



## **PROPOSED INPUT TO CSD 18 AND 19 ON A YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (10YFP ON SCP)**

**Revised Draft (7 April 2010)**

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This document is a revised version of the third public draft (September 2009). It integrates comments received from the Advisory Committee, Task Forces, countries and other stakeholders. It also integrates some outcomes of the Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMS) and the Marrakech Process regional consultations.

The Secretariat would like to thank all those who provided comments.

This is a working document, integrating comments received so far on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Public Draft released in September 2009. The Secretariat is making it available to be transparent and show progress. The 4<sup>th</sup> Public Draft will be released after the CSD18 (May 2010) and will be open for consultation until one month prior to the 4<sup>th</sup> International Expert Meeting on SCP (date and venue to be confirmed).

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# 1. Introduction:

## 1.1. Why promoting sustainable consumption and production?

Promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production was recognized at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 as one of the three overarching objectives of sustainable development. Without a fundamental shift in the way that goods and services are produced and consumed, the world faces impending development and resources/environmental crises.

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, for instance, requires additional production and consumption by the world poorest at a time when many limits in the carrying capacity of the resource base are under threat. The Brundtland Commission in 1987 had already recognized the social dimension of SCP and the ultimate limits to the carrying capacity of ecosystems stressing that “long before these are reached, the world must ensure equitable access to the constrained resource and reorient technological efforts to relieve the pressure”.<sup>1</sup> The costs of inaction are even higher now.

Moving towards sustainable consumption and production is a systemic and long-term challenge. This change requires a lifecycle approach, cooperation across all actors of society, and a mix of policies and tools that will be adapted to each country based on their levels of development.

SCP requires a product and service “lifecycle perspective” to ensure sustainable management of natural resources from the extraction, to the production, distribution, consumption, and disposal/reuse phases. With this lifecycle perspective, SCP goals and actions become powerful levers to accelerate the transition to eco-efficient economies and turn global, regional and national environmental and social challenges into business and employment opportunities, while decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. SCP aims at “doing more and better with less”, by providing policies, tools, measures, infrastructure, and supporting behavior changes leading to green, resource efficient economies that ensure well-being, quality of life, and social development for all, while minimizing environmental degradation along the whole lifecycle.

This change towards SCP requires multi-stakeholder cooperation. Businesses, consumers, workers and policy makers cannot bring about this change by themselves. To be effective, they must work together, consolidating and extending partnerships where they exist and creating new ones such as between workers and consumers. Moreover, new actors need to become more actively engaged, such as scientists, teachers and educators, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others. Formal and informal education, for instance, has a large role to play.

There is a need for a common global framework and international cooperation to support regional and national shifts in the medium and long term towards SCP, and to bridge the gaps between developed and developing countries. Only joint efforts can reverse the worsening social

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<sup>1</sup> UN. 1987. Our Common Future. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Chapter 2, paragraph 10.

and ecological trends and promote a rapid transition towards resource efficient, equitable, low carbon economies and societies that operate within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, while enhancing our cultural and natural heritage, and decreasing the disparities in standards of living.

A mix of policy instruments (regulatory, economic, fiscal, voluntary, etc.) is also necessary to affect incremental and transformational changes in each phase of the good/services lifecycle. Investment in enabling sustainable built environment and infrastructure and energy will also be required.

SCP does not impede development, indeed with complementary investments, institutions, and access to know-how and technologies, SCP can offer an opportunity for developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability, avoiding economic inefficiencies, pollution and waste by creating new market opportunities and decent jobs.

### **What is SCP?**

An agreed UN definition of SCP is “the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life-cycle so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.”<sup>2</sup>

SCP’s main goal is to ‘decouple’ economic growth and environmental degradation by increasing the efficiency of resource use as well as supporting sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods for all. Therefore it is a journey to resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, green jobs and better quality of life and equity. Taking a lifecycle perspective to SCP also helps achieving development goals such as the MDGs, as well as support the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA’s) and thus improve economic, social, and environmental resilience, while reducing poverty.

## **1.2 The Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production**

The Marrakech Process is a global and informal multi-stakeholder process that supports the implementation of policies and capacity building activities on SCP and the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programs on SCP (10YFP). Launched in 2003, in response to Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Process inherits its name from the host city of its first meeting.

Institutionally the Marrakech Process is serviced by UNEP and UNDESA who jointly act as the Secretariat with an active participation of national governments, major groups, scientific community and other stakeholders.

Since its beginning, the Marrakech Process has also undertaken the following tasks:

- a) Organizing regional consultations to promote awareness and to identify regional priorities and needs for SCP;

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<sup>2</sup> CSD International Work Programme in 1995

- b) Helping to build regional SCP strategies/programs and implementation mechanisms with regional, sub-regional and national ownership, to be endorsed by the relevant regional institutions;
- c) Supporting implementation of demonstration projects at the regional, national and local levels to develop and/or improve SCP policies, methodologies and capacity building activities with its seven Task Forces as the main implementation mechanisms;
- d) Evaluating progress, sharing information and encouraging international cooperation and coordination, through the international review meetings;
- e) Securing and incorporating multi-stakeholder inputs on the elaboration of a 10YFP to be submitted as input to the CSD18/19.

The Marrakech Process has also promoted and supported as needed the development of regional SCP programs or action plans in Africa, Latin America and West Asia as well as in the European Union with the institutional support of the regional intergovernmental organizations.<sup>3</sup> In Asia and the Pacific the Marrakech Process is supporting the Green Growth Initiative. These programs or action plans address issues that are highly relevant to the energy, food, water, and climate crises. North America has also rapidly increased its engagement with the Process over the past two years.

Seven Marrakech Task Forces have been launched as voluntary initiatives lead by countries and with a north-south multi-stakeholder participation. These Task Forces support the development of SCP tools, capacity building and the implementation of SCP projects on the following specific SCP-related issues:

1. Cooperation with Africa
2. Sustainable products
3. Sustainable lifestyles
4. Sustainable public procurement
5. Sustainable tourism development
6. Sustainable buildings and construction, and
7. Education for sustainable consumption.

The Task Forces are contributing to the design of SCP policies and supporting the delivery of capacity building activities and demonstration projects, as well as documenting good practices on SCP. Examples include a Tool Kit on how to implement sustainable public procurement, policy recommendations on sustainable tourism, an African Eco-labeling Mechanism, awareness-raising campaign for tourists “Green Passport”, a Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles, guidelines for education on sustainable consumption, as well as international collaboration on energy-efficient products, and documenting the contribution of sustainable buildings and construction to climate change mitigation.<sup>4</sup>

Activities have also taken place at the national level. The Marrakech Process supported the development of National SCP Programs through capacity building and implementation of demonstration projects in various countries, including Mauritius, Senegal, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador. Progress has been made in engaging

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on the regional process and outcomes see Annex 5 and:

<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional>

<sup>4</sup> For more information please refer to: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces>

countries with emerging economies, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in China, India, Brazil and South Africa, and a forthcoming one in Mexico.<sup>5</sup>

### **1.3 What is the 10YFP? Why is it needed?**

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI Chapter III) states that “Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns.” (see Annex 1).

This Framework of Programs is to be deliberated by member states at 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> sessions of the Commission for Sustainable Development in 2010-2011.

**Why 10 years?** It is envisioned that the 10YFP that emerges from CSD19 would be implemented for a period of ten years.

**Why a framework of programs?** The JPOI calls for the “development of a 10-year framework of programs in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries.” (see Para 15 in Annex 1).

This requires a holistic approach with programs that support regional and national initiatives are scaled up and contribute systematically and synergistically to one another.

Based on previous CSD sessions, a range of possible outcomes for the 10YFP can be contemplated and have been analyzed. A proposed option is to have the 10-years framework of programs composed of 2 elements:

1. A decision (policy document) outlining the vision, goals, main functions, coordination and information activities for its delivery (by stakeholder), as well as some indicators to measure progress.
2. A series of umbrella programs to be undertaken voluntarily in support of regional and national initiatives, drawn from the outcomes of national, regional and global meetings and of the Regional Implementation Meeting (RIMs) of the CSD 18/19 cycle. These broad programs could then be tailored to national and regional needs and conditions.

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<sup>5</sup> For more information on the National activities and outcomes see:  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/national>

## **2. Decision on SCP**

Whatever the structure of the decision adopted at CSD19, there is a need to clarify the objectives, programs, and means for developing, reporting, implementing of and following-up progress on the 10-Year Framework of Programs on SCP. Such a statement of objectives might be incorporated into a CSD decision on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The decision could renew commitment to changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and give specific objective to each stakeholder including governments, major groups and international organizations as well as to strengthen efforts and cooperation among stakeholders and provide resources to implement the framework of program at regional and national levels.

The decision could address the need to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and the overuse of natural resources, while recognizing the need for developing and emerging countries to complete their development transition. The decision would recognize that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Countries could also express their willingness to undertake voluntary actions and programs, though modalities might vary by country and region. The global umbrella programs could be mentioned in the decision (see section 3).

