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BATUMI, 8–10 June 2016



Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference

**Batumi, Georgia
8–10 June 2016**

List of possible green economy actions

Economic Commission for Europe

Eighth Environment for Europe

Ministerial Conference

Batumi, Georgia 8–10 June 2016

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Greening the economy in the pan-European region

List of possible green economy actions

Note by the group of experts in green economy under the leadership of Switzerland with support from the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme*

Summary

The present document contains a list of possible actions to serve as inspiration for interested countries and organizations in identifying about five green economy actions per each country or organization to voluntarily commit to at the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference. The list of actions was developed by the group of experts in green economy under the leadership of Switzerland with support from the secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme.

At its special session in February 2016, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Environmental Policy took note of the draft list of possible green economy actions, to be used as a reference only, and invited its members and observers to provide additional examples to be added to the list by 21 March 2016 (see ECE/CEP/S/2016/2, forthcoming). The current version includes additional actions, which were submitted to the secretariat.

The document aims to support the preparation of voluntary commitments by Governments and other stakeholders to be included in the Batumi Initiative for Green Economy (BIG-E), which will be launched at the Conference.

* This document was not formally edited.

Introduction

1. In response to the commitment made by ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region in Astana in 2011 to take the lead in the transition to a green economy, the ECE Committee on Environmental Policy mandated ECE, jointly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant international organizations and stakeholders working on green economy, to develop a proposal for a pan-European strategic framework for greening the economy. The proposal was to be prepared for the Committee's consideration at its twenty-first session, in October 2015.
2. In that regard, the Committee asked that the strategic framework include practical examples, good practices and tools to be used for accelerating the transition to a green economy, while promoting a bottom-up approach, as well as that it build upon existing knowledge products and platforms. The Committee also requested that the framework include in an annex a proposal for a green economy initiative similar to the Astana Water Action.
3. Following up on that mandate, a first draft of the strategic framework was prepared by the ECE secretariat and UNEP in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) and the European Environment Agency (EEA), as a result of a series of brainstorming meetings hosted by ECE and UNEP and by electronic means.
4. At its twenty-first session, the Committee generally agreed the strategic part of the draft Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy. The Committee also welcomed the proposal by Switzerland to advance the development of the proposed voluntary actions, and entrusted Switzerland to form and convene a group of experts in green economy to prepare a revised draft of voluntary actions to green the economy for consideration at the Committee's special session in February 2016.
5. At its February special session, the Committee welcomed the revised draft of the Strategic Framework and adopted it, as amended during the session, for submission to the Conference as an outcome to be endorsed.
6. Furthermore, the Committee welcomed the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) included in the annex to the Strategic Framework. In that regard, the Committee expressed its gratitude to Switzerland for its leadership, welcomed the proposed approach for the Initiative, and invited interested Committee members and observers to submit voluntary commitments to it, preferably by Monday, 9 May 2016.
7. The Committee also took note of the draft list of possible green economy actions, to be used as reference only, and invited its members and observers to provide additional examples to be added to the list by 21 March 2016.
8. Ministers at the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference will be invited to endorse the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy — a tool supporting countries' efforts in transitioning to green economy and at the same time contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — and to commit to implementing it.
9. The present document includes a list of possible actions to serve as inspiration for interested countries and organizations in identifying about five green economy actions per each country or organization to voluntarily commit to, that will be included in the BIG-E, which will be launched at the Conference.

10. The document was prepared by the group of experts in green economy under the leadership of Switzerland with support from the secretariat and UNEP. The group was chaired by the Committee's Bureau member from Switzerland and included experts from Belarus, Georgia, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, the European ECO Forum, EEA, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, OECD, the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, ECE and UNEP.

List of possible green economy actions

11. The Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy encompasses a vision, objectives and focus areas to achieve the transition to green economy by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SDGs and their relevant targets.

12. The BIG-E operationalizes the Strategic Framework during the period 2016–2030. It will comprise voluntary commitments by interested countries and organizations, both public and private (BIG-E stakeholders), in the form of green economy actions. Together, the committed actions will constitute the BIG-E, which will be launched at the Batumi Ministerial Conference.

13. The list of possible green economy actions supports the implementation of the Strategic Framework, and its purpose is to inspire countries and organizations in identifying and developing voluntary commitments to greening the economy constituting the BIG-E.

14. The list highlights ways in which environment ministers can work across their national governments with other key ministries and relevant stakeholders to foster the transition to green economy, supporting key economic sectors to adopt integrated green economy approaches that deliver multiple sustainable development benefits.

15. Implementing a green economy strategy involves a mix of actions, which draw from framework conditions that reinforce economic progress and maintenance of natural capital, from policies targeted at promoting investments in green innovation and incentivizing the efficient use of natural resources, to approaches centering on the broader social pillar of sustainable development.

16. The suggested actions are clustered according to their scope, i.e. economy-wide and sectorial. In addition, since cities also play a key role in the green transition, the framework suggests actions that can help make them smarter, more resource efficient and inclusive. Priority sectors for greening the economy in the region include:

- (a) Agriculture, forestry, fishing;
- (b) Energy and mining;
- (c) Manufacturing;
- (d) Transport;
- (e) Water;
- (f) Waste;
- (g) Tourism; and
- (h) Housing, buildings and construction.

