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2010 COMMITTEE ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Director General: Michael Aguilar; Under-Secretary-General: Amanda D'Amico
Director: Rachel Johnson; Assistant Director: Theo Thieffry



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Message from the Director-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN-DC Conference

At the 2010 NMUN-DC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must not exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to dirgen.dc@nmun.org.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than October 15, 2010.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: SC_Central_University)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Sincerely yours,

Michael Aguilar
Director-General
dirgen.dc@nmun.org

Official Welcome

Dear Delegates,

The staff of the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD) would like to welcome you to the 2010 National Model United Nations-DC Conference. This year's CSD staff members are Director Rachel Johnson and Assistant Director Theo Thiefftry. Throughout the year, the executive staff of the CSD has been committed to creating a background guide that will help stimulate and foster discussion during the DC conference. We hope that it will be of significant use and that you will be able to use it as a catalyst when starting to research your countries and topics.

The topics before the CSD this year include the Marrakech Process: developing programmes for sustainable consumption and production, implementing sustainable development in the wake of disasters, and the role of non-governmental actors in sustainable growth. Environmental issues are not confined to specific regions of the world; rather, they are issues affecting the planet transcending borders between nations and truly affect us all. Global concerns require global responses. Please consider this when beginning your research and when representing your Member State at the DC Conference. Good luck in the coming weeks as you prepare for National Model United Nations. We look forward to meeting all of you and working with you at the conference.

History of the Committee on Sustainable Development

The origins of sustainable development

The actual origins of sustainable development are not easy to identify since the concept was not always referred to as "sustainable development." However, the United Kingdom's Sustainable Development Commission traces these origins back to the environmental movement that emerged in the 1960s and to writings such as the Tragedy of Commons by Garret Hardin. The concept of sustainable development was also used in the 1970s, without reference to this specific term. The term first appeared in the report *Our Common Future* from the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, in 1992, as a preparation for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, also referred to as the Earth Summit.

Sustainable development as we know it today therefore first appeared within the United Nations (UN). The Earth Summit marked the beginning of the UN commitment to sustainable development. During this conference, the UN adopted Agenda 21, a 300-page blueprint on sustainable development. In 1993, the Commission on Sustainable Development was created to monitor the implementation of Agenda 21. The UN then held a special session to review this implementation in 1997, and a more substantial review took place in 2002 in Johannesburg during the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Since then, concern for sustainable development has developed beyond the United Nations and has become recognized as a global issue.

The Commission on Sustainable Development

As underlined above, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created by the United Nations in the framework of Agenda 21. The United Nations Division on Sustainable Development mandates that the CSD ensures a follow-up to the UNCED and Agenda 21 as well as monitors the implementation of agreements made during the conference. The creation of the Commission was decided in 1993 in resolution A/RES/47/191 of the General Assembly and the Commission's organization is detailed in resolution E/1993/207 of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

According to this resolution, the CSD is composed of 53 elected Member States, distributed as follows: 13 seats for African States, 11 seats for Asian States, 10 seats for Latin-American and Caribbean States, six seats for Eastern European States, 11 seats for Western European States and other States. Members are elected for a three-year period, and one third of the membership is renewed every year. The ECOSOC has decided that the Commission would meet annually for a period of two to three weeks.

Since 1993, the CSD has worked on a wide range of issues relating to sustainable development and Agenda 21, including biodiversity, waste management, and demographics. The scope and importance of the CSD has

increased since 2002, when the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg was held and featured a review of the CSD's work. It reiterated the mandate of the CSD, but also expanded it so that it could respond to the new goals set during the WSSD. In 2003, the CSD session was an organizational session and new ways to work within the CSD were discussed. From this point, other entities such as UN observers, other Member States, NGOs, or indigenous people were allowed to collaborate with CSD members and attend annual CSD sessions. The work of the commission has also become more organized: it is planned years ahead through a multiyear program of work divided into implementation cycles of two years. For each cycle, the CSD plans to discuss a few themes and a dozen "cross-cutting issues."