The decision could contain the following elements:

### **2.1 Vision**

Economies, financial and food systems are increasingly interwoven As a result of globalization, demand in one country affects extraction and production in several other countries. In that context, SCP can not be achieved without taking a global and lifecycle perspective to products and services. CSD 19 provides a unique opportunity to support the development of a coordinated, global framework of programs (10YFP) in a systematic and synergistic way at the international level. A successful CSD decision and its subsequent implementation could lead to the following vision:

By 2022, encouraged by the launching of the 10YFP, governments at all levels, businesses and industries, and all other major groups have developed and implemented SCP policies, action plans and programs decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and increasing the welfare of workers and citizens, especially those living in poverty. Economic empowerment has increased access to education, particularly of girls and women, which has in turn contributed to more sustainable lifestyles and behavior. The 10YFP has triggered and supported ambitious North-South and South-South cooperation programs facilitated peer-to-peer leaning to shift policies, private sector production, management, and investment practices, and consumer choices towards sustainable patterns. Communicators, marketing and mass media have taken an active role in inspiring citizens to adopt sustainable lifestyles. The supply and demand of sustainable

goods and services has increased to represent the majority of the products exchanged in the market. New decent jobs and markets have been generated, benefiting local communities and increasing their wellbeing. Externalities and the resources depletion, such as greenhouse gas emissions, ecosystem damage or water pollution, are increasingly incorporated into prices. Low-carbon mobility is increasingly available across the globe and goals such as “factor 10” have been reached by various countries around the globe.

Implementation of the 10YFP is contributing to achieving the goals of other global processes, notably the targets for poverty eradication (such as MDGs) as well as the multilateral environmental agreement (MEAs), including climate change (UNFCCC), biodiversity, desertification and chemicals. The shift towards SCP is also supporting the launch of an efficiency revolution, involving investment in sustainable infrastructure and development, achieving a fairer distribution of wealth within and across borders.

Through these measures, the worsening social and ecological trends have been considerably reversed, and in 2022 we started a rapid transition towards resource efficient economies and low carbon societies living within the carrying capacity of ecosystems. In 2050 this transition has been achieved, and continued social and environmental innovations are still the motor of sustainable development.

2050 is a world of 9 billion resource-efficient inhabitants. The development transition has been completed and the world’s population has reached a good quality of life with the resources of one planet. Unsustainable past consumption behaviors have been changed and access to basic products and services is available to all such that all countries score high on the Human Development Index. Limited resources are more equitably distributed and goods and services are produced sustainably through closed loop systems and industrial ecology principles. Massive investment in sustainable infrastructure and built environment, transport and energy makes sustainable lifestyles the de facto choice for citizens. Increased North-South and South-South cooperation has provided access to appropriate technologies and know-how, enabling developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability and complete their development transition. The goal of “Zero waste” has been reached by many developing and developed countries.

## **2.2. Goals**

Given the cross-cutting nature of SCP, a 10YFP on SCP could help to support UN conventions and goals such as the UNFCCC, Biodiversity, Chemicals, the MDGs among others, while being supported by scientifically based evidence provided by the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management and other partners<sup>6</sup>. The 10YFP could also be an important implementation tool to help put in place the policies, management practices, investments, technologies and capacity building activities necessary to construct a Green Economy in the context of sustainable development

Based on Agenda 21 and JPOI, the goals of the 10YFP could be the following:

- Move towards more widespread and stronger decoupling of economic growth from resource extraction and environmental degradation by mainstream the sustainable use and

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<sup>6</sup> The International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (Resource Panel) provides authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle, which contributes to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Information on [www.unep.fr/scp/rpanel](http://www.unep.fr/scp/rpanel).



management of natural resources in the decision-making processes of governments, the private sector and civil society.

- Support developing countries in the development transition to achieve a better quality of life for all.
- Stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable goods and services to market, which can create new economic activities and decent jobs, within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.
- Provide incentives for social and technological innovations that encourage sustainable living and livelihoods and products, new business and development models.
- Inform and educate consumers and provide affordable product and service that are respectful of the environment and of communities and workers' well being.

### **2.3. Main Functions**

Main functions of the 10 YFP are to provide incentives and enable governments (at all levels), business and industry, and other major groups to undertake action to move towards SCP. In particular the 10YFP could encourage:

**Commitments:** by providing more political and financial support to enable a systematic and long-term transition towards SCP, and to mainstream SCP and the use of a lifecycle perspective to all decisions.

**Enabling frameworks:** by working with governments, business and civil society to develop enabling public policy frameworks and economic conditions and incentives, and investments in sustainable infrastructures that support sustainable consumption and production.

**Innovation:** by encouraging new thinking in the way that products and services are designed and delivered, as well as taking-up of existing good practices and traditional/indigenous knowledge. This covers both technological and social innovation. Innovation could be in the core of the design of goods and services, as well as the motor for the development of new business, technological and social models

**Collaboration:** by promoting new forms of partnerships and initiatives among stakeholders (governments, business partners, workers, consumers, NGOs and other groups). Encouraging north-south and south-south cooperation assisting developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability, while meeting their development needs.

**Investment:** by encouraging long term investments supporting the transition towards a green economy in the context of sustainable development.

**Awareness raising:** by promoting knowledge and lifestyles to reorient producers/consumers/citizens choices in more responsible, resource-efficient and innovative ways.

**Bridging Gaps:** by bringing together the scientific, social, and economic knowledge to make the business case for SCP and its contributions to poverty eradication and access to resources.

## 2.4. Coordination and Information Sharing Activities:

Coordination, sharing of information and peer-to-peer learning can speed-up the development and implementation of the 10YFP decisions and its programmes. These activities could include:

- i. **Institutional cooperation and coordination** among governments, UN agencies and stakeholders to support the further adaptation, development and implementation of the global programs at the regional and national level.
- ii. **Partnerships and networks:** strengthen and expand the existing and encourage new partnerships, initiatives and task forces to deliver support at all levels (design and implementation of policies, measures, management practices and adoption of technologies that promote SCP). These partnerships could aim at building cooperation and encouraging the participation of all stakeholders: governments (at all levels), business and industry sectors (including retailers and mass media), National Cleaner Production Centers, civil society (NGOs, consumer organizations, women, youth, etc), and UN Agencies and development cooperation agencies.
- iii. **Knowledge sharing, dissemination and capacity building:** for specific activities related to SCP with a special focus on the needs of developing countries (development of regional and global SCP information platforms and clearinghouses):
  - a. Organisation of regional and international Expert Meetings/roundtables to report progress and share good practices, inspiring stories and lessons learned; as well as building cooperation.
  - b. Development of communication tools for knowledge sharing and dissemination of good practices and positive results.
- iv. **Metrics to measure progress:**

Reporting progress: tracking progress not only of the 10YFP but also of the development of the programs using common metrics.

## 3. Series of Programs on SCP

The 10YFP could provide an umbrella of general programs to be undertaken voluntarily to support the implementation of SCP at all levels and assist the achievement of the 10YFP goals mentioned in section 2.2. As regional priorities differ, the 10YFP needs to be flexible and include support to region-specific activities. .These programmes or action plans could be integrated into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

Each of the programs identified in the framework could be further developed indicating the goals, policy tools, means of implementation (capacity building, initiatives, partnerships and other types of cooperation), lead actors as well as the measures of success.

### **3.1 Regional SCP Priorities**

Some preliminary regional and national needs and priorities have been identified under the Marrakech Process through its multi-stakeholder consultations and through the work of the Marrakech Task Forces and other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the Regional Implementation Meetings also identified some regional priorities that in many cases overlap with those of the Marrakech Process. For instance, most regions have identified key priorities such as energy, waste management, water, and mobility, housing, agriculture and tourism. Most regions have also identified key policies instruments to promote SCP, such as developing national SCP programs or action plans, utilizing economic instruments, promoting sustainable procurement, and integrating SCP into formal and informal education and lifestyles. Poverty eradication has been identified as an important cross-cutting issue. The 10YFP could aim to support the already ongoing activities and additional ones as well as to addressing gap areas as identified by the regions.

See Annex II for a table of regional SCP priorities preliminarily identified under the Marrakech Process and Annex III for existing SCP regional strategies in Africa, Arab Region, Asia and the Pacific, the European Union, and Latin America, as well as outcomes of the RIMs including the mapping tools presented (to help regions collect priorities in a comparable way).

### **3.2 Gaps in Supportive Actions for SCP**

A summary list of gaps in the various kinds of support required to achieve SCP is provided below. The Programmes indicated in section 3.4 could address some of these gaps but . additional programmes might be needed.

#### **Research and Scientific Knowledge**

- Need for better methodologies and frameworks for designing and implementing policies and sectoral priorities for resource efficiency and decoupling. In this regard linkages with the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management have been recommended in order to provide scientific advice on what are the priorities in term of natural resource used. What needs to be changed at the global, regional and national levels to achieve certain levels of decoupling? Where decoupling needs to happen first.

#### **More work on the demand side and lifestyles**

- More emphasis and work is needed on the management of demand side efficiency and on the promotion of sustainable lifestyles and consumption. How to support and enable consumers wanting to consume sustainably?

#### **Capacity building and Policy Tools**

- Harmonization of tools to measure goods and services footprints on various elements of the environment (e.g. carbon, water, energy, etc..), and to facilitate producers/consumers' choices of sustainable goods and services.
- More tools that make possible the internalization of environmental and social externalities in the market and pricing.
- Combination of economic and fiscal instruments and incentives to increasing the supply of *affordable* sustainable goods and services, eg. affordable sustainable foodsStrengthen capacity building on SCP in both industrialized and developing countries.

### **SCP benefits for poverty alleviation and development**

- Better understanding of necessary conditions and policies to enable developing countries to leapfrog to sustainable patterns of production and consumption.
- Better identification and communication of SCP benefits for poverty eradication and social betterment.

