Annexes

SCP Programmes/initiatives submitted by Member States, Agencies, and Major Groups as of November 26, 2010

MEMBER STATES

1. Sustainable Buildings and Construction
Finland/European Union

Goals and objectives
The overall target would be to mainstream more sustainable construction practices at the national and local level as business-as-usual. The policies on sustainable construction will therefore need to be mainstreamed in different sectors, with a particular emphasis on energy efficiency and eradication of energy poverty.

Possible concrete targets
Reduction of CO2 emissions from construction, including production of construction materials, and operation of buildings, by xx per cent by 2020 and by yy per cent by 2030;
All new and refurbished public buildings to have zero emissions and zero waste;
Decrease the number of people living in slums, without access to freshwater and sanitation as well as clean and affordable energy by zz per cent each year.

Justification of the Programme
Buildings, their construction, maintenance, operation, refurbishment and demolition have an enormous impact on natural resources, economies, employment, human health and the functioning of societies. About 40 per cent of all produced energy is consumed in buildings: the savings potential is huge (in functions like heating, cooling, lighting, production of construction materials, heating and pumping water, use of home electronics and other devices).

To achieve built environment that is sustainable there is a need to use a mix of policy measures, targeting both the consumer and producers.

Market mechanisms are very effective drivers for the most innovative companies that want to become front runners in their fields. Innovative companies will develop their products and services based on future "green" demand. At the same time, the public sector can advance sustainable development with regulatory policies and with various financial and taxation tools. Public procurement has the potential to shift the market to more sustainable production.

Activities/policies
The programme would scale up existing initiatives (e.g. Marrakech Task force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC), SCP regional strategies in Africa, UNEP's Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative).

It has also direct linkages with climate policy, because one of the key areas where building and construction policies can easily focus is energy efficiency. The programme has the potential to significantly contribute to international discussions on climate change mitigation (UNFCCC). Efforts to reach climate change mitigation targets would benefit if energy efficiency and GHG emission reduction programmes in the built environment were recognized as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

In addition to contributing to the implementation of the UNFCCC the programme would also strengthen implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements such as the CBD, the Basel convention, the chemicals conventions, LRTAP etc.

The program will also assist in achieving the objectives of the PRS by decreasing the number of people living in slums, without access to freshwater and sanitation as well as energy.

Awareness-raising at different levels and scales (i.e. communications campaigns, making the business case, demonstration projects, best practices)
Capacity building adapted to regional and local needs
Mechanisms for coordination and enforcement of policies
Locally developed national evaluation systems for building performance
Monitoring tools such as energy consumption benchmarks for sustainable buildings
Introduction of sustainability criteria in building procurement policies
Inclusion of valuation of buildings into financial and fiscal considerations
Systemic approach, meaning integration of land use and infrastructure (water, energy, transport, housing and services) planning.
Pilot projects.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
The programme would provide a global platform for dialogue and collective action from buildings sector stakeholders to address sustainability, develop tools and strategies for achieving a wide acceptance and adoption of sustainable building practices throughout the world and demonstrate through pilot projects.

Leading actors
For example the UNEP SBCI-initiative in collaboration with different regional, national and local SCP initiatives.

Metrics of success/Possible indicators
The target for slum dwellers of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to be reformulated more ambitiously;

X countries to have an enabling framework (legislation, institutions, authorities and enforcement) for sustainable buildings and construction in place;
X countries to have created a national platform to promote sustainable construction, bringing together the main actors of the sector;
X countries to have introduced national level financing instruments, such as reinvestment of savings from increased energy efficiency of public buildings into poverty alleviation programmes.

Technical and financial resources
All relevant existing funding sources at international, regional and national level.

2. Labeling for sustainable products
Germany/EU

Goals and objectives
Building upon existing initiatives (e.g. African Eco-labelling Mechanism of the Marrakech Task force on Cooperation with Africa, multilateral and bilateral cooperation activities of labelling schemes etc.).

There are (at least) 2 targets to be followed:

Increasing the number of countries and markets (including producers and consumers) where ambitious, transparent and well organized labelling systems are available,
Harmonization of criteria of existing labelling schemes.

Justification of the Programme

Labelling of sustainable products is an instrument which can play an important role in making consumption and production patterns more sustainable. Labelling schemes – if ambitious and well organized – can have huge impacts on the production as well as on the consumption side. They have serve as benchmarking systems and consumer information instruments.

Labelling schemes for sustainable products and services are already widely and successfully used in a lot of countries not only in the so-called developed world. Still there are a lot of "white areas on the global map". So there is on the one hand a lot of space for the development of ambitious, transparent and well organized labelling schemes.

There are a lot of ambitious, transparent and well organized labelling systems which work well and are recognized by producers as well as consumers. Most of these labelling schemes have a limited geographical scope and the criteria they use for their benchmarking are different from the ones in other labelling schemes. This causes many problems for producers and retailers which act more and more on a global scale with the effect that the labels are not used as much as they could be used. So on the other hand there is an urgent need for harmonization.

Activities

Support of the development of labelling schemes where they do not exist
Support of the cooperation of labelling schemes
Support of the harmonization of criteria amongst labelling schemes including also the area of mutual recognition where possible
Support countries to in developing ambitious, transparent and well organized labelling systems

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

The program would provide a global platform for dialogue and cooperation for labelling schemes. The program would support countries in developing ambitious, transparent and well organized labelling systems and would encourage businesses to use such labelling schemes.

Leading actors

For example the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Germany, in cooperation with GTZ, GEN and other interested organizations.

Metrics of success /Possible indicators:

Number of countries/markets where ambitious, transparent and well organized labeling systems are working.
Number of product groups where (regionally, internationally) harmonized criteria exist

Technical and financial resources

Funding sources at international, regional and national level.

3. Indicators for measuring progress in SCP
European Environmental Agency (EEA)

Goals and objectives

To develop an indicator framework and a pool of potential indicators for use by countries/regions for reporting on progress towards SCP.
sThe indicator framework should allow measurement of progress in social and welfare development within the carrying capacity of eco-systems, and to monitor whether framework conditions are in place to allow such development.
The indicator framework should provide impetus for constant improvements in indicator development for better measuring progress, should allow adaptability by countries/regions to their own specific needs in terms of economic/social/environmental status

Justification of the Programme

Indicator-based monitoring is an essential element of the policy cycle. Chapter 40 of Agenda 21 calls on countries and the international community to develop indicators of sustainable development. Further the Sept 2009 draft of the 10 YFP calls for indicators for measuring progress under each program. These could be gathered and linked under a single program to better allow integrated reporting on SCP progress.

A few countries have adopted indicators on SCP, usually as part of SDI. However, most have yet to adopt SCP indicators. For those countries with sets, these differ widely in scope, number of indicators and approach.

There is a gap for a common, though flexible, approach to indicators on SCP that can be used at national and regional level. The indicator framework should be closely linked to the framework for programmes of policy to be included in the 10 FYP, adapted to regional programmes and specific regional needs. The EEA has developed a Framework for Indicator-Based Reporting on SCP for Europe which could provide a starting point for this program.

Activities

Gathering of global information on existing national indicator sets, and metrics of success under 10 YFP programmes
Development of a first draft indicator framework based on 10 YFP
Consultation among governments and major groups on framework and adjustments
Gathering of pool of existing indicators that could populate framework within each region

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Lead partners could be EEA, UNEP, Worldwatch and UNDESA. All would share role of framework development. UNDESA would play key role in organising consultation/capacity building events. Worldwatch and UNEP would play key role in gathering information on pools of indicators.

Metrics of success

Adoption by countries/regions of indicator framework and set

AGENCIES

4. Sustainable lifestyles and consumption
UNEP/Sweden

1. Goals and objectives

The shift towards sustainable lifestyles and consumption (SL&C) patterns aimed at a rational and responsible utilization of natural resources, equitable socio-economic development and a better quality of life for all, is a pre-requisite to the achievement of sustainable development. The overall objective of this programme is to enable this shift through an increased understanding, demand and use of sustainable infrastructures, products and services through awareness-raising, capacity-building and participative innovation in all countries and for all segments of society.
The specific goals of the programme are as follows:

- Generate, synthesize and share knowledge for a better understanding of SL&C patterns; Identify and upscale best approaches for behavioral change consistent with socio-cultural contexts, sustainability and development needs.
- Develop enabling frameworks and services for the design and implementation of sustainable lifestyles policies; increase the positive impacts of other sectoral sustainability policies and initiatives (e.g. urban planning, mobility, energy efficiency, food) through strategies including lifestyles issues.

- Increase the capacities of all sectors of society to integrate SL&C principles in their daily strategies, actions and choices (policy-makers, business sector, civil society, communities, households and individuals) through the production, management and transfer of relevant information, knowledge and skills.
- Mainstream education for SL&C through formal and informal education channels and networks at all levels.

2. Justification of the Programme

The programme seeks to provide enabling frameworks for sustainable lifestyles, scale up and coordinate the many existing initiatives and programmes at the national, regional and international levels aimed at mainstreaming / promoting SL&C patterns through cooperation, research and education. This has been recognized as a key challenge by a number of governments and stakeholders involved in the Marrakech Process on SCP, in regional and national strategies on SCP as well as in the report on the 18th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

3. Activities: policies and actions

- Policy development: integration of SL&C issues into sustainable development, SCP and eco-innovation strategies or action plans, sectoral policies (e.g. mobility, energy, food, marketing, etc.) and education strategies.
- Interdisciplinary research on mainstream lifestyles and consumption patterns, sustainable behaviours, social innovation and adaptation, taking into account institutional, social and technological infrastructures, economics, socio-cultural identities, values and norms.
- Cooperation for sustainable lifestyles in order to foster social innovation and creativity through an increased dialogue between all actors and stronger linkages built between consumption and production patterns.
- Production, synthesis and dissemination of policy-relevant and targeted information, experience and tools, capacity-building services and guidance on SL&C for all segments of society.
- Awareness-raising, information, informal education and participative schemes, with a special focus on local communities and key consumer groups (e.g. children and youth, women).
- Implementation of formal education for SL&C through campus management, curricula / programme development, teacher training and teaching / learning approaches and tools from primary school to higher education.

4. Delivery mechanisms of the programme

- Multi-stakeholder cooperation schemes and mechanisms aligned with existing initiatives for project implementation, dissemination of information and development of relevant tools.
- Research centers, networks and programmes on SL&C, multi-disciplinary projects with a focus on social sciences.
- National and regional consultations on policy development and sustainable lifestyles; capacity-building services (e.g. workshops, train-the-trainer guidelines).
- Information systems and resources, knowledge sharing and management tools (off-line and on-line).
- Awareness-raising campaigns and operations led by Governments and public institutions as well as by NGOs and businesses to inform citizens' perceptions and behaviors and support public policies.
- Local demonstration / pilot projects with education institutions from primary schools to higher education, in cooperation with communities and local authorities on social innovation and community development.

5. Leading actors and mode of collaboration

- National ministries (Environment, Finance and Economics, Consumers Affairs, Education) and local authorities, education institutions and actors (curricula developers, managers, teacher trainers, educators), civil society organizations, consumer associations, international organizations and especially UNESCO, OECD, UNU, UNDP, UNIDO, Regional Centers of Expertise, international and regional associations of universities, academic and expert networks at the regional and international level, business sector and marketing and advertizing professionals.
- Partnerships and networks on sustainable lifestyles and consumption (e.g. Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living), knowledge sharing initiatives, institutional roundtables, etc.

6. Metrics of success (indicators to measure progress)

- Financial and technical resources as highlighted in the following section on means of implementation;

- Number of national sustainable development strategies, SCP action plans, formal education strategies, curricula and programmes integrating sustainable lifestyles and consumption;
- Number of research networks and / or projects on sustainable lifestyles and consumption, generating policy-relevant recommendations and influencing policy-making processes.
- Availability of quantitative data / mappings on lifestyles and consumption behaviors, including sustainable behaviors and purchasing choices. Indicators (qualitative, quantitative, value based) developed to measure behavioral change (short term and long term) and impacts of sustainable lifestyles policies or initiatives.

7. Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)

- National and regional roundtables on SCP, centers of expertise, environment agencies, research, education institutions, networks, experts and practitioners, regional and international organizations, off-line and on-line resources on awareness-raising, communications and education.
- National, regional and international financing for innovation, education and awareness-raising, research funding schemes, education investments, private sponsoring, economic instruments / reinvestment programmes on low-carbon lifestyles.

5. Programme for Sustainable Public Procurement UNEP/Switzerland

Public spending represents a remarkable share of national GDP, making most governments the largest single consumers in their countries. Sustainable public procurement provides a major opportunity to shift towards more sustainable production and consumption patterns. By taking into account lifecycle thinking in the procurement process SPP allows to save natural and financial resources.
SPP is often incorrectly perceived as a cost burden. Effective and resource efficient sustainable procurement can expel that misconception and should instead become a high priority for action.

Goals and objectives

The overall objective of the SPP programme is to have, within the time frame of the 10YFP, SPP broadly recognized as an efficient public policy that saves natural and financial resources and promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns. SPP stimulates technical and technological innovation, creates decent work places and empowers competitive market.
Specific objectives are:

Support, coordinate and assist the development and implementation in practice of effective national SPP policies and action plans through the application of a robust, systematic, holistic and flexible approach to SPP, e.g. the MTF Approach to SPP that has been tested in 11 countries; http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/procurement.htm).

