



Public-Private Alliance Foundation

International Resources for Sustainable Development

Sustainable development seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations. We have to learn our way out of current social and environmental problems and learn to live sustainably. Sustainable development is a vision of development that encompasses populations, animal and plant species, ecosystems, natural resources and that integrates concerns such as the fight against poverty, gender equality, human rights, education for all, health, human security, intercultural dialogue, etc. (UNESCO)

- **UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Division for Sustainable Development (New York)**
DSD promotes sustainable development as the substantive secretariat to the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) and through technical cooperation and capacity-building at the international, regional and national levels. The achievement of sustainable development requires the integration of economic, environmental and social components at all levels. This is facilitated by continuous dialogue and action in global partnership, focusing on key sustainable development issues. The Division's website links to reports of the annual meetings of the CSD <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/>. The Division is the substantive secretariat for the **UN Conference on Sustainable Development 2012**, to be held in Rio de Janeiro. <http://www.uncsd2012.org/>

- **UN Environment Program (Nairobi and Paris)**

UN Environment Program: GREENeconomy See especially these documents --
Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication - A Synthesis for Policy Makers (52 pp)
http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_synthesis_en.pdf

Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication (Full Report – 626 pp)
http://www.unep.org/GreenEconomy/Portals/93/documents/Full_GER_screen.pdf

UNEP Resource Kit on Sustainable Consumption <http://www.unep.org/tools/default.asp?ct=sustcon>

Sustainable Societies: Africa – Modules for Education in Sustainable Development curriculum. This is designed at the university level and can be used outside the African context. It was created with Environics Foundation International, which has pretested it in Nebraska and is developing a Great Plains version.
<http://www.unep.org/training/programmes/Instructor%20Version/Overview/Foreword/index.html>

- **UNESCO (Paris)**

Education for Sustainable Development, for which UNESCO is the lead agency, supports five fundamental types of learning to provide quality education and foster sustainable human development – learning to know, learning to be, learning to live together, learning to do and learning to transform oneself and society. Extensive materials are available on the website. <http://www.unesco.org/en/esd/>

Education for Sustainable Development Toolkit The toolkit is based on the idea that communities and educational systems within communities need to dovetail their sustainability efforts. As communities develop sustainability goals, local educational systems and programs can modify existing curricula or create new programs to reinforce those goals. Published in 2006. (130 pages)
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001524/152453eo.pdf>

Media as Partners in Education for Sustainable Development The toolkit is part of a series on Journalism Education. It encourages the journalist to know enough science to understand technical issues, but to communicate this with clarity to the public. 2008 (71 pages)
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001587/158787E.pdf>

- **UN-Energy (Various). Secretariat: DESA (New York); Chair: UNIDO (Vienna)**

UN-Energy was established to help ensure coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and to ensure the effective engagement of non-UN stakeholders in implementing WSSD energy-related decisions. It aims to promote system-wide collaboration in the area of energy with a coherent and consistent approach since there is no single entity in the UN system that has primary responsibility for energy. Twenty UN-related agencies are members. Secretariat services are provided by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). <http://esa.un.org/un-energy/index.htm>

- **UN Development Programme (New York)**

UNDP's work on Environment and Energy is focused on six priority areas:

Integrating Environment into Development ; Effective Water and Oceans Governance; Access to sustainable energy services ;Sustainable land management to combat desertification & land degradation; Conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity; National/sectoral policy & planning to control emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) & persistent organic pollutants POPs. <http://www.undp.org/energyandenvironment/>

- **FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome)**

Natural resources and their services are essential to food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods. As summarized by the [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report](#) published in 2005, *"..... any progress achieved in addressing the Millennium Development Goals of poverty and hunger eradication and environmental sustainability is unlikely to be sustained if most ecosystem services on which humanity relies continue to be degraded...."*.

FAO's Natural Resources Management and Environment Department provides leadership, technical and policy advice towards the sustainable use of the earth's natural resources; improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture, assessment of opportunities and challenges of bioenergy; and strengthened transfer and extension of knowledge required towards these goals. The Department consists of two Divisions: Climate, Energy and Tenure Division and Land and Water Division. Extensive resources are available at: <http://www.fao.org/nr/aboutnr/en/> FAO's preparations toward the **UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)** can be viewed at. <http://www.fao.org/rio20/e-forum/en/>

- **UNICEF (New York)**

All UNICEF's **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** programmes are designed to contribute to the Millennium Development Goal #7 target on water and sanitation -- to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation. Information on programs, statistics, etc., are available at: <http://www.unicef.org/wash/>

UNICEF also partners in **Sanitation and Water for All**, aimed at achieving universal and sustainable access to sanitation and drinking-water, by firmly placing this on the global agenda with an immediate focus on achieving the MDGs in the most off-track countries. <http://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/aboutswa.html>

- **UNIDO (Vienna)**

UNIDO recognizes that all industrial, activities create a burden on the environment while simultaneously creating revenues. Major problems include global warming, loss of biodiversity, water and air pollution, releases of persistent organic pollutants & other toxic substances, and land degradation including coastal erosion.

UNIDO focuses its efforts on Environmental Management and Energy and Climate Change programs including (1) Services re cleaner and sustainable production ; water management; and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS); (2) Energy and climate change, including greater access to modern energy services, increasing productivity through energy efficiency, and reducing GHG emissions; (3) Promoting renewable and rural energy solutions; and (4) and Global forum activities including sharing information and experiences and chairing the inter-agency entity UN-Energy. <http://www.unido.org/>

- **World Bank (Washington)**

Much of the World Bank's work in sustainable development occurs via an internal grouping of departments, the **Sustainable Development Network**. It covers a wide range of economic sectors: agriculture and rural development, energy, transport, water, environment, urban development, social development, oil, gas, mining, and chemicals, information and communication technologies, and sub-national activities. The Bank aims to make sustainability its comparative advantage, enhancing the quality of growth to help developing countries move to, and remain on, a development path that reduces poverty and meets the needs of people today without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own goals.

The Network's agenda embraces the "triple bottom line" of sustainability – economic, environmental and social – as well as anticipates and addresses major trends such as climate change, natural resource depletion, food scarcity, and urban expansion. <http://www.worldbank.org/> <http://www.worldbank.org/sustainabledevelopment/>