17. At the same time, a green economy approach requires combining actions aimed at implementing the traditional command-and-control regulatory instruments with actions

aimed at introducing innovative tools — including collective public action to change the patterns of production and consumption, as well as market-based instruments to shift funding towards green investment, clean technology development and improved resource efficiency. In addition to categorizing the actions by their scope and relevance for cities, actions are tagged according to the types of measures they employ, as follows:

(a) **Legal, regulatory and policy instruments:** Include actions to implement command-and-control regulatory instruments, to change the patterns of production and consumption, improve efficiency and promote trade of green products. Examples are green procurement legislation and mandatory standards, technology and efficiency requirements;

(b) **Economic and fiscal instruments:** Include actions that are used to send or adjust price signals in support of a green economy transition. Common examples include environmental taxation, trading permits, subsidy reforms, extended producer responsibility systems, deposit-refund systems and payment for ecosystem services. This type of instruments also includes public expenditure efforts, such as financial support to green investments through soft loans, credit lines, publicly backed guarantees and revolving funds.

(c) **Information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary instruments** (often referred to as “softer” instruments): Includes actions aimed at driving behavioural changes, with the goal of making consumers and business pursue green options based on knowledge of the benefits and opportunities that can be achieved. They include voluntary certification and labelling schemes, as well as awareness-raising campaigns, educational and capacity-building programmes, and knowledge and skills sharing with a view to building the human capital for green economy.

18. The list is based on existing national, regional and international instruments and sources. The possible actions are clustered in accordance with the nine focus areas of the Strategic Framework, as well as by the scope and type mentioned above. The actions identified are, as much as available, actions to deliver economic benefits with environmental and social co-benefits; make a clear contribution to the achievement of SDG targets; have a measurable impact over time; and be a driver for transformation and innovation towards green economy that may be relevant to and inspire other countries in the region.

19. The list will remain open and it is further expected to be expanded with new actions over time as they are formulated and successfully tested by countries and organizations, for helping the transition to green economy. The list of possible actions could be produced in an electronic format for a user-friendly navigation, provided resources will be available for such purpose.

Table
List of possible green economy actions

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
Overarching actions	Develop green economy policies/strategies/action-plans at national and/or local level to support multiple sustainable development benefits	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	2,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEP Green Economy Advisory Service - The Netherlands – The Dutch Green Growth Strategy - Switzerland- The Swiss Green Economy Action Plan
Overarching actions	Monitor progress on greening the economy through indicators and data collection and develop national targets, including those that reflect socio-environmental co-benefits	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	2,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Indicators for SDGs (forthcoming) - OECD Green Growth Indicators - Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) - Espoo Convention and SEA Protocol - Planetary Boundaries – A safe operating space for humanity - Switzerland- The Swiss Green Economy Action Plan - Environmental limits and Swiss Footprints based on Planetary Boundaries - Green growth in the Netherlands (CBS) - SCP indicators for the future SDGs (5)
Overarching actions	Establish and/or strengthen inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholders working groups/task forces on green economy	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	16,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aarhus Convention and Protocol on PRTRs - Republic of Moldova – Green Economy Working Group
Overarching actions	Establish a predictable and sound policy environment for mobilizing green investment, including from the private sector	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	7,8,9,10,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Investment framework for green growth - UNECE Innovation Performance Review Programme
Overarching actions	Ensure coherent economic and fiscal measures to level the playing field between and within sectors at national level (e.g. removing inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies, pricing carbon emissions, etc.)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	8,12,17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Green Growth Strategy - UNEP Fiscal Policy reform UNEP Inquiry
Overarching actions	Increase awareness and build political consensus around the benefits of greening the economy by promoting R&D, developing information platforms and conducting information campaigns, as well as using existing international platforms	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	7,9,12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green growth knowledge platform (GGKP) - UNECE Innovation Performance Review Programme - Inter-Agency task team on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development - Republic of Moldova - Green Development

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
					- Switzerland - Green Economy Dialogue
Overarching actions	Develop and conduct sound evidence-based assessment to identify opportunities and priority actions for greening the economy	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	17	- UNECE and OECD EPRs - UNEP Green Economy Assessment Manual - UNECE Innovation Performance Review Programme - Nexus assessments with a methodology developed under the UNECE Water Convention - Espoo Convention and SEA Protocol - Global SCP Clearinghouse
Objective I. Reduced environmental risks and ecological scarcities					
1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital	Implement a natural capital accounting system, e.g. UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), to inform decision making	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	15	- UN SEEA 2012 - The European Union's Biodiversity Action Plan - AICHI target 2
1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital	Carry out assessments using nexus approach to support the integrated management of interdependent environmental resources (e.g. the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	2, 6, 7, 15	- Nexus assessments with a methodology developed under the UNECE Water Convention - UNECE Water Convention
1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital	Strengthen knowledge of ecological infrastructure functions, conditions, and resiliency through increased investments in science, research and technology efforts	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	14, 15	- UNECE Water Convention - EU Communication on Green Infrastructure - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital	Conduct mapping and assessment of ecosystem and their services	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	14, 15	- EU Green Infrastructure Strategy
1. Improve the measurement and	Develop and implement pilot projects to demonstrate the economic value and	Information/Education-	Economy-wide	14, 15	- EU Green Infrastructure Strategy - EU LIFE+ Programme and Structural Programme