Promote SPP at the international level and in particular in the framework of UN processes (Marrakech process/10YFP, CSD, Rio+20, etc.) as well as among MDBs, development agencies, public procurement networks, private sector, etc.

Collect, disseminate and improve the tools available for effective implementation of SPP, including capacity building tools and techniques as well as good practice examples.

Promote the idea that a transparent and efficient public procurement system is the first step for an effective transition forward to sustainable public procurement – the latter depending on the former.

Justification of the Programme

Sustainable Public Procurement has been identified as one of the means to achieve sustainability in the Agenda 21 adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio 1992, ,in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Chapter III 2002 and and during the 18th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development countries recognized the need for a 10-year programme on SPP[1].
The Programme on SPP seeks to answer this need and to scale up the number of countries shifting and mainstreaming their procurement practices towards SPP practices into day-to-day procurement. The

[1] See Chair summary CSD-18

programme seeks to encourage existing initiatives and programmes to join forces, tools and experiences at local, national and international levels, eg. withing the framework of an overarching SPP initiative.

Activities

Key policies and activities required to promote sustainable public procurement include:

Enabling legal and institutional frameworks, standards and implementation capacity for sustainability criteria to be taken into account in the procurement process.

Developing internationally agreed metrics to allow comparison and monitoring/reporting of implementation of SPP practices.

Understanding/learning cultural and technical differences/difficulties among organizations/countries/regions

Developing the business case that demonstrates the value of SPP in a constrained financial environment.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Implementation of this Programme focuses mainly on:

1.Capacity building for SPP for all stakeholders (policy makers, procurement officers, heads of service and technical staff, budget-holders, suppliers, manufacturers) through workshops, training, face to face meetings, guidelines etc.

2.Securing capacity and improving knowledge for assisting countries/organizations with the implementation of SPP and share best practices.

3.International information and research networks to share experiences, translate capacity building tools, avoid duplications and provide the most effective advisory services to public authorities

4.Monitoring/feedback systems

5.Mentorship support to officials driving SPP (support from other leading countries).

Leading actors

National governments/Public procurement authorities, local authorities/cities: establish enabling framework for SPP (e.g. policies, institutional framework and legislation, capacity building and training, implement SPP in day-to-day procurement),

UN organizations active on sustainable development and sustainable public procurement issues: assistance to national governments in SPP implementation, harmonization of information systems, knowledge management,

Networks/federations of local authorities: assistance to local authorities in SPP implementation,

SPP/ GPP networks : awareness raising, information on sustainable products/services and legal issues,

MDB's (Multinational Development Banks): inclusion of SPP in the processes of reform of Public procurement systems,

SPP experts and expert organizations: support in SPP implementation,

Suppliers and Chambers of Commerce: participation in national multistakeholders SPP Committees, awareness rising within the business community, shifting the supply chain to more sustainability, etc.

Other key procurement stakeholders

Metrics of success

Number of governments/institutions that have shifted systematically their Public procurement practices to more sustainability.

Number of SPP experts available worldwide

Market share of sustainable products and services

Increased availability and effectiveness of capacity building and information tools for SPP implementation

Budgetary savings delivered through SPP (case studies)

Technical and financial resources

The systematic introduction or further development of SPP requires technical assistance from SPP experts, especially for the capacity building of the different stakeholders and the assistance of procurement

officers in the day-to-day procurement. International centres of competence for SPP will ensure the provision of the most effective capacity building tools and implementation methodology.

Financial resources
The implementation of SPP on the ground – when taking lifecycle thinking into account – contributes to save financial resources in the medium and long terms. Contribution of cooperation agencies / Multilateral development banks and own financial resources.

6. Sustainable Tourism
UNEP/France

This programme within the 10YFP will engage tourism decision makers (intergovernmental organizations, national and local level government, tourism boards, and other major public and private bodies) to practice and implement within their own institutions relevant policies, regulations and tools to mainstream sustainable consumption and production patterns into tourism. The tourism sector, if properly managed, can contribute to a 'green economy' and has the capacity to act as an indicator of progress in sustainability. However, tourism public policies do not sufficiently address prevention and mitigation measures of tourism-generated impacts due to the difficulty in quantifying and addressing them, as well as the fragmented responsibility within the public sector and the diversity of sectors working in tourism.

1. **Goals**

- Ensure societies can benefit from tourism development which, beyond its large economic benefits, values the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity as well as respects local populations and cultural diversity;
- At the same time, contributes through sustainable tourism to reduce the impacts of tourism on climate change, and enhances the recognition of tourism as a driver of sustainability awareness, adaptation and development.

2. Justification of the Programme

As one of the world's biggest industries tourism offers great potential to all countries in terms of income generation, foreign exchange earnings, and employment creation. But tourism is highly dependent on the quality of local environmental and cultural resources. If tourism is not managed properly, it can damage the very resources that ensure its long-term success. This delicate balance engenders the need to develop policies for sustainable tourism that maximise benefits and minimise negative impacts. The programme seeks to scale up and bring into coherence a number of existing initiatives and programmes at the national, regional and international levels, aimed at mainstreaming sustainability in tourism. Attention will be focused on consumption and production patterns from a life-cycle perspective in tourism; and through cooperation, linkages, research and education.

3. Possible policies and actions:

General

- Promote integrated regional and sub-regional approaches to sustainable tourism development.
- Engage dialogue between all tourism stakeholders at local, national and international levels

***Tourism Planning*:**

- Ensure effective integration of tourism development into national sustainable development strategies, poverty alleviation strategies and local Agenda 21; in particular in planning tourism operations, infrastructures, natural resource management, employment and income generation.
- Promote approaches for sustainable tourism development in high environmental and cultural value areas.

Tourism Operations and management:

- Adopt market-based measures that ensure economic viability, local prosperity, employment quality, social equity, visitor fulfilment, local control, community wellbeing, cultural richness, physical integrity, biological diversity, resource efficiency and environmental integrity of tourism destinations.
- Foster the implementation of innovative management practices and technologies in tourism operations to reach these goals and monitor the respective economic, environmental, cultural, and social benefits.
- Encourage integrated sustainable management at remarkable sites and areas.

Tourism investment:

- Encourage adoption of Corporate Responsibility principles in tourism investments. Strengthen Investors commitments to responsible investments, as they are key actors in promoting sustainable practices.
- Establish mechanisms to channel tourism investment and financing into sustainable tourism.

Tourism promotion and marketing:

- Raise awareness, promote and shift demand to sustainable modes of transport and transport concepts, reduce tourism-related traffic, especially amongst marketers.

Capacity building:

- Provide tools and training, especially for SMEs, to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Integrate sustainable development into tourism curricula at all levels.

Consumption of tourism products and services

- Develop information for tourists, increasing awareness of the environmental impacts of their travel choices, including the link between climate change and tourism
- Promote demand for sustainable tourism services through application of a wide range of education, awareness-raising, and consumer information tools

Monitoring and evaluation of tourism development

- Develop assessment tools to enable stakeholders of the tourism value chain to evaluate their environmental impacts and promote appropriate mechanisms for the reduction of these impacts.
- Encourage economic analysis of tourism projects and policies.

4. Delivery Mechanisms

A mix of measures and partnerships will be adopted to ensure adequate capacity building, institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and the appropriate financing for the above activities. For example:

- Facilitate capacity building to assist decision makers and planners in public authorities to integrate sustainability in tourism development plans.
- Support implementation of pilot projects in destinations addressing environmental, economic and social aspects of tourism, notably in protected and ecologically sensitive areas and areas of high cultural value.
- Develop within the tourism investment and financing sector the requirement for sustainability inclusion so that it can play a significant role in promoting sustainability practices.

Foster key regional/ global partnerships and initiatives to advance sustainable tourism investments, policies, and management practices throughout global supply and value chains (e.g Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism).

5. Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Tourism policy development requires integrated strategies for sustainable development, poverty reduction, and sectoral programmes on climate change and biodiversity. This should engage national, regional and local governments, private sector, NGOs and consumers in the joint implementation of shared goals. Tourism pressure on natural resources requires the integrated management of tourism to protect these resources, and ensure the real long-term tourism benefits. Policy makers should seek to adopt tourism policies that promote and protect the country as a tourism destination. Policies approaching sustainable tourism development should promote change in consumer behaviour and stimulate demand for more sustainable products. The effectiveness of tourism policies are greatly enhanced by structures that allow coordination between all stakeholder groups, the development of tools that support the integration of sustainable management in business practices, and economic and legislative instruments that support sustainable tourism.

6. Metrics of success (indicators to measure progress)

- Number of sustainable tourism projects developed.
- Number of national/local sustainable tourism policies in place or in development.

- Number of sustainable tourism capacity building programmes
- Availability of sustainable tourism products and services .
- Improved availability of quantifiable data on sustainable tourism and its benefits.
- Level of integration of sustainability into tourism development plans.
- Number of tourism organisations adopting sustainability tourism practices (eg. Reporting, CSR, standards, etc) .

7. Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)

Technical implementation will be supplied through an array of sources which include; the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, international organisations, UNEP, UNWTO and other UN agencies working on tourism related expertise, regional centres, tourism authorities, experts in the field, and academic institutions. Financial resources will include national, regional, and international financing for sustainability and tourism, targeted project funding, philanthropic foundations, regional economic groups and private enterprise.

7. Programme on Sustainable Cities
UN DESA/DSD

Goals and objectives:

To increase the capacities of local governments to plan and implement an integrated set of policies and measures to meet the challenge of unprecedented urbanization trends calling for complex coordination of issues related to water resources, energy supplies, regional land use planning, and management of waste production, environmental pollution, and climate change-related risks.

Justification of the programme:

The capacity gaps among urban managers are enormous as there is a steady turnover among local authorities and many urban challenges have only emerged recently, such as the impacts of globalization, rapid urban-rural migration in emerging economies, and climate change. Local Agenda 21 addressed the challenge of sustainable urban development in 1992. The training workshops under this programme will have a strong focus on promoting a new green economy, one of the two themes of Rio+20.

Activities:

1. Identification of cities to participate in the programme. An outreach effort will be launched to fast-growing cities in Asia to order to identify cities interested in creating or revising an urban sustainability plan. Research will allow the programme to identify cities in Asia experiencing rapid population growth along with high levels of economic, social or environmental stress. Outreach efforts will ascertain cities' interest in participating in the programme and what their goals would be for expected accomplishments under the programme. On the basis of submissions, cities will be selected as programme participants.
2. Research on candidate cities. Studies will be undertaken in order to better understand and characterize the priorities and development challenges of each city, their commitment to the programme, and their ambitions as to what they hope to achieve. The discussions with key stakeholders will allow the programme to tailor training workshops to the needs of the cities.
3. Organization of regional training workshops. Workshops will focus on training top-level urban managers, with the idea of creating a critical mass of urban sustainability leaders in each city. The workshops will also incorporate field visits to cities with model sustainability programmes.
4. Organization of local training workshops. Workshops will also be organized in the cities participating in the programme. This will be a lower cost way to train 2nd tier managers, as well as other key stakeholders from civil society. Local workshops will allow the training to be contextualized by the specific development conditions of the cities.
5. Technical assistance missions. Advisory missions will be fielded as needed to support efforts to draft the urban sustainability plans. These plans will include integrated sets of policies that would be required to achieve each city's sustainable development goals. The nature of the technical support will depend on the type of initiatives that the city may decide to pursue, i.e., sustainable

6. Preparation of case studies. The programme will prepare a case study on the experiences of each city participating in the programme. The case studies will be compiled into a publication by UN DESA and will be made available electronically on its website.

Delivery mechanisms:
It is envisioned that the programme will be delivered by the UN Center for Regional Development (UNCRD) in Nagoya and its offices in Nairobi and Bogota, which are administered by UN DESA. Depending on the priorities of participating programme cities, other UN agencies (Habitat, UNEP, UNESCO, ITU, UNCTAD) and IFIs (World Bank) will be invited to participate in the programme according to their respective mandates.

Leading actors:
UN DESA, UNCRD, Government of China, Habitat, UNEP, UNESCO, ITU, UNCTAD and World Bank

Metrics of success:
1. Number of urban managers trained. This indicator will also capture participation by city and by urban department.
2. Number of city sustainability plans initiated or revised, developed and launched as a result of training programs
3. Enhanced quality of urban sustainable development plans. As a result of training related to the themes of economic transformation, environment, ICT, culture, science & technology and governance, this indicator will measure the number of sustainability policies and measures initiated or revised in light of training received.

Technical and financial resources:
Pilot activities will focus on four cities in each region.
Financial resources are budgeted at $550,000 per region.

8. Sustainable, low carbon transport
DESA CSD partnership SloCaT

Transport in developing countries is a key sector in terms of its contribution to GDP. Transport is essential to availing the poor of social services and access to markets and therefore linked to MDGs 1-6. Transport policies currently followed by the majority of countries and cities in the developing countries are also putting strain on sustainability in terms of GHG emissions, air pollution, congestion, and increased accidents.

