

# United Kingdom – SD Priorities

*Source document: Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy. The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)*

## 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production (*p. 42*)

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### 1.1. better products and services, which reduce the environmental impacts from the use of energy, resources, or hazardous substances (*p. 44*)

- 1.1.1. reduce the environmental impacts of everyday products across their life cycle (*p. 47*)
  - 1.1.2. enhance measures to close the loop in the way we use resources (e.g. through recycling, re-use or remanufacturing) (*p. 47*)
  - 1.1.3. promote more radical new design solutions, which benefit the environment and the economy (*p. 47*)
  - 1.1.4. build up the knowledge and capacity needed to drive improvements in product markets (*p. 47*)
  - 1.1.5. to minimise the impacts of chemicals on health and the environment, and to help developing countries deal with the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes. Our ability to meet this challenge will be strengthened by the new EU strategy on chemicals, known as REACH. (*p. 49*)
  - 1.1.6. Further measures will also be needed at the global level. We will push for early international adoption of an emerging agreement on a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). (*p. 49*)
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### 1.2. cleaner, more efficient production processes, which strengthen competitiveness (*p. 44*)

- 1.2.1. promoting energy efficiency through the climate change levy and agreements, and emissions trading (*p. 50*)
  - 1.2.2. encouraging waste minimisation and recycling through the landfill tax and the aggregates levy (*p. 50*)
  - 1.2.3. integrated pollution prevention and control in many sectors to improve management of waste and emissions to air, land and waste (*p. 50*)
  - 1.2.4. help and support for business from the Carbon Trust, the Envirowise programme and the Environment Agency (*p. 50*)
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### 1.3. shifts in consumption towards goods and services with lower impacts (*p. 44*)

- 1.3.1. building an evidence base around the environmental impacts arising from households and how patterns of use can be influenced (*p. 52*)
  - 1.3.2. working on a new information service - 'Environment Direct' - which will offer public advice on the impacts of different goods and services and how to make the most sustainable consumption choices. It will fill an information gap for both individual consumers and procurement professionals, and expose the whole supply chain to information about the performance of goods and services. (*p. 52*)
  - 1.3.3. through a refocused Environmental Action Fund, the Government is supporting voluntary organisations with community level projects which influence behaviour and will deliver sustainable consumption outcomes. (*p. 52*)
  - 1.3.4. delivering a large-scale deliberative forum to explore public views on sustainable consumption and lifestyles (*p. 52*)
  - 1.3.5. the new Round Table on Sustainable Consumption, jointly led by the Sustainable Development Commission and the National Consumer Council, which is developing and building consensus around a practical vision of where and how we might aim to move UK consumption patterns, and of the implications for the traditional business model. The Round Table is due to report in March 2006; following its recommendations the Government will set out a plan for further action on sustainable consumption (*p. 52*)
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### 1.4. Sustainable public procurement (*p. 53*)

- 1.4.1. To ensure we make rapid progress in the most effective way, the Government will appoint in Spring 2005 a business-led Sustainable Procurement Task Force to develop a national action plan for Sustainable

Procurement across the public sector by April 2006. The Task Force will build on the work of other bodies active in this field, including the Sustainable Development Commission, the Sustainable Procurement Group and the Strategic Supply-Chain Group. (p. 55)

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### **1.5. Sustainable Organisations, Workplaces and Skills (p. 56)**

- 1.5.1. The Government's role is to encourage and enhance CSR at home and abroad. [...] The Government has established a CSR Academy to support development of skills for corporate responsibility, and is working with professional bodies to integrate sustainable development competencies into their standards. (p. 56)
  - 1.5.2. The Government challenges the FTSE All Share and large private companies to report their performance in a transparent and meaningful way. Some good progress has been made - 145 of the FTSE250 report to some extent on their sustainability performance. To increase these numbers and improve the quality of reporting, the Global Reporting Initiative provides a comprehensive suite of performance indicators, and we have produced a practical set of Environmental Reporting Guidelines. (p. 57)
  - 1.5.3. the Government is introducing an enabling framework - the Operating and Financial Review (OFR) - so that listed companies consider sustainable development issues alongside financial information. (p. 57)
  - 1.5.4. The Government will also work more generally to build on work since 1999 with the Pioneers Group of trade associations and sector bodies to help them develop their own sector sustainability strategies. (p. 58)
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### **1.6. Tourism [...] needs to be approached from the perspective of sustainable consumption and production. (p. 60)**

