

The spirit of the AMR sh

meaningful and will facilitate knowledge-sharing between the Accra and regional FfD preparatory events and the DCF. He underscored that crucial to fulfilling the commitments to implement the MDGs are mutual accountability, knowledge sharing, policy dialogue, cooperation and follow-up mechanisms.

Discussion:

The purpose of the AMR should be to identify successes and challenges at the national and international levels in implementing development strategies, as well as development partners and policy recommendations to advance the implementation process. It thereby takes a broader look at development as such and goes beyond discussions of development aid or cooperation effectiveness. There is, however, a need for clearer recommendations for actions. Also, the AMR needs to remain a global framework; it must find a balance between **accountability at the national, as well as at the international level.**

For the NVPs, there is a need to ensure as much diversity as possible because it can be learned from NVPs so f 0 0 TwW n 0.0849 o Tj 0 -1a TDned fro Tw (For the NVP6e8eTD /F0 12 Tf

In this context, countries would have benefited from the presence of major donors and Bretton Woods institutions. Several Member States also stressed that ECOSOC's outcomes should be spread more widely. AMR's findings could for instance be distributed to the WTO, the Bretton Woods institutions and UNCTAD.

It is also important to create synergies between the many development related meetings this year, such as those in Accra, Doha, or the G8 and Tecap meetings, and ECOSOC's DCF.

The ECOSOC Ministerial Declaration should include an assessment of progress and recommendations for action that is based on the actual debate during the AMR, DCF and thematic discussion. Because the AMR themes vary every year, the central issues might be easily forgotten the following year. There is a need to link the AMR, DCF and thematic discussions with the operational activities segment. The idea of a Spokesperson for the President of ECOSOC to help raise the organ's profile was put forward.

Panel 2 – Annual Ministerial Review: Delivering on Implementation

How can ECOSOC foster the integration of sustainable development principles in policy-making and development cooperation? How can the AMR help to bring different actors together, including through the AMR innovation fair? How can ECOSOC help strengthen other partnerships for sustainable development?

Prof. Adil Najam, The Frederick S. Pardee Professor for Global Public Policy,
Boston University

Mr. Olav Kjørven, Director of the Bureau for Development -0.138 -0.138 x-13.5 T75 -2nbsh6id99

- (iii) Gather knowledge/debate on how to “measure the unmeasurable”: both qualitative and quantitative data is needed for measuring success;
- (iv) Inventing sustainable development as a policy instrument.

Mr. Olav Kjørven touched upon the unique role of ECOSOC and AMR in implementing sustainable development and agreed with Mr. Najam on the need to scale up capacities for implementation. However, he recognized the imbalance within the international governance to address such issues at global, national and local levels.

He pointed out what ECOSOC and UNDP should undertake. According to him, the former should act as an “*agenda energizer*”, which brings stakeholders for further dialogue, and generate new mechanisms to foster global learning through experience sharing. To ensure compliance, the latter should support partner countries on the ground and help them scale up capacity building for the implementation of sustainable development policies. ECOSOC can also contribute by encouraging measurement of progress towards sustainable development, provide new ideas and mechanisms to increase financial flows for sustainable development and to foster global learning about sustainable development. The UN has a role in helping to build measurement and monitoring skills among states.

He also referred to a recent study conducted by the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor which reports that four billion people in both developed and developing countries are excluded from rule of law. Additionally, he took into account the considerable imbalance between laws of humankind and nature.

Linda Ghanime, Senior Policy Adviser, Environment and Energy Group, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, presented highlights from the e-discussion on sustainable development that is being held by UNDP and UNDESA (please see <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/newfunct/amredis.shtml> for background information and the full summary, upon conclusion). More than 4500 individuals subscribed to the discussion, which will provide input to both the ECOSOC debate and the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the 2008 AMR. Part I of the discussion focused on challenges confronting countries in achieving sustainable development and Part II on concrete policy initiatives towards achieving sustainable development.

Discussion:

A Member State representative raised the point that there is a need for a conceptual revolution rather than an evolution of ideas

Prof. Najam added that it is also important for global policy to stress that there is no tradeoff between the environment and the economy but that they are two sides of the same coin. In this sense, it is necessary to “developmentalise” discussion on environmental issues, particularly climate change. Yet, there is resistance to change among governments and citizens. Furthermore, governments lack capacity, resources,