The future of the Commission on Sustainable Development

The CSD has been criticized, not for its previous projects but due to the way it operates. It has been argued that the Commission is not powerful enough to accomplish the goals it has been given. Indeed it is the UN body that is responsible for sustainable development, and as explained above the variety of topics it faces is immense, yet the commission only meets once a year. The CSD is part of the Division on Sustainable Development of the United Nations, which acts as a permanent secretariat for the Commission, but decisions and reports are only made when the Commission is in session. Moreover, the problem of the CSD is that it is only one of the many UN bodies dedicated to the environment, and none of its decisions have any legal value; they are mere recommendations, which makes its visibility difficult.

Nevertheless, the CSD has kept developing since its creation, and it is also considered more important as the issues of sustainable development are discussed everyday in public and private spheres around the world. Moreover, the extent to which outside observers have contributed to the work of the CSD has also grown significantly. The topics to be covered during implementation cycle number 5 (2012-2013) include forests, biodiversity, biotechnology, tourism, and mountains. The topics discussed at the CSD are planned until 2017, which will be 25 years after the Earth Summit.

I. The Marrakech Process

- What measures for sustainable consumption and production are most important and appear as keys to achieving sustainable consumption and production goals? Should more concrete measures and recommendations be proposed?
- What new initiatives could be suggested to the existing seven task forces of the Marrakech Process? Should more task forces be created? Should any supplementary partnerships with the United Nations be built at international and local levels for the 10-year framework?

What is the Marrakech Process?

The Marrakech Process was created during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, in an effort to promote Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). It was agreed during the summit that the transition towards more sustainable means of production and consumption was a key element in achieving sustainable development. It was therefore agreed that a 10-year framework of programs on SCP be put in place. The Marrakech Process consists in establishing a draft on these programs, which will then be negotiated in 2011 during the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

The aim of the Marrakech process is to evaluate what is needed by government and local organizations to implement SCP; to draft programs to fulfill these needs with the help of UN agencies, NGOs, businesses, and SCP experts; and to decide upon the different Marrakech Process's task forces. This process is very complex and involves a lot of meetings with these different groups; during the second part of 2008, five regional consultations, one national roundtable, two task force events, one meeting of the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee, and one meeting of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) were held in the framework of the Marrakech Process.

Defined by the UN in 2009 as "voluntary initiatives led by governments and in co-operation with various other

partners from the North and the South, [task forces] commit themselves to carrying out a set of concrete activities at a national or regional level that promote a shift to SCP patterns” and are an important element of the Marrakech process. Seven task forces have been created so far: “cooperation with Africa,” “education for sustainable consumption,” “sustainable buildings and construction,” “sustainable lifestyles,” “sustainable products,” “sustainable public procurement,” and “sustainable tourism.” These task forces are part of the 10-year framework drafting process not only because they help to establish the programs and support the needs for these programs, but they also carry out individual projects. For example, the “cooperation with Africa” task force is working on a project for the development of an African eco-labeling scheme.

The Marrakech Process and the Commission on Sustainable Development

The Commission on Sustainable Development has a specific role in the Marrakech Process. It is considered to be a co-leader together with the UNEP. The role of the CSD in the Marrakech Process is to provide a forum to review and ultimately negotiate the 10-year framework of programs on SCP, for this reason the 10-year framework is on the agenda of the fourth implementation cycle of the CSD – 18th and 19th sessions, 2010-2011. During its 18th session, the CSD has reviewed the draft of the 10-year framework, and during the 19th session, governments will negotiate the final draft.

The aim of the CSD during this cycle is to obtain an agreement on the 10-year framework. During its 18th session the Commission reviewed the draft of the framework, but its aim was also to identify the challenges and obstacles to the implementation of SCP and the transition towards SCP. This work was based on the report of the Secretary-General E/CN.17/2010/8, which served as a preparatory document to the session. This report underlined that in many cases, the constraints to reach SCP “are behavioral and political rather than technological, calling for more awareness raising and education” and that the key challenge of this framework is “to facilitate a swift shift in unsustainable consumption and production patterns in order to remain or return within the carrying capacities of ecosystems while ensuring upward convergence in living standards across the planet.”