- 1.6.1. The Government aims to build greater cooperation with the UK's outbound tourism industry and with international partners to promote more sustainable patterns of tourism globally. (p. 60)
  - 1.6.2. Regional Development Agencies develop and implement Regional Sustainable Tourism Strategies with the aim of mainstreaming tourism into their wider actions to achieve sustainable economic growth, through their Regional Economic Strategies. We will support their actions with the help of local authority Beacon Councils and private sector initiatives like the Green Tourism Business Scheme. (p. 60)
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### **1.7. Achieving more sustainable consumption and production of food (p. 62)**

- 1.7.1. the Government is working with industry on a sustainability strategy for economic, environmental and social improvements in the wider food industry. (p. 62)
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### **1.8. Environmental Industries (p. 62)**

- 1.8.1. The Government will implement a package of measures to tackle barriers to the commercialisation of environmental innovations identified by the business-led Environmental Innovations Advisory Group by March 2006 (p. 62)
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### **1.9. Sustainable Waste Management (p. 63)**

- 1.9.1. Through more sustainable waste management - reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy - the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. (p. 63)
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## **2. Climate Change and Energy (p. 72)**

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### **2.1. Emission targets (p. 74)**

- 2.1.1. In 2003, the UK Government committed to the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050 with real progress by 2020. (p. 74)
  - 2.1.2. to reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the period 2008-12 (p. 74)
  - 2.1.3. to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010 (p. 74)
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### **2.2. show leadership in tackling climate change [International framework] (p. 75)**

- 2.2.1. The UK Government will continue to work with other countries to establish both a consensus on the need for change and firm commitments to reduce carbon emissions, using the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (p. 75)

- 2.2.2. The UK will continue to work with developing countries in tackling climate change, and to facilitate the transfer of technology and improve access to relevant financial assistance. The Government will look at ways to ensure that UK financial assistance to developing countries maximises opportunities for adopting low and zero carbon technologies and will encourage international organisations such as the World Bank to do the same. (p. 77)
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### 2.3. future development of the energy supply sector (p. 80)

- 2.3.1. The Renewables Obligation, launched in April 2002, requires electricity suppliers to source a percentage of their electricity sales from eligible renewable sources. The current target is for 10 per cent of electricity to be supplied from renewables by 2010/11, with an aspiration to double this by 2020. The Government has also announced its intention to extend the obligation to 15 per cent in 2015/16. (p. 80)
- 2.3.2. The Government is also committed to investigating the contribution that renewable heat sources such as 'biomass' - energy products derived from wood and specially grown crops - can make. (p. 80)
- 2.3.3. Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a potentially more efficient form of energy supply that provides heat and electricity at the same time. The Government has set a target of achieving at least 10 gigawatts (GW) of 'Good Quality CHP capacity', i.e. capacity that meets or exceeds set standards, by 2010. In 2004, the Government published a strategy for Combined Heat and Power to 2010, which set out a framework to support the growth of Good Quality CHP capacity. (p. 80)
- 2.3.4. The UK Government is currently developing a Carbon Abatement Technology (CAT) Strategy. This will include a target for bringing new CCS technologies to the market by 2020. (p. 81)
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### 2.4. Business commitment to tackling climate change (p. 81)

- 2.4.1. The UK is showing its commitment to the [emissions trading] scheme by setting a cap on allowances in the first phase (2005-2007) that takes us beyond our Kyoto emissions target. A second phase of the EU ETS will commence in 2008 and run until 2012 to coincide with the Kyoto commitment period; all member States will be required to use the scheme to contribute to meeting their part of the EU's shared Kyoto target. (p. 82)
- 2.4.2. In addition to trading greenhouse gas emissions, the Government believes that there is potential to introduce trading into the energy efficiency arena. This is known as white certificate trading. [...] The UK Government is committed to assessing the part such a scheme could play by 2007 (p. 83)
- 2.4.3. A Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme will be introduced in England from 1 April 2005 to help local authorities to restrict the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to ensure that the UK's target under the Directive is met (p. 84)
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### 2.5. transport has to make a contribution to reducing carbon dioxide emissions (p. 84)