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
valuation of natural capital	viability of ecological/green infrastructure compared to a conventional approach	based/Capacity building/ Voluntary			
1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital	Improve data collection through national forest inventories to support effective planning, and encourage Sustainable Forest Management to ensure sustainable mobilisation of wood in the regions of forests	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Forestry	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Practice Guidance on the Sustainable Mobilisation of Wood in Europe - Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Remove all harmful fossil fuel subsidies in all sectors	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Economy-wide	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth - UNEP Green Economy - Policy Brief on Fossil Fuel Subsidies
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Enhance monitoring and enforcement efforts and introduce regulations to prevent accidental pollution	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Economy-wide	6, 14,15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEIS - UNECE Aarhus Convention and PRTRs Protocol - UNECE Water Convention - UNECE Air Convention - UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Emphasize the role of the green economy for disaster risk reduction, across all sectors (e.g. prevention of natural disturbances through sustainable natural resources extraction)	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Economy-wide	2,,11,13, 14,15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Internalize cost of resource depletion, environmental degradation, pollution and ill-health through pollution levies, charges, taxes (e.g. CO2 tax)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	6, 12, 13 14, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Green Growth Strategy - Switzerland - CO2 Levy Switzerland - The Netherlands - Energy Taxes
2. Promote the internalization of negative	Implement measures for payments for ecosystem services to support environmental protection and restoration (e.g. water, air,	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	6, 14,15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNECE Water Convention - Rovaniemi Action Plan for the forest sector in a Green Economy

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	forest, soil), including through taxes or charges on users of environmental services or subsidies and compensation for protection of ecosystems				
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce concrete mechanisms to reward and compensate communities for the conservation and provision of ecosystem services (e.g. access and benefit sharing and property rights)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	6, 14,15	- CBD COP 11 Decision XI/4
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Internalise the economic and other values of biodiversity in decision-making	Information, education-based, capacity building and voluntary	Economy-wide	15	- The EU Biodiversity Action Plan - AICHI target 2 - UN SEEA 2012
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Implement fees systems for air/water/soil-pollution, including discharges of waste water, and biodiversity degradation	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	6, 12, 15	- UNECE Water Convention - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health - Belarus- Law on Environmental Protection and Decrees 348, 580, Decisions of Council of Ministers 1042
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce regulations and enforcement mechanism to hinder farming on marginal land, while promoting, enabling opportunities for alternative economic opportunities for these lands, including conservation activities	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2,15	- FAO - Greening the Economy with Agriculture
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce regulation to protect fertile agricultural soils and to restore valuable rivers and wetlands so that they can help alleviate potential floods, and promote sustainable economic opportunities for the long-term. (i.e. organic food production)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2,15	- The EU's Biodiversity Action Plan - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands - Sustainable Food Systems programme of 10YFP
2. Promote the internalization of	Promote sustainable soil and land management practices (such as enrichment	Information, education-based,	Agriculture	2	- United Nations Convention on Combat Desertification

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	and hyper-fertilizing of soil through planting and natural windbreaks)	capacity building and voluntary			
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Deploy the United Nations Framework Classification to enable rational socio-economic management of natural endowments of primary energy sources.	Legal/Regulatory, voluntary	Energy	7	- United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC)
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Apply best practices in management of methane in coal mines	Legal/Regulatory, voluntary instrument	Energy/ Mining	7	- Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Adopt the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for effective conservation, management and development of living aquatic resources, with due respect for ecosystems and biodiversity, and develop long-term management and recovery plans	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Fisheries	14	- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Promote harmonised labelling and certification systems to ensure forest products meet sustainability standards	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Forestry	15	- EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - Rovaniemi Action Plan for the forest sector in a Green Economy - Belarus Forest Certification - Consumer Information programme of 10YFP
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Adopt green housing policies - demanding constant improvements over a defined timeframe - and integrate them into sustainable urban and territorial development policies	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Housing	11,13	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - UNECE Housing Profiles - Sustainable Building and Construction Programme of 10YFP
2. Promote the internalization of	Provide financial incentives to increase the proportion of low-energy housing units for	Economic and fiscal	Housing	11,13	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	energy efficiency and as a part of an integrated urban renewal approach				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Building and Construction Programme of 10YFP - The Netherlands Green Investments Program
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce regulation for reducing airborne pollution and exposure to hazardous chemicals	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Manufacturing	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU Biodiversity Action Plan - WHO Guidelines on Air Quality - Minamata Convention on Mercury - UNECE Air Convention and its Protocols
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Invest in integrated water and wastewater planning and management at national and municipal levels	Legal/Regulatory/Policy Economic/Fiscal	Water	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health - UNEP The Central Role of Wastewater Management in Sustainable Development - EU Water Framework Directive - The Netherlands – National Water Plan
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce economic incentives for development of water-efficient infrastructure and technology and-of sustainable non-traditional sources of water (e.g. desalination, purification)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Water	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEP - Green Economy - A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment - The Netherlands – National Water Plan
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce water use levies, for revenues to be used by water authorities to fund the water governance functions and infrastructure required to manage water resources and ecosystems	Economic/Fiscal	Water	6, 12, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Economy - A Guidance Manual For Green Economy Policy Assessment - Astana Water Action - The Netherlands – Water Taxes
2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital	Introduce fees for water use as a means of improving water efficiency and apply incentive mechanisms to encourage transition towards water efficiency and treatment	Economic/Fiscal	Water	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Water Initiative - Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management - Astana Water Action
3. Enhance ecosystems and	Promote the protection, restoration and sustainable management of terrestrial and	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belarus - Strategy for Conservation and Rational (Sustainable) Use of Peatlands