In the last years a new paradigm has emerged on transport which has the potential to reduce the energy intensity of the transport sector and strengthen the overall sustainability of the transport sector with no impact on economic progress. This through an integrated and comprehensive approach which *avoids* the need for travel through sound land-use policies, which *shifts* travel to the most efficient modes, e.g. public and non-motorized transport for passenger transport and rail and in-land waterway for freight transport; and which *improves* vehicle and fuel technologies.
The Overall Goal of a transport program under the 10 YFP is to create an alternative growth strategy for the transport sector by removing barriers towards the adoption and implementation of the Avoid-Shift-Improve approach while reducing the energy intensity of the transport sector. Such a program would have the following objectives:

Development, pilot testing and mainstreaming of economic policy and project appraisal methodologies which internalize the cost of economic, environmental and social externalities of transport policies and investment decisions;

Scale up of transit oriented development planning to channel urbanization in developing countries towards higher mixed-use densities and less energy intensive transport models.

Development of freight and logistics systems which are energy efficient and economically sustainable.

Shifting of investment from less sustainable approaches to more sustainable transport system level solutions at international and regional (e.g. Multilateral Development Banks, Climate Financing); national and local levels (national and local public sector, private sector).

The proposed program on transport will cover a sector of SCP which till now has received limited attention. To accomplish its objectives it will work actively with the Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT) which consists of over 55 organizations representing key development organizations, NGOs, academe and private sector organizations. Several of the UN organizations: UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UN-DESA, including UNCRD, and GEF are part of SLoCaT.

The program will promote the take up of its outputs by making use of a series of new policy meetings on transport which have been created recently; e.g. the Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia, the Regionally Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum in Asia.

In addition the program will also engage with other broader policy processes including CSD 19 which has transport as one of its areas of focus, Rio+ 20 and the UNFCCC process.
The program will be delivered through policy dialogues, knowledge generation, capacity building and knowledge dissemination. Developing countries will only be able to make significant progress towards sustainable, low carbon transport if they take on a lead role themselves in the design and implementation of sustainable, low carbon transport policies, and if international organizations put in place the right instruments that complement and foster the development and successful implementation of national and local low carbon transport policies.

The SLoCaT Partnership will facilitate the implementation of the program through its members. The SLoCaT Partnership has an important role to play in awareness raising on the need for sustainable, low carbon transport and how to accomplish this. The ADB, AfDB, IDB, UNDESA/CRD, GTZ, ITDP, UITP, TRL, EMBARQ, TERI are represented on the SLoCaT council and will lead the coordination activities at global and regional levels.

The overall metric of success of the program will be a reduction of energy intensity on a passenger and ton kilometer of newly implemented transport infrastructure and services. Lower level indicators are (a) the adoption of Avoid-Shift-Improve oriented transport policies and policy instruments by developing countries and cities, (b) shift in transport funding of national and local level governments as well as development organizations towards Avoid-Shift-Improve, and (c) improvements in capacity of public and private sector to implement sustainable, low carbon transport.

The implementation of the program will actively engage members of the SLoCaT Partnership and make use of their resources. There is a need for funds to coordinate the implementation of the objectives of the program which includes implementing policy dialogues, the facilitation of knowledge management and to leverage funding of SLoCaT members for the implementation of specific activities. For the program to function effectively an annual contribution of about $ 350,000 to 500,000 is required.

9. Sustainable Urban Development and Cities
UNEP

Goals and objectives (possibly with targets)

Over half of the world population is now living in cities. Cities occupy only 2 per cent of the Earth's terrestrial surface but are responsible for the consumption of over 75 per cent of natural resources. The conditions for urban dwellers, in terms of employment, environment, health, education and overall life quality to a large extent depends on how the city is managed and how different sectors within the city are coordinated. The decisions and actions that are needed to move our society towards sustainable development therefore, to a large extent, have to be taken in cities. The overall objective of this programme is to support cities in designing policies and actions for more resource efficient and sustainable development at the urban level, also indirectly supporting rural areas linked with the city.

The specific targets that could be adopted by the participants of the programme, including:

All cities to integrate sustainability aspects in existing or new urban development plans by 2015. At a minimum the plans shall address:

How the city will encourage resource efficiency and green economy development

How the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved at the city level by 2030.

Progress of implementation of relevant goals in the urban development plans are to be reported to, and reviewed by, a designated authority at the national level at five years intervals (2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030)

Justification of the Programme:

As outlined above, the context provided by a city, has a direct impact on the achievement of several Millennium Development Goals, including eradication of poverty and hunger (MDG1), primary education (MDG2), reducing child mortality (MDG4), and Environmental Sustainability (MDG7). Initiatives to shift investments in greening the economy and to optimize resource use have typically been approached in a case-by-case fashion, often targeting individual sectors or individual supply chains. However, the natural level of implementation of an integrated approach is not within specific sectors or supply chains, but is found at a higher level of aggregation, typically at the city level. At this level the governance of many or most functions (production, transport, consumption, infrastructure, energy production etc) is crystallized and subject to direct policy making and interaction through local government, national authorities, associations, industries and private sector in and between each sector. This programme therefore seeks to bring into coherence a wide range of existing initiative sand networks across sectors at local, national and regional levels.

Activities

Activities of the programme for sustainable cities include:

Cities to undertake integrated assessments of key functions and services in the city, currently and in the future, regarding efficiency to meet the needs of the inhabitants. Identify needs for improvement and opportunities to respond to the needs through e.g. policies, investment programs, community level initiatives, infrastructure development etc.

Build within existing and new city networks a program of knowledge and capacity sharing to support development of integrated city assessments.

Develop national or international support centers to assist cities in developing and implementing sustainable urban development plans.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Establish national/international support & training centers for facilitation of implementation activities of the prorgramme.

City level consultations with all stakeholders to develop and verify the sustainable urban development plan

Network of cities for peer-to-peer learning and replication of successful examples

Web-based knowledge platforms to exchange information, tools and instruments

Leading actors

National governments and local authorities are the main actors responsible for the implementation supported by a partnership of international organizations, in particular UN-HABITAT, World Bank, OECD, UNEP, UNDP and

substantial network of supporting organizations. The latter includes international local government networks (such as ICLEI, UCLG, C40 etc) as well as universities and research institutes, civil society organizations and private sector.

Metrics of success

Number of cities that have established urban development plans meeting the criteria in this programme
Number of cities that are implementing their urban development plan and report this to the designated national authority.

Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)

While implementation will take place at city level, significant opportunities for economy of scale are available by linking a large number of cities of similar types and in the same region together to jointly develop plans, tools, share expertise etc. Sustainable urban development, based on a resource efficient and green economy approach would normally result in reduced relative costs and increased generation of jobs and services, which eventually translate to a net saving for the city. However, initial investment funds may be required. Such funds may be raised through national level revolving investment funds, provided by the private sector and guaranteed by the national government. Pay-back from cities to the revolving fund may be provided e.g. as a share of the net-savings generated over a period of 20-30 years.

10. Sustainable Management in the Public Sector
UNEP

Goals and objectives

The objective of this programme is to engage public institutions (intergovernmental organizations, national and local level authorities and other major public bodies) to practice and implement within their own institutions relevant policies, regulations and tools to encourage sustainable development, in particular sustainable production and consumption. The purpose of having the public sector "walking the talk" on sustainable development is, in addition to improving the public sector's own sustainability performance, is to provide an impetus for implementation of agreed sustainable development objectives. This is achieved through:

visible commitment and leadership by the public sector;
experience in public organizations from implementing sustainability policies, thereby creating a feed-back on how to best design policies that are relevant and realistic for all sectors to implement.

Engaging public institutions for in-house action on sustainable development would encompass a range of different actions depending on the type of organization. For a public body primarily concerned with policy making (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Finance or the Interior), this may entail instituting procedures to increase resource efficiency in their activities, reduce the environmental and economic footprint from meetings, travel, communication, to use efficient administrative processes, and to improve building management to save resources. For a public body concerned with public services (e.g. public health care or, infrastructure development) it may entail integrating sustainability considerations in decision making, taking a lifecycle approach in design and delivery of services, and building capacity in sub-contractors to also meet sustainability criteria.

To this end,some specific goals could be adopted by the participants of the programme

Establish enabling frameworks for implementation of sustainable management systems in local, national and international public organizations, including regular public reporting of progress against set national goals.
Reduce the climate footprint from the public sector by at least 10% by 2021
Increase resource efficiency in public operations by at least 10% by 2021
Initiate capacity building in service providers to public organizations, so as to match the public sustainability commitment.

Justification of the Programme

The public sector has a key role in enabling sustainable development, particularly sustainable production and consumption primarily through promulgation and implementation of policies and services. In addition, however, the public sector represents in most countries a significant part of the economy, employs a large number of people, and has a large direct and indirect impact on the economy, environment and social frameworks. Introducing a systematic approach to sustainability management practices in this sector, would therefore also directly result in improved resource efficiency (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and MDG7), reduced climate impact (UNFCCC) and improved use of finances for national development programmes (all MDGs).

Activities

Policy development, mandating public organizations to manage according to sustainability principles.
Implementation through capacity building, changed business practices and exchange of best practices in public organizations
Support through communication, training and sharing of tools with cooperating organizations and service providers outside the public sector.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Implementation of this programme requires:

Establish suitable policies at national levels to mandate the use of sustainable management systems in public institutions, including regular reporting on progress against set goals.
Build capacity for implementation through establishing relevant policy tools, training of staff, exchange of best practices, pooling of resources, and regular reviews of implementation by decision makers.
Communicate to, and share lessons learned, tools, and know-how with other sectors with which the public sector is working together.

Leading actors

National governments: Establish policies and legislation. Develop and implement sustainability management systems in-house according to the policies/legislation. Support parallel uptake/capacity building in cooperating organizations.
International public organizations, including the United Nations system: Facilitate transfer of best practices internationally and nationally. Implement sustainability management in-house.
Local authorities/cities: Adapt to local conditions, and implement, national sustainable management policies and systems.
Private and non-governmental organizations: Develop capacity to meet sustainability criteria for cooperation with the public sector.

Metrics of success

Number of countries that have established frameworks for sustainability management in public organizations.
Number of public organizations that report regularly on the implementation of sustainability management systems in their own organizations.

Technical and financial resources

The public sector in several countries, including at the international level in the United Nations system, have already developed systems for sustainability management in the public sector. In many types of public organizations, existing tools and experiences can be transferred from countries/organizations that have already started such efforts. Examples include the Strategic Sustainability performance Plan of the US General Services Administration (http://www.gsa.gov/graphics/admin/GSA_Strategic_Sustainability_Performance_Plan.pdf), Environmnetal Management in Government Agencies in Sweden (http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-5358-2.pdf)< and the UN Systems Climate neutral and sustainability effort (www.greeningtheblue.org).

The resource need for implementation would primarily consist of staff and management training to enable transfer and implementation of sustainability management approaches at the local level. While such training would require that increased resources are channeled to staff development programmes, the long-term benefit in terms of increased resource efficiency in the public sector should in most cases result in a medium-term net-savings. Financing for staff training may be provided under one or several models:

included as part of the regular staff development budget,
developed as public-private partnerships
included as a compulsory element of curricula of public educational institutions
supported by targeted ODA

11. Mainstream SCP in planning and development strategies
UNEP

Goals and objectives
The programme ("Mainst-SCP") will support the mainstreaming of resource efficiency (RE), cleaner and safer production into national economic and development planning and into implementation processes, including through national sustainable consumption and production programmes.
Possible targets: number of countries that have mainstreamed SCP

Justification of the Programme

- concentrating on activities at national level to promote, raise awareness and build technical capacity on the inclusion of RE among a wide and diverse group of national stakeholders.
- builds in particular on UNEP's projects "SCP and Poverty Alleviation", "National SCP roundtables" and "Designing and Implementing National SCP Programmes", which have been developed and implemented by UNEP-DTIE since 2007.
- allow linkages to other programmes within the 10YFP, including those on Green Economy and on developing international partnerships to promote resource efficiency and contribute to poverty alleviation.
- further contribute to accelerate at country level the progress towards all 8 MDGs in general and in particular MDG1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", MDG7 "Ensure environmental sustainability" and MDG 8 "Develop a global partnership for development".
- links to the 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg in several dimensions: (i) presenting an integrated approach to addressing poverty alleviation, and sustainable consumption and production strategies;(ii) supporting technology uptake which is the driving factor for technology transfer;(iii) putting emphasis on private-public sector and south-south cooperation and (iv) explore innovative ways of financing for sustainability investments;

Activities
The programme will utilize a range of analytical and training tools to promote mainstreaming of SCP objectives and policies into development plans and strategies, developed by UNEP and other stakeholders. It will build on collaboration established with UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative; the EU funded SWITCH programme, as well as other mainstreaming related activities. It will also take into account the lessons learned from partnerships and activities established in a number of countries with national governments, local authorities, UN entities and UN Country Teams.

Existing tools:

- "Planning for change - Guidelines for National Programmes on SCP": A 10-step methodology to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programmes.
- "Mainstreaming SCP and RE": SCP has been included into the UNDP-UNEP Handbook on mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages and developed an issue brief on SCP and resource efficiency has been included as an annex to the handbook.