- 2.5.1. The Powering Future Vehicles (PFV) Strategy, launched in July 2002, provides a framework for shifting the UK vehicle market to clean, low-carbon vehicles and fuels. (p. 84)
- 2.5.2. The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership, set up as part of the PFV Strategy was instrumental in developing a voluntary colour-coded energy efficiency label for new cars - similar to those now used for white goods (large domestic appliances) - to provide consumers with clear, simple information about the climate change impacts of different vehicle makes and models. The Government launched this label in February 2005. The label is due to be in all UK car showrooms by September 2005 (p. 85)
- 2.5.3. We are pressing the European Commission to finalise a new round of voluntary agreements on new car fuel efficiency with the industry (p. 85)
- 2.5.4. The DfT Powering Future Vehicles Strategy set a target that by 2012, 10 per cent of all new cars sold would be defined as low carbon. The Government will take this forward with the intention that 10 per cent of all of its vehicles will be low carbon by 2012 (p. 85)
- 2.5.5. to pave the way for aviation joining the EU emissions trading scheme by 2008 (or as soon as possible thereafter) as the UK believes that emissions trading represents the most effective economic instrument to tackle the climate change impacts of aviation (p. 86)
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### 2.6. Households and energy efficiency (p. 86)

- 2.6.1. Key measures include the intention to double the level of Energy Efficiency Commitment activity from 2005 to 2011 subject to a review in 2007, improving the energy standards of buildings through revisions to the Building Regulations, an additional £140m for tackling fuel poverty in England, including through 'Warm Front', over the period 2005-08, additional economic incentives for energy efficiency, announced in the 2004 budget, including tax relief for landlords installing insulation, and new energy services pilots. (p. 86)

- 2.6.2. The Government is committed to raising the average energy efficiency of domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 compared to 2000 (*p. 87*)
  - 2.6.3. Between 2010 and 2020, the Government aims to update the Building Regulations every five years or so with each stage signalling what the next stage is likely to be. This should lead to incremental increases in the energy standards of new and refurbished buildings (*p. 87*)
  - 2.6.4. The Sustainable Development Commission is researching the techniques, costs, benefits and support mechanisms necessary to improve the resource efficiency of the existing building stock (*p. 87*)
  - 2.6.5. As part of the Decent Homes programme the Government is committed to ensuring that amongst other things, all social homes (i.e. those owned by local authorities or Housing Associations) have effective insulation and heating by 2010. (*p. 88*)
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## **2.7. Land Use, Agriculture and Forestry (*p. 88*)**

- 2.7.1. The Government has established a taskforce to analyse barriers to the development of energy crops and to make recommendations on the contribution of biomass, taking into account the implications for the rural economy and land use. (*p. 89*)
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## **2.8. The public sector has an important role to play in providing leadership and driving change in other sectors. (*p. 90*)**

- 2.8.1. Reducing absolute carbon emissions, from fuel and electricity used in buildings on their estate, by 12.5 per cent by 2010-11, relative to 1999-2000 (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.2. Increasing the energy efficiency of buildings on their estate by 15 per cent by 2010-11, relative to 1999-2000 (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.3. Sourcing at least 10 per cent of electricity from renewable sources by March 2008 (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.4. Sourcing at least 15 per cent of electricity from Good Quality CHP by 2010 (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.5. A new commitment by central Government to buy and rent buildings with energy performance in the top 25 per cent (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.6. The Government is also planning to develop a long-term strategy, up to 2020, for sourcing renewable energy on the Government Estate (*p. 90*)
  - 2.8.7. The Government is working to develop an environmental assessment method for all new schools and major refurbishments and a framework for sustainable development for existing schools (*p. 91*)
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## **2.9. Adaptation to climate change (*p. 92*)**

- 2.9.1. Defra funds the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) to help public and private stakeholders assess their vulnerability to climate impacts, so that they can develop their own responses. (*p. 92*)
  - 2.9.2. The Government is maintaining its substantial flood and coastal erosion risk management programme, including the building of better defences and improved flood warning. (*p. 93*)
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## **3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement (*p. 96*)**

### **3.1. Developing the evidence base (*p. 99*)**

- 3.1.1. The Government will collate existing research and identify shortfalls in understanding about where environmental limits exist, and where they are being exceeded. We will then conduct a strategic assessment of future research needs in all policy areas. (*p. 100*)
  - 3.1.2. the Government will undertake a new countryside survey in 2006 and 2007 to assess the status of natural resources in the UK countryside (*p. 101*)
  - 3.1.3. the Government will support work on the Global Biodiversity Outlook taking place under the Convention on Biological Diversity (*p. 101*)
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### **3.2. Protecting the global environment (*p. 102*)**

- 3.2.1. to reverse the loss of environmental resources internationally by supporting multilateral environmental agencies. (*p. 102*)

