

Background Paper #2

DRAFT for CONSULTATION with UN DELEGATIONS

10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): Identifying Potential Programmes

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1. Introduction

Both an institutional structure and programmes are needed to address Chapter III of the JPOI to “encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes (10YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP 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.” Potential institutional structures of the framework were presented in Background Paper #1 “10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): A Review of Options for Institutional Structure”. This Background Paper focuses on how to define and construct programmes responding to regional and national SCP priorities within a coherent and supportive international framework provided by the 10YFP.

2. Progress to date

The Secretary-General’s Report on the 10YFP on SCP for the 18th session of the CSD reviewed programmes that have been successfully piloted, and in some cases, implemented for several years and in several jurisdictions. During CSD 18, Member States highlighted programmes areas, several identified through the Marrakech Process national and regional consultations that could be included in the 10YFP. The 10YFP should provide incentives and support countries and actors in using a diverse set of tools and approaches that have proven useful in advancing sustainable consumption and production, including: regional roundtables on SCP; National Cleaner Production Centers; renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies; material efficiency centers and strategies; sustainable manufacturing initiatives; start-up financing for green ventures; green management mentoring centres; climate leadership programmes; sustainable procurement initiatives; education for sustainable lifestyles and consumption initiative; pollution prevention programmes; integrated water resources management (IWRM); waste minimization;

promotion of decent and green jobs; and the EU SWITCH Asia programme promoting SCP, notably within SMEs.

The Regional Implementation Meetings and the multi-stakeholder consultations of the Marrakech Process on SCP have helped identify preliminary regional and national needs and priorities that could serve as basis for defining priority areas for building programmes (Table 1).

Table 1. Regional SCP priorities identified through the Marrakech Process

<i>Africa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy - Water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat and urban development - Renewable resource based industries
<i>West Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy for sustainable development - Water resources management - Waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural development and eradication of poverty - Education and sustainable lifestyles - Sustainable tourism
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<p><i>Cross-cutting / non-sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green public procurement - Fiscal instruments - Resource efficient and cleaner production - Greening business and markets 	<p><i>Themes / sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management - Transport - Sustainable energy - Sustainable agriculture
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National dialogues, policies and action plans on SCP - Sustainable public procurement - Economic issues: competitiveness, trade and market access, economic diversification, economic instruments - Sustainable cities: land-use/urban planning, air and water pollution, waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small and medium-size enterprises - Regional SCP information networks - Sustainable lifestyles and environmental education - Evaluation and development of indicators. - Energy efficiency - Cleaner production - Water resources
<i>Europe</i>	<p><i>Cross-sectoral:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better products - Smarter consumption - Leaner production 	<p><i>Sectoral:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - housing, food and drink, and mobility
<i>South East Europe and Eastern Europe & Caucasus and Central Asia countries</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addressing environmental management in enterprises on a strategic level; - Improving compliance with relevant legislation; - Promoting economic incentives for sustainable options; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring financing mechanisms exist that favour implementing eco-efficient technologies

From the various initiatives on SCP elaborated by member States, Major Groups and other actors over the past decade, a few approaches, tools and policies have also emerged as good practices on which programmes could build. These include, in addition to water and

energy efficiency and cleaner production work, sustainable procurement policies, sustainable agriculture practices, waste minimization initiatives such as the “3Rs”, sound building codes, urban planning and transport, sustainable tourism and promoting education, awareness raising and information to change consumer behaviour and lifestyles. It was stressed that educating children is essential to shaping a sustainable future.

Regulatory instruments successfully used to address SCP challenges include efficiency standards for energy-using products; material, carbon and energy use targets; and sustainable public procurement. Many countries have also developed national SCP programmes and action plans or have incorporated SCP into national sustainable development strategies.

Other instruments used by member States to promote SCP include information disclosure such as eco-labeling; market incentives such as eco-taxes, deposit-refund schemes and price support to clean technologies through e.g. feed-in tariffs; fiscal and financial incentives for cleaner production practices and investments in clean technology; investments in green infrastructure and buildings; partnerships to green supply chains; promotion of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER); leadership awards; technical assistance; collaborative problem solving; and new curricula and education guidelines and toolkits for formal, non-formal and informal education.

Much experience has been accumulated as well as tools developed to adapt, scale up or expand SCP programmes, such as sustainable public procurement. Others have less maturity and would need to be further piloted and implementation guidelines and tools developed. In all cases, capacity building and dissemination of knowledge through communities of practice would be important.