### **Investment**

- How to ensure the investment made now contribute to the sustainable infrastructure needed to support sustainable consumption and production?
- More engagement from development agencies and financing institutions to mainstream SCP criteria and resource efficiency in their agendas and cooperation programmes and guidelines.

### **Communications**

- Cooperation with mass media to inspire citizens, in particular young people, to change unsustainable practices and adopt sustainable lifestyles.

## **3.3 Proposed Life Cycle Perspective for Elaborating the Programs**

SCP is a very broad concept and without a common and structured approach, it is difficult to communicate this goal across the planet in a comprehensive way and make it intelligible to all stakeholders. Applying a Life-Cycle Perspective to the economic system can provide a way to structure the overall approach of the 10YFP as well as identifying clear entry points for actions for all actors. It allows for single focus on either production or consumption, or integrated focus on both while taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of products and services throughout their whole life-cycle. Because it is based on the total use of resources going into the production of goods and provision of services as well as the resulting emissions and waste during extraction, manufacturing and use, this life-cycle perspective provides a holistic picture of all the entry points for remediation as well as possible synergistic intervention throughout the production and consumption chain. See Annex IV.

## **3.4 Preliminary Identification of Programme areas for SCP**

Based on the regional priorities identified and on the gaps presented above a preliminary list of umbrella programmes is indicated that could be included in the 10YFP. The programme areas above could usefully be further developed indicating the goals, policy tools, means of implementation, lead actors as well as the measures of success. Each country or stakeholder, region or sub-region, could then commit voluntarily to any of the programmes, tailor them to its conditions and level of development, and integrate them in national priorities and strategies.

**Table 1. Preliminary Indicative Programme Areas for SCP**

Cross-cutting approach*	
	<p>Areas for Programme Development</p> <p>Mainstream SCP in planning and development strategies as well as poverty reduction plans by developing SCP Action Plans</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework including voluntary instruments to promote SCP</p>
Conducive Policy Framework	<p>Foster green investments and related economic instruments</p> <p>Implement sustainable public procurement practices</p> <p>Mainstream SCP considerations in infrastructure development and land use planning</p> <p>Promote the implementation of the UN guidelines for consumer protection</p>
Education and awareness raising for sustainable living	<p>Develop and implement information and awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>Support knowledge and information sharing platforms and/or networks</p> <p>Anchor education for sustainable lifestyles/livelihoods and sustainable consumption in curricula at all levels</p> <p>Promotion of traditional/indigenous values/knowledge for sustainable living</p>
Life cycle Perspective	
	<p>Areas for Programme Development</p>
Value Chain Management	<p>Implement sustainable private procurement practices</p> <p>Innovation for resource efficient products/services supporting sustainable lifestyles</p> <p>Mainstreaming of practices for Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER)</p> <p>Improvement of Small and Medium Enterprises eco-efficiency</p>
Product Design and Production	<p>Extended producer responsibility</p> <p>Eco-design for better and more affordable products (standards, labels, capacity building)</p> <p>Regional programmes on resource efficient and cleaner production</p>
Distribution and Marketing	<p>Responsible advertising and marketing</p> <p>Retailer sustainability programs</p> <p>Developing sustainable distribution channels for goods and services</p>
Consumption	<p>Information and education to enable decision-making towards sustainable consumption</p> <p>Consumer Information tools (labeling, certification, scale up work of consumer groups, others)</p> <p>Promotion and enabling of sustainable living</p>
Waste management	<p>Integrated waste management (including waste prevention, 3Rs)</p> <p>Extended responsibility programs.</p> <p>Industrial ecology</p>

The life cycle perspective can also be applied to national and regional sector of interest, cross-cutting programs and to specific sectors such as agriculture/food, building and construction/cities, transport, tourism and industrial manufacturing, and on conservation and

sustainable use of key resources such as energy and water. Examples are given in Annex III and V.

### **3.5 Key activities that could support programmess**

The identified programmes could be further developed in close consultation with governments, donor agencies and major groups. It is necessary to build cooperation around them and identify the leading actors as well as innovative implementation mechanism.

Support activities which could include the following:

- Education, training, awareness-raising, and capacity building
- Institutional capacity building on SCP policies and tools
- Developing Socially Responsible Economic Indicators, including the soon to be released ISO26000,
- Participation of relevant stakeholders and Major Groups, in particular women and local authorities in planning, decision-making and implementation,
- Mobilization of financial resources from all sources, (including by realigning subsidy policies); (tax policies and incentives); provision of credit facilities; promotion of private investment; any innovative financing mechanisms,
- Technology development, transfer and dissemination (Extended Product Responsibility and adoption of Standards, Certification, & Labeling),
- Application of existing technologies as well as indigenous knowledge and know-how
- Cooperative frameworks and partnership incentives for actions at all levels and for international and regional cooperation to promote SCP,
- Support and incentives for countries and regions willing to set their own goals and priorities related to SCP.
- Creation of new task forces or partnerships

## **4. Timeline and process to further develop this document**

This draft is still a working document, integrating comments received on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Public Draft released in September 2009. The Secretariat is making it available to show progress. The 4<sup>th</sup> Public Draft will be released after the CSD18 (may 2010) and open for consultation until one month prior to the 4<sup>th</sup> international expert meeting on SCP (venues and date to be confirmed).

## **ANNEX I: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation JPOI chapter III<sup>7</sup>**

14. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would include the actions at all levels set out below.

15. Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries. This would require actions at all levels to:

(a) Identify specific activities, tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators for measuring progress, bearing in mind that standards applied by some countries may be inappropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries;

(b) Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(c) Develop production and consumption policies to improve the products and services provided, while reducing environmental and health impacts, using, where appropriate, science-based approaches, such as life-cycle analysis;

(d) Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries, especially in developed countries, through, inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values;

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations. 2003. World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg 2002, Political Declaration and Plan of Implementation. DESA/DSD.  
[http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD\\_POI\\_PD/English/WSSD\\_PlanImpl.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf)

(e) Develop and adopt, where appropriate, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects. These tools should not be used as disguised trade barriers;

(f) Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building, technology transfer and exchange of technology with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with relevant international organizations.

16. Increase investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;

(b) Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization;

(c) Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

(d) Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

17. Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

18. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(b) Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;



(c) Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

19. Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

(c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services;

(d) Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph;

(e) Use environmental impact assessment procedures.

## ***Annex II. Preliminary Regional SCP priorities Identified during the Marrakech Process and RIMS***

The table summarizes the results of the Marrakech Process expert consultations in the regions. The regions in this table do not correspond to the five UN regions (Europe and North America have had separate consultations). North American Multi-stakeholder workshop on SCP was organized in November 2008, but there are not formal SCP priorities to be reported in this table (for more details on the workshop see <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/northamerica.htm>)

**MARRAKECH PROCESS REGIONAL PRIORITIES TABLE**

PRIORITIES	REGION	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
	<b>PRIORITY SECTORS</b>					
ENERGY		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>
AGRICULTURE—FOOD		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSING (BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION)		<input type="checkbox"/>		•	*	*
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	•	*	*
TOURISM		•	•		•	<input type="checkbox"/>
WASTE		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		•	<input type="checkbox"/>
WATER		<input type="checkbox"/>	•		•	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS</b>						
NATIONAL SCP ACTION PLANS/PROGRAMMES And at Local Level		<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR SCP		•	<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (Labelling & Standards)		<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	•	*
EDUCATION, INFORMATION ON SCP & SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE		<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENHANCING BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SCP (SMEs and value chains)		<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>	•
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES )		<input type="checkbox"/>	•	•	•	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLEANER PRODUCTION (NCPC)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			•
REGIONAL SCP INFORMATION NETWORK		<input type="checkbox"/>	•		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE</b>						
POVERTY ALLEVIATION		<input type="checkbox"/>	•		•	<input type="checkbox"/>

• Priority identified at SCP Expert Meetings

Priority from Regional meetings & RIMs

\* Priority under Energy or Urban Development

### ***ANNEX III: Results of the regional meetings: SCP strategies and mapping tools presented at the RIMS.***

The mapping tool was presented in the 3<sup>rd</sup> draft of the proposed input to the CSD 18 and 19 on a 10YFP.

#### **Regional SCP Strategies**

##### **1. Africa:**

###### **• African 10-Year Framework of Programmes**

The African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP was developed during the first two African regional meetings on SCP (Casablanca, 2004; and Nairobi, 2005). It was launched at the third regional meeting in Addis Ababa (May, 2006), in a high level panel with the president of Ethiopia, Girma Wolde Giorgis. The African 10YFP on SCP was developed in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and in close consultation with the Secretariats of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) and the Secretariat of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP); with the support of the African Union (AU), UN Economic Council for Africa (ECA), UNIDO, UNDESA and UNEP. During the RIM (27-30 October 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), the region identified prioritised concrete actions and projects for urgent support from development partners.

###### **• Regional priorities**

- Energy
- Water and sanitation
- Habitat and urban development
- Renewable resource based industries

###### **• Downloads and web links**

- African 10YFP:  
[www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/pdf/Reg\\_Africa\\_10YFP.pdf](http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/pdf/Reg_Africa_10YFP.pdf)
- More information on regional consultations in Africa:  
[www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/africa.htm](http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/africa.htm)
- More information about the RIM for Africa: [www.uneca.org/csd/CSD6](http://www.uneca.org/csd/CSD6)

##### **2. Asia Pacific**

###### **- Green Growth regional initiative:**

The Asia-Pacific regional consultations have outlined preliminary ideas on a regional strategy for SCP. The region has held four consultations in Indonesia (2003), in South Korea (2003), and in the Philippines (2008 and 2009) in joint cooperation with UNESCAP and the Asia Pacific Roundtable on SCP (APRSCP). During the last regional meeting, the [Green Growth](#) regional initiative formally embraced the Marrakech Process. “Green Growth” emphasizes the need to improve the “ecological efficiency” of the growth patterns of countries in the region to achieve poverty reduction without compromising the environmental sustainability of the region. The Green Growth Approach could be strengthened to become the regional framework of programmes for SCP in the Asian and Pacific Region. During the RIM (30 November – 1 December 2009, Bangkok, Thailand) a series of prioritized,

horizontal and sectoral programmes on sustainable consumption and production were identified as Asia Pacific's regional input to the 10YFP.