- 3.2.2. The UK will support the call for a substantial replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility funding and promote continuing improvements to make it more streamlined - for speedier delivery of results for sustainable development (*p. 103*)
  - 3.2.3. The UK will continue to promote biodiversity internationally through the Darwin Initiative, the Flagship Species Fund and the Global Opportunities Fund (*p. 103*)
  - 3.2.4. The Government will promote international action to tackle IUU fishing through the FAO International Plan of Action, the Ministerial High Seas Task Force and other measures (*p. 103*)
  - 3.2.5. The Government will work to ensure environmental opportunities as well as risks, are reflected in Poverty Reduction Strategies and national development plans and will actively encourage all donors to do likewise (*p. 104*)
  - 3.2.6. The Government will continue to seek further reform of the CAP, in particular to reform the sugar regime, to improve its wider public benefits and to cut costs. Within the World Trade Organisation it will work to secure agriculture agreement that reduces production subsidies, improves market access and eliminates export support (*p. 106*)
  - 3.2.7. The Government will build on CFP reforms by developing greater regionalisation, increased stakeholder participation, applying an ecosystemsbased approach and integrating fisheries management more closely into management of the marine environment as a whole (*p. 106*)
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### **3.3. The national approach (*p. 106*)**

- 3.3.1. the Government is committed to reviewing the Air Quality Strategy in 2005, and priority species, the habitats list and targets under the Biodiversity Action Plan. (*p. 107*)
  - 3.3.2. The Government is introducing a Commons Bill to enable common land to be managed sustainably at the local level, and to provide commons with additional protection against abuse, encroachment and unauthorised development. (*p. 108*)
  - 3.3.3. The Government is committed to bringing 43,000 farmers into the entry-level Environmental Stewardship Scheme during its first year of operations (*p. 108*)
  - 3.3.4. The Government will provide more permissive access to farmland under the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme (*p. 108*)
  - 3.3.5. The Higher Level Environmental Stewardship Scheme will be targeted at environmental priorities especially achieving the Government's biodiversity targets and addressing diffuse water pollution (*p. 108*)
  - 3.3.6. The Government will continue to work on support for biofuels in transport and measures to stimulate bioenergy, including a feasibility study on the possible introduction of a renewable transport fuel obligation and follow-up to a task force set up to assist Government and industry in optimising the contribution of biomass energy to renewable energy targets (*p. 109*)
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### **3.4. Modernising delivery (*p. 109*)**

- 3.4.1. The Government will ensure that new arrangements for the protection of the historic environment are fully integrated with [...] planning processes and Environmental Stewardship Schemes (*p. 109*)
  - 3.4.2. The Government has introduced a Natural Environment and Rural Communities Draft Bill to Parliament for pre-legislative scrutiny to establish a new Integrated Agency. The Agency will operate within the context of sustainable development. (*p. 109*)
  - 3.4.3. The Government will introduce a Marine Bill in the next Parliament to improve the current framework within which those who regulate marine activities can ensure the sustainable use and protection of our marine resources. This framework will allow the different uses of the sea - including wildlife protection and human activities - to develop harmoniously. (*p. 110*)
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### **3.5. Tackling degraded resources and environmental inequalities (*p. 110*)**

- 3.5.1. The Government is committed to working with a range of private and community sector partners to recover and enhance degraded resources (*p. 111*)
- 3.5.2. The Government will collaborate with the Environment Agency and others to look at proposals to develop a scheme of civil penalties for certain environmental offences to ensure that we have more effective means of tackling environmental pollution and environmental inequalities (*p. 112*)

- 3.5.3. The Government will take further measures to achieve our aim that everyone should have good opportunities to enjoy the natural environment. Action to improve access to coastal land will be our first priority *(p. 112)*
- 3.5.4. Defra and the Department of Health will enter into a Strategic Partnership Agreement in 2005 to help realise the shared benefit of an enhanced environment to improving health *(p. 113)*

#### 4. Sustainable Communities *(p. 118)*

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##### 4.1. Sustainable Communities -- to improve neighbourhood participation, address inequalities and support delivery at the local level *(p. 120)*