Case study: Developing SCP in Lake Victoria Region

The case of Lake Victoria is an interesting example of what the Marrakech Process does and what the 10-year framework will do to facilitate governments and local organizations to move towards SCP. The Lake Victoria region is an important economic area of Africa, because it is at the crossroads of the three countries of the East African Community – Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania – and represents a lot of natural resources and a potential economic growth. It is therefore essential for the countries of the area to achieve more sustainable ways of producing and consuming. In 2001, the East African Community created the Lake Victoria Development Program in order to enhance the economic capacities and possibilities in the region. This program has several aspects, including the improvement of the transportation system on and around the Lake, as well as environmental management such as the implementation of measures for the conservation of aquatic resources.

The problem is that the region lacks the institutional capacity to develop and execute this program, and this is why the Marrakech Process and the 10-year framework can help. Through this framework, governments and local authorities and organizations of the region can work with the UN for the purpose of developing this institutional capacity. During regional meetings, the needs of the region to achieve SCP have been identified and programs have been designed specifically for the region. For example, technical training will be provided to help SCP application in the existing economic activities: sustainable agriculture, sustainable fishing, or sustainable tourism will therefore be achieved.

Once the 10-year framework is officially adopted, regional and local strategies will be implemented in the framework of the Lake Victoria Development Program and the 10-year framework. Managers in the region will be trained on SCP, SCP clubs will be created in schools, and National Cleaner Production Centers – one of the pillars of the project in Lake Victoria region – will be established in States within the area, including Burundi and Rwanda.

The Future of the Marrakech Process

The Marrakech Process has received some criticism. It has been argued that during the drafting of the 10-year framework, too much effort was given in establishing the process itself – the different meetings and roundtables –

and not enough focus was paid to the development of the different programs and initiatives. NGOs have also challenged the idea that the 10-year framework of programmes should focus on raising awareness and sharing best practices, rather arguing that more concrete measures, recommendations and regulations may be needed in order to achieve SCP as planned by the Marrakech process.

The 10-year framework for programmes on SCP will be debated and agreed on in 2011. The final draft will first be discussed during an SCP international experts meeting. Then from February 28 until March 4, 2011, an intergovernmental preparatory meeting will start negotiations over this final draft; these negotiations will conclude during the 19th session of the CSD, held in May 2011. From this point, different programs will be executed in different regions depending on the priorities of the areas as established by the framework –for example, housing (building and construction) has not been identified as a priority in the Asia-Pacific area, unlike the other areas of the world.

The role of the CSD after negotiations end is unsure and will most likely be defined during the 19th session. However, because the Marrakech Process and the 10-year framework were created by the UN in the name of Agenda 21, it is likely that the CSD will be asked to review the implementation of the 10-year framework and therefore play a vital role in the process.

II. Implementing Sustainable Development in the Wake of Disasters

- How do we aid and encourage nations to implement their own strategies during times of economic strife as a result of a natural disaster? How should the CSD continue to encourage good governance and multilateral approaches to sustainable development in the wake of disasters? What programs currently exist to promote sustainable development in the wake of disasters and are these programs sufficient?

The past four decades have seen substantial loss of human life caused by natural hazards such as earthquakes, droughts, floods, storms and tropical cyclones, wild land fires, and volcanic eruptions. Such disasters have also had extremely negative impacts on livelihoods, economic and social infrastructure, and the environment. Economic losses have increased almost 10 times during this period. It is estimated that 100,000 lives are lost each year due to natural hazards and the global cost of natural disasters is expected to reach \$300 billion annually by the year 2050 if the future impacts of climate change are not addressed with aggressive disaster reduction measures. There is also a large discrepancy between the level of devastation experienced in developed and developing nations. For example, an estimated 97% of natural disaster related deaths each year occur in developing countries and 24 of the 49 least developed countries still face high level of disaster risk. At least six of those countries have been affected by between two and eight major disasters per year in the last 15 years and have subsequently experienced long-term consequences on their development efforts.