- **Regional priorities**

- Green public procurement
- Waste management
- Transport
- Greening the business and markets
- Sustainable energy
- Regional programmes on resource efficient and cleaner production
- Fiscal instruments
- Sustainable agriculture

- **Downloads and weblinks**

- Green Growth at a Glance. The Way Forward for Asia and the Pacific:  
<http://www.unescap.org/esd/water/publications/sd/GGBrochure.pdf>
- More information on the Green Growth regional initiative:  
<http://www.greengrowth.org>
- More information on regional consultations in Asia Pacific:  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/asiapacific.htm>
- More information about the RIM Asia Pacific: <http://www.unescap.org/ESD/rim/18/>

### 3. Europe

- **European Union Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production**

In 2006, the European Union (EU) included SCP as a priority issue in their revised Sustainable Development Strategy. As a response, the European Commission developed an EU Action Plan on SCP, improving synergies between the existing policies and tools and addressing the potential gaps. The European Commission and the European Environmental Agency ([EEA](#)) have identified SCP priority areas that lead to the highest environmental impacts over their full life cycle.

**Sub-regional priorities - Europe**

- Housing
- Food and drink
- Mobility

- **Regional Implementation Meeting on Sustainable Development (1-2 December 2009, Geneva, Switzerland)**

- Regional and sub-regional SCP priorities as well as the input of the UNECE region on the 10YFP were discussed during the regional consultation on SCP (30 November 2009, Geneva, Switzerland).

- Priority areas for work on SCP and for inclusion in the 10-Year Framework of Programmes were proposed during the RIM: (a) production processes; (b) sustainable products (including support for eco-design); (c) sustainable consumption and living; (d) financial incentives and policies to encourage public and private investment in sustainable consumption and production; (e) the provision of more science-based knowledge, including by drawing on the

work of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management; (f) assistance in designing and implementing national strategies and action plans; and (g) horizontal strategies at the different governmental and intergovernmental levels, to integrate sustainable consumption and production policies into sustainable development strategies and plans.

- **Downloads and weblinks**

- European Union Action Plan on SCP:  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52008DC0397:EN:NOT>
- More information on regional consultations in Europe:  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/europe.htm>
- More information on regional consultations in North America:  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/northamerica.htm>
- More information about the RIM for the UNECE region:  
[http://www.unece.org/env/SustainableDevelopment/4Session/RIM\\_4.Dec2009.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/SustainableDevelopment/4Session/RIM_4.Dec2009.htm)

**4. Latin America & the Caribbean**

- **Latin America and Caribbean Regional Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production**

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional SCP Strategy defines concrete actions and specific pilot projects, and emphasizes the importance of strengthening the capacity of government institutions as well as the capacity of the productive and financial sectors to implement SCP-related policies and activities. The regional strategy has been endorsed by the Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), UNEP and UN-DESA. In 2007, MERCOSUR joined the Marrakech Process, and has launched its SCP Action Plan. Priority areas for the 10YFP for the region were established by the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production and highlighted during the RIM (national policies and strategies for SCP; support for SMEs; sustainable public procurement; sustainable lifestyles; and the development of an information and knowledge management network ).

- **Regional priorities**

- Economic issues: competitiveness, trade and market access, economic diversification, energy efficiency and cleaner production, economic instruments and patterns in consumption and production
- Vulnerability and sustainable cities: land-use planning, areas affected by degradation processes, urban planning, air pollution, water pollution, waste management, vulnerability and risk management
- Water resources: watershed management, coasts and coastal resources management, inland water quality and freshwater supply
- Institutional issues: environmental education, training and capacity building, social participation and empowerment, promotion of public-private partnerships, inclusion of the environmental dimension into economic and social processes, evaluation and development of indicators

• **Downloads and weblinks**

- Latin America and Caribbean Regional Strategy on SCP:  
[http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/pdf/Reg\\_LatinAmericaCaribbean\\_RegionalStrategy.pdf](http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/pdf/Reg_LatinAmericaCaribbean_RegionalStrategy.pdf)

- More information on regional consultations in Latin America and the Caribbean:  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/latinamerica.htm>

## **5. West Asia**

### **- Regional Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production**

The Arab region launched its Regional Strategy on SCP in Cairo, Egypt, during its second roundtable on SCP that took place on 27th - 29th September 2009, at the League of Arab States (LAS). It was organized by UNEP in close collaboration with the LAS, the UN ESCWA, UNIDO, United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), US National Pollution Prevention roundtable (NPPR) and the Egyptian National Cleaner Production Centre. This strategy was discussed during the RIM (4-6 October 2009, Cairo, Egypt) and subsequently approved at the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) in mid-November 2009.

### **- Regional priorities**

- Energy for Sustainable Development
- Water resources management
- Waste management
- Rural development and eradication of poverty
- Education and sustainable lifestyles
- Tourism

### **- Downloads and web links**

- Arab Regional Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (missing link)
- More information on regional consultations in the Arab region:  
[www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/arabregion.htm](http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/arabregion.htm)

## Preliminary Identification at the regional level of Programmes for SCP for consideration by Governments (to be further developed)

**NB: Each country can commit voluntarily to any of the programmes and integrate them in its national priorities**

CROSS-CUTTING	Programmes	Scope
<b>Enabling policy Framework</b>	Integration of SCP in Planning and development strategies/Action Plans	All regions
	Regional/National Policies and Strategies on Sustainable Consumption and Production	LAC
	Laws and Regulations to promote SCP	
	Green Investments and Economic instruments	Asia-Pacific
	Sustainable Public Procurement	all regions
	Implementation of an African local level SCP initiative	Africa
<b>Education, awareness raising and information</b>	Information and awareness raising campaigns for sustainable Living/Lifestyles	LAC
	Knowledge and Information sharing	Africa, West asia
	Mainstream sustainable lifestyles and consumption education in curricula from primary school to universities and business schools	West Asia
<b>LIFE-CYCLE PERSPECTIVE</b>		
<b>Value Chain Management</b>	CSER	All regions
	Improvement of productive sector of Small and Medium Enterprises	Africa
<b>Product Design and Production</b>	Regional programme on resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP)	Africa, Asia/pacific
<b>Distribution and Marketing</b>	Responsible advertising and marketing	
<b>Consumption</b>	Educate consumers on environmental information (e.g. eco-labels)	West Asia
	Consumer Information tools (labeling, certification, others)	Africa
<b>Waste management</b>	Integrated waste management	Global, Asia-pacific
	Waste Reuse And Recycling	West Asia
	Transform agricultural waste into fertilizer and compost	
SPECIFIC PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION CHAINS/SECTORS	Programmes	Scope
<b>Water</b>	Increase the safe use of municipal waste water and efficiency in water use	West Asia

	Shared water resources management	West Asia
<b>Energy</b>	Energy efficiency in electricity production and consumption: generation,transmission, Building/housing/Public/ Commercial, products/appliances	West Asia
	Sustainable energy	Asia-Pacific
	Renewable Energy systems solar, wind, geothermal	West asia
	Promoting small scale renewable energy and biomass based generation	Africa
<b>Mobility</b>	Sustainable transport	Africa, West Asia
<b>Housing, building and construction</b>	Sustainable building and construction	Africa
<b>Food/agriculture</b>	Rural development, job creation, Food security, consumption, soil protection	West Asia
	Sustainable agriculture	Asia Pacific
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	Promote sustainable ecotourism	West Asia
	Mainstream sustainability in the tourism sector	



**African Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for CSD-18**  
**Addis Ababa, 27-30 October 2009**

Mapping tool<sup>8</sup> for the development of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives on sustainable consumption and production

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>NON-SECTOR SPECIFIC/CROSSCUTTING</b>				
<b>National SCP action plans</b>	- A mix of policies depending on national circumstances (economic instruments, laws and regulation, voluntary instruments etc.)	- Financing and capacity building from development agencies and international organisations - Establish an African peer review mechanism for national SCP action plans and mainstreaming into other crosscutting national strategies - UNEP's Planning for Change methodology and SCP Indicators for developing countries	- National government - ARSCP - UNEP - Marrakech Process Task Forces on a) Cooperation with Africa and b) Sustainable Procurement	- Number of countries with a national SCP action plan. - Mainstreaming of SCP into PRSP's and sectors
<b>Implementation of an African local level SCP initiative</b>	- Development and application of concrete local and city level SCP tools in areas such as urban air pollution control, Integrated waste management	- Capacity building - Training and empowerment of local level officials and other actors	- ICLEI Africa - ARSCP - UNEP	- Implementation of SCP projects at local and city level

<sup>8</sup> This mapping tools has been developed by the Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production to ensure that regional SCP priorities are presented in a common format and thus facilitate the elaboration of a Ten Years Framework of Programmes on SCP that will be under consideration at CSD 19 in May 2011.