- "SCP indicators for developing countries - A guidance framework": The document proposes a structured framework for understanding SCP and for developing indicators, crucial for monitoring and evaluating progress.
- "Towards triple impact: Toolbox for analyzing sustainable ventures in developing countries". The tool aims to help with the identification of opportunities, understanding of determinants of success and assessment of costs and benefits of sustainable ventures in developing countries.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

The rationale for the programme is based on the recognition that promotion of more resource efficient, cleaner, safer and sustainable production and consumption can only be effectively achieved if owned and driven by national governments. The activities proposed in this project are analytical, advisory and capacity building services that can provide to countries in assisting them in switching their traditional economies to more resource efficient and Green Economies, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Each country project in this programme will contribute to this goal by:

Developing country specific solutions/responses to their requests for assistance on raising awareness and build capacity to mainstream RE/SCP in national development plans promoting resource efficient, cleaner, safer and sustainable production and consumption;

Delivering advisory services based on economic cases that show how applying RE/SCP at national level contributes to poverty alleviation and is a key step towards building a Green Economy.

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

All activities at country level will be developed and implemented in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UNCT's priorities as expressed in the UNDAFs. This will be achieved through the development and/or reinforcement of national capacity, the establishment of knowledge management and networks of expertise at the sub regional, regional and global levels; the utilization of available resources in developing countries through exchange of best practices and lessons learned and the creation of synergies with other development programs and projects.

Metrics of success

Number of countries that express interest for a national project; number of awareness raising activities organized, number of stakeholders trained, number of countries with SCP mainstreamed in national development policies (PRSP, UNDAF, NSDS,...)

Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)

National ownership and appropriation is of foremost importance. Programme implementation will only start at country level after officially expressed interest by the host country. Technical and financial resources needed will depend on the size of the country and on the degree of "mainstreaming" they want to do.

12. Global Partnership for Product Lifecycle Assessment and Footprint Information
UNEP

Goals and objectives

The programme's overall goal is to stimulate the demand for more resource efficient products. Specifically it has the following objectives:

Develop a global network of life cycle assessment databases and repository for product category rules that that will help indentify, address and interpret critical hotspots along the entire product value chain;

Build global consensus on a life cycle assessment framework for providing relevant footprint information for products, including a set of indicators and related methodologies and data sources;

Promote the uptake of the Product Life Cycle Assessment and Footprint Information by awareness campaigns and capacity building activities for developing countries.

Justification of the Programme

High quality, transparent and easy accessible footprint information for materials and products is of immense value for advancing towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and the transition to a green economy. The challenge in the current market place is, however, that such information is only available in a scattered and limited way and that there is currently no commonly agreed Life Cycle Assessment framework to communicate this information consistently. Such information that can provide additional value to a product and a company should be available to all those who make decisions about consumption and production, going from the various companies in the value chain to the consumer and the governments that are responsible for the enabling conditions and also civil society that has a right to know about the world behind the product. Capacity building is crucial so that the underlying knowledge becomes broadly available.

Therefore the establishment of a global partnership that brings together all relevant stakeholders for a coordinated learning and consultation process is needed. The process will incorporate different perspectives, needs and aspirations of various stakeholder groups that share a common interest of making product footprint information reliable and practical for decision making at all levels. The programme responds to the key recommendations made at the major international forums including the 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that calls for 'adopt…effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production."

Activities

Review of current knowledge on life cycle assessment databases, product category rules and existing footprint indicators with their underlying methodologies by an appointed expert group, using the ISO standards and guidance provided by the WBCSD/ WRI GHG Protocol and the UNEP/ SETAC Life Cycle Initiative as a starting point

Set up of a global network of life cycle assessment databases and a repository for product category rules;

Development of draft life cycle assessment framework for providing relevant footprint information for products, including a set of indicators and related methodologies and data sources;

Consultation of the framework through dialogues at the global and regional level aiming at international recognition and convergence among a growing number of initiatives and tools;

Validation of the framework by pilot testing and refinement based on feedback received

Awareness-raising on the relevance of Product Life Cycle Assessment and Footprint Information through a global campaign targeted at: producers, marketing professionals, governments, consumers and public at large.

Capacity building to key actors in developing countries, including SMEs, to enable them to benefit from uptake of such product information and governments to create enabling a policy system.

Delivery mechanism

Research programmes, expert workshops, multi-stakeholder dialogues, pilot projects, awareness campaigns, capacity platforms, training courses, technical assistance

Leading actors

A global partnership based on two levels of stakeholder involvement:

low (exchange of ideas and perceptions through consultative seminars and interviews with objective to contribute inputs to the process): governments and major group involved in the UN CSD process

high (engagement also in implementation of the process) UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, ISO, GEDnet, PCR Roundtable, WBCSD, WRI, WFN, and other international initiatives plus a number of national and private initiatives (e.g. French Grenelle de l'Environnement and The Sustainability Consortium) and donors

Metrics of success

Direct indictors: (1) Global network of life cycle assessment databases and repository for product category rules established, (2) global consensus on a life cycle assessment framework for providing relevant footprint information built, (3) Awareness on the relevance of this information and capacity on life cycle related knowledge created, in particular in developing countries.

Indirect: Net improvements in the demand for more resource-efficient products

Technical and financial resources (means of implementation):
The 10-year Partnership needs a Secretariat that ensures that the implementation of the various activities foreseen is done in close co-operation with the Life Cycle Initiative. It requires a minimum of 100,000-200,000 US$ per year (more funding ensuring faster development of the databases network, a better global consensus building process on a life cycle assessment framework , and more capacity building activities).

13. Resource Efficiency And Eco-Innovation Support To Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises UNEP

Goals and objectives
The goal is to make small and medium-sized enterprises more resource efficient and their industrial systems more sustainable and less carbon-intensive so that they could become active players and contributors to the transition towards Green Economy. Some specific goals could be adopted by the participants of the programme, including:

Develop and implement national REES programmes to SMEs in 50 countries by 2016 and expand this coverage to 100 countries by 2021; and

Make technical support available to a minimum of 25% of SMEs in the programme countries by 2016 and increase this coverage to 50% by 2021.

Justification of the Programme
The International Programme on National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPCs) was launched by UNEP and UNIDO in 1994 as a response to the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. This and other programmes and initiatives have clearly demonstrated the triple (economic, environmental and social) benefits of applying cleaner production methods at all scales and sectors of industries and all levels of socio-economic development. Nevertheless, as noted in a number of national and regional SCP documents, this experience needs to be scaled-up in order to make a meaningful contribution to the transition towards a resource efficient and Green Economy. The provision of support to SMEs on resource efficient and eco-innovative methods of production would make major contribution to the fulfillment of the commitment under the principal Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) including the Climate Change Convention and the Chemical Conventions. It also contributes to the fulfillment of MDGs as SMEs are major employment and livelihood providers in almost all countries.

Activities
The following are the key activities to be carried out under this programme.

Mainstream resource efficiency and eco-innovation in national SME support strategies and programmes including financing mechanisms;

Develop the necessary tools and guidelines that will be relevant to REES implementation in SMEs building upon the existing knowledge and experience;

Create the required institutional capacity in the programme countries for providing technical and managerial back-up support for REES implementation to SMEs; and

Establish an International Resource Efficiency and Eco-innovation Platform (IREEP) that facilitates North-South and South-South collaboration.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
Existing capacity building and technology support programmes related to resource efficient and cleaner production will be used as the principal delivery mechanisms of which the following are the major building blocks.

The Joint UNIDO-UNEP Programme on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) in Developing and Transition Economies which was developed based on the lessons and experiences from the International Programme on NCPCs.

Regional programmes and the related innovation networks will be used as the principal supporting vehicles for the delivery of the programme.

Industry-led initiatives and networks and Supply-chain based Business to Business (B2B) partnership programmes, as it is happening in for example the chemicals and agri-food sectors.

Leading actors

The following are the principal actors which will be working closely with the relevant government agencies and industry associations at the national level.

- **UN Agencies:** UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP
- **Networks:** Global Network on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP-NET), Regional SCP Roundtables, Regional Networks and Programmes on Eco-innovation including the EU Eco-Innovation Programme, business initiatives and networks
- **Technical centers:** National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPCs) and Industry Support Institutions.

Metrics of success

Related to the goals and the specific activities to be carried out under this programme, the following are the specific indicators to be used for measuring the success of the programme.

Number of countries that have developed and implemented national REES-SME Programmes;

Number of NCPCs and support institutions actively engaged in the provision of support to SMEs;

Number of SMEs that have developed and implemented Resource Efficiency programmes; and

Quantified economic, environmental and social benefits achieved by the supported SMEs.

Technical and financial resources

The technical resource required for the effective implementation of this project is largely available under existing programmes, initiatives and networks. In view of the targets that are set for this programme, the following is the indicative breakdown of the financial resource required for the period 2012-2021.

Total funding required (developing and transition countries): USD 120 Million

Resource from programme countries (30%): USD 36 Million

International funding (70%): USD 84 Million

14. Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative
SCORAI

Goals and objectives

Bring together and focus research at the interface of consumer research, social marketing research, theories of practice, new economics, sustainable steady state economics, and socio-technical transitions towards sustainability.

Make this research applicable for policy makers and other change agents.

Establish an international network of researchers addressing sustainable consumption and production, transcending disciplinary and geographical boundaries, connecting conceptual, theoretical, empirical, and applied research and action research

Build on social experiments across the globe.

Increase understanding of the systemic character of unsustainable consumption and production.

Improve outreach to and education of academics, policy makers, activists, and mainstream citizens with the research outcomesand to involve them in research efforts.

Justification

Research on sustainable consumption and production too often takes place in various disciplinary silos and regions. Recently the “Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative” (SCORAI) has been established, providing an institutional framework for researchers in North America, Europe (including Eastern and Central), and increasingly across the globe. There remains a need to reach across regional divides to include research groups and networks bringing other perspectives, methodologies, priorities and insights to the common but differentiated objective of achieving sustainable consumption and production throughout the globe.

Activities

Organizing workshops and conferences.
Developing SCORAI website and listserv
Collaborations with national, regional and local governments and agencies.
Collaborations with business.
Publications and special issues and books.
Informing policy makers and activists about policy-relevant research outcomes of interdisciplinary research.

Delivery mechanisms

Publications
Conferences
Workshops
Dedicated papers
Books
Capacity building through involvement of graduate students

Leading actors/collaboration

Current members of SCORAI Executive committee: Philip Vergragt (Tellus Institute; Clark University); Maurie Cohen (New Jersey Institute of Technology); Jeff Barber (Integrated Strategies Forum); Halina Brown (Clark University); John Stutz (Tellus Institute).
This team will evolve with expansion of the network and collaborations with others, such as the North American Roundtable on Sustainable Production and Consumption; European Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production; Erasmus University; Clark University; Society in Action Group; and others.

Metrics of success

Publications; conferences and workshops; policy advice; collaborations.
Technical and financial resources
US National Science Foundation; Universities; business corporations; foundations.

15. Research and Science Initiative for Assessing Global Progress towards SCP
UNEP

Goals and objectives

The programme's overall goal is to bring together best available research and scientific knowledge for assessing global progress towards SCP. More specifically it has the following objectives:

Review current research activities and scientific knowledge on assessing global progress towards SCP;
Develop and strive towards consensus on a global assessment framework with indicators and related methodologies and data that allow monitoring resource productivity and decoupling at the global level;
Promote the uptake of the comprehensive set of indicators and related data sources and methodologies worldwide with a focus on capacity building for emerging economies and developing countries.

Justification of the Programme

A 10YFP on SCP needs a comprehensive assessment framework to assess global progress towards SCP. Such a framework should allow monitoring resource productivity and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts. Since at the moment such a framework does not exist, current research activities and scientific knowledge needs to be reviewed to understand the best existing starting points.

The Resource Panel has published a report on assessing "Environmental impacts of consumption and production"that provides a first understanding on how global progress towards SCP could be assessed. The report reviews and summarizes scientific work relevant to the environmental impacts and resource consumption of economic activities. Conceptually, the report takes the so-called DPSIR (Driving force – Pressure – State – Impact – Response) framework as a basis. This framework was developed by organizations such as EEA, OECD and UN CSD. The concept provides a step-wise description of the

causal chain between economic activity and Impacts such as loss of biodiversity, and diminished human health, welfare or well-being. For use in the report, the economic 'Driver' block was further detailed to reflect the full life cycle of economic activities. The report applies three key assessment tools in a combined way: Environ-mentally Extended Input Output Tables (EE IOTs), Material Flow Accounting (MFA) and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).

Internationally, the UNCEEA (UN Commission of Experts on Environmental and Economic Accounting) and the so-called London Group have made considerable progress in harmonizing principles for environmental and economic accounting. FAO and IEA track agricultural and energy data at the global level but comparable international efforts to collect material flow data on metals or other minerals do not exist although OECD developed a guide on MFA. LCA databases exist and the UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative is currently working towards global guidance, but collected LCA data are often not made public in order to protect the interest of low-performing suppliers. The data situation especially for developing countries should be improved. We see also that a lot of effort is done by the research community in various countries accumulating relevant scientific knowledge that should be made available to policy makers at the global level.

Activities

Review of current scientific knowledge on assessing global progress towards SCP by an appointed expert group, using the cited Resource Panel report as a starting point and taking stock of research on related to methodologies and data that allow monitoring resource productivity and decoupling economic growth from impacts;

Development for a comprehensive assessment framework by the Secretariat jointly with the expert group of options, focusing on indicators and related methodologies and data sources for monitoring resource productivity and decoupling at the global level based on the review of current knowledge and ongoing research;

Multi-stakeholder process to strive towards consensus and acceptance of a comprehensive assessment framework, using the options developed before as a reference point and including numerous consultations at the regional level

Pilot testing of the agreed framework at the global as well as at the level of countries and trade blocks and Promotion of the worldwide uptake of the assessment framework and the monitoring results by disseminating them at different levels to governments, business, NGOs, consumers and public at large.