Recent catastrophic earthquakes highlight important issues and trends with current approaches to disaster risk reduction. These issues include inadequate understandings by decision makers of seismic related risk and tendencies to use the cheapest designs and construction materials to increase short-term economic returns on builder's investments.

Proactive solutions are needed to prevent future losses from natural disasters. The increase and intensification of disasters caused by natural hazards are posing a substantive threat to both sustainable development and poverty-reduction initiatives. The rise in the cost of reconstruction efforts and loss of development assets has catapulted the issue of disaster reduction and risk management rapidly up the policy agenda of affected governments as well as multilateral and bilateral agencies and NGOs.

The United Nations, sustainable development, and disaster reduction

During the high-level segment of the 11th session of the CSD (2003), participants discussed the distinctive role and mandate of the CSD as the only high-level UN body to ensure implementation of sustainable development. The CSD was determined to be an international and high-level forum for coordination and execution of UN policies and agendas regarding sustainable development in the wake of a disaster.

The United Nations established the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The IDNDR strived to create and coordinate global responses to aid regions affected by natural disasters. After the IDNDR was completed, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) was adopted to promote the continued

implementation of the IDNDR programs. The ISDR coordinates governments, UN agencies, regional bodies, the private sector, and civil society to build global resilience to natural disasters through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The HFA, established at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Hyogo, Japan (2005), listed several objectives aimed at addressing sustainable development in the wake of natural disasters. Specifically, the HFA sought to implement relevant provisions made by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) on vulnerability, risk assessment, and disaster management.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) includes commitments and international guidelines related to sustainable development and natural disasters. Its introduction asserted “an integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is an essential element of a safer world in the twenty-first century.”

Conclusion

Disaster reduction policies and measures are necessary to build disaster resilient societies and communities. In “Facing the Humanitarian Challenge: Towards a Culture of Prevention”, former Secretary-General Kofi Annan emphasized that

"More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousands of lives. Funds currently spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhancing equitable and sustainable development instead, which would further reduce the risk for war and disaster. Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen. "

Policies must aim to reduce the level of risk in societies, while also ensuring that development efforts do not increase the vulnerability to hazards and ultimately reduce such vulnerability. Disaster and risk reduction is a vital requisite for sustainable development.

III. The Role of Non-Governmental Actors in Sustainable Growth

- Is the present relationship between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the CSD sufficient, or can it be expanded upon to benefit efforts to promote sustainable growth? Should the role of NGOs be primarily consultative? Is coordination of NGOs, at present, sufficient within the United Nations?

Non-governmental organizations have had, and continue to have, a considerable impact on the United Nations since the Charter was written in 1945. NGOs, including the American Bar Association, the League of Women Voters, and the World Federation, were present at the San Francisco deliberations and some were allowed to submit their viewpoints to the delegates. Furthermore, the UN Charter solidified NGOs' relationships to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Article 71, declaring that ECOSOC “may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence.” NGOs have since worked closely with the UN. The process of accreditation and providing official consultative status to NGOs began during the first session of the General Assembly (London, 1946) and has since grown exponentially. There are estimated to be thousands of NGOs in existence and hundreds devoted to promoting sustainable development worldwide. NGOs are influential during policy; these organizations have extensive consultative status throughout numerous bodies of the United Nations, yet they also have the capacity to influence regional governments and develop specific programs to promote sustainable growth.