<b>Regional programme on resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP), including building capacities of national NCPC's and SCP institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation and enforcement (setting standards and targets)</li> <li>- Integrated policy approach to industrial and environmental management</li> <li>- Voluntary agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financing and capacity development support</li> <li>- Training and capacity building of staff</li> <li>- Technological assistance to businesses and other organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National governments</li> <li>- UNIDO</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- NCPC's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand number of and strengthen the existing NCPC's in Africa</li> <li>- number of companies with environmental management systems</li> </ul>
<b>African ecolabelling mechanism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable procurement;</li> <li>- Dialogue with retailers</li> <li>- Campaigns to increase recognition of label with customers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governmental/public support to initial phase of African Ecolabelling Mechanism</li> <li>- Secretariat to deal with criteria and issuing of labels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- African Organisation on Standardization</li> <li>- ARSCP</li> <li>- Marrakech Process Task Force on cooperation with Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of African products that are ecolabelled</li> <li>- Global market penetration and recognition of African ecolabelled products</li> </ul>
<b>Education for sustainable consumption and production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mainstreaming SCP into existing curricula</li> <li>- SCP awareness at workplace level</li> <li>- Promoting sustainable lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curricula development</li> <li>- Involvement of major groups</li> <li>- Media and advertisement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ARSCP</li> <li>- Marrakech Process Task Forces on education for SCP and sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>- ICLEI</li> <li>- Universities</li> <li>- Ministries of education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve understanding of SCP</li> <li>- Change in lifestyles</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge management platform and information exchange on SCP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop linkages of relevant agencies and Roundtable on SCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long term financial mechanism to secure commitment to this platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ARSCP</li> <li>- UNECA</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNIDO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of national SCP policy experts and practitioners involved</li> </ul>

<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>POLICY AND MEASURES</b>	<b>MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS</b>	<b>LEAD ACTORS</b>	<b>MEASURES OF SUCCESS</b>
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PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>THEMES/SECTORS</b>				
<b>African integrated solid waste management system</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement sound management of chemicals</li> <li>- Conclude ratification of a protocol on liability and compensation for damages under the Basel Convention</li> <li>- Establish inventories of hazardous waste and radioactive wastes and sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transfer and dissemination of knowledge and technology, investment in environmental sound management of chemicals</li> <li>- Strengthen national human and institutional capacity on sound management of chemicals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNECA</li> <li>- UNIDO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of integrated waste management program in place</li> <li>- Local level and national level</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable building and construction</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy efficiency standards for building envelopes and equipment</li> <li>- Green building codes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- African knowledge center on Green buildings in entire life-cycle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Building Council – South Africa</li> <li>- ICLEI</li> <li>- Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Building and Construction</li> <li>- ARSCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of countries adopting voluntary standards</li> </ul>

**Promoting small scale renewable energy and biomass based generation**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Provide fiscal and other incentives for the on and off grid renewable energy generation</li><li>- Enabling policy framework that improves access to reliable and affordable renewable energy</li><li>- Integrated assessment of environmental and social impacts of biomass based generation</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Develop human and financial capacity for take up of renewables</li><li>- Support development of rural organisations, community-driven cooperatives to enhance investments in renewables</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ICLEI</li><li>- World Bank</li><li>- National governments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Total generation capacity from small scale renewable energy projects</li></ul>
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**Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) for Asia and the Pacific ahead of CSD 18  
Bangkok, 30 November – 1 December 2009**

**Mapping tool<sup>9</sup> for the development of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives on sustainable consumption and production**

<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>POLICY AND MEASURES</b>	<b>MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS</b>	<b>LEAD ACTORS</b>	<b>MEASURES OF SUCCESS</b>
<b>NON-SECTOR SPECIFIC/CROSSCUTTING</b>				
<i>Additional programmes could be added based on discussions at the AP RIM</i>				
<b>Green public procurement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central and local authorities to develop policies, strategies, regulations, incentives as well as educational programmes</li> <li>- Information on best practices, experience and know-how of Green Procurement to be shared and transferred by all stakeholders around the world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation between governments for knowledge and technical transfer</li> <li>- Regular workshops, training programmes and seminars</li> <li>- Dialogue with businesses, NGOs and public sectors to set up green purchasing promoting organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Purchasing Network</li> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- APRSCP</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- Marrakech Process Task Force on Sustainable Procurement</li> <li>- Eco labelling organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of governments and local authorities developing or implementing green public procurement law or equivalent</li> <li>- Annual government spend on green products and services</li> </ul>
<b>Fiscal instruments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and application of economic and fiscal instruments to get the prices right</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -Capacity building</li> <li>- -Benchmarking of countries</li> <li>- -Inclusion of full life cycle costs when considering taxes</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- UNESCAP</li> <li>- APRSCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of total tax revenue from green taxes</li> </ul>
<b>Regional programme on</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voluntary agreements;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- -Financing and capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand number</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> This mapping tool (in its empty form) has been developed by the Marrakech Process on Sustainable Consumption and Production to ensure that regional SCP priorities are presented in a common format and thus facilitate the elaboration of a Ten Years Framework of Programmes on SCP that will be under consideration at CSD 19 in May 2011.

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation and enforcement</li> <li>- Integrated policy approach to industrial and environmental management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>development support</li> <li>- Training and capacity building of staff</li> <li>- Technological assistance to businesses and other organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNIDO</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- NCPC's</li> <li>- APRSCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>of and strengthen the existing NCPC's in Asia Pacific</li> <li>- Number of companies with environmental management systems</li> </ul>
<b>Greening the business and markets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green investment</li> <li>- Greening the supply chain</li> <li>- Green and eco-efficiency labels, standards, awards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incentives for green business practices</li> <li>- Economic stimulus</li> <li>- R&amp;D and innovation for greening the business</li> <li>- Awareness raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector</li> <li>- Chambers of Commerce</li> <li>- Investment Institutions</li> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Consumers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising % of green businesses – renewable energy, eco-efficiency practices – profitable and increase consumer demand</li> </ul>

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>THEMES/SECTORS<sup>10</sup></b>				
<b>Waste management</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of 3R approach</li> <li>- National waste management plans</li> <li>- Extended producer responsibility</li> <li>- Charge on waste generation</li> <li>- Deposit refund system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen human and institutional capacity on sound management of waste</li> <li>- Dissemination of knowledge and technology in environmentally sound management of waste</li> <li>- Awareness-raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNESCAP</li> <li>- Consumers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of integrated waste management plans in place at both local and national level; Successful 3R initiatives</li> <li>- Waste for energy and composting (sustainable agriculture)</li> </ul>
<b>Transport</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable transport plans</li> <li>- Congestion charge</li> <li>- User fees</li> <li>- Vehicle/fuel tax</li> <li>- Subsidies on green fuel/public transport</li> <li>- Vehicle inspection</li> <li>- Climate change action plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising on sustainable transport choices and habits</li> <li>- Disseminate best practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Local Governments and communities</li> <li>- Rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement in fuel efficiency</li> <li>- Switch to cleaner fuels</li> <li>- Energy efficiency of buildings</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable energy</b>				

<sup>10</sup> The programmes identified under "Themes/Sectors" should to the extent possible be using the life-cycle perspective. Though all programmes may not address every step of the Life Cycle perspective, it is important to assess the programmes with these steps in mind to facilitate a more systemic approach to SCP patterns.

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling policy framework that improves access to reliable and affordable energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop human and financial capacity for take up of renewables</li> <li>- Support development of rural organisations, community-driven cooperatives to enhance investments in renewable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Financial institutions</li> <li>- Local Governments</li> <li>- Urban Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total generation capacity from renewable energy sources</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling policy framework to encourage sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic agriculture certification programmes</li> <li>- Capacity building;</li> <li>- R&amp;D and innovation;</li> <li>- Financial and economic incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Financial institutions</li> <li>- Local Governments</li> <li>- Urban Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total generation capacity from renewable energy sources</li> </ul>



## Second Roundtable Meeting on SCP in the Arab Region

(Note: This table as such was not annexed to the RIM report, but the programmes are mentioned there)

27th - 29th September 2009, Cairo, Egypt

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
THEMES/SECTORS				
<b>Energy</b>				
<b>1. Energy efficiency in Electricity Production and Consumption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies</li> <li>- Institutional, regulatory and market mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch an “Energy Efficiency partnership in the Arab region” for information exchange, sharing good practices</li> <li>- Capacity building and development of appropriate regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LAS, UNESWAC, UNEP, UNIDO and regional, national steering committees with stakeholders; according to country designated authority</li> <li>- Cleaner production centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Choose measurable targets and indicators</li> </ul>
<b>1.1. Generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heat recovery / cogeneration</li> <li>- Provide subsidies and incentives for developing new power generation plants and heat recovery from waste</li> <li>- Apply emission control charges to unutilized waste stream</li> </ul>			
<b>1.2. transmission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the transmission losses</li> <li>- Invest in grid</li> <li>- Provide incentives for local small scale power generation,</li> </ul>			