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	inland ecosystems and their services, including peatlands				- EU Natura 2000
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Initiate a national ecosystem restoration program, with fair incentive levels to address specific restoration objectives	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	6,14,15	- Convention on Biological Diversity - Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) under the UNECE Water Convention
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Set-up innovative financing mechanisms to support ecological infrastructure	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	14, 15	- EU Communication on Green Infrastructure - EU LIFE+ Programme and Structural Programme
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Promote innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities (e.g. investments in community conservancies, public-private partnerships, revenue-sharing agreements and other areas such as sustainable agriculture)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	15	- London Conference Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Promote transboundary aspects of ecosystem services through joint bodies for transboundary cooperation and regional economic integration organizations (e.g. river and lake transboundary commissions)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	14,15	- UNECE Water Convention - Caspian Sea Programme - EU Water Framework Directive - OSPAR - HELCOM
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Promote niche and quality products and services of fragile eco-systems through mechanisms such as branding, labelling and standards (e.g. wildlife habitat).	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	15	- The EU Biodiversity Action Plan

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Introduce regulations and enforcement mechanism to hinder farming on marginal land, while promoting, enabling opportunities for alternative economic opportunities for these lands, including conservation activities	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2,15	- FAO - Greening the Economy with Agriculture
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Incorporate green infrastructure options into city planning (e.g. by using sustainable infrastructure standards, simbio-city concepts, green capital)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Cities	6,11,14,15	- Good Practice Guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity - The Wildlife Trust - UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - SEA Protocol - Belarus reference about simbio-city - 10YFP Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Promote sustainable tourism practices, including certification, to preserve and enhance ecological infrastructure and the value of ecosystem and biodiversity	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Tourism	12	- Global Code of Ethics for Tourism - Bar Harbor Declaration on Ecotourism in the U.S. - 10YFP Sustainable Tourism programme
3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure	Introduce training programmes on the conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems with functions of ecological infrastructure as part of local and national action programmes	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Water	6	- UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes - Astana Water Action - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health
Objective II. Enhanced economic progress					
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Establish national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategies and plans or include SCP in green economy policies	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- 10 YFP on SCP - Aarhus Convention & PRTRs Protocol - EU Circular Economy package (2015) - The Road Map for Resource Efficiency Europe - The Netherlands – Waste to Resources
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption	Develop Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plans/Strategies and set targets	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- EU GPP Policy - Public Procurement for a Better Environment - EU country examples - Croatia - Green Procurement National Action Plan - Republic of Moldova - Sustainable Public

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
patterns					Procurement Action Plan - 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Pass regulation to favour procurement of sustainable goods and services, including clear criteria for green/organic/ecologic goods and services	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- EU PP Directives - EU GPP Criteria - Flanders (Belgium) - GPP regulations - The Netherlands - Green Growth: for a strong, sustainable economy - 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Introduce fiscal incentives for stimulating consumption of green goods and services	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	12	- OECD Green Growth Strategy - 10YFP Consumer Information programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Shift taxation away from labour towards taxation less detrimental to growth such as consumption, property and environmental taxation	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	12	- EU Green Employment Initiative
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Develop capacity for Sustainable Public Procurement and establish information platforms/help desk	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	12	- Hungary SPP partnership & voluntary agreement - 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Strengthen social research, education and awareness programs promoting sustainable lifestyles as well as practices involving different sectors	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	12	- 10 YFP Sustainable Lifestyle programme - Sweden Consumer Awareness Programme

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Develop and promote environmental product information and sound labelling for sustainable goods and services	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany: Label Blauer Engel (“Blue Angel”) - Environmental information on product - The Swiss Green Economy Action Plan - EU EcoLabel - UNEP EcoLabelling - 10YFP Consumer Information programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Support awareness raising for sustainable food consumption	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Agriculture	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD - Promoting Sustainable Consumption - 10YFP Consumer Information programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Create and implement programs for sustainable urban development that enhance public and green spaces and clean efficient transport	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Cities	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEA Protocol - THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme - 10YFP Sustainable Building and Construction programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Support and promote Smart City concepts towards inclusion, resource and energy efficiency and resilience to climate change and disasters	Legal/Regulatory/Policy Economic/Fiscal	Cities	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - UNEP - Cities and Climate Change: Enhancing mitigation and adaptation action - The Netherlands-Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Introduce congestion charges or entering rights based on car emission levels	Economic/Fiscal	Cities, Transport	7,11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK - Transport for London - Germany: Introduction of low emission zones in German cities
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Provide incentives for sustainable modes of transport, including bicycles and mopeds (e.g. subsidies, reduced insurance premiums) and for electric or hybrid cars	Economic/Fiscal	Cities/Transport	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN Habitat - Planning for Climate Change - Italy – Bike sharing Milan - The Netherlands – Transport Taxes - UNEP Partnership for Cleaner Fuel Initiatives