Where maturity has been achieved, the 10YFP could focus on networking the communities of practice to foster peer-to-peer learning, provide web-based knowledge

platforms and clearing houses in different languages to raise awareness, and offering capacity building to countries and jurisdictions that need it.

Where more knowledge of what works is needed, networks and partnerships could focus on conducting pilots that can generate comparable knowledge, and on creating the tools and training materials adapted to different socio-economic and cultural environments.

Where changing SCP patterns involves changing administrative instruments, laws, regulations, and fiscal policies, template policies and regulations and training material could be generated and capacity building provided to decision makers in their use.

The 10YFP should not only aim at supporting and up-scaling ongoing activities but also at addressing gap areas as identified at the regional and national levels, whether in terms of sectoral coverage of programmes or in terms of research, coordination, capacity building and technological transfer, investment, communications or awareness-raising.

3. Approaches for building Programmes

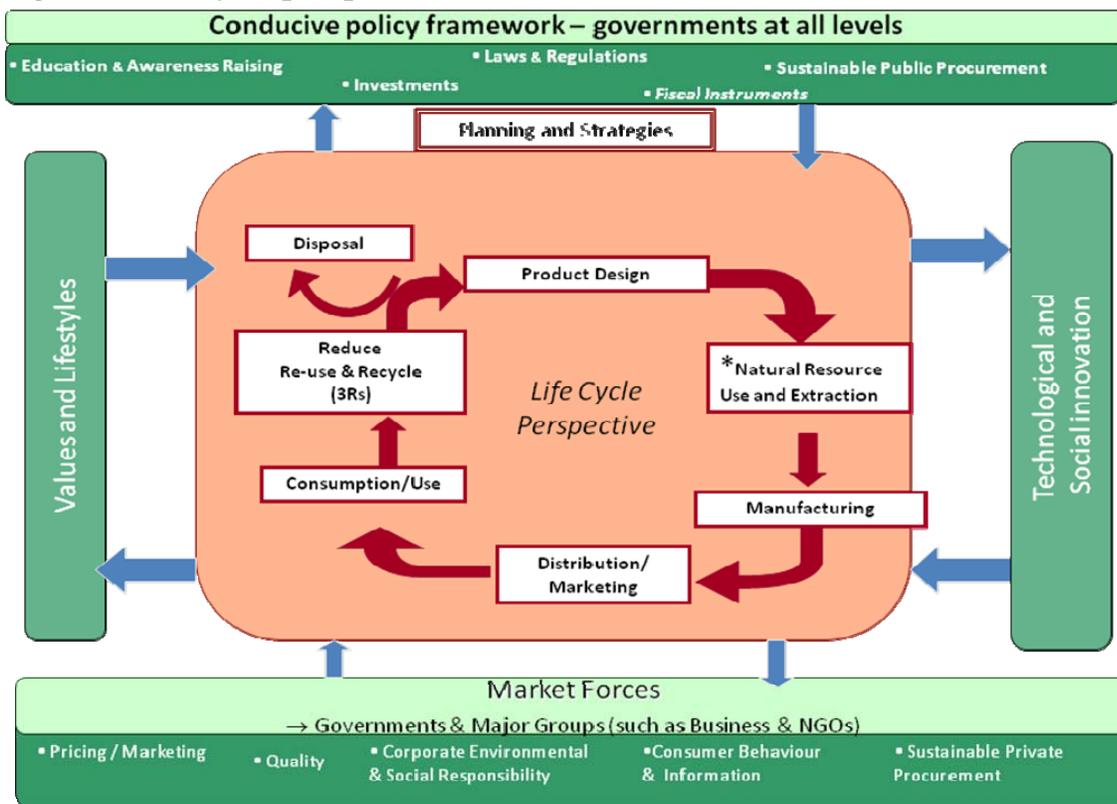
A programme is a set of activities planned and coordinated in a certain time frame to reach agreed upon objectives. The best approach to develop programmes for the 10YFP needs to be defined, based for instance on mutually agreed guidelines or criteria.

SCP is a broad, holistic, and cross-cutting concept that embodies the notions of intra- and intergenerational equity, linkages to resource efficiency and MDG goals such as poverty alleviation and access to water, energy, and sanitation. This breadth has initially raised difficulties in engaging the appropriate ministries and all other relevant stakeholders. One lesson from the eight years of work on SCP, both within and outside the Marrakech Process, is that the best way to conceptualize SCP is through a lifecycle or systemic perspective which emphasizes an inclusive, cradle-to-cradle way of addressing resource inefficiencies and waste. Resource use and emissions, at each stage of the , are indeed highly dependent on the general policy framework that affects the whole economic and

production system but also on how far markets internalize environmental costs and benefits, societal values and norms, as well as on social and technological innovation.

At CSD 18, the lack of integration across the whole life-cycle of production and supply chains was identified as one of the factors preventing absolute decoupling of economic growth from environmental impacts (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Lifecycle perspective for a 10YFP



Various options for building the programmes based on a lifecycle perspective could be considered. The lifecycle perspective was the basis of the Marrakech Process mapping tool to scope and help collect a range of programmes that could be included in the 10YFP.

Table 2 illustrates two types of potential programme for inclusion in a 10YFP. The first are cross-cutting in nature, impacting on the broad environment within which production and consumption decisions are taken. These include policy frameworks to promote resource efficiency, investments in infrastructure which shapes production and

consumption choices, and education and awareness raising which can influence values and preferences. The second are targeted at the stages of the lifecycle of production and consumption. They may or may not have a sectoral focus, but in many cases the approaches are generic and applicable across multiple sectors.

The lifecycle perspective can be applied to specific sectors such as agriculture/food, buildings and construction/cities, transport, tourism and manufacturing, to conservation and sustainable use of key resources such as energy and water, and to cross-cutting programmes at national and regional level. This implies that the 10YFP can include sectoral programmes so long as they are built on a lifecycle approach and involve all relevant ministries.

Table 2. Preliminary Indicative Programme Areas for SCP

Cross-cutting approach*	Areas for Programme Development
Conducive Policy Framework	Mainstream SCP in planning and development strategies as well as poverty reduction plans by developing SCP Action Plans
	Develop a comprehensive legal, regulatory, and voluntary framework to support SCP
	Mainstream SCP considerations in infrastructure development and land use planning Foster green investments and innovation
Education and awareness raising for sustainable living	Implement sustainable public procurement practices
	Promote implementation of the UN guidelines for consumer protection
	Develop and implement information and awareness raising campaigns Support knowledge and information sharing platforms and/or networks Anchor education for sustainable lifestyles/livelihoods and sustainable consumption in curricula at all levels Promote traditional/indigenous values/knowledge for sustainable living
Lifecycle Perspective	Areas or Sectors for Programme Development
S t a g e s	Sustainable private procurement practices
	Innovation for resource efficient products/services
	Mainstreaming Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility
	Improvement of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) eco-efficiency
Product Design and Production	Extended producer responsibility Eco-design for better and more affordable products

	Programmes on resource efficient and cleaner production Closed-loop, eco-efficient production systems and clusters
Distribution and Marketing	Responsible advertising and marketing Retailer sustainability programs Developing sustainable distribution channels for goods and services
Consumption	Information and education to enable decision-making towards sustainable consumption Consumer Information tools (labeling, certification, scale up work of consumer groups, others) Promotion and enabling of sustainable living
Waste management	Integrated waste management (including waste prevention, 3Rs) Extended responsibility programs

A variety of tools, or instruments, could be employed in SCP programmes, whether of the first or second type. These can be clustered into five tool sets, adapting a typology suggested by the EU at CSD-18: (1) administrative instruments, laws and regulations; (2) fiscal and economic instruments; (3) planning and public investment in infrastructure; (4) information and analytical tools; and (5) voluntary tools and approaches. In practice, many programmes are likely to employ a mix of instruments to obtain their objectives.

4. Submitted Programmes

The lifecycle perspective was highlighted in the template issued to governments, UN agencies, and major groups with a request to submit programme proposals for consideration by Member States in the CSD process. In addition to justifying the programme indicating whether and how existing initiatives could be scaled up or whether they filled remaining gaps, programmes submitters were asked to provide the programmes' goals and objectives, activities and how they were to be implemented, leading actors, metrics of success, technical and financial resources necessary for implementation (see Annex).

Forty programmes/activities were submitted through a preliminary collection exercise conducted between 7 October and 26th November 2010 and these were then consolidated into 36 programmes. Two programmes that follow from the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces were submitted by the leading countries (Finland,

Germany), and another two by UNEP in collaboration with the countries that lead the Task Forces (France, Switzerland). PERL, the partnership that emerged with the cooperation of Swedish and Italian-led Task Forces submitted a programme on Education and Awareness Raising for Sustainable Lifestyles. UNEP and DESA are the only agencies that submitted programmes. UNEP submitted a total of ten and DESA two. In addition to those mentioned above, UNEP developed programmes that attempt to address the areas of priority in existing regional SCP strategies and those discussed at the RIMs. Nineteen were submitted by major groups and vary in focus from agriculture to consumer guidelines and in scale from country and region level to global.

These programmes are listed in Table 2 and provided in their entirety in the annex. These programmes need refinement and some may be dropped or combine and others added, but they provide a starting point for Member States to discuss the nature and breadth of the programmes which they would like to see incorporated in the 10YFP. They should also help discussions about the best approach to take to build and agree on programmes needed to address priority focus areas. For instance, what is the best way to develop programmes or combinations of programmes that address issues holistically throughout the lifecycle of goods and services?

While the programmes listed below were not selected based strictly on a particular set of criteria, the following indicative list of criteria is provided for consideration in helping select programmes for potential inclusion in the 10YFP. The criteria are divided into those that considered necessary and those that are merely desirable.

Necessary criteria could include:

- Promote resource efficiency, material efficiency, decoupling;
- Address multiple life-cycle stages; and
- Achieve progress on at least one pillar of sustainable development without regress on the other two; preferably advance the integration of all three.

Desirable criteria could include:

- Seizes win-win opportunities;
- Augments sustainable choices available to producers and consumers ;
- Increases affordability of sustainable choices;
- Makes information for sustainable choices accessible and easy to understand;
- Provides a solid scientific and policy knowledge base; and
- Offers incentives for technological and social innovation and producer/consumer responsibility.

Table 3: SCP Programmes/initiatives submitted by Member States, Agencies, and Major Groups as of November 26, 2010

Name of the programme	Area	Submitted by
CROSS CUTTING APPROACH		
<i>Conducive policy framework</i>		
Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies, poverty reduction plans	Policy	UNEP
Sustainable management in the public sector	Policy	UNEP
Cap and share (of carbon credits)	Policy	Feasta Climate Group
Global monetary governance (panel established)	Policy	Tierra Fee & Dividend (TFD)
One planet living (10 Principles)	Information	BioRegional Development Group
Sustainable public procurement	Policy	UNEP/Switzerland
Responsible procurement of timber in Brazil	Sectoral: Forestry	Friends of the Amazon Network (FAN)
<i>Education and awareness raising</i>		
Sustainable lifestyles and consumption	Education	UNEP/Sweden
Education and awareness raising for sustainable living	Education	PERL
<i>Monitoring</i>		
Research and science initiative for assessing global progress towards SCP	Indicators	UNEP

Name of the programme	Area	Submitted by
SCP indicators	Indicators	European Environmental Agency
Mapping the movement of SCP	Information	International Coalition for Sustainable Production and consumption (ICSPAC)
Research/Cooperation/Networking		
Scientific knowledge access for CSOs	Information	SERI
Partnership on common knowledge for SCP	Partnerships	ICSPAC
Global research network for SCP	Network	ICSPAC
North American sustainable consumption and production alliance and roundtable	Network	ICSPAC
International Coalition for SCP	Network	ICSPAC
LIFECYCLE PERSPECTIVE		
Value chain management		
Resource efficiency and eco-innovation for small and medium-sized enterprises	Resources efficiency	UNEP
Sustainable agri-food systems	Agriculture	UNEP
Procurement based on ISO26000	Policy	Consumer International
Agricultural landscape fund for Africa	Agriculture	EcoAgriculture Partners
Integrated, multi-sectoral community-based approach to sustainable rural and impoverished urban development	Agriculture/cities	EcoEarth Alliance (UNDESA/DSD Partnership)
Urea deep placement (UDP)	Agriculture	IFDC
Low carbon industrial manufacturing	Manufacturing	World Harmony Foundation
Private sector contribution to water efficiency	Manufacturing	Israeli private sector
Better products/services		
Labeling for sustainable products	Information	Germany/EU
Product sustainability assessment and information	Information	UNEP
Sustainable tourism	Tourism	UNEP/France
Distribution & marketing		
Consumer protection guideline (Section G)	Information	Consumer International
Sustainable consumption & living		
Sustainable buildings and construction	Buildings	Finland/EU

Name of the programme	Area	Submitted by
Sustainable low-carbon transportation	Transport	DESA/SloCat
Sustainable cities	Cities	UNDESA/DSD
Sustainable urban development and cities	Cities	UNEP
Sustainable consumption research and activities	Information	UNEP
Improved communication with consumers	Education/information	Consumer International
Establishing commons trusts	Policy	Global Commons Trust/ Association of World Citizens
Integrated waste management		