- 4.1.1. The Government has set a new target to deliver cleaner, safer, greener public spaces and to improve the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country with measurable improvement by 2008. *(p. 123)*
- 4.1.2. The Government will commit £5 million over the next three years to establish a 'How To' programme that works with and for practitioners to provide guidance, action learning and peer support on improving the liveability of town centres, residential areas and streets and parks and open spaces *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.3. CABE Space, the national champion for parks and public spaces, will work with central and local government and other organisations concerned with public spaces to advise on high quality planning, design, management and maintenance *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.4. An expanded Green Flag Award scheme will help recognise and reward progress in well-maintained and managed green spaces *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.5. Sustainable transport measures will allow people to see alternatives to the car as attractive and viable choices. Measures include walking and cycling action plans, school and green travel plans, and publicity and information provision on public transport services. *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.6. Measures to champion the use of public space to ensure healthy lifestyles such as 'Walking your way to health' and Community Forests will be promoted *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.7. 'Extended Schools' will work in partnership with local agencies to provide a range of local services including, for example, NHS Stop Smoking sessions and sexual health services. *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.8. The School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme is part of the '5 A DAY' programme to increase fruit and vegetable consumption. Under the Scheme, all four to six year old children in LEA maintained infant, primary and special schools will be entitled to a free piece of fruit or vegetable each school day. *(p. 124)*
- 4.1.9. The Government will consider with our partners how to revise the existing guidance and develop toolkits and other materials to support local authorities and LSPs [Local Strategic Partnerships] when reviewing and preparing their Sustainable Community Strategies *(p. 128)*
- 4.1.10. As part of Community Action 2020 - Together We Can, the Government will celebrate successful Sustainable Community Strategies, parish plans and neighbourhood plans, looking particularly for those that do most to build on Local Agenda 21, are innovative in their approach and help achieve a step change in sustainable development *(p. 128)*
- 4.1.11. Public access to better local information is vital if communities are going to engage with local service providers. The Government is committed to ensuring that people have this access in order to contribute effectively to decision-making and to increasing the transparency of Government and other public authorities. People can gain access to information held by public authorities under the Freedom of Information Act and Environmental Information Regulations. *(p. 128)*
- 4.1.12. Provide better joined-up public information at a local level both in the form of statistics and through easy to understand mapping services. This will include providing over the next five years a consistent and comparable picture of the local environment at the neighbourhood level as part of the neighbourhood statistics website, and improving access to information about the environment by promoting websites such as 'what's in your backyard' and noisemapping.org *(p. 129)*
- 4.1.13. the Government will continue to provide extra support to LSPs in the most disadvantaged areas through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and to focus on raising standards in mainstream public services in all deprived communities *(p. 131)*

- 4.1.14. the Government will encourage businesses to work through the LSPs to help identify business opportunities in deprived areas and to support development of their workforce (*p. 131*)
  - 4.1.15. From 2006, the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund will provide core funding to Community Empowerment Networks to co-ordinate, on behalf of all partners, the LSP's community empowerment activities. These networks will have access to Community Action 2020 - Together We Can mentors (*p. 132*)
  - 4.1.16. the government will ensure that appraisal of policy proposals takes account of their local and distributional impact to avoid adverse impacts on the most deprived areas and social groups (*p. 132*)
  - 4.1.17. the government will continue to set "floor targets" as part of Public Spending Agreements (PSA) in Spending Reviews. These ensure that Government performance is measured on how well we are closing the gap between the most deprived areas and social groups, and the rest of the country. Refined floor targets, effective from April 2005, have a new target on liveability (*p. 132*)
  - 4.1.18. The Government will explore the effects of policies to reduce economic segregation in more depth, with initial activity focused on:
    - UK research using existing data sources on current associations between economic segregation and health and other outcomes
    - Development of sensitive indicators of economic segregation
    - Assessing the positive (and any negative) impacts of breaking up carefully selected concentrations of poverty, and
    - Comparing the relative impact of the different ways to improve conditions for current residents to see if they are actively reducing segregation. (*p. 132*)
  - 4.1.19. The Government will fund further research on the causes of environmental inequality and the effectiveness of measures to tackle it in order to establish the best ways to tackle these issues in communities (*p. 133*)
  - 4.1.20. While we carry out further research to help identify the areas with the worst local environment, the Government will in the short term focus on improving the environment in the areas already identified as most deprived by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. (*p. 134*)
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#### **4.2. Providing opportunity for all nationally -- tackling the key drivers of deprivation that risk pushing people into a spiral of decline. (*p. 137*)**