The Consultative Status of NGOs

According to the Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Partnerships for Sustainable Development,” there were 334 partnerships for sustainable development registered with the Secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2008. The report defines these partnerships as “voluntary, multi-stakeholder initiatives undertaken by any combination of Governments, intergovernmental organizations, major groups, and other organizations and institutions.” The goal of these partnerships is to promote the implementation of the development goals and commitments outlined in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) of the World Summit on Sustainable

Development (WSSD) of 2002. Seven-hundred and thirty-seven organizations and NGOs were accredited at the WSSD. This status was initially going to be limited to the WSSD, but has since been expanded to include the current session of the CSD and the two-year implementation cycle of the CSD.

NGOs maintained an influential presence at the WSSD, participating in regional roundtables and workshops while contributing to discussions that ultimately led to the creation of the JPOI. This plan addresses the importance of sustainable development and aims to eradicate extreme poverty, change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protect and manage the natural resource base of economic and social development. The plan also calls for “the improvement of collaboration and partnerships on research and development and their widespread application among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, NGOs and networks.”

NGOs are also able to advocate for sustainable development through the UN NGO Committee on Sustainable Development in New York City, which has been given consultative status to the UN under the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationships with the United Nations (CONGO) and seeks to promote “three major components of sustainable development: economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.” The committee also participates with the CSD through sitting in on various meetings as well as promoting the Three-Dimension Concept as described by in the 1992 “Declaration of Rio on Environment and Development.” This declaration recognized that sustainable development was a balance of three dimensions: environmental protection, economic growth, and social development. The CSD Women’s NGO Caucus has also sustained an active role alongside the CSD sessions since its creation in 1992. The caucus aims to highlight the gender-related aspects of sustainable development and provides information and research to the CSD. While sustainable governance has overwhelmingly been associated with governments it is also clear that NGOs have a strong presence during global policy-making.

NGOs in the Field

NGOs consultative status to the UN is merely one facet of their role in sustainable growth. Many NGOs create and organize programs and events to promote sustainable development worldwide. In its 16th session, the CSD issued a summary of registered partnerships for sustainable development for the latest implementation cycle. The summary highlighted 98 partnerships for sustainable development as of April 2008. Of the 98, 42 partnerships focused primarily on agriculture, 12 focused on desertification, another 12 focused on drought, 28 focused on land, 28 on rural development, and 50 partnerships focused on sustainable development in Africa. The report also emphasizes that the majority of partnerships are working to foster capacity building at all levels and nearly 80% of registered partnerships are working to educate and build awareness of sustainable development issues. Other aims include building human resource capacity by providing training, promoting direct technology transfer, and strengthening institutional capacity.

Conclusion

While there are numerous reports and case studies describing specific partnerships and NGO programs and their activities, information about their effectiveness and subsequent impact on the environment has yet to be compiled and analyzed. Still, their impact cannot be ignored. In the “Partnerships for Sustainable Development Report,” the Secretary-General further emphasized the significant role of NGO and public-private partnerships in sustainable development, stating that “collaborative initiatives are working to find innovative solutions to sustainable development challenges and to develop knowledge networks to contribute to an environment of informed decision making.”

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

Pearce, D., E. Barbier and A. Markandya. (1990). *Sustainable Development : economics and environment in the Third World*. Earthscan. 1-20.

Although this book was published 20 years ago, its first chapter constitutes a good introduction regarding what is the basis of sustainable development. In a few pages, the authors explain how changing the definition of sustainable development can be but manage to show how it works through a few simple

economic principles. It constitutes a good reading to understand the origins of sustainable development.

United Nations. (1992). *Agenda 21*. Retrieved on July 14, 2010, from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/res_agenda21_00.shtml.

This is the document that was published following the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It defines the principles of sustainable development and was the first document to use the term sustainable development. It is an important document for the CSD since the Commission is in charge of monitoring the implementation of the principles of Agenda 21.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Commission on Sustainable Development Portal*. Retrieved on August 4, 2010 from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_index.shtml.

The UN portal for the Commission on Sustainable Development gives much information on the commission, its work and how it is organized. Delegates can access documents used and produced by the CSD, such as reports and summaries of its sessions. It also gives the details on its multi-year programme of work, which informs on the topics previously debated by the commission and on those to be debated in the future. A section giving the follow-up to CSD decisions has also recently been added.