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Develop and promote use of intermodal transport	Economic/Fiscal	Cities/Transport	11	- THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Introduce water and energy (heating and electricity)meters to promote efficiency	Economic/Fiscal	Cities/Water/Energy	6,7,12	- UNEP - From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia - The Netherlands – Green Deal
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Introduce progressive energy and water prices to discourage overconsumption	Economic/Fiscal	Energy/Water	7,12	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Encourage construction of energy efficient building (or refurbishment of existing building stock)	Economic/Fiscal	Housing/Energy	11	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative - Germany - Preferential loans for home owners by the German Bank for Reconstruction, KfW - Latvia - Energy service
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Encourage retrofitting and renovation schemes in existing housing stock, which stimulates green housing development (e.g. improve insulation of walls, improve heating, encourage use of alternative energy sources, etc.)	Legal/regulatory/Policy	Housing/Cities	11	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Develop and promote mechanisms of collection of reusable and recyclable wastes and materials (including deposit system)	Legal/regulatory/Policy / Information/education-based/capacity building/voluntar	Waste	11,12	- Switzerland – Waste disposal methods - OECD Household Behaviour - The Netherlands – Waste to Resources - EU Circular economy package (2015)

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
		y			
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Prevent waste through taxing and fees on environmentally harmful products	Economic/Fiscal	Waste	12	- Charging plastic bags - Too good for the bins
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Ban food waste from landfills and establish program for collection of food waste in residential areas and from food wasters such as restaurants	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Waste	12	- South Korea food waste reduction policy - Think Eat Save
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Introduce progressive waste collection fares (e.g. volumetric landfill taxes, pay-as-you throw policies)	Economic/Fiscal	Waste	12	- Green Economy - A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment - The Netherlands – Waste to Resources
4. Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns	Develop and promote safe water reuse activities for commercial/industrial/households users encouraging the use of differentiated types of water	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Water	6	- OECD Greening Household Behaviour
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish national Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) strategies and plans or include SCP in green economy policies	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- 10 YFP on SCP - Aarhus Convention & PRTRs Protocol - EU circular economy package (2015) - The road map for Resource Efficiency Europe - The Netherlands – Waste to Resources
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement Resource and Energy Efficiency programs, addressing the sustainable use of raw materials, including secondary raw materials, in production of goods	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- Dutch Green Growth Strategy - EU circular economy package (2015) - The road map for Resource Efficiency Europe

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Strengthen competition policy and address market and regulatory rigidities that favour incumbent fossil-fuel and resource intensive technologies and practices, for instance in the transport, electricity or water sectors	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	6,11,12	- OECD - Investment framework for green growth
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish policies and programs that support the development and diffusion of green innovation and environmentally-sound technologies	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	8, 12	- From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia - European Federation of Agencies and Regions for the Environment - Innovative Financing Schemes in Local and Regional Energy Efficiency Policies
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Provide support for SMEs to adopt green production technologies, including regulatory flexibility and access to financing	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	8,9,12	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Ensure environmental audits of firms' use of resources and their production processes (e.g. resource efficient cleaner production)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia - PRTR Protocol under the Aarhus Convention - UNIDO-UNEP RECP - The Netherlands – Corporate Social Responsibility Programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce regulations on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	6,9, 14,15	- Espoo Convention and SEA Protocol - UN Habitat - Planning for Climate Change
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish well-functioning and user-friendly national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	3,8,9, 12,16	- Protocol on PRTRs; its relevant guidance material
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production	Integrate environmental permitting for large industry specifying major pollutant emission limits and on-site monitoring procedures, including permit trading systems, as	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12	- Overview of EU environmental legislation - Industrial pollution control and risk management - EU Emissions Trading System - The Netherlands – Environmental Planning Laws

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
patterns	appropriate				
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement green tax initiatives that foster eco-innovation and eco-efficiency of production processes (e.g. carbon/pollution pricing; tax break for research and development processes; fiscal incentives)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	8,9	- EEA country examples - OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth - From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Shift public investments from the brown industry to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly industry	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	9, 11,12	- Azerbaijan - Green Economy Advisory Services (UNEP) - UNEP Green Economy Report
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote the use of innovative financing, for green investments, including to attract co-financing (e.g. e.g credit enhancers including guarantees, soft loans for higher-risk investments, green bonds,)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	8, 12	- OECD - Investment framework for green growth - World Economic Forum - The Green Investment Report - The ways and means to unlock private finance for green growth - European Federation of Agencies and Regions for the Environment - Innovative Financing Schemes in Local and Regional Energy Efficiency Policies
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish financing lines to support the development of technological solutions addressing green economy challenges (e.g. clean technology funds)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	12	- EU Eco-Innovation - OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Support financing of green start-ups (e.g. tax incentives for private and corporate investors, create flexible crowd-funding platforms, access to credits)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	9, 12	- Italy - Legislation on innovative startups
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production	Encourage institutional investors to conduct analysis on the carbon intensity of investments to quantify the risk of stranded assets	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/	Economy-wide		- UNEP inquiry