- 4.2.1. the SEU's [Social Exclusion Unit] new work programme is looking at how mainstream services could work better to meet the needs of the bottom 10 per cent, in order to improve life chances for the most disadvantaged. (*p. 137*)
  - 4.2.2. [to approach worklessness by] providing support by ensuring the benefit system helps and encourages those on benefits to return to work - while recognising that there are those who, perhaps because of caring responsibilities, disability or health, cannot be required to look for work (*p. 138*)
  - 4.2.3. [to approach worklessness by] ensuring work pays through the introduction of a minimum wage and tax credits (*p. 138*)
  - 4.2.4. [to approach worklessness by] reducing barriers to work by a range of means, including improving skills and access to childcare (*p. 138*)
  - 4.2.5. The Government's long-term goal is to halve the number of children in relative lowincome households between 1998/99 and 2010/11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 (*p. 138*)
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#### **4.3. The global dimension: a fairer world (*p. 139*)**

- 4.3.1. the Government will continue our bilateral and multilateral support for strengthening anti-corruption capacity in developing countries (*p. 140*)
- 4.3.2. The Government is committed to achieving the United Nations 0.7 per cent target for ODA as a proportion of gross national income (GNI). (*p. 141*)
- 4.3.3. Improve aid relationships with partners so that:
  - financial resources are aligned with priorities set out in country-owned national Poverty Reduction and Development Strategies
  - donor programmes and procedures are harmonised to reduce duplication among donors and help reduce the burden on partner countries
  - financial resources are more predictable - enabling partners to plan ahead and engage on longer term programmes, and
  - there is a more equal partnership, with country-led approaches where programmes build on partner development priorities, where conditions of aid are jointly agreed and based on outcomes rather than activities, and where there is mutual accountability between donor and recipient. (*p. 141*)
- 4.3.4. Promote good governance to reduce waste and corruption (*p. 142*)

- 4.3.5. Improve policy coherence for development - ensuring that policies, for example, in trade, migration and finance, support development rather than undermine it (p. 142)
- 4.3.6. Use an appropriate mix of aid instruments, including general and sectoral budget support, technical assistance, projects and funds (p. 142)
- 4.3.7. Explore ways of engaging more effectively in fragile states (p. 142)
- 4.3.8. Support developing countries to improve the opportunities for environmental sustainability to be integrated into poverty reduction strategies and programmes, and encourage other donors to do the same (p. 142)

## 5. International Action (p. 18)

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- 5.1. Support multilateral and national institutions that can ensure effective integration of social, environmental and economic objectives to deliver sustainable development, especially for the poorest members of society. (p. 18)
- 5.2. The UK's international priorities on sustainable development since the UK's 1999 Sustainable Development Strategy have principally been framed by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Doha Development Agenda of the World Trade Organisation, the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). (p. 18)

## 6. Helping People Make Better Choices (p. 24)

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- 6.1. The Government will launch Community Action 2020 - Together We Can later in 2005 as a catalyst for thinking globally and acting locally in communities across England (p. 29)
  - 6.1.1. improving access to information, advice, materials, community packs, web portals and training which will all help communities take action on sustainable development (p. 30)
  - 6.1.2. increasing opportunities for community workers and communities to learn about sustainable development (p. 30)
  - 6.1.3. including sustainable development in National Occupational Standards and accredited units which set out the skills and principles of practice for community development work (p. 30)
  - 6.1.4. increasing opportunities for individuals within communities to volunteer in sustainable development activity (p. 37)
- 6.2. pilot open and innovative ways to enable stakeholders to influence decisions about the kind of projects, which would deliver the goals of this strategy (p. 34)
- 6.3. Using incentives [...] including subsidies, voluntary initiatives, trading schemes or taxes. (p. 34)
- 6.4. Sustainable development principles must lie at the core of the education system, such that schools, colleges and universities become showcases of sustainable development among the communities that they serve. (p. 37)
  - 6.4.1. On behalf of the Government, the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) aims to ensure that sustainable development is embedded in the core education agenda across all education and skills sectors. A Sustainable Development Action Plan for Education and Skills, was launched in September 2003. (p. 37)
  - 6.4.2. Defra and the Connexions Card Service of the DfES are launching a joint pilot initiative in schools and colleges to reward student behaviour - individual or in a group - which recognises and responds to environmental and community issues (p. 38)
  - 6.4.3. In 2005 the Government will launch a sustainable development framework for schools, a web-based service hosted within [www.teachernet.gov.uk](http://www.teachernet.gov.uk), providing a one-stop shop for teachers and school leaders (p. 38)
- 6.5. Life-long sustainable development: The good work started in schools needs to be continued on into higher education and professional development. (p. 38)

- 6.5.1. The Government will implement the United Nations Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which underpins the UN Decade for ESD running from 2005-2014, and will seek ways in which to help other countries develop their own sustainable development education strategies. (p. 39)
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