, or in strategic and policy documents issued by your country, you may prefer just to provide us with a copy.

For this purpose, please do one of the following:

- **provide a hard copy of the material;**
- **attach an electronic copy to your response; or**
- **indicate a Web link to the information.**

CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

You are also invited to provide a Case Study of a programme or strategy in the area of industrial development. The Case Study may be an example of a successful approach to addressing problems and concerns in this area, or it may share any lessons learned. In presenting this information, it would be helpful if you could respond to the points enumerated below.

1. The problem or issue addressed:

2. Name of the programme:

3. Timeframe: years Year started:

4. Status: Ongoing Completed in year

5. Main objectives:

-
-
-

6. Lead institution:

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):

8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best practices.