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
patterns		Voluntary			
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote the adoption of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) environmental management and product standards and/or EMAS	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	12	- The International Organization for Standardization: Environmental Management
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Provide resource and energy efficiency advice for enterprises, in particular small and medium-size enterprise	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	7,12	- UNEP Promoting Resource Efficiency in Small & Medium Sized Enterprises
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote voluntary patent pools and collaborative mechanisms for green technologies	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	9	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth - The Netherlands – Green Deal
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Create Eco-innovation initiatives to bridge the gap between research and development and commercial application	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	9	- Netherlands - Green Growth: for a strong, sustainable economy
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish voluntary agreements with industry associations for achieving specific green economy targets	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	8,12	- EU Eco-Innovation - EU Circular Economy package (2015) - The Netherlands – Green Deal
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Provide the market with credible information on the performance of eco technologies, promoting their market penetration	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	8,9	- EU Eco-Innovation

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote eco-innovative business models	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	8,9	- EU Eco-Innovation
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish, encourage and broadly apply principles for sustainable agriculture production	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2	- FAO- Building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture: principles and approaches - 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement systems for the certification of organic farms and products	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2	- Greening economies in the EU Eastern Partnership countries - Moldova, green economy advisory services
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce regulations and enforcement mechanism to hinder farming on marginal land, while promoting, enabling opportunities for alternative economic opportunities for these lands, including conservation activities	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2,14	- UNEP - Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Develop and implement organic agriculture fiscal incentives, including financial assistance to address resource concerns (e.g. enhancing cropping rotations, establishing buffer zones, improving soil quality)	Economic/Fiscal	Agriculture	2	- Estonia - Sustainable Estonia 21
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Offer training programs on green farming practices for farmers	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Agriculture	2,12	- Green Economy - A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment - FAO - Policy Support Guidelines for the Promotion of Sustainable Production Intensification and Ecosystem Services
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Identify key vulnerabilities to climate change and integrate them into city planning processes to promote efficiencies and resilience in infrastructure development	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Cities	9,13	- UN Habitat - Planning for Climate Change - Covenant of Mayors (COMO) - THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme - Paris Climate Agreement

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
					- 10YFP Sustainable Building and Construction programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Achieve sustainability of energy systems by improving energy efficiency, increasing uptake of renewable energy and ensuring equitable access to modern energy services	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Energy	7	- Hammamet Declaration (Joint Statement of the ES of the UN Regional Commissions for the 5th Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development)
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement best policy practices for promoting energy efficiency	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Energy	7	- UNECE Best Policy Practices for Promoting Energy Efficiency
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement energy efficiency standards for energy intensive sectors	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Energy	7	- UNEP Promoting Resource Efficiency in Small & Medium Sized Enterprises
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce regulations prioritizing a smart grid solutions for greater flexibility and responsiveness for energy use	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Energy	7	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Require electric utilities to provide grid access to advance renewable energies	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Energy	7	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Guarantee small producers of renewable energy fixed, minimum prices	Economic/Fiscal	Energy	7	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Ensure cost-reflective energy prices to stimulate producers to introduce energy-saving innovations	Economic/Fiscal	Energy	7	- UNEP Promoting Resource Efficiency in Small & Medium Sized Enterprises
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish energy efficiency and energy intensity performance system	Economic/Fiscal	Energy	7	- UNECE Best Policy Practices for Promoting Energy Efficiency
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Adopt updated building codes (buildings, infrastructure) that take into account the expected impacts of climate change or energy efficiency	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Housing	9	- UN Habitat - Planning for Climate Change - UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative - The Netherlands – Subsidies Program
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Incentivize research and innovation including social innovation in all aspects of sustainable building and use of housing	Economic/Fiscal	Housing	9	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - 10YFP Sustainable Buildings and Construction programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce regulations for prioritizing closed-cycle manufacturing	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Manufacturing	12	- Fraunhofer Institut - The long road to closed cycle management - EU circulate economy package
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote integration of environmental aspects into products design (eco-design)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Manufacturing	12	- EU Directive on eco-design
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote the reparability, upgradability, durability, and recyclability of products by developing product requirements relevant to the circular economy	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Manufacturing	12	- An EU action plan for the circular economy

