totalling $3.5 million were made at the United Nations Environment Assembly in June (see p. 1170), comprised of $2.5 million from Japan and $1 million from Brazil. The United Nations Environment Programme served as the secretariat of the 10-year framework, while the Inter-Agency Coordination Group provided inputs for the development of the framework.

**Board membership.** In response to Assembly resolution 67/203 [YUN 2012, p. 811], the Secretary-General, in a September note [A/69/379], proposed that for the duration of the subsequent terms of the board of the 10-year framework, members serve for a period of two years, effective 16 September of every second year. UN regional groups might wish to re-nominate one of their existing two board members, in which case they should be able to do so for one further consecutive term, taking into account the importance of ensuring continuity in the board’s work. No Member State might be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms.

On 19 December, (decision 69/545), the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General’s note on the term of the board of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (see above).

**Progress report.** By a September note [E/2014/93], the Secretary-General transmitted the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (see p. 1171), prepared in response to Assembly resolutions 67/203 [YUN 2012, p. 811] and 68/210 [YUN 2013, p. 787]. According to the report, the adoption of the 10-year framework created important momentum for the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, placing the topic on the agenda of global and regional ministerial meetings, as well as at the sessions of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The nomination of over 110 national focal points for the framework and the engagement of six major groups signalled widespread interest in engaging in framework implementation. While progress had been achieved, there was still the challenge to communicate and demonstrate the added value of sustainable consumption and production and its potential contributions to competitiveness, social development, poverty eradication and climate change mitigation. Attracting funding and enhancing the participation of the private sector and financial institutions were additional related challenges. It was recommended that the Economic and Social Council call upon all countries and other stakeholders to secure predictable and adequate financial contributions to the 10-year framework trust fund. Among the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council were for the UN system to ensure that the development of the 10-year framework and its programmes was consistent with and supportive of the post-2015 development agenda; and to strengthen communication to facilitate the exchange of best practices and share the progress made on the implementation of 10-year framework programmes through the sustainable consumption and production global clearinghouse and the framework website.

On 17 November, (decision 2014/254), the Economic and Social Council took note the Secretary-General’s note.

**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development**

**Reports of Secretary-General.** In accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/210 [YUN 2013, p. 787], the Secretary-General submitted an April report [A/69/79-E/2014/66] on mainstreaming the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in UN work. The report examined processes and tools that could boost mainstreaming; pointed to the creation of the high-level political forum on sustainable development as an important development; and analysed whether sustainable development approaches were guiding the strategic plans of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and their operational activities for development in developing countries. It reviewed developments in quality assurance and safeguard mechanisms as a tool for mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development; and considered the role of inspections and independent evaluations in the UN system.

The Secretary-General found that strengths, challenges and gaps identified in his previous report [YUN 2013, p. 786] remained relevant to the discussion on mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development. While there was some progress in updating the strategic plans of the funds, programmes and agencies, more work remained to be done to mainstream sustainable development in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and the “Delivering as one” programmes at the country level. The Secretary-General recommended that Member States welcome efforts by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to continue promoting policy coherence and system-wide coordination for accelerating the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the work of the UN system; call upon the UN system to accelerate efforts to mainstream sustainable development into strategic plans and programmes at the country level; encourage efforts by the United Nations Evaluation Group to study how evaluation could best contribute to mainstreaming sustainable development in the work of the UN system; call upon the UN system to establish a common repository of environmental and social assessments and related lessons learned; and request the Secretary-General to report on progress on sustainable development.