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
	including renewable, reducing need for transmission			
<b>1.3. Building/housing/Public/commercial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green building codes</li> <li>- Energy efficiency standards for building envelopes and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption and enforcement of building codes and standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- Public authorities</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- UNIDO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of governments adopting world standard building efficiency codes and standards</li> </ul>
<b>1.4. Products/appliances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standards and energy labeling for efficient appliances and electronic products</li> <li>- Green public procurement policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop information exchange and awareness raising campaigns and coherence between the various labeling schemes</li> <li>- Institute standards and labeling requirements where these are absent</li> <li>- Avoid import of low efficiency products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments</li> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- UNIDO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of products and appliances covered by efficiency standards</li> </ul>
<b>1.4. Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote use of and investments in sustainable public transport: tram; bus rapid transit, metro, railways use</li> <li>- Road pricing (congestion charges)</li> <li>- subsidize mass transport use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in government policies to favour public transit over use of private vehicles, incentives for investments of mass transport use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development finance institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in the number of cities served by public transit programmes</li> </ul>

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>2. RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS solar, wind, geothermal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake National surveys of renewable energy resource potential</li> <li>- Create enabling policy frameworks to attract national and foreign investments; remove tariff and non-tariff barriers on imported renewable energy technologies</li> <li>- Provide fiscal and other incentives for the use of renewables by individuals and business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop common criteria for conducting and making available information from surveys in order to shape policy and attract investments</li> <li>- Fiscal and other incentives for the use of renewable by individuals and business</li> <li>- Adoption of feed-in tariffs and other incentive measures that stimulate production and investment in RE</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of high quality renewable energy resource information suitable for planning and investment purposes</li> <li>- Increased investment in renewable energy technologies</li> <li>- Quantity of electricity generated through RE technologies</li> </ul>
<b>Water Resources Management</b>				
<b>1. Efficient use of water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraging and promoting the use of water saving devices and appliances</li> <li>- Subsidise investment in water efficient technologies; water pricing; establish quotas for use by industry</li> <li>- Develop and promote efficient water use practices in agriculture, industry, tourism, etc.</li> <li>- Adjust water pricing;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fiscal incentives for investment in water efficient technologies</li> <li>- Water pricing</li> <li>- Establish quotas for use by industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National government, local authorities</li> <li>- UNEP, UN DESA, CEO Water Mandate companies through the UN Global Compact office, companies and governments from the Arab region, Cleaner Production Centres, NGOs and academic institutions, in particular from the Arab region, with experience in water</li> </ul>	

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regulate water use of industry and tourism (per unit of output, per tourist bed)</li> <li>- Provide investment incentives for water efficient technologies, including for treatment and re-use;</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>management in agriculture, industry, tourism, etc.</li> <li>- National and local government; private sector (for investments, design of measures and compliance)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Shared water resources management</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote cooperation for enforcement of relevant legal instruments concerning management of shared water resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>3. Increase the safe use of municipal waste water</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop procedures and standards for the use of treated waste water for irrigation only</li> <li>- Provide investment incentives for technologies and infrastructure enabling treatment and re-use</li> </ul>			
<b>Waste Management</b>				
<p><b>Reuse And Recycling</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate and encourage investments in recycling facilities</li> <li>- Separation of municipal solid waste at source</li> <li>- Establish standards for recycled products</li> <li>- Subsidise establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch a network in the Arab region” for information exchange, sharing good practices; capacity building and appropriate regulatory frameworks</li> <li>- Provide investments incentives for the establishment of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP, UNIDO, UNCTAC and UNU with regional steering committees involving key stakeholders: country designated authorities; Cleaner production centres,</li> </ul>	

<b>PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>POLICY AND MEASURES</b>	<b>MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS</b>	<b>LEAD ACTORS</b>	<b>MEASURES OF SUCCESS</b>
	<p>of infrastructure to enable reuse and recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase landfill and incineration charges</li> </ul>	<p>infrastructure to enable reuse and recycling; increase landfill and incineration charges;</p>	<p>Basel Convention Centres, other centres of excellence in recycling technologies</p>	
<b>Transform agricultural waste into fertilizer and compost</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote use of organic manures and fertilizers in agriculture.</li> <li>- Subsidize infrastructure to recover and treat/compost organic wastes</li> <li>- increase the price of synthetic fertilizers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide investments incentives for infrastructure to recover and treat/compost organic wastes; increase the price of synthetic fertilizers</li> </ul>		
<b>Rural Development and Poverty Eradication</b>				
<b>Job creation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish and develop microcredit schemes for sustainable economic activities in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey of similar experiences in the Arab region, capacity building of stakeholders (financial institutions, government agencies and local communities and authorities)</li> </ul>		
<b>Food Security, consumption, soil protection</b>				

<b>Sustainable Tourism</b>				
<b>Promote sustainable</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminate and adapt</li> </ul>		

<b>ecotourism</b>	ecotourism strategies; policies and guidelines	existing tools and policies to the local context	
<b>Mainstream sustainability in the tourism sector</b>	- Adopt sustainable management practices for the hospitality sector i.e. ( eco-labels ) and Integrated Coastal zones management	- Capacity building for SME's, government institutions at all levels	
<b>Education and Sustainable Lifestyles</b>			
<b>Elaboration of SCP Action Plans</b>	- Integration in SD or poverty reduction strategies and/or - sectoral strategies	- Capacity building and exchange of good practices	- UNEP / UNESCO - Development agencies - International financial institutions (e.g. World Bank)
<b>Mainstreaming efficient resource use in the hospital sector</b>	- Energy efficient lighting, heating and refrigeration	- Adopt and develop good management tools and standards, develop capacity building tools	- International organizations (ISO) - Hospital administrations / procurement services - Cleaner Production Centers - Business sector
<b>Mainstream sustainable lifestyles and consumption education in curricula from primary school</b>	- Develop guidelines - Adapt and replicate tools within the regional context	- Map existing guidelines in the region and/or Develop	- UNEP - UNESCO - LAS - Civil society, scientific community and educators - Partnerships for education - Ministries of Education

<b>to universities</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- guidelines</li> <li>- Develop educational policies on SL in line with SD and cross cutting priority areas</li> <li>- Adapt and replicate tools within the regional context</li> </ul>	
<b>Business schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mainstreaming SCP into business schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gather case studies from developed and developing countries on SCP</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- Business sector (e.g. WBCSD)</li> <li>- Leading business universities</li> </ul>
<b>Public procurement professionals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop national regulatory frameworks / national strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity-building for public purchasers of governance at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP</li> <li>- National ministries and administrations</li> <li>- Business sector</li> <li>- Associations and civil society organizations</li> </ul>
<b>Educate consumers on environmental information (e.g. eco-labels)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising public campaigns</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National ministries and agencies (environment)</li> <li>- Civil society</li> <li>- ..... sector (communication agencies, retail stores, etc)</li> </ul>

## 5<sup>th</sup> Regional SCP Meeting, Colombia, 2009

### Proposal from Latin America and the Caribbean for the 10 Years Framework of SCP Programmes<sup>11</sup>

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
<b>National Policies and Strategies on Sustainable Consumption and Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate SCP within national development strategies, inclusive of development policies, regulations, and programmes</li> <li>- Strengthen the information, education and training processes on SCP aimed at the population</li> <li>- Quantify SCP costs and benefits associated with the implementation of SCP in the region, at the national and sub-regional levels.</li> <li>- Promote corporate social and environmental responsibility and include the concept of extended producer responsibility and life cycle analysis in companies from industrial sectors with significant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening institutional capacities of CPS areas in each country</li> <li>- Partnerships between Ministries of Economy / Finance and Environment</li> <li>- Coordination and articulation with other existing forums related to environment, economy, development, social and financial issues.</li> <li>- Coordination with sub regional policy and economic integration systems</li> <li>- Include CPS issues in studies / reports on the economy and development</li> <li>- Definition of specific indicators for measuring regional progress in CPS</li> <li>- Strengthening regional capacities through UNEP methodologies (Planning for Change, CPS indicators, ...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National governments, Marrakech Process mechanisms and tools</li> <li>- Regional Council of Government experts on SCP,</li> <li>- ECLAC</li> <li>- UNEP,</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- Sub-regional organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of countries with a national/regional SCP plans</li> <li>- Number of countries with SCP mainstreamed in national / sub regional development plans</li> <li>- Identification of cost, benefits and opportunities of SCP for the region</li> <li>- Number of countries which apply life cycle approach and extended producer responsibility</li> <li>- Active participation of the representatives of the Regional Council of Government</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> These priorities are the result of the work carried out by the Regional Council of Government experts on SCP for Latin America and the Caribbean and on the Recommendations of priorities to be included in the 10YFP presented by the Forum of the Environment Ministries of Latin America and the Caribbean, established during the 5<sup>th</sup> Regional SCP Meeting, Colombia, 2009.



PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
	<p>consumption and production levels that have high environmental and social impacts.</p>	-		<p>experts in the International Advisory Panel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of the Latin American and Caribbean countries within the SCP Government Framework, including the Marrakech Task Forces.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Improvement of productive sector of Small and Medium Enterprises</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Give priority to sectors at the sub-regional level that provide environmental services or, that protect ecosystems</li> <li>- Create or strengthen economic mechanisms and instruments that support the sustainability of the productive sectors.</li> <li>- Define specific SCP indicators within the framework of the Initiative of Latin America and the Caribbean (Iniciativa Lationamericana y Caribeña, ILAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a Working Group on SMEs and CPS to support implementation, build capacity based on South-South cooperation, exchange information and experiences and assist in developing regulations and policies.</li> <li>- Strategic alliances with actors linked to SMEs for business development and production (sub-regional entities, financial institutions, development agencies, ministries of economy and production, employment, etc.) at national and regional level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries of Economy, production, or likely institutions.</li> <li>- Sub regional entities (MERCOSUR, CARICOM, CCAD, CAN)</li> <li>- Development agencies (IDB, ECLAC, UNDP, WB)</li> <li>- Industry and labor associations</li> <li>- Institutions for business and management education and trainings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve efficiency in basic resources (waster, energy, materials)</li> <li>- Reduction in the operation costs, due to the implementation of means of efficiency in resource use</li> <li>- GHG emission reduction (support in the mitigation of climate change)</li> <li>- Number of SMEs implementing programmes and SCP related activities</li> <li>- Number of SCP financing mechanisms which support the</li> </ul>

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of specific tools and incentives to implement CPS in SMEs, including the adoption of new technologies in coordination with other areas of government</li> <li>- Develop an information system to support a better environmental management and the adoption of SCP in the SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>implementation of SCP measures</li> <li>- Amount of CPS investments as a result of financing mechanisms</li> <li>- Number of institutions, including NCPCs, offering CP or SCP assistance to SMEs</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish high level political leadership for SPP and engage lead organizations responsible national public procurement in SPP programmes;</li> <li>- Adopt a practical long-term strategy for the transition to SPP and identify priority goods and services to commence SPP programmes based on nationally agreed environmental and social criteria;</li> <li>- Ensure the inclusion and sustainability of small and medium-sized enterprises in SPP programmes by establishing specific policy measures and instruments;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approach and methodology proposed by the SPP Marrakech Task Force</li> <li>- Carry out capacity building initiatives on life cycle analysis targeting government institutions and industries at national and sub-regional level.</li> <li>- Share information, documents, guidelines and other materials such as bit documents through the Regional information network (www.redpycs.net )</li> <li>- Establish multistakeholder groups for SPP implementation, including suppliers, lead by the national procurement authority</li> <li>- Strategic alliances with existing public procurement forums or groups such as the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National governments, Ministries of Environment and Economy or Finances or procurement authority;</li> <li>- Marrakech Task Force on SPP - UNEP</li> <li>- Subregional organizations</li> <li>- Council of SCP Experts;</li> <li>- Organizations and forums on public procurement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of goods and services purchased by public sector based on SPP criteria (at national level).</li> <li>- Number of countries adopting a SPP strategy /policy / programme</li> </ul>

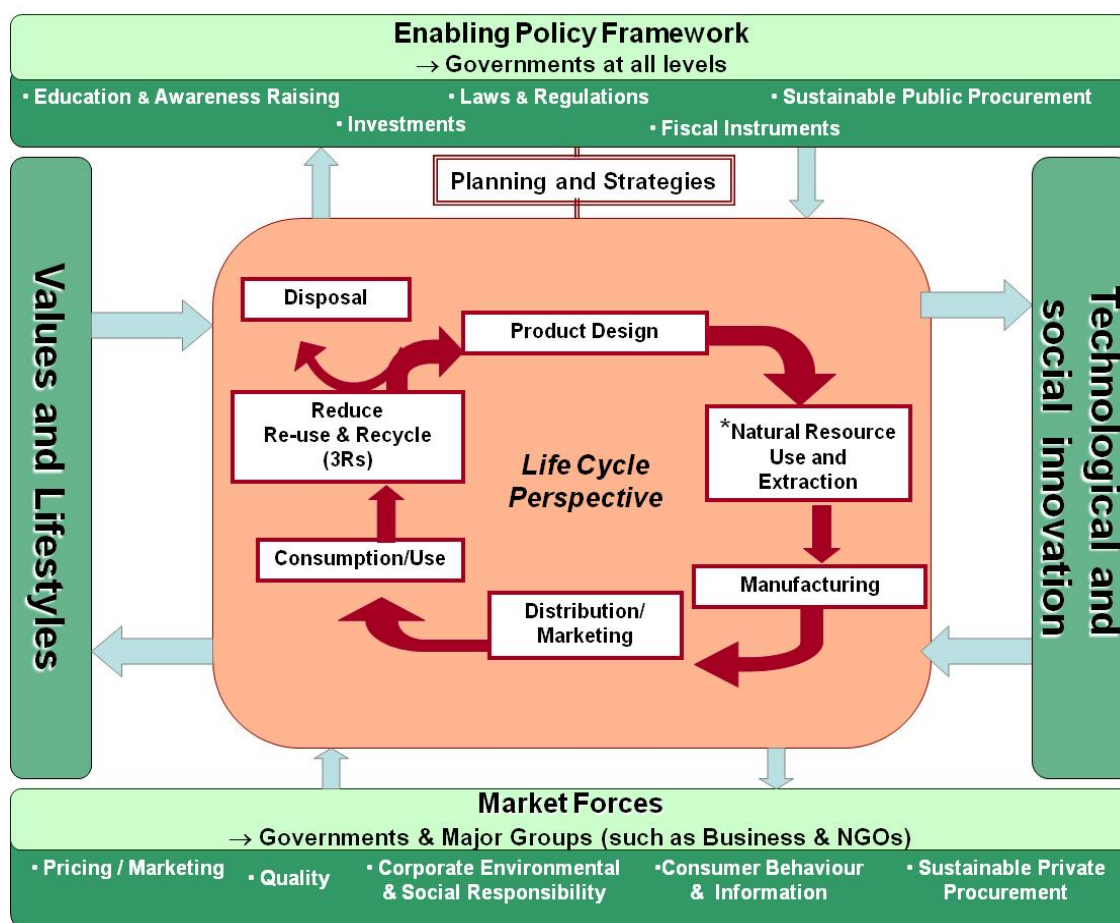
PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a multi-stakeholder mechanism to monitor and evaluate national SPP programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>governmental procurement group at the Organization of American States (OEA).</li> <li>- Existing programmes and initiatives at subregional level (e.g. Central America and MERCOSUR).</li> </ul>		
<b>Sustainable lifestyles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply new or where necessary adjust existing policies promoting the supply of sustainable goods and services at affordable prices to the public;</li> <li>- Integrate education for sustainable consumption in formal and informal educational programmes;</li> <li>- Conduct behavioural studies and assessments in order to understand the motivators for the LAC region's consumption pattern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broaden the participation of the public in development and implementation of actions to promote sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>- Facilitate the integrated development of education campaigns on sustainable lifestyles with the civil society and private sector at national and sub-regional level</li> <li>- Adopt a common understanding of SCP and design targeted communication strategies and messages aimed at consumers</li> <li>- Lobby transnational corporations (TNCs) and their associations so that they may apply in the region the quality and environmental management standards they apply in their countries of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National governments</li> <li>- Industry associations (with TNCs)</li> <li>- Associations of consumers, youth, indigenous people, students, etc.</li> <li>- UNEP, Marrakech Task Force</li> <li>- Council of Government Experts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators of changes in life styles (generation of waste, transport, leisure time, etc)</li> <li>- Inclusion of SCP aspects in education</li> <li>- Number of initiatives developed to improve the level of awareness and knowledge of the meaning of SCP for the region</li> </ul>

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
		<p>origin or in countries with more stringent standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programmes and initiatives related to responsible consumption, faire trade, youth, etc.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Information Network on SCP</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the Redpycs as referential tool for information dissemination and sharing, linking different stakeholders, and develop capacities for SCP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching a comprehensive programme to support and strengthen the Red including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Promote active participation of SCP focal points as National Nodes, as well as other thematic or specific Nodes</li> <li>o Coordinate the use of the platform to support information systems for SCP projects in the region</li> <li>o Apply platform tools for online assessments on SCP, improve regional knowledge and support capacity building activities (surveys, e-forums, e-learning, etc)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional Council,</li> <li>- UNEP and other agencies actives in SCP</li> <li>- Regional SCP activities and projects (such as SPP, SMEs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of users and active focal points of the network</li> <li>- Availability of updated and organized information on the status of SCP implementation in the region (policies, SMEs programmes, SPP, sustainable lifestyles, etc.)</li> <li>- Number of persons trained through the e-learning tool</li> </ul>

## ANNEX IV: Lifecycle Perspective

At the center of Diagram 1, lie the life cycle stages of products and services. Resources use and emissions from each stage for the whole cycle are highly dependent on the general policy framework that affects the whole system and of specific regulations that affect each stage. It is also dependent on societal values and preferences as well as social and technological innovation, which are themselves also influenced by the legislative and regulatory framework.

Diagram 1 10-Year Framework of Programs on SCP using a Life Cycle Perspective



Source: Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNDESA and UNEP) adapted from the Life Cycle concept.

\* Managing natural resources (Chapter IV) with poverty alleviation (Chapter II) are the other overarching objectives of Sustainable Development in the JPOI, thus they both appear as cross-cutting issues in the 10YFP.

**Enabling policy framework** -describes examples of policy instruments and measures available for public sector interventions at various levels targeting the whole life cycle of a product, service or infrastructure, or selected parts thereof. The examples mentioned in the “Enabling policy framework” of the diagram are indicative examples only. A more exhaustive list can be found in Annex 1 that also contains a mapping tool.

***Market forces*** include examples of fundamental factors and instruments in the marketplace that have a strong influence on production as well as consumption patterns. Indicative examples are the implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) strategies, consumer information, marketing etc.

***Values and lifestyles*** are a vital part of the production and consumption equation by shaping demand for products and services and influencing everyday consumptions choices. They also affect the mandate of political and other decision-makers.

***Technological and social innovation*** is an important underlying factor because environmental and social impacts are greatly affected by the direction and rate of technological and social innovation. Technological and social innovation can also mean an innovative reuse of existing, tested technologies.