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Develop quality standards for secondary raw materials	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Manufacturing	12	- An EU action plan for the circular economy
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Put in place incentives that stimulate a large majority of companies to measure, benchmark and improve their resource efficiency systematically	Economic/Fiscal	Manufacturing	12	- EU – Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Help companies work together to make the best use of the waste and by-products they produce (e.g. by exploiting industrial symbiosis)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Manufacturing	12	- EU – Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Provide incentives to promote repair of goods (e.g. by designing the products repairable, encouraging companies to keep spare parts)	Economic/Fiscal	Manufacturing	12	- EU circular economy package (2015)
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Require and audit Environmental Impact Assessments in the mining license granting process and publish all assessments and follow up on an online database	Legal/regulatory/Policy / Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Mining	12	- Aarhus Convention - Espoo Convention EIA / Protocol SEA - ICCM Sustainable Development Framework
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Establish a framework for due diligence and stakeholder engagement in the extractive sector.	Legal/regulatory/Policy / Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Mining	12	-OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the extractive sector

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Ensure better governance and more transparency in the extractive sector (e.g. by Implementing the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI))	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Mining	12	- EITI Standard - OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas - The Global Reporting Initiative
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote inter-modal freight transportation to maximise energy efficiency	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Transport	9	- THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement incentives for low-carbon vehicle research, development and production	Economic/Fiscal	Transport	7,12	- OECD - Tools for Delivering Green Growth - UNECE – Global Warming and Transport
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Assess the introduction of minimum recycled material rates, durability and reusability criteria and extensions of producer responsibility for key products	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Waste	12	- An EU action plan for the circular economy
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement extended producer responsibility for packaging, waste, paper, cars, electric and electronic products	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Waste	12	- Sweden - A Swedish Strategy for Sustainable Development
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Encourage recovery of critical raw materials	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Waste	12	- An EU action plan for the circular economy
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Stimulate the secondary materials market and demand for recycled materials through economic incentives	Economic/Fiscal	Waste	12	- EU – Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Stimulate voluntary corporation to reduce food waste across the supply chain	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Waste	12	- South Korea - Food waste reduction policy - 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems programme
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Promote waste recovery systems and new business opportunities	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Waste	11,12	- EU - Development of Guidance on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce water resource management mechanisms that ensure economically and socially viable allocation between competing uses	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Water	6	- UNECE Water Convention - Astana Water Action
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Develop voluntary water benefit market (similar to carbon market)	Economic/Fiscal	Water	6	- EU Water Initiative - Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Introduce fiscal measures (e.g. tax , tariffs, charges etc.) on water use and use the revenue to finance water efficient infrastructure and technology	Economic/Fiscal	Water	6	- EU Water Initiative - Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health
5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns	Implement Extended Producer Responsibility approach (e.g. marine debris, e-waste)	Legal/regulatory/Policy	Waste	12	- National Resource Defence Council - Oceans - OECD
6. Promote green and fair trade	Ensure imports are derived from markets with decent working conditions and from sustainable sources (e.g. preventing trade of products using illegal child labour, and trafficking of species threatened with extinction)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	17	- UNEP - Green Economy and Trade - Trends, Challenges and Opportunities - CITES - ILO Trade and Employment Programme - London Conference Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade - The Netherlands – Sustainable Trade Initiative

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
6. Promote green and fair trade	Liberalise trade in the Environmental Goods and Services (EGS) to ensure access to affordable and appropriate environmental goods and services, to enable a faster and less costly adjustment to a green economy	Legal/regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	10, 17	- WTO - DOHA Development Agenda - WTO: Harnessing trade for sustainable development and a green economy
6. Promote green and fair trade	Provide transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain to guarantee appropriate consumer information	Legal/Regulatory	Economy-wide	12	- EU Motion for a European Parliament Resolution on Fair Trade and Development - European Commissions: A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries - Switzerland - Action Plan on Green Economy - 10YFP Consumer Information Programme
6. Promote green and fair trade	Adopt legal/regulatory measures to reduce major impacts of trade on biodiversity	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	14,15	- The EU Biodiversity Action Plan - CBD
6. Promote green and fair trade	Promote consumer awareness concerning sustainable goods and services, and the promotion of fair and ethical trade to reinforce responsible business practices by companies	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	12	- EU Motion for a European Parliament Resolution on Fair Trade and Development - European Commissions: A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries - Action Plan on Green Economy Switzerland - 10YFP Consumer Information Programme
6. Promote green and fair trade	Introduce regulations to limit trade of farm products produced against the codes and standards of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Agriculture	2	- FAO Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) code - UNECE Air Convention - Framework Code for Good Agricultural Practice for Reducing Ammonia Emissions
6. Promote green and fair trade	Provide information to local producers to assist them in accessing markets where they can trade their sustainably produced goods	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Agriculture	2	- World Fair Trade Organization: 10 Principles of Fair Trade - The Netherlands – Sustainable Trade Initiative
6. Promote green and fair trade	Ensure timber imports are derived from sustainable sources, combating illegal logging and adopting measures to prevent,	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Forestry	15	- The EU Biodiversity Action Plan - Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
	minimise and/or mitigate against deforestation				
Objective III. Improved human well-being and social equity					
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Establish codes of conduct and standard processes to achieve productive employment, decent work and equal pay for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, across green value chains	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women - UN Women – Empowerment of women in a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Provide fiscal incentives for companies offering green jobs to unemployed people/youth/persons with special needs (disabilities)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	8, 10	- UNEP - From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Encourage research and innovation programs through higher education to support the transition to the green economy, including the creation and incubation of early stage innovative companies (startups)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	4, 8	- Startup America
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Promote collaboration across ministries on green skills development for the creation of green jobs through coordinating economic, labour and educational policies	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	4, 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD - A Skilled Workforce for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth - UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Engaging with the private sector to identify priority training and occupational requirements in green sectors and accordingly provide training and re-training for workers moving from declining industries and youth	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	4, 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pew Center on Global Climate Change - Worker transition & Global Climate Change - ILO - Enhancing Youth Employability: The Importance of Core Work Skills - UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - UNECE - From Transition to Transformation Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia
7. Increase green and decent jobs,	Promote public-private partnerships to provide scholarships for green jobs/skills	Information/Education-	Economy-wide	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Dutch Green Deal programme - The Swiss Green Economy Action Plan