United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. (2009) *Report on the seventeenth Session (E/CN.17/2009/19)*. Retrieved on July 1, 2010 from www.uneca.org/csd/csd6/FinalReportCSD-17.pdf.

This document describes the work of the CSD during its 2009 session. It also contains three documents that the CSD wished to see brought before the Economic and Social Council, such as the decision on the Draft programme of work for the biennium 2010-2011 for the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It gives a good overview of what is done in the Commission.

United Nations General Assembly. (1993). *Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, (A/RES/47/191). Retrieved on July 2, 2010 from <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/47/ares47-191.htm>.

This is the founding document of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It was decided by the General Assembly that a body should review the implementation of Agenda 21, and the creation of the Commission was therefore decided and described in this resolution. This reading will allow delegates to understand the functioning of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

I. The Marrakech Process

United Nations. (2010) *Marrakech Process Portal*. Retrieved July 2, 2010 from <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml>.

This is the main source of information regarding the Marrakech Process through the UN Web site. It gives recent information about the evolution of the project and provides key information such as the goals of the process or the role of the CSD in the process. It also has a tentative schedule of how the 10 year framework for programs for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) will be elaborated until the final negotiation in 2011.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Outline and timeline for the development of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production*. Retrieved on July 13, 2010 from http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/pdf/10YFP_Outline_and_timeline07.pdf

This document sums-up the Marrakech Process and the way programmes on SCP are established. It explains how the UN, experts, businesses, NGOs, etc. communicate with governments and local organizations to establish their needs in terms of SCP capacity-building. It also gives the timeline of events until the final negotiation in the CSD in 2011. It is a short reading that will allow delegates to understand how the Marrakech Process is designed and the 10-year framework is established.

United Nations. (2009). *Proposed input to CSD 18 and 19 on a 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP on SCP)*, Retrieved on July 14, 2010, from <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/draft10YFPInput.shtml>.

This is the third revised draft of the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production. It describes the main goals of the framework and defines the concepts and measures used to

achieve SCP in different sectors. It is a key document on this topic as it is what is reviewed and negotiated when the Commission on Sustainable Development is in session.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2009), *Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI): 10 Year Framework of Programmes in support of Sustainable Consumption and Production, Report of the Secretary General*. Retrieved on July 15, 2010 from http://www.unclef.com/esa/dsd/resources/res_pdfs/csd-18/ECN1720108.pdf

This is the report of the Secretary-General that served as a preparatory document for the 18th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Secretary-General reaffirms the importance of the Marrakech Process and its related initiatives given the current circumstances. The document also gives a good overview of the Marrakech Process and the 10-year framework of programmes for SCP, as well as a review of their progress.

United Nations Environmental Program. (2010) *Marrakech Process on SCP*. Retrieved online on July 1, 2010 from <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/index.htm>.

This is the UNEP portal on the Marrakech Process. It contains similar information to that available in the main UN portal, and also describes the role of the advisory committee that was specifically created to help in the elaboration of a 10 year framework for SCP. It's "about" section is a good introduction to what is the Marrakech Process and what it is trying to do.

II. Implementing Sustainable Development in the Wake of Disasters

Committee on Sustainable Development. (2003). *Chairperson's summary of the High Level Segment of CSD-11*. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_csd11.shtml.

Chairperson highlights from any of the high-level segments would be pertinent research material delegates, and all of these reports can be found on the CSD website. This report, in particular addresses the CSD's commitment to promoting the outcome of the WSSD. This report also recognizes the importance of promoting sustainable development in developing nations.

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). (2009). *GFDRR Partnership Strategy 2009-2012: Reducing disaster risks for sustainable development*. Retrieved from Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Web site.