## *ANNEX V Examples of Existing SCP Programmes under the Marrakech Process*

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This section provides examples on how each of the programs could be developed

### **1 Programs on Sustainable Public Procurement**

#### **a) Goal or Scope of the Programme**

to enable public authorities to implement sustainable public procurement practices by establishing an enabling political and institutional framework and through concrete capacity building for all relevant stakeholders (policy makers, procurement officers, business) in order to lead by example, spend tax payers money in a responsible way, to lead the market towards more sustainable products and the producers to more sustainable, resource efficient production methods

#### **b) A short description of how the program promotes SCP, e.g.**

- i. This will influence also private consumers and suppliers will be engaged in delivering more sustainable products to the market and adopt more resource efficient productions methods whilst providing decent working conditions. In the medium term, it should also make sustainable products cheaper.
- ii. By taking into account the special needs and priorities set by different regions of the world.
- iii. The SPP approach takes into account the whole life cycle of goods and integrates also life-cycle costing.

#### **c) Elements and deliverables of the program (including measurable and verifiable targets as well as a timeline with interim deliverables, and deadline of the implementation)**

The MTF's approach to SPP (SPP toolkit) consists of different elements: The SPP outline with the public procurement principles and the country implementation plan. Countries and sub government level could follow the implementation plan developed by the MTF on SPP which includes the following elements/steps: i. A status assessment (online questionnaire) that allows a country/organisation to identify what's happening on SPP ii. A report on legal and institutional framework to assess readiness of public procurement in the country to embed sustainable procurement practices iii. A market readiness review allows to identify which sectors are offering more sustainable products/solutions and in which sectors are opportunities to improve. iv. SPP policy or strategy v. Training. The training material provides different stakeholders in the procurement process an easy start to implement the concept of SPP. vi. Implementation of SPP

#### **d) Linkages to other programs, e.g.**

- i. The MTF on SPP elaborated a so called "umbrella approach". The idea is to collaborate with similar activities and take advantage of the synergies. Collaboration has been started with the EC on the GPP toolkit, with the IGPN and ICLEI-Procure+ campaign.

#### **e) Leading Actors: who are committed to the implementation of the programme, and their roles, including a local lead actor, e.g.**

- i. Governments have a role in leading by example, ensuring that an increasing amount of sustainable products at affordable prices are available. They need to collaborate with suppliers and keep them informed in advance to ensure continuous improvement. Governments could spend taxpayer's money in a responsible way.
- ii. Manufacturer's role is to meet the governments demand for more sustainable goods and services, to create innovation and to adopt more sustainable production methods in providing sustainable products and services on the market together with appropriate information to meet our needs, as

well as to work with a lifecycle perspective and cooperate along the whole value chain with suppliers, national, regional and local agencies etc.

## **2. Program on Sustainable Buildings and Construction**

### **a) Goal and scope of the program**

To mainstream sustainable construction at the national and local level, with a particular emphasis on energy efficiency and eradication of energy poverty.

### **b) A short description of how the program promotes SCP**

- i. The implementation of the program will help decrease the number of people living in slums, without access to freshwater and sanitation as well as energy.
- ii. New construction will fulfil basic sustainability criteria also in terms of resource use and decent work.
- iii. Local employment possibilities will be increased because of use of local materials, energy sources and construction methods.

### **c) Elements and deliverables of the program (including measurable and verifiable targets as well as a timeline with interim deliverables, and deadline of the implementation), e.g.**

- i. Baseline analysis of the state of construction and policies and resources to guide it, using a UNEP SBCI assessment tool (6 months).
- ii. Stakeholder workshop to define criteria for sustainable buildings and construction, based on a Marrakech Task Force guideline.
- iii. Capacity building seminars for civil servants, relevant decision makers, professional associations, teachers in universities and vocational schools educating construction professionals, as well as construction industry associations.
- iv. Review of the national land use and construction act as well as local building ordinances.
- v. Best policy and best practice publication with case studies.

### **d) Linkages to other programs, e.g.**

- i. The program will assist in implementing the Poverty Reduction Strategies and NAMAs.

### **e) Leading Actors: actors who are committed to the implementation of the programme, and their roles, including a local lead actor, e.g.**

- i. Decision by the Minister for Housing, planning or relevant ministries, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry as lead actor
- ii. Mayors and Chairs of Building Commissions in five biggest cities of country X
- iii. ... ..
- iv.

## **3 Mainstreaming SCP in planning and develop SCP National Programmes**

- a) **Goal:** Raise awareness among countries to integrate SCP into national development strategies, such as national sustainable development strategies (NSDS), poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP), and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development. If these do not exist, develop a national SCP program or action plan. Measures of success: All countries have integrated SCP in their developing plans or developed national SCP programs or action plans by 2022.



**b) Possible policies and actions:**

- i. Develop national SCP programs or integrate SCP in the existing strategies such as Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development
- ii. Capacity building and training on National SCP programmes using UNEP's Guidelines for National SCP programs and other relevant training materials (SCP Indicators, Sustainable Ventures...)
- iii. Provide advocacy services to national authorities
- iv. Peer review of SCP Programs, to exchange experience and review progress
- v. Create a database and peer-to-peer learning platform of countries that have developed their own national action plans or programs on SCP (including the indicators to measure progress)
- vi. Enable forums to discuss and exchange experiences and challenges on SCP action plans.
- vii. ...

**c) Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities; a few suggestions are:

- i. Build cooperation with development agencies and regional banks to support donor countries to build national SCP programs or integrate SCP in Sustainable Development Strategies, PRSPs and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development. It could be discussed under the "Cooperation Dialogue to the Marrakech Process"
- ii. Developed countries could provide financial support for projects to assist developing countries and economies in transition to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programs
- iii. Multiply and strengthen existing public-private partnerships on SCP at the national level with the aim of making better use of the complementary skills, resources and objectives of governments, business and civil society, facilitated by a Business and Industry Partnership embedded in the Marrakech Process
- iv. Partnership with local actors that are already involved in supporting governments developed these policies

**d) Lead Actors:** The project could be managed by national governments, with the support of relevant stakeholders. The engagement and support of donors and development agencies as well as from some UN agencies.

#### **4 Sustainable Tourism**

a) **Goals:** To ensure that societies can benefit from tourism which values and respects the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity as well as local populations and cultural diversity and which reduces negative impacts on climate change.

**b) Measures of success:**

- i. adoption of key principles for sustainable tourism development (e.g. the UNEP/UNWTO 12 aims for sustainable tourism development);
- ii. reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from tourism and aim to transform tourism into a zero net emissions sector by YYYY;

- iii. increase the number of national / regional, business and consumer oriented initiatives on sustainable tourism.

**c) Possible policies and actions:**

- i. Market-based measures/instruments that ensure the economic viability, local prosperity, employment quality, social equity, visitor satisfaction, local control, community wellbeing, cultural richness, physical integrity, biological diversity, resource efficiency and environmental integrity of tourism destinations
- ii. Ensure effective integration of tourism development into NSDS, in particular in planning of tourism developments and infrastructure, natural resource management (biodiversity, water, energy), employment and income generation
- iii. Promote innovative approaches for the sustainable development of tourism in areas of high environmental and cultural value (e.g. biodiversity hotspots, world heritage sites)
- iv. Design – jointly with the airlines – voluntary mechanisms to offer carbon offsets to consumers
- v. Provide e-learning tools and training for SMEs in the accommodation sector and other tourism operators to promote energy and resource efficiency and sustainable services
- vi. Promote demand for sustainable tourism services through application of a wide range of education, awareness-raising, and consumer information tools (e.g., standards and certification schemes, labels).
- vii. Develop information tools for tourists so that they can be aware of the impact of their stay on the environment. Raise tourist awareness on climate change and the link between climate change and tourism
- viii. Develop assessment tools to enable stakeholders of the tourism value chain to evaluate their environmental impacts and promote appropriate mechanisms for the reduction of these impacts
- ix. Increase the number of business plans or companies' strategies in the tourism sector that include sustainable development principles or CSER approaches.

**d) Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities such as support for needed capacity building and institutional improvement, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:

- i. Capacity building to help tourism providers (businesses and destinations) develop more sustainable tourism products and services
- ii. Capacity building to assist decision makers and planners in public authorities to integrate sustainability in tourism development plans
- iii. Support for implementation of pilot projects in emerging destinations addressing environmental, economic and social aspects of tourism. Emphasis could be given to coastal destinations, SIDS and areas of high environmental and cultural value.

**e) Leading actors:** governments, tour operators, hotels, ...

***ANNEX VI: List of indicative SCP policy instruments taken from the National reporting guidelines to CSD18***

**1. General policy instruments**

- Taxes, subsidies
- Preferential tariffs and trade policies
- Economic instruments
- Tax reform
- Consumer protection policies
- Polluter-pays principle
- Integrated product policies

**2. Changing consumer behaviour**

- Education and public information
- Consumer information
- Labelling, eco-labels
- Consumer organizations
- Public procurement policies
- Others

**3. Changing production patterns**

- Regulation of emissions and effluents
- Charges or incentives for cleaner production
- Product standards (e.g. energy efficiency)
- Cleaner production programmes

**4. (R&D, training, technical assistance)**

- Pollutant reporting and registers
- Strategic industrial and technology planning
- Investment incentives
- Voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct
- Corporate social/environmental responsibility
- Improved management accounting
- Investment analysis
- Others

**5. Analytical tools**

- Life-cycle analysis
- Indicators of sustainability
- Technology impact assessment
- Policy impact assessment
- Impacts of globalization and urbanization
- Impacts of changes in international markets
- Others