Capacity building in developing countries to participate in the initiative and to implement the framework, focusing on universities and other governmental entities, in particular including also the statistical agencies.

Delivery mechanism

Research programmes, expert workshops, multi-stakeholder dialogues, pilot projects, awareness campaigns, capacity platforms, training courses, technical assistance

Leading actors

This initiative is based on three stages of stakeholder involvement:

1) Expert focus: Resource Panel, Life Cycle Initiative, Green Economy Initiative, OECD, UNCEEA, London Group, FAO, IEA, interested experts involved in ongoing research projects and from developing countries
2) Multi-stakeholder process: Experts together with governments and major groups represented in the UN CSD
3) Mainstreaming: Experts and governmental entities in OECD and developing countries plus business, NGOs, consumers and public at large as target audiences

Metrics of success

Direct indictors: (1) Review of current research activities and scientific knowledge on assessing global progress towards SCP, (2) Development and final acceptance of a comprehensive global assessment framework; (3) regular use of the global framework for monitoring resource productivity and decoupling

economic growth from environmental impacts and level of capacity building for emerging economies and developing countries
Indirect: net improvements of sustainability (with focus on environmental benefit) by changed consumption and production patterns (by better assessment of progress towards SCP)

Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)
The 10-year Initiative needs a Secretariat staffed with at least one Programme Officer to coordinate the various activities foreseen; this requires a minimum of 100,000-200,000 US$ per year (more funding ensuring faster development and consensus on a comprehensive assessment framework to be used in widely accepted monitoring).

16. Agri-food Programme for the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10 YFP)
UNEP

Justification of the Programme
Agriculture and food production fulfil vital human needs. However food production is also the *leading sectoral contributor* to global GHG emissions and land degradation, to global deforestation, to species and biodiversity loss, as well as the largest sectoral consumer of fresh water. A programme to promote international cooperation in the agri-food sector, at the policy, investment, production and consumption levels, is critical to meeting food security, socioeconomic and environmental needs.

The Goals of the Programme
The goal of the programme is to facilitate the transition to more resource efficient production and consumption patterns in the agri-food sector. The objectives are threefold:
To design, pilot, and/or scale up policies and market-based tools that provide incentives and economic opportunities for agri-food SCP
To create knowledge and technical platforms for policy makers, industry, and civil society, to build capacity to adopt SCP patterns in agri-food systems
To develop and support partnerships and information transfer within agri-food supply chains for the purpose of fostering sectoral SCP

Activities: Policies and Actions
Four activity clusters were prioritized by a multi-stakeholder Scoping Meeting in November 2010. This meeting was convened to develop input for this Programme, and to develop a Task Force to support its implementation.
1) Information Sharing on SCP: a) Utilize new technologies to increase the efficacy of extension services that support the uptake of sustainable practices; b) Develop global partnerships to compile an open-source inventory of food product life-cycle data
2) Communications for SCP: a) Develop and disseminate a broad set of principles that can guide the assessment of sustainability “claims”; b) Develop PR packages to educate consumers about more sustainable food choices
3) Creation of Enabling Conditions in LICs and MICs for the Uptake of SCP: a) Build capacity of policy makers to uptake new practices that improve efficiency, reduce unintended environmental consequences, and improve EIA processes; b) Facilitate regional cooperation for resource management and expand markets for sustainable products; c) Utilize existing institutions as platforms to expand access to finance for sustainable products and to demonstrate sustainable supply chains programmes
4) Promotion of Market-based Approaches to SCP: a) Scale up the use certification and standards tools; b) Strengthen links between LIC/MIC producers and developed country markets; c) Pilot and scale up tools that monetize stewardship of environmental services

Delivery Mechanisms of the Programme
Implementation of this Programme will utilize:

Existing and new multi-stakeholder partnerships to develop and implement projects and activities, with global and national coordination
The expertise of the Agri-food Task Force on SCP, formed in November 2010

Leading Actors
The Agri-food Task Force on SCP will play a lead role in catalyzing partnerships between UN agencies, IGOs, governments, industry, and civil society whose activities, together, can promote the transition to SCP in the sector.

Metrics of success (indicators to measure progress)

Levels of engagement: Public, private and civil society engagement in activities/partnerships
Impact on the ground: Number of activities delivering objectively verifiable results within agri-food supply chains - for example those actors engaged in certification processes, incentive schemes (financial or market access), economic returns to food producers from providing stewardship of ecosystem services
Funding of the programme: Defined by the sources and levels of funding available for implementation

Technical and financial resources (means of implementation)
The savings accrued from the implementation of many resource efficiency programs have the potential to cover costs of program implementation at many levels. Increased levels of agricultural aid are expected from the G8, as well as by many bilaterals, foundations and NGOs, and through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Fund. The links between food production and ecosystems provide for additional funding (both developmental and via the market). The programme can be implemented in large part through the Agri-food Task Force, and through established multi-stakeholder partnerships (new partnerships created only as needed).

MAJOR GROUPS

17. Cap and Share
Feasta Climate Group

Goals and objectives
Compliance with climate science-based requirements for reductions in global emissions from the use of fossil fuels within the next few years; also reducing inequality.

Justification of the Programme
The belief of climate scientists, strengthened by recent events, that if these reductions are not made, there is an extremely serious risk of irreversible run-away climate change, threatening all life on Earth; plus the lack of any effective emergency procedure within the UNFCCC system.

Activities
A diverse group of citizens, acting on behalf of the whole human family and all life on Earth, establishes an independent Earth Climate Commons Trust (ECCT). Acting on independent climate science, the Trust sets an annually reducing cap on the total amount of fossil fuels that can be introduced into the global economy and issues permits up to the amount of the cap, available for purchase by fuel companies for full market value. The proceeds of sale are shared between all adult citizens in the world in equal shares, via a network of national and local citizen's climate trusts. Nation-state governments collaborate with the Trust by banning the introduction of the fuels into their territory without an ECCT permit. So long as not all state governments have agreed to collaborate, the ECCT limits the total number of permits issued in the same proportion as the use of fossil fuels in the countries participating bears to total global use.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

The cap will be directly effective to achieve the required reductions in emissions. A network of national and local citizen's climate trusts will manage the distribution of the proceeds of sale of permits. A global climate commons charter to guide the use of these moneys will be developed by an inclusive process with a view to its adoption by the United Nations.

Leading actors
Diverse citizens group to establish ECCT and be its first Trust Guardians. Climate Scientists to establish and operate independent climate science information service. Nation-state governments to enact and implement the laws necessary to police the permit scheme.

Metrics of success

Reductions in emissions achieved as measured by climate scientists
Technical and financial resources: charge administration costs on permit revenues; no corporate funding.

18. The Global Monetary Governance
Tierra Fee & Dividend (TFD)

Goals and objectives

- To contribute to the common vision of the 10 YFP by relating it into the international monetary system which as glue binds together monetary, financial, economic and commercial systems and as a lubricant makes them run smoothly.
- To place the 10YFP in the context of a carbon-based international monetary system that would combat climate change by advancing low carbon and climate-resilient development and thus contributing a monetary structure for sustainable, low carbon consumption and carbon resilient production.
- To start the discussion of the nature and need of such transformed international monetary system such as the Tierra Fee & Dividend system that according to Maurice Strong is "an innovative proposal for a new international monetary system based on carbon…. seems to be very promising particularly in light of the stalemate in post-Kyoto prospects."

Justification of the Programme:

The inclusion of the Tierra Fee & Dividend global governance program enables the 10 YFP to use boost it's the economic sustainability of its activities because the Tierra monetary standard pushes nations to decarbonize, i.e. engage in SCD.

Activities:

Governments are to sponsor a UN General Assembly Resolution to establish a UN Commission of Experts on Monetary Transformation and Low Carbon, Climate-resilient Development to explore the need and nature of carbon-based international monetary system such as presented in the TFD.

Business and Civil society are to engage in grassroots action for that Commission, engage in national debates on the monetary challenges and opportunities during these hard and carbon-constrained times by creating or joining TFD Working Groups for that purpose. They are to engage in research, education and action, particularly action relating to their nations' sponsoring of the UNGA Resolution for a UN Monetary Commission consisting of experts in climate, development and monetary issues.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
One delivery mechanism for the expansion of the 10YFP's common vision would be the use of the Learning Center at CSD 19 in May.

The major challenge of the delivery of this new TFD monetary programme is to subject it to the critical scrutiny of government, business and civil society leaders by publishing, organizing workshops, panels, press conferences, i.e. a well-designed publicity and educational campaign. During COP16 in Cancun the International Institute for Monetary Transformation held two press conferences showing how the carbon budgeting approach proposed by India and the South Center can be strengthened by integrating it into the larger global governance framework of the TFD. It is applying for conducting a workshop for CSD 19 and plans to continue with either those workshops or side events at the CSDs in the next 10 years. In that way government, business and civil society will start thinking in terms of greening the international monetary system as they are now thinking about greening the economic system.

Leading actors

The International Institute for Monetary Transformation would help coordinate resources with government, business and civil society, starting with the conducting of a 3-hour workshop at the Learning Center during the CSD 19.

The International Institute for Monetary Transformation with its international network of TFD Working Groups would coordinate the TFD monetary program and develop a detailed annual program over the next 10 years.

19. Agricultural Landscape Fund for Africa
EcoAgriculture Partners

Goals

Increase agricultural development, rural livelihoods and ecosystem services/biodiversity in 20 large landscapes in Africa
Evaluate, synthesize and disseminate best practices and tools for sustainable agricultural landscape management;
Build national and regional capacity for sustainable agricultural landscape management.

Justification

In coming decades, Africa's agricultural landscapes must double or triple food production, while sustaining critical ecosystem services, and adapting to climate change. Many landscape initiatives are underway to reduce trade-offs and realize synergies across sectors. However, gaps in knowledge, skills and investments have led African leaders to call for a more systematic effort to align and coordinate landscape strategies.

Activities

Provide catalytic co-financing for multi-stakeholder planning and collaborative investment in 20 agricultural landscapes where both agricultural production growth and ecosystem management are critical;
Strengthen capacity of stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor strategies at farm and landscape scales with sustainable food production and ecosystem services, supportive markets and policies
Support collaborative research linking sustainable agriculture, ecosystem management and multi-stakeholder planning
Develop and disseminate university curriculum on sustainable agricultural landscapes

Delivery mechanisms

Cost-sharing grants to multi-stakeholder landscape forums through diverse government and non-governmental mechanisms
Strategic planning and capacity-building workshops for leaders and policymakers,
University curriculum and training
Dissemination of knowledge and best practices through networks, train-the-trainer programs; and regional landscape knowledge exchanges.

Leading actors

African Steering Committee - including NEPAD, regional economic commissions, landscape initiative networks, regional farmer organizations, rural private sector and national planning or finance ministries.

Metrics of success

Indicators of change, determined by multi-stakeholder forums in each landscape, on agriculture, ecosystems, rural livelihoods, financial flows, governance.

Engagement of leaders across sectors including policymakers, conservation workers, small-holder farmers and NGO and CBO staff, in agricultural landscape initiatives

Number of policymakers, technical staff, farmers, and students, from diverse sectors, trained.

Technical and financial resources

An Agricultural Landscapes Fund for Africa disseminating $100 million to agricultural landscape initiatives over 7 years.

African universities and research centers supporting each landscape.

Regional advisory groups with expertise in cross-sectoral assessment

Technical and training support from UN Agencies and international NGOs (e.g., EcoAgriculture Partners facilitating regional workshops and train-the-trainer courses; Bioversity International and the World Agroforestry Centre for scientific support).

20. Integrated, Multi-Sectoral Community Based Approach to Sustainable Rural and Impoverished Urban Development

EcoEarth Alliance UN Partnership Initiative

Goals and objectives:

To develop an integrated, multi-sectoral community based approach to sustainable rural and impoverished urban development to ensure that as many communities as possible have access to renewable energy; clean water and basic sanitation; support for adopting organic agricultural practices; restoring the natural environment; educational opportunities for sustainable development; employment and microfinance; emerging new green markets; preventative healthcare; and eco-friendly building practices; etc.

The EcoEarth Alliance UN Partnership Initiative has developed programs to provide training and develop resource centers that support the development and implementation of community based planning processes supporting communities, particularly in rural areas in developing countries, in adopting sustainable consumption and production practices while ensuring that their basic needs can be met. The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) has established Educational Exchanges; Global Partnerships; and Living and Learning Centers on all continents. See: http://gen.ecovillage.org/activities and Study Aboard at: www.earthrightsecovillageinstitute.org. Senegal is implementing this model of sustainable rural development through a National Ecovillage Agency.

Targets: The intention of the Partnership Initiative is to establish training programs linked with resource centers that are active on all continents within five years, with at least 100 service centers providing resources, training, and development assistance to at least 2500 villages within ten years.

Senegal is planning to develop ten ecovillages that are fully equipped within five years. It is also planning to begin to develop the ecovillage model of development in 70 additional villages within this same time period.

