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 CO_2 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

Justification of the Programme
Indicator-based monitoring is an essential element of the policy cycle. Chapter 40 of Agenda 21 calls on

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 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

programm

Tourism investment:

Encourage adoption of Corporate Responsibility principl

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)

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 the need for travel through sound land-use policies, which 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 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;

- Scaleup 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 an area 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 consump 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 e4h e4heeeB aonccesawh Tc 0.1775 Tw 23.(de5 TD 22.80ign)-5(i)ngfnis to

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).

“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

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, ex

Regional programmes and the related innovation networks will be used as the principal

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.

Th

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.

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

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

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 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.
- pue6gTc s.. Activate accesfor thP <(a)-pps n -4(e2(otel)6(y (og)- –guzed)-)h(SCf)4(r)robstar(lish)nianp 0.0028 Tw

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

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 5000, 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 en[illegible]

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

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 redistribute tax revenues from commons rents as social

- 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; Innovative 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.