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) was created by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). This report by the GFDRR describes many of their programs planned for 2009-2012. The GFDRR provides a strategic framework to aid many developing regions of the world after being affected by a natural disaster.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Sustainable Development. (2002) *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation: IV Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development*. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POIChapter4.htm.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was the main outcome of that summit. The entire plan is an excellent resource and background for this topic. Delegates would especially benefit from chapters four and five, which address Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development and Sustainable development in a globalizing world, respectively.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Sustainable Development. (2002) *Natural disasters and sustainable development: Understanding the links between development, environment and natural disasters*. Retrieved from the United Nations Web site.

This report by the Division of Sustainable Development (DSD) is highly relevant to this topic. While it was written in 2002 as preparation for the WSSD, the issues discussed in the report remain significant and pertinent to the issue of sustainable development and natural disasters. This report is full of statistics as well as recommendations for future global action.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. (2003). *Disaster reduction and sustainable*

development. Retrieved from

<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/risk-reduction/sustainable-development/rd-wssd-eng.htm>.

This background report authored to participate in the process leading to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002). This report explicitly outlines the relationship between human vulnerability to the elements and environmental degradation. The outcome of the WSSD and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in relation to risk assessment and disaster reduction is also discussed at the end of this report.

III. The Role of Non-Governmental Actors in Sustainable Growth

Business Partners for Development. (2001). *Flexibility by design: lessons from multi-sector partnerships in water and sanitation projects*. Retrieved from

http://www.bpd-waterandsanitation.org/bpd/mdr_pub/statsHandler_doc.aspx?r=%2fbpd%2fweb%2fd%2fdoc_27.pdf.

The Water and Sanitation project spearheaded by the Business Partners for Development (BPD) seeks to improve access to safe water and effective sanitation in developing nations. BPD is group of private sector partners with common goals. This report highlights their achievements in promoting water sanitation in developing nations. Numerous partnerships and NGOs release reports on their activities; however this report could be great use to delegates seeking to explore effective practices within diverse partnerships.

The Division for Sustainable Development. (2008). *Summaries of CSD registered partnerships for sustainable development - CSD 16-17 implementation cycle*. Retrieved from

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd16/documents/bp1_2008.pdf.

Delegates can use this report to view brief summaries of 98 CSD registered partnerships for sustainable development. The majority of the partnerships in this report are devoted to sustainable development in agriculture and sustainable development in Africa. This report will be highly useful as a guide to current NGOs and their various sustainable growth focused programs. Exploring these programs and partnerships will allow delegates to discover programs by field as well as best practices.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Commission on Sustainable Development. (2008).

Contribution by the NGO major group sector on Africa and sustainable development

(DESA/DSD/2008/3). Retrieved from

http://www.angel-invest.us/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_mg/mg_archhigh.shtml.

This report specifically discusses NGO activity in Africa. In this report, constraints and obstacles are explored in the field of agriculture, water sanitation, rural development, drought and desertification. During its 16th session, the CSD listed sustainable growth in Africa as a major theme to be explored and discussed. Recognizing the special challenges facing Africa, the CSD attempted to provide possible approaches to established obstacles currently inhibiting sustainable development. While this report does focus on Africa, delegates will find over-arching themes that can be applied to many developing nations.

United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Sustainable Development. (2008). *Partnerships for sustainable development, report of the Secretary-General, sixteenth session*. Retrieved from

http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docucsd_16.shtml

The report of the Secretary-General on Partnerships for Sustainable Development is a highly relevant document, providing current information about public-private partnerships and their influence on global sustainable growth. Delegates will be able to find specific geographic trends as well as implementation analysis. Further information on other beneficial resources can be found in this report including descriptions of the CSDs partnership online database and other useful publications.

United Nations Environment Programme, *UNEP yearbook: new science and developments in our changing environment 2010* (Nairobi, Kenya: 2010).

The 2010 yearbook for the UNEP highlights many current environmental issues and policies at the forefront of global environmental discussions. A significant portion of this reference describes public-private partnerships and their impact on promoting sustainable growth. The future of NGO involvement with the UN is explored and discussed at length.