Programme Justification:

It focuses on achieving the goals and objectives of the primary multi-lateral environmental and sustainable development agreements in a systemic holistic manner, while promoting SCP, particularly in rural and impoverished urban communities. Building strong local economies builds stability and security. This program aims to use this material to scale up these activities…

Activities:
In rural and poor urban communities sustainable consumption and production processes are integrally linked with basic infrastructure development and how people live within the community. The ecovillage approach to development includes such things as eco-friendly building practices, sustainable agriculture, restoring and living in harmony with the natural environment, using local sustainably sourced materials, ecological waste management, and small scale enterprises thus supporting both sustainable consumption and production practices. The Ecovillage Design Curriculum (www.gaiaeducation.org) is available in 7 languages and provides an overview of guidelines, policies, and practices. The National Ecovillage Agency in Senegal, along with thousands of ecovillages around the world, demonstrate how these can be implemented in the field. See: http://www.ecovillages-sn.org

Delivery mechanisms:
The EcoEarth Alliance and our partner organizations have developed training programs, community based planning processes, and capacity building activities used to train villagers, NGOs, government officials, and community members; that are available online; and used around the world. See www.villageearth.org/pages/Training and the Video, On-line Course, and Programmes at: www.gaiaeducation.org.

Leading actors and mode of collaboration:
The Global Ecovillage Network, EcoEarth Alliance, and our other partner organizations are available as consultants and to provide technical, advisory, planning, and training services, etc. Implementation is carried out in partnership by community members, government, local authorities, educational institutions, trainers, development agencies, NGOs, and grassroots organizations. We welcome the participation and support of government agencies.

Metrics of success:
Most ecovillages develop their own set of indicators and a plan of implementation which is then used to measure progress as their development continues.

Technical and financial resources:
The primary financial need is for capital investment, capacity building, and community development. Typically resources have come from within the communities themselves and/or from providing such services as training programs and visits to ecovillage communities; ecotourism; entrepreneurship; new emerging green markets; appropriate technology; construction; organic agriculture; environmental restoration; and ecosystem services. MicroCredit Programs have also proven to be very effective in ecovillage development. Development assistance funding will enable communities around the world to adopt this model of development. The costs, and return on investment, will vary considerably based on the services and projects desired.

The National Ecovillage Program in Senegal is funded with an initial $27.9 million from GEF; UNDP; and several national development agencies. In Senegal, for a village with 150 houses, it will costs $1 million on average for: 1. local governance, 2. clean energy (lighting and all forms of development), 3. water self sufficiency, 4. Integrated ecological agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, etc. In practice, co-financing by other developers reduces these costs. In addition the program will work initially with villages that have some of this infrastructure available before project start-up. See: http://www.ecovillages-sn.org

21. Changing procurement practices according to ISO 26000 standards (public and private)
Consumer International

Goals and objectives
To increase the market supply of sustainable products and services as well as to improve social responsibility practices of national public authorities and retail companies, acting as consumers. Objectives are to asses and analyse procurement policies and practices of state authorities, or public

procurement, and retail companies or responsible value chains, according to ISO 26000 standards and to develop the means to generate behaviour change at institutional level towards those standards.

Justification of the Programme

In most countries, particularly in developing countries, the state and retail companies are the most important actors in the demand side of the market for goods and services. If current procurement practices of these two main actors are assessed and gradually changed, according to ISO 26000 standards, the respective variation in market demand towards sustainability and responsible social practices would generate a corresponding valuable change in the national production and supply of goods and services.

Activities

Development of information analysis methodologies and common indicators for accurate assessment of market demand for goods and services by state authorities and retail companies

Support governments and industry in assessing and analysing existing procurement practices.

Assess and analyse legal and institutional frameworks and market readiness in countries and economic regions.

Build capacity of public authorities and retailers in relation to ISO 26000 standards.

Promote and build capacity on the life-cycle approach and life-cycle management

Development of common methodologies for certification of information and communication.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Training programmes for assessment of procurement, with a life-cycle approach

Regional and international conferences and workshops on ISO 26000

Research into good and best practices of procurement

Regional and national recommendations to state authorities and retailers on improving procurement practices and regulating them for the benefit of consumers

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Cross sectoral partnership between UN agencies, Consumers International, national and regional consumer associations, governments and retail groups with sustainability expertise.

Metrics of success

Governments and retailers change their procurement practices according to ISO 26000 standards.

Improvement of market demand for sustainable goods and services

Increased social understanding of sustainability and social responsibility standards in products and services.

Technical and financial resources

Research and training funding

Web portals

Fund for innovative practices

22. Responsible timber procurement from legal and non predatory origins

Friends of The Amazon Network (Fan)

Goals and objectives

Support the adoption of public policies and practices by local governments on responsible timber procurement from legal and non predatory origins.

Justification of the Programme

Activities: policies (governments at all levels) and actions (major groups) – covers management practices, investments, consumer choice etc. promoting SCP

Adoption of public policies and practices on responsible timber procurement from legal and non predatory origins and the development of monitoring and control systems of timber trade in their territories.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Development of indicators that looks over a series of criteria in order to make sure governments are incorporating FAN´s processes and related activities;
Workshops with governments on responsible purchase of Amazonian timber;
Guide on the timber chain of custody in Brazil;
Communication Materials;
Tool Kits to implement responsible purchasing and procurement policies.

Leading Actor

Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), through a partnership from the Centre for Sustainability Studies (CES) and the Public Administration and Government Centre (CEAPG), who is responsible for the administration of the FAN and its activities.

Members of FAN - Over 40 sub-national governments in Brazil. Their responsibilities are (i) Adopt legislation to stop the purchase of illegal Amazonian timber; (ii) Create a technical working group to implement the program; (iii) Actively participate in workshops.

Partnerships:
Local partners in the municipalities (NGOs), local parliamentary members, universities and civil society, which are engaged in helping the implementation of the network's programs, bringing the subjects to the local community; participating in the technical working groups.

Metrics of success

Number of publications
Number of website access (www.raa.org.br)
Number of workshop attendance
Number of new members of FAN

Technical and financial resources

Technical resources
Getulio Vargas Foundation Staff
Members of FAN's Advisory Board

Financial resources

Getulio Vargas Foundation;
USAID;
DEFRA
EC (European Comission from 2011)

23. Education and Awareness Raising for Sustainable Lifestyles
PERL

Goals and objectives

The goal of this specific program is to foster education and awareness-raising which is value-based, holistic, interdisciplinary, stimulates creativity and is global- and future oriented. The program aims to inspire and assist individuals and institutions in rethinking definitions of human needs and desires and to incorporate in peoples' lives the principles of sustainable human development.

Justification of the program

Despite increased recognition of the human impact on the environment and of the personal as well as global consequences of individual lifestyle choices, sustainable development and sustainable consumption

are still not central topics in upbringing children. Where these topics are included, education is fragmented, focused largely on material consequences and not on the social, economic and environmental aspects of production and consumption.

Activities:

This program seeks to:

Encourage and coordinate research on sustainable lifestyles and education for sustainable consumption.

Urge education institutions to reflect in their daily management the priorities given to sustainable development.

Enhance cooperation between professionals from diverse disciplines in order to develop integrated approaches to research and education for sustainable consumption.

Assist in the inclusion of themes, topics, modules, courses and degrees about education for sustainable consumption in established curricula.

Facilitate teaching and teacher-training within education for sustainable consumption.

Reward creative, critical, innovative approaches to education for sustainable consumption for example: through the arts, by involving parents, elderly and local communities.

Delivery mechanisms:

Provide fora (think tanks, seminars, conferences, regional networks, web platforms, etc) for discussion and debate; publish a selection of relevant research results and materials.

Provide guidance for curriculum-developers and teachers; share examples of modules, courses, themes and material (which include focus on processes and systems and topics such as accountability, social responsibility, stakeholder involvement, civic engagement, etc) that have been adapted to national curriculum in different countries.

Provide training in service-learning and involve students in out-of-classroom study, such as community involvement

Give visibility and support to initiatives and institutions which meet a clearly stated set of socially responsible and environmentally friendly criteria.

Promote and give visibility to best practices, for example, through events and awards.

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Actors and responsibilities: International organizations (such as UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP, OECD, EU) and national governmental education authorities. These would be responsible for policies and structural frameworks. Universities, and teacher training institutions. These would be responsible for increasing synergy between existing partnerships, networks and projects dealing with sustainable production and consumption. Teachers, parents, and civil society organizations focusing on social innovation, civic education, environmental education and consumer education would be responsible for strengthening connections between schools and socio-economic actors and stakeholders. Specifically: partnerships and networks such as PERL (Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living), IAU (International Association of Universities), IISD, DESIS.

Metrics of success

National policy references to education for sustainable lifestyles/consumer education/and other closely related topics

Number of courses/modules in higher education including teacher training

Amount of research carried out on sustainable lifestyles and education for sustainable consumption themes.

Technical and financial resources required

International and regional programs financially and administratively supporting research and relevant partnerships and networks

National and local governmental financing of research and teacher training on sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption

Web platforms containing examples of best practices in teaching/learning sustainable lifestyle. (courses, methods, materials); and of social innovation

Resources for translation, publication and distribution of teaching/learning materials.

Resources for consultative meetings, communication and promotion

24. Implementing Section G of the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection
Consumer International

Goals and objectives
The programme's goal is to build capacity for governments to implement section G on the promotion of sustainable consumption of the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection through training and awareness raising initiatives, tracking progress, and the sharing of best practice.

Justification of the Programme
Ever since the expansion of the Guidelines in 1999 to include elements on sustainable consumption, governments have had at their disposal a valuable framework of policies designed to reorient consumption patterns towards sustainability. The Chair of the 18th CSD session noted in his summary that the Guidelines are a key instrument for a shift towards SCP, and NGOs noted in their statement in relation to implementation challenges that many governments have yet to apply the Guidelines and many have yet to even familiarise themselves with them. Similarly the first global review of the status of implementation of the Guidelines, conducted by UNEP and Consumers International, highlighted the need for a time-bound global framework programme aimed at implementation of the Guidelines.

Activities
Comprehensive assessment of the current state of national sustainable consumption policies and implementation of guidelines.
Increasing awareness of the Guidelines amongst policy makers
Increasing implementation capabilities of policy makers of section G
Development of regionally specific implementation guidelines
Support countries seeking to implement section G of the Guidelines

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
International and regional meetings to build governmental capacity to implement section G
Creation of regional support networks for governments seeking to implement the Guidelines
Development of promotional materials (brochures, posters)
Training guides and toolkits for policy makers
Gathering and presentation of best practice case studies from countries that have successfully implemented the Guidelines
Creation of web resources to support implementation
Translation of the Guidelines into further languages

Leading actors
Partnership between UN agencies, Consumers International, international institutes for research and SCP, and national governments.

Metrics of success
Increased and improved implementation of all paragraphs of Section G of the Guidelines
Increased awareness amongst policy makers of Section G of the Guidelines

Technical and financial resources
Web portal for information exchange
Translation costs
Costs of production of tools and materials
Conference costs
Travel funds for developing country participants

25. Building capacity to communicate with consumers on SCP
Consumer International

Goals and objectives

To enable the significant and growing number of sustainability conscious consumers to access the most and avoid the least sustainable products and services, and to use and dispose of products and services in the most sustainable way. This is to be achieved by changing the way consumers are informed about the sustainability credentials of the products and services they use and improving market transparency. Also to improve awareness amongst non sustainability conscious consumers and to prevent misinformation and improve access to reliable information. Objectives are to inform and change the way product and service information is communicated and the type of information available, gathering, building on and disseminating existing knowledge and good practice in the fields of market surveillance, product testing, marketing and consumer education.

Justification of the Programme

The UN CSD has repeatedly recognised the need to address marketing and consumer information practices, for example in the JPOI. Research points to a latent and growing demand for sustainable products and services and to a significant array of barriers to connecting this demand to a supply. The programme will build on the significant available information and guidance, notably under ISO26000 standard on Social Responsibility.

Activities

Support governments and industry in operationalising existing knowledge and research around effective consumer information on SCP
Facilitate regional exchange of best practice in communicating with consumers on SCP
Promote and support innovative practices in consumer communication on SCP
Build capacity of regulatory bodies to regulate sustainability claims and communication
Build capacity of marketers and retailers to communicate effectively with consumers on sustainability
Identification of best practice
Development of common methodologies of analysis of information, certification of information and labelling systems.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme

Workshops, training programmes with certification
Regional and international conferences, roundtables
Research into good and best practice
Financing for development and scaling up of innovative consumer communication practices
Publication of multimedia tools and information on best practice models and case studies
Regional and national recommendations to legislators on improving marketing practices

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Cross sectoral partnership between UN agencies, Consumers International, national and regional consumer associations, global business and retail groups with sustainability expertise, specialised research institutes.

Metrics of success

Smaller gap between consumer willingness to access sustainable products and services, and actual access
Increased consumer understanding of sustainability in products and services
Improved communication practices with consumers on SCP across sectors
Increased ratio of relevant versus non or semi-relevant consumer information on SCP
Improved market transparency

Technical and financial resources

Conference funding
Travel funding for developing country participants
Web portals
Fund for innovative practices

26. Providing Scientific Knowledge for civil society organizations
SERI

Goals and objectives
Establishing a hub through which NGOs and other major groups can get free access to the online versions of scientific journals relevant for informed work on SCP.

Justification of the Programme
So far NGOs are often excluded from the latest scientific insights as assess to journals or articles have to be purchased. The program intends to bridge the gap between available scientific knowledge on one hand and CSO needs for information on the other.

Activities

Building up a website through which CSOs can be informed about the possibilities of such a hob and can apply for it.
Negotiate and develop an adequate contract with the relevant publishers.
Activate access to the journals for the accepted CSOs.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
One organization – recognized and accepted from NGOs and other major groups around the globe – should take responsibility to work out agreement with the publishers of those journals most recognized and used for the publication of scientific results from SCP research. The organization in charge can then accredit other organizations (fulfilling specific requirements) to get access to the online versions of the journals.

Leading actors

Proposed actor would be the SCORAI network, as the main globally acting research network on SCP for the time being.
Mode of collaboration (partnerships, networks)
NGOs and other interested major groups can register for online access via a virtual library

Technical and financial resources

The technical resources are marginal and day-to-day business for university libraries as well as for publishers.
As an approximately figure for the start one can expect 500 organizations to require access. Expecting up to 5 staff person professionally working on SCP issues the financial effort for such a hub would be like the one for (the library of a small university).
Just in case the demand would be greater or increase over the lifetime of the 10YFP this would confirm the need for such an instrument and justify higher spending later on.

27. Global Research Forum on Sustainable Production and Consumption
ICSPAC

Goals and objectives

Bring together representatives from research organizations and networks around the world working on sustainable production and consumption (SPAC) to present and discuss their experience and insights on the "state of the art" of this research; surveying the current level of knowledge on key questions as well what new research is needed.

Provide a nexus where policymakers, advocates, researchers, educators from other fields, journalists and other stakeholders can share their views on questions which research should address.

Explore opportunities and obstacles in communicating SPAC research findings with the public.

Justification of the Program

- SPAC research is splintered across the globe, in various disciplinary silos and regions. Despite recognition that production and consumption patterns drive today's major crises, response continues to focus on short-term rather than long-term, systemic solutions.
- The bridge between research, knowledge and action needs to be strengthened through greater communication and sharing among researchers, policymakers and advocates.
- There is a large gap between the research community and the public, seen in the backlash to scientific findings on climate change.
- This Global Research Forum provides an opportunity to take stock of the current state of knowledge and research on SPAC as well as a chance to address the obstacles to applying this knowledge where it is most needed.

Activities

Identification of researchers and organizations engaged in SPAC research in each region and in different sectors (academic, business, government).

Exchanges among forum planners and partners and others in developing and evaluating forum agenda and follow-up.

Survey of research literature.

Workshops and roundtables reviewing research in different regions.

Preparation of papers and presentations.

Analysis, reporting and publication of Forum findings.

Delivery mechanisms

Annual forum/symposium hosted by the UN
Report/publication
Website featuring videos, papers, links to resources

Leading actors/collaboration

Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) will be the lead organization in this program, working in collaboration with the following partners: One Earth Initiative Society and the Integrative Strategies Forum in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Roundtable for SCP, Clark University, Copenhagen Resource Institute, Erasmus University, European Roundtable on SCP, European Topic Center on SCP, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Smart CSOs Initiative, Society in Action Group, Sustainable Europe Research Institute, Tellus Institute, and the Wuppertal Institute/Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Other research organizations will be invited to join the Global Research Forum team. The Forum will also work in cooperation with the Partnership for Common Knowledge, Mapping the Movement on SPAC, and other research-related programs.

Metrics of success

Participation; participant and partners evaluations; other responses to reports and events; new research.

Technical and financial resources

Costs of organizing Global Forum events; communications and travel; report-writing and publications.

28. International Coalition for Sustainable Production and Consumption (ICSPAC)
ICSPAC

Goals and objectives

Provide a voluntary global network vehicle for civil society organizations in different regions and sectors working to connect and communicate with each other, share and exchange knowledge, articulate common

and differing viewpoints, and to collaborate and partner in their efforts to change unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

Justification

While there are many different groups and individuals committed to achieving specific aspects of sustainable production and consumption (SPAC), many are often isolated and unaware of potential colleagues, supporters, and allies within and outside their countries and regions. Together these groups and individuals form a global community of practitioners, researchers, educators and other advocates of changing production and consumption. ICSPAC's goal is to strengthen this global community and movement, building bridges and encouraging cooperation and mutual support among those groups.

Activities

Provide a cross-cutting vehicle to help organize international and regional consultations with CSOs on SPAC questions and themes.
Promote collaboration and partnerships among CSOs (e.g., program partnerships for the 10YFP).
Coordinate with the Mapping the Movement program to provide new tools and resources to global, regional and country SPAC advocates and practitioners.
Provide support to international CSO networking and advocacy activities (e.g., the CSD Caucus on Sustainable Production and Consumption.)
Provide online communication tools (e.g., interactive website, e-conferences) encouraging cross-regional dialog and exchange among CSOs engaged in SPAC efforts.
Organize workshops, roundtables and presentations (e.g., roundtables at the WSSD and preparatory meetings, CSD).
Help coordinate joint research and development of reports feeding into intergovernmental processes (WSSD, CSD, Marrakech Process and 10YFP).

Delivery mechanisms

E-conferences and communications
Publications (e.g., *Waiting for Delivery* (2002) and *Still Waiting for Delivery* (2010)
Websites
Pubic events (roundtables, workshops) and public presentations

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

ICSPAC is a voluntary network involving a range of civil society partners and affiliates (see website). The two lead coordinating partners are Integrative Strategies Forum (USA) and Southern Initiatives (India).

ISCPAC members are currently engaged in internal discussions on improving the governance and outreach activities to encourage greater participation and engagement in each region.

Historically, ICSPAC emerged as a support vehicle for the CSD Caucus on Sustainable Production Consumption, formalizing what had been an informal network of long-time SPAC Caucus members, in order to operate beyond the CSD, to develop longer range projects, and to encourage a more coherent and evolving exchange of views and vision.

Metrics of success

As a voluntary network, one of the key indicators of success is the degree and quality of trust and relationships among members and affiliates, which is not easily measured. A more visible indicator is the expansion of the network, especially in different regions and countries and the quality of exchanges and collaborative projects and activities which emerge from this association.

Technical and financial resources

This program currently operates through the in-kind contributions of its members. It could be further enabled through greater support of network communications, publications and events.

29. North American Roundtable on Sustainable Production and Consumption
ICSPAC

Goals and objectives

The North American Roundtable aims to promote dialog, raise understanding and encourage collaboration on sustainable production and consumption (SPAC) among different stakeholder groups within North America and with other regions.

Justification

North Americans have a responsibility to acknowledge and address the negative impacts of our growth and development activities on human and ecosystem health -- locally and globally. This requires dialogue and cooperation, which in turn requires vehicles and opportunities to promote this dialogue among those in business, civil society, academia and government.

Activities

Multi-stakeholder and expert workshops and other exchanges.

Participation of Roundtable members in relevant events and processes in order to promote and encourage greater dialog and attention to the underlying role of production and consumption key issues of concern.

Analysis and reporting on these dialogs and the dynamics among diverse stakeholder perspectives.

Consultation with stakeholders and coordination of inputs into regional and national policy discussions (e.g., the green economy theme for Rio+20).

Engagement with media in promoting greater attention to SPAC issues.

Delivery mechanisms

Workshops
Presentations
Reports, articles, blogs and a regularly updated website and internet communications.

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

The four civil society networks that initiated the North American Roundtable are the leading actors, which operate as a team:

North American Sustainable Consumption Alliance (NASCA),
Citizens Network for Sustainable Development,
Canadian Environmental Network (CEN), and
Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI).

This team will, however, expand over time to include additional networks and organizations representing other stakeholder perspectives and interests, but sharing the common aim of expanding regional and national dialog on SPAC.

Note that NARSPAC launched as a UN Partnership in May 2010.

Metrics of success

The quantitative count of workshops and events and the number of people who attend, with their evaluations of these events. Identification of collaborative actions emerging from these dialogs. The evolution of this discourse across various discussions and groups requires monitoring, analysis and tracking among past and new participants; this should hopefully result in identification of opportunities, obstacles and other insights useful to policy and strategy.

Technical and financial resources

This program requires support for travel and logistics for meetings, preparation and follow-up, production of reports and follow-up communications, technical support for communications including website development and maintenance and audio/video conferencing.

30. Contribution of Low-Carbon Industrial Manufacturing, Leading to Cross-Cutting Industry Solutions to Produce Sustainable Societies and Harmonious Urban/Rural partnerships
World Harmony Foundation

Goals and Objectives

To encourage the private sector, including entrepreneurs, to facilitate low-carbon industrial development on a large scale. The goal will be by 2020 to enlist 5,000 private sector entities (500 each year) to turn to low-carbon/green manufacturing.

Justification of the programme

Many companies already have taken initiatives but need to understand the guidelines and rules for making their products available through the appropriate bidding processes of international development banks, the UN system, and globally through other channels. Currently there is no centralized knowledge management approach to make products available through ICT (information/communication technology). This initiative would create both virtual and actual "low-carbon showcases" for the private sector's ability to assist in the creation of sustainable societies.

Activities, policies, actions and delivery mechanisms

Creation of training centers that would available forms of ICT to offer training courses in public procurement for government at all levels and for any type of institution to understand and benefit from purchasing equipment that lead to creating low-carbon societies, both in output and consumption.

Delivery mechanisms

Formal and informal education at all levels, starting from pre-school to life-long learning, development of educational curriculum and of training courses in low-carbon manufacturing goods leading to enlightened public procurement.

Lead actors

The private sector, civil society/NGOs, government, UN programmes and agencies, transport, construction and housing sectors, among others. Presentations could be made at CSD 19.

Metrics of success

Measurement of energy efficiency/savings by each private sector entity involved in the partnership initiative, along with types of interlinking solutions cross-sectorally, e.g., heating/cooling with water purification.

Technical and financial resources

Sponsorship of training courses would be in a staged way, so that small entrepreneurs might benefit from free or low-cost capacity-building, whereas large corporations would pay substantially more for training course on procurement of low-carbon equipment.

31. Urea Deep Placement (UDP)
IFDC

Goals and objectives

Rice is the world's second most widely grown cereal and a staple food around the world. Up to two thirds of the nitrogen fertilizer applied to irrigated rice ends up as a pollutant in atmosphere (as NOx, a green

house gas over 300 times more potent than carbon dioxide) and in waterways. The lost nitrogen, an expensive input particularly for developing country smallholder farmers, brings no yield gains and therefore is a further drain on farmer's resources. It is also a large drain on world's energy resources, as production of one ton of nitrogen (urea) fertilizer consumes 4 barrels of oil. Urea Deep Placement (UDP) technology reduces nitrogen losses from fertilizer to almost nil. It has been shown in a large scale program in Bangladesh to increase rice yield as much as 20 percent while reducing the requirement for urea fertilizer by as much as 40 percent, thus significantly increasing the income of smallholder farmers and reducing negative environmental impacts. Pilot testing and 3500 on-farm demonstrations conducted in irrigated areas of 8 countries of Africa in 2009-2010 are showing similar results. The goal of the UDP project is to transfer the technology to other countries where it can be effectively applied, especially in Africa, at a large scale, and to continue to experiment with its use in other crops, management systems, and for other nutrients (particularly P).

Justification of the program

The technology has proven successful at raising farmer income, creating rural employment, improving food security, reducing GHG emissions, and conserving natural resources. The technology is simple and easily transferable. It is being rapidly and successfully scaled up in Bangladesh, targeting 7 million smallholder rice farmers. Rice is an important and strategic crop in Asia and rapidly growing in importance in Africa, and can become a significant source of income for Africa's farmers if productive, profitable, and environmentally sustainable ways to grow it are introduced.

Activities and delivery mechanisms of the program

The technology is based on the manufacture of Urea Super Granules (USG), 1-3 g pellets made from ordinary prilled urea in small machines which can be operated at village level by local entrepreneurs. Farmers then, rather than broadcasting urea on the water surface with consequent losses by volatilization and leaching, place USG in the soil near the root zone of the rice plants. Activities focus on technology transfer through extension services and others, as well as on facilitating building up of entrepreneurs who will manufacture the USG. Specific activities consist of training-of-trainers, demonstration plots, field days, and developing rural industry for USG and value chain linkages.

Brazil is the world's fourth-largest emitter of Green House Gases, mainly because of deforestation in the Amazon region. Predatory logging of timber is only the first step in a destructive cycle that involves other highly devastating activities, such as cattle raising, soybean plantation and coal production.

Among all timber production in the Amazon, 64% are consumed in the Brazilian domestic market. One third of this timber is purchased by sub national governments, at the state and municipal levels. However, it is estimated that from 60% to 80% of the timber consumed does not come from legal and sustainable sources and that 90% of the Amazonian deforestation is due to illegal economic activities.

Leading actors

Agricultural Extension Service and local NGOs—to transfer knowledge and skills to large numbers of farmers and local entrepreneurs.

Local Entrepreneurs—to invest in inexpensive rapid pay back equipment for the manufacture of USG.

Agro-input Dealers—to guarantee that fertilizer and other inputs are timely available.

Processors--to ensure that rice produced will be processed well, ending up as good quality marketable rice

Metrics of success

Project success can be measured in several dimensions: numbers of farmers adopting the technology, total crop area under UDP, increased farmer income, additional food produced, fertilizer saved, government fertilizer subsidy bill reduced, and GHG emissions prevented.

Technical and financial resources

Projects which are quite scalable can be financed on a project-by-project basis by national treasuries or public or private donors. Provided that project funding is available, IFDC can supply the technical know how and training-of-trainers expertise.

32. Israeli private sector contribution to the national effort on water

Israeli private sector

Goals and objectives

To develop insight in the water-energy-food nexus for the medium and long term in Israel through a multi-stakeholder project in order to facilitate development of responses (e.g. policy, technology) relevant to government, business and business stakeholders.

Enable mainstreaming of SCP in regards to water in Israel as part of a private sector strategy and implementation program supported by effective policies, education and awareness raising

Highlight Israeli private sector contribution to the national effort on water for international, through best practice sharing for acknowledgement and assessment of solutions on sustainable production and consumption to be leveraged by the international community.

Detailed quantifiable targets can be provided by relevant stakeholders additionally and an analytical survey assessing the industry and country footprint and efficiency gains will be published prior to the multi stakeholders dialogue.

Justification of the Program

Build sustainable policies to enable effective economic development especially for priority sector and further leverage eco efficient solutions for water and energy at a production and consumption level.

Identify local scenarios and model for equilibrium of energy and water consumption to reduce environmental impacts and increase eco efficiency – for examples Mekorot the Israeli water utility will be driving a pilot to achieve 15% reduction of energy use. Other programs are in place at an industry level.

Further need to integrate environmental and health impacts in understanding water and energy use in water scarce regions.

The OECD recently visited Israel as new accessing country and focused discussions and partnerships for green tourism. The question of water has been introduced, but much more research and multi stakeholders dialogue need to take place for addressing the sustainable production and consumption aspect of it and to enable cross institutions and sectors solutions finding and implementation that can serve as benchmark not only for other water scarce regions but also for more advanced economies where incentives for water efficiency and water footprint reduction at a local level are not in place yet.

A stakeholders needs assessment has been conducted with representatives of the Israeli Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health and Infrastructure as well as opinion leaders and NGOs to better identify the gaps and areas where the private sector can best integrate programs and investment to enable sustainable production and consumption in the context of water.

Activities

Water in Israel has traditionally fallen under the Ministry of Infrastructure and remains primarily until today an economic and security issue. It is hence important to further initiate a dialogue between the public and private sector to identify risks and opportunities by sector and discuss policies and programs that will be bring sustainable solutions. The agricultural sector being the highest consuming water sector and in treating water as an asset in Israel solutions for water treatment are second to none in Israel and allow industry grey water to be used for the agriculture. Recycling rates are high across sectors how can the consumers use of water be brought back into the loop of effective water usage as it is not at the moment.

This pilot can fit into the cleaner production (CP) program as it aims at highlighting technological and investments solutions that realized this paradigm shift in terms of water use reduction, water recycling increase and water replenishment capacity. It represents a concrete example for fostering dialogue

between industry and government and enhancing investments for transfer and development of environmentally sound technologies.

Delivery mechanisms

Use existing tools for LCA analysis at a site level and embed practice in policies and with sector specificities to ensure relevance of data and effective reduction of impact to guarantee sustainable production.

Provide training platforms for water footprinting in the Israeli context as well as educational calculators and tools for consumers to use in the households

Use brands and product design capacity to encourage sustainable consumption of products related impacting water at the beginning or end of the supply chain.

Provide measurement and assessment capacity for specific sectors (industry, agriculture and energy) to enable accurate data analysis methodologies and tracking methodologies to reduce environmental, economic and consumption trade- offs. Establish a 5 year program, share and integrate data as per Mekorot 10 year program on sustainability.

Establish sustainable brands messages to enable education of responsible use of products in the household.

Establish cross ministries and sectors working groups and continuous dialogue platforms

Leading actors

Maala an affiliate of the well established WBCSD and BSR will be bringing special attention to water in its programme on water starting next year and as significant paradigm shift to highlight that water is essential for establishing sustainable solutions in Israel

Mekorot's uniqueness as a water utility lies in its unparalleled experience, know-how, technologies and innovative processes for the management, operation and treatment of all types of water resources, whether surface water, underground water, brackish water, seawater or effluents.

Israeli Water Authority, Ministry of Environment, industry representatives, innovation and solutions groups such as Netafim, cleantech solutions, Water footprint experts, NGOs

Metrics of success

Water efficiency increase in the past 10 years

Mekorot National Water Company Report, 38% probability that the Kinneret Black Line will be exceeded by the end of 2010 Emergency drilling by Mekorot has prevented reaching the Black Line until now.

Establish actions and conclusions for each of the below issues across sectors: Reduce, recycle, replenish

Capacity to measure and reduce energy use for water efficiency

Enable delivery of consumers products that address negative impacts on water

Technical and financial resources

Private sector led initiatives, communication, supportive incentives environmentally tested solution, Investments.

33. One Planet Living

BioRegional Development Group

Humans consume more resources than the planet can replenish annually, we are now consuming the equivalent of 1.5 planet earths. If everyone in the world lived like the average European we'd need three planets to support us and yet a citizen of Bangladesh uses the equivalent of a third of a planet. What we need is one planet living where we live happy, healthy lives within our fair share of the world's resources and leave space for biodiversity. One planet living is a standard of living for everyone on the planet.

Goal

The objective of this programme is to use the simple concept of one planet living and framework of ten sustainability principles -- zero carbon (sustainable energy), zero waste, sustainable transport, sustainable materials, local and sustainable food, sustainable water, land use and wildlife, culture and heritage, equity and local economy, health and happiness -- to enable decision makers in governments, city regions, businesses and organisations to first understand where their consumption based ecological impacts arise

using carbon and ecological footprint. And then to put in place a time-bound action plan to reduce them to a sustainable level and deliver social and economic sustainability. The plan will consider how they will achieve one planet living themselves, but also how they will help their citizens or customers achieve one planet living. Because it is a simple and holistic approach and framework it can be adapted to include existing plans and approaches.

Justification
This is a tried, tested and simple, delivery focused approach which can be grasped and implemented quickly, helping us all to achieve SCP. The backing and engagement of the UN to scale up existing projects would give it global legitimacy.

BioRegional bring experience and a package of materials, case studies, information, training and tools. Global Footprint Network and Stockholm Environment Institute provide and develop footprint data. Ecological and carbon footprinting tools currently exist at a national level, for individuals and organisations. It is most well developed in the UK, in Australia and across Europe. BioRegional has also developed a simple process for developing action plans using the ten principles which get results. Case studies show that SCP or "one planet living" can be achieved and yet citizens report a higher quality of life and it does not need to cost extra to implement. During 2010, over 350 organisations globally have downloaded the one planet living process toolkit to create their own action plan. Funding would be sought to expand the materials, the data and the programme. The level of achievement would depend on the level of funds and co-operation secured. The programme could be promoted in association with the 2012 Rio+20 Earth Summit. Our aim would be that by 2020 every one of the 193 countries in the world would have an annually reported action plan and together they all add up to SCP for the world. A minimum target would be ten over the ten years. In each country organisations from across civil society would also be recruited to get a plan. Some data building would be necessary and could be done in country by academics and NGO's. BioRegional would identify and work with delivery focused local organisations to build capacity and activity in each country. This would include the Skoll social entrepreneur, business and UN Stakeholder Forum networks. Other delivery partners would be sought. The budget has yet to be fully developed, but the programme should be low cost and cost effective. It requires a research team working on data building and a programme team training and building capacity to use existing resources in the countries concerned. A global website and communications materials in different languages would also be needed. Metrics of success would be numbers of action plans prepared and annual progress against action plans measured against the metrics within the ten principles framework.

34. Establishing Commons Trusts to Promote and Support Sustainable Consumption and Production
Global Commons Trust

Goals and objectives
To develop commons trusts to protect the shared assets of resource communities, ensuring that they are sustainably produced and consumed.

Justification of the Programme
Historically, communities have set up rules for many kinds of commons to prevent resource overuse while ensuring fair access. Often, groups of stakeholders set up trusts to manage their depletable commons. The creation of commons trusts allows the private and public sectors to focus on profit, investment and budgetary appropriations, while the commons become a means of stabilizing the principal of commons reserves and generating social innovation.

Activities, policies, actions, and delivery mechanisms
Stakeholder engagement processes result in social charters for specific commons, outlining rights and incentives for their management and protection. Communities create, and public policies recognize, commons trusts. Trustees set preservation thresholds or caps on these designated resources and rent the rest to the private sector. Governments then distribute tax revenues from commons rents as social

cohesion funds to ameliorate the impacts of resource extraction or production, and as resource restoration funds to replenish the depleted resources.

Leading actors and mode of collaboration
Governments ensure policies that support commons trusts. At local, regional, national, and global scales, broad groups of resource stakeholders define commons in need of SCP management, deliberate social charters, create commons trusts, and appoint trustees to manage them. Trustees ensure accountability and transparency in creating measures for the usage cap, the amount of rent assessed, and the taxes paid to the state.

Metrics of success
Annual increases in the number of local, regional, national, and global commons for which commons trusts ensure sustainable production and consumption of common resources.

Technical and financial resources
The primary cost in implementing commons trusts is the development of new metrics and institutions for the valuation of assets. However, the cost of administering the trust is a small percentage of the total fees collected on the use of the commons.

35. Partnership for common knowledge on SCP
ICSPAC

Goals and objectives

Develop an open *online clearinghouse* of information on sustainable production and consumption (SPAC).
Establish a hub through which NGOs and other major groups can get free *access to the online versions of scientific journals* relevant for informed work on SCP.
Provide a central place to post and find *bibliographies on SPAC* in general and topical categories.
Design and maintain a website where *news and other information about SPAC* can be posted and discussed.

Justification

Many researchers, educators and civil society advocates and practitioners working on sustainable production and consumption do not have access to the new and important information generated on this topic. In some cases the obstacle is commercial copyright protection, lack of bridges among specialized knowledge communities, or simply lack of a central known location for posting information and sources for a broader audience. Nonprofit organizations around the world addressing huge social problems with small budgets are too often excluded from the knowledge they need. A partnership among organizations and agencies could help bridge this gap.

Activities

Create a *website* where researchers and practitioners can directly access or register for access to information resources for free or discounted access to online research publications.
Develop *agreements and partnerships* among academic and research institutions, publishers, libraries, UN agencies, and other knowledge providers to help design and maintain this clearinghouse function.
Negotiate *contracts* with relevant publishers.
Monitor and post news about studies, reports, books, and conferences on SPAC.
Identify, solicit, collect and make available online bibliographies of research on SPAC.

Delivery mechanisms

Website
Online databases of reports, articles, publications

Media explaining search and access procedures
Accreditation procedures for establishing special access to journals and other knowledge resources; NGOs and other interested major groups can register for online access via a virtual library
Operational team to manage and develop website and databases
Management team to address legal issues, arrangements with providers and technical support

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (SCORAI) would be the lead actor, which would work in cooperation with partner organizations (e.g., Sustainable Europe Research Initiative; European Roundtable on SCP; One Earth Initiative Society; Integrative Strategies Forum) and in conjunction with the Global Research Forum on SPAC. This team will expand to include partners from other regions.

Metrics of success

Participation by knowledge providers; functionality and usage of website and databases; expansion of databases; user and provider evaluations.

Technical and financial resources

Activities can be developed as separate project modules and budgets. Overall delivery tools (website and database) involve software development and maintenance as well as costs of communications and meetings among clearinghouse developers and knowledge providers and designers. Hopefully we can attract pro bono support for addressing legal and copyright concerns, or a donor to subsidize accredited access. The initial online clearinghouse can begin with modest resources and build upon this to address more complex needs.

36. Mapping the Movement
ICSPAC

Goals and objectives

- Develop a multi-regional inventory and online database of SPC programs and initiatives.
- Provide an interactive “meshwork” mechanism for practitioners to identify and connect with each other.
- Expand overall knowledge and understanding of the vast movement of organizations, projects and activities around the world working to change unsustainable production and consumption patterns.

Justification

A number of databases exist which identify some of the policies and initiatives promoting sustainable production and consumption. However, there is a need for a more comprehensive, multi-regional mapping of these practices and practitioners. There is also a need to provide not just data and analysis but the capacity for those mapped to identify and connect with each other.

Activities

- Knowledge-sharing among “mapper” organizations (sharing and discussion of data, methodologies, taxonomies.)
- Creation of a joint, evolving database of SPC initiatives.
- Development of internet-based "meshwork" to allow SPC practitioners to identify and communicate with each other.
- Regional and global roundtables.
- Development of applications enabling social networking linkages (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn).

Delivery mechanisms

- Online database
- Directory
- Working group of mappers
- Standardized taxonomy and coding system
- Standardize reporting mechanisms
- Coordination of mapping activities with other research initiatives

Leading actors and mode of collaboration

This project involves a cooperative team of organizations

- Integrative Strategies Forum
- SCORAI
- One Earth Initiative
- Gaiasoft
- Callosal
- To be approached: UNEP, UN-DESA, Wuppertal/CSCP, Google

Metrics of success

- Number and type of initiatives, coverage of regional activities.
- Usage of services by different regions.
- Development of practical standard codes and standards.
- Degree of cooperation among mapping groups.

Technical and financial resources

- Costs depend on the agreed scope and sophistication of the system and functions it provides.
- Initial phase will be logistical, involving communications and idea sharing among partners, exploring options and respective roles and responsibilities.
- The UN could also host a series of workshops to help bring together mapping practitioners and key users to develop the ideas and means.