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
while developing the necessary human capital	education	based/Capacity building/ Voluntary			- 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Collaborate with representative trade unions and employers' organizations to reconcile the protection of jobs with the protection of the environment and to ensure a just transition from 'brown' to 'green' jobs	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	4,8	- ILO - Green Jobs: Towards decent work in a sustainable, low-carbon world
7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital	Promote innovative partnerships at the local level for greening economic sectors through shared management responsibilities such as community conservancies, public private partnerships, revenue sharing agreements with the goal of generating green jobs for indigenous and local communities	Information/ Education-based/Capacity building/ Voluntary	Economy-wide	8,9	- London Conference Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade - UN REDD+ - UNEP Payment for Ecosystems Services - Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) under the UNECE Water Convention - EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Ensure transparency and effective participation of public, including women and marginalised groups, in developing and implementing policies, plans and programmes related to green economy at national and/or local levels	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Economy-wide	8,9,12,16	- Aarhus Convention and Protocol on PRTRs (their relevant guidance material and recommendations) - IIED - Securing social justice in green economies
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Establish a social protection floor as a preventive measure to protect vulnerable groups and local communities during transition to a green economy (e.g. removal of carbon subsidies can finance the social protection floor)	Economic/Fiscal	Economy-wide	1.3, 1.5	- UN - Critical Elements for An Inclusive and Pro-poor Green Economy
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Build health and wellbeing objectives into urban development plan (e.g. targets to reduce commuting time and barriers to access essential services)	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Cities/Transportation	3	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - SEA Protocol - THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme - 10YFP Sustainable Building and Construction Programme
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and	Develop public transportation infrastructure that is affordable and accessible for all	Legal/Regulatory/ Policy	Cities/Transportation	3,12	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
well-being					Pan-European Programme
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Promote mobility by encouraging walking, cycling and mass transit use in cities, which reduces energy use and emissions and allows greater transportation choice for citizens and workers, including disadvantaged groups	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Cities/Transportation	3,12	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - THE PEP - the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme - SEA Protocol - France: Vélib System Paris
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Introduce support programmes to help the poor improve environmental and energy performance of dwellings, which contribute to combating energy poverty, improving residents' quality of life and reducing health problems	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Housing	3,12	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Prioritize development of green spaces around and within housing areas, including areas that provide habitat for wildlife, space for leisure, sport and urban agriculture	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Housing	3	- UNECE - The Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health - GIREC - Global Initiative on Resource Efficient Cities
8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being	Ensure access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation for the preservation of human health	Legal/regulatory/Policy	Water	3,6	- UNEP - Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources: application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources - UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Ensure access to adequate tools and materials for education for sustainable development	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	4,12,16	- UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - Report to UNECE and UNESCO on Indicators of Education for Sustainable Development
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Integrate green economy into education at all levels, including higher education (e.g. MBA), and provide in-service training for educators	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	12,16	- UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - Report to UNECE and UNESCO on Indicators of Education for Sustainable Development - 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme

Focus area	Action	Type of Action	Economy-wide/City/Sector	Relevant SDGs	Sources and examples
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Promote the recognition and validation of training through national bodies (commissions, committees), that certify qualifications and competences establishing professional skills in a green economy	Legal/Regulatory/Policy	Economy-wide	4, 8	- ILO - Enhancing Youth Employability: The Importance of Core Work Skills
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Green schools (e.g. by providing sustainable food, waste reduction, improving energy and water efficiency, using public transport/cycling)	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	12, 16	- Republic of Moldova - Green Development - Pedibus - Walking bus - EcoSchools
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Promote broader public awareness and participation, whereby citizens contribute to the creation of sustainable communities	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	16	- UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - UNECE SEA Protocol - ESD - UNESCO - Education for Sustainable Development - Germany - National Climate Initiative - 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Identify and share information, good practices, and learning resources focused on green economy	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	16	- GGKP - The Netherlands - 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Program
9. Promote public participation, and education for sustainable development (ESD)	Foster conservation, use, and promotion of knowledge of indigenous peoples, as well as local and traditional knowledge	Information/Education-based/Capacity building/Voluntary	Economy-wide	16	- UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development - Report to UNECE and UNESCO on Indicators of Education for Sustainable Development - 10YFP Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme