UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Commission on Sustainable Development
Eighteenth session
3-14 May 2010

Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production

Marrakech Process Progress Report including Elements for a
10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable
Consumption and Production (SCP)

Document prepared by the Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNEP and
UNDESA) with input from the Advisory Committee

Background paper
CSD18/2010/BP4

Table of Contents

1. Introduction: Why we need Sustainable Consumption and Production

The world faces an unprecedented challenge from inter-linked economic, social and environmental crises. There is broad global consensus that we need a fundamental shift in the way goods and services are produced and consumed if we are to avoid worsening development and resources/environmental crises. There is a clear need to rethink how we pursue economic growth, as well as the business models we use, in order to shift towards sustainable ways of living that are in harmony with communities, our ecosystems and natural resources.

Meeting the Millennium Development Goals, for instance, requires production and consumption of more goods and services to meet basic needs and aspirations of the world's poorest while keeping within the limits of our already stressed ecosystems. Yet developed countries' economies remain based on resource-intensive consumption and production patterns; despite important improvements in resource efficiency, the overall use of resources continues to increase.[1] Goods and services, produced both in develop and developing countries have to increasingly be produced more efficiently, with less resource, waste generation and pollution. Since 1987, the Brundtland Commission recognized the social dimension of sustainable development and its linkages to nature's limits, 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".[2] Action is required now, with developed countries taking the lead, both to avoid the enormous economic costs of environmental degradation and resource depletion, and to reorient production and consumption patterns towards sustainable development while meeting the needs of the poor.

We need innovative, concerted efforts to **decouple economic growth from natural resource extraction and environmental degradation,** while preventing a rebound effect, through social and technological innovation, appropriate policies, public and private investments, multi-stakeholder cooperation, and improved private-sector management practices. These efforts will contribute to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns.

SCP requires a "**life-cycle perspective**" to increase the sustainable management of resources and achieve resource efficiency in all stages of the value-chain. SCP goals and actions become powerful levers to accelerate the transition to an eco-efficient economy and turn environmental and social challenges into business and employment opportunities. SCP aims at "**doing more and better with less**", by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole life cycle of goods and services, while at the same time increasing quality of life for all.

Achieving SCP will require a significant paradigm shift throughout the whole society,, and needs across-the-board cooperation and engagement including from business, consumers, workers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies. In short, it will involve everyone, from governments to citizens, producers to final consumers.

SCP can help the world's poor, and help the global community achieve the Millennium Development Goals of poverty eradication. SCP offers opportunities such as the creation of new markets, green and decent jobs (e.g. markets for organic food, fair trade, sustainable housing, renewable energy, sustainable transport and tourism) as well as more efficient, equitable, and welfare-generating natural resources management. It also offers the possibility for developing countries to "leapfrog" to more resource-efficient, environmentally sound and competitive technologies, bypassing inefficient and polluting phases of development. For example, the use of

---

[1] For details see Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI): 10 Year Framework of Programmes in support of Sustainable Consumption and Production, E/CN.17/2010/8. UN: New York, and Trends In Sustainable Development Towards Sustainable Consumption And Production Department of Economic & Social Affairs, UN: New York: 2010.

[2] UN. 1987. Our Common Future. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Chapter 2, paragraph 10.

solar energy in rural areas avoids the need to build an electricity grid, import fossil fuels and prevents the pollution associated with their use.

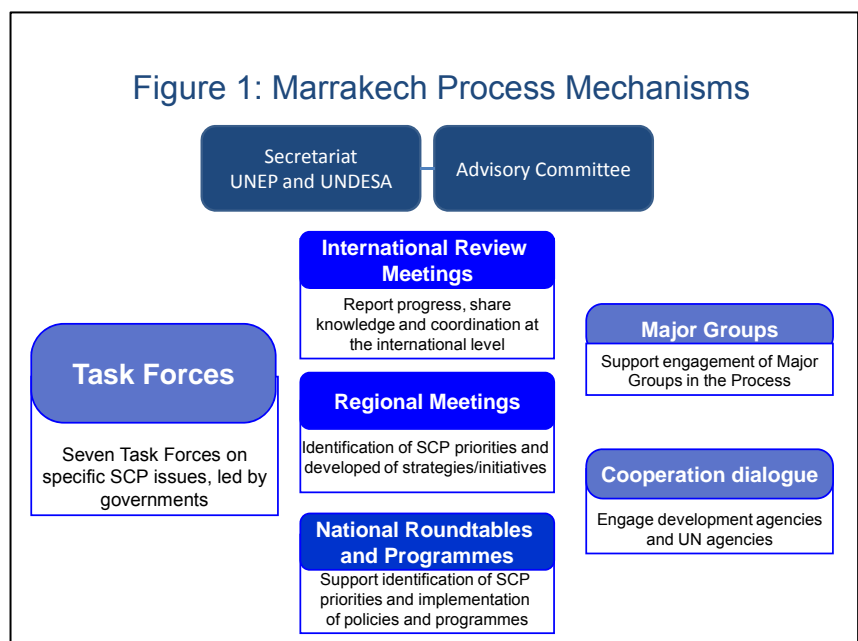# 2. The Marrakech Process: responding to the challenge

The Marrakech Process has facilitated international, regional and national dialogue and cooperation on SCP issues among representatives of all levels of government, major groups, UN agencies, and other stakeholders. It provides a global platform for SCP knowledge and experience sharing. It has made substantial progress supporting the implementation of SCP policies and measures and generating concrete outcomes.

The key objective of the Marrakech Process is to promote the development of policies, programmes and projects, providing support for governments, the private sector and others who need strengthened capacity to implement national or regional SCP activities. A second objective is to provide inputs for the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, to be reviewed at CSD 18 in 2010 and decided at CSD 19 in 2011.

The Marrakech Process is a global and informal multi-stakeholder process that supports SCP policies and capacity building, and provides inputs for 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.

UNEP and UNDESA are the joint Secretariat of the Marrakech Process, with an advisory committee and the participation of national governments, major groups, stakeholders and organizations involved in implementation of SCP.

To achieve these objectives, the Marrakech Process has developed various mechanisms (see figure 1): international and regional expert meetings (three international and 22 regional meetings have been hosted), national roundtables (eight have been organized), seven task forces that focus on specific SCP areas, a multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, and dialogues with major groups and to a limited extent with development cooperation agencies and UN agencies.

Figure 1: Marrakech Process Mechanisms

Secretariat UNEP and UNDESA — Advisory Committee

Task Forces — Seven Task Forces on specific SCP issues, led by governments

International Review Meetings — Report progress, share knowledge and coordination at the international level

Regional Meetings — Identification of SCP priorities and developed of strategies/initiatives

National Roundtables and Programmes — Support identification of SCP priorities and implementation of policies and programmes

Major Groups — Support engagement of Major Groups in the Process

Cooperation dialogue — Engage development agencies and UN agencies

2.1 Outcomes of the Marrakech Process

Since its inception in 2003, the various activities under the Marrakech Process have resulted in many good practices being identified to promote and implement SCP.

a) Task forces: building programmes on SCP

The seven task forces are a dynamic mechanism of the Marrakech Process. They are voluntary initiatives led by governments which - in cooperation with multi-stakeholder partners from both developing and developed countries - focus on a specific SCP theme.

Most task forces have been launched between 2005 and 2006 - see figure 2. They have developed activities and programs that promote SCP at national and regional levels. In so-doing, they have helped design SCP policies and tools, provided capacity building, and implemented demonstration projects. These experiences have allowed them to develop policy recommendations as well as collecting good practices on SCP and lessons learned. The task forces have organized a number of meetings with various stakeholders, and taken part in national roundtables and regional meetings on SCP, sharing their work and building synergies and cooperation.

Activities of the task forces have resulted in the creation of innovative model of voluntary global initiatives (or partnerships). Task force members have engaged national and regional partners in collaboratively setting clear objectives and undertaking SCP activities. This has given ownership to governments and other stakeholders of the capacity building activities and policy tools delivered by the task forces. For more information on the work and outcomes of the task forces see **annex I.**

Some highlights of the task forces outputs include[3]:

- A practical approach to sustainable public procurement, involving in particular ministries of Environment and Finance.
- Green Passport campaign for awareness-raising addressed to tourists.
- Development of an African Eco-labelling Mechanism.
- Better understanding of sustainable lifestyles through a global survey.
- Guidelines for education on sustainable consumption ("Here and Now").
- A baseline study on buildings and climate change mitigation, looking at energy efficiency in buildings and construction with related policies and tools.

Figure 2: Themes of the Task Forces

b) Regional SCP strategies/programmes: building political support and taking action

SCP programmes/strategies have been developed in most regions of the world reflecting a high level of interest in and commitment to SCP in both developed and developing countries. From 2003 to 2009, 22 regional meetings/roundtables world-wide were organized in the context of the Marrakech Process, hosted by national governments in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and other key partners and donors. As a result, programmes/strategies were elaborated by regional experts and endorsed by regional institutions and governments. The first regional SCP strategies were developed in Africa and Latin America, highlighting the growing recognition that SCP contributes to poverty eradication, by creating new markets and green jobs based on more resource-efficient, cleaner and competitive production practices (e.g. projects implemented at the national level on sustainable public procurement, eco-labelling mechanism for African products, integrated waste management). Main outcomes are:

· The African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP, launched in Addis Ababa, in May, 2006, with the support of the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), UNEP and UNDESA, and endorsed at the UNECA Regional Implementation Meeting in October, 2009.
· The Latin American and Caribbean Regional SCP Strategy developed in 2003 and endorsed by the Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean the same year.
· The Arab Regional Strategy on SCP launched in Cairo, Egypt, in September, 2009. It was supported by the League of Arab States, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and UNEP,

---

[3] For more information please refer to: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces

and was approved at the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) in November, 2009.

Besides the Marrakech Process, other strategies were also elaborated in other regions, contributing to the process:

· Green Growth Initiative in Asia and the Pacific, which includes SCP as a major component.
· The European Commission's Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in December, 2008.

For more information on the regional activities and outcomes **see annex II.**

Identification of regional SCP priorities: as mentioned above one of the main objectives of the Marrakech Process is to support the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation's mandate to develop a 10YFP. The Marrakech Process used a bottom-up approach by organising regional consultations to identify SCP priorities and needs that can frame the inputs that will be presented for consideration by Member States during the 18th and 19th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Building on prior regional consultative process on SCP, the Marrakech Process provided inputs to the Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs), which reviewed progress made, challenges and obstacles and started identifying potential programmes that could be included in the 10YFP to overcome remaining challenges.

The RIMs held in preparation for CSD18 have also identified specific regional priorities that in many cases correspond with those of the Marrakech Process. For instance, most regions have identified key thematic priorities such as energy, waste management, water, mobility, housing, agriculture and tourism. They have also identified key policy instruments to promote SCP, such as the development of national SCP programs/action plans, the use of economic instruments, the promotion of sustainable procurement and the integration of SCP into formal and informal education and lifestyles. Poverty eradication has been stressed as an important cross-cutting issue.[4] See table 1 below.

Table 1. Regional SCP Priorities Identified under the Marrakech Process and at the RIMs

REGION PRIORITIES	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
PRIORITY SECTORS					
ENERGY	■	■	●	●	■
AGRICULTURE—FOOD	■	■	●	●	■
HOUSING (BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION)	■		●		
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY	■	■	●		
TOURISM	●	●		●	■
WASTE	■	■		●	■
WATER	■	●		●	■
PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS					
NATIONAL SCP ACTION PLANS/PROGRAMMES	■	●	●	■	■
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR SCP	●	■	●	●	
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	■	■	●	■	■
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (labelling & standards)	■	●	●	●	
EDUCATION, INFORMATION ON SCP & SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES	■	●	●	■	■
ENHANCING BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SCP (SMEs and value chains)	■	●	●	■	●

---

[4] A meeting was held in North America but no priorities have been decided yet.

REGION PRIORITIES	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES)	■	●	●	●	■
CLEANER PRODUCTION	■	■			●
REGIONAL SCP INFORMATION NETWORK	■	●		■	■
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES					
POVERTY ERADICATION	■	●		●	■

● Priority identified at SCP Expert Meetings   ■ Priority from Regional meetings and the RIMs

c) Mainstreaming SCP in national development plans

As part of the Marrakech Process, UNEP has developed guidelines for national SCP programmes and supported the mainstreaming of SCP in national development strategies. It has also supported the development of SCP programmes at the national level in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Dominica, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, St Lucia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and two strategies at city level: in Maputo, Mozambique, and Cairo, Egypt.

Regional workshops on SCP Programmes were held in Latin America with the Andean Community (in Peru 2008), and South Asian countries (in Nepal 2008), in Africa (in Senegal and Kenya in November 2009), in the Caribbean (Guyana, February 2010) as well as country workshops in Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Ghana, Mali, St Lucia and Dominica promoting SCP and encouraging and supporting the implementation of national SCP programmes.

Countries with emerging economies have been engaged as well, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in Brazil, China, India, and South Africa..[5] For more information, **see annex III.**

Based on the development of an online clearinghouse in 2006, it is reported that 30 countries have developed SCP action plans or integrated SCP in their existing national strategies.[6]

2.2 Lessons learned and gap areas

a) Lessons learned:

The work of the Marrakech Process yielded the following lessons learned for stakeholders implementing SCP policies and measures:

· More concerted and coordinated action will be needed to achieve transformational changes in consumption and production patterns and to overcome inertia;
· Regional and national SCP priorities are diverse reflecting regional and national needs, endowment, patterns and levels of development, and institutional structures, but there are also several common global priorities (see regional priorities in section 2.1);
· An institutional process, such as the Marrakech Process on SCP that brings together actors for dialogue, peer-to peer learning, and knowledge transfer, and cooperation in the promotion and implementation of SCP has been catalytic. It has given ownership of the process to stakeholders, and has created synergies as well as strengthened various existing initiatives on SCP. It offers insight in the type of institutional support likely to be needed to support implementation of the 10YFP;

---

[5]Another will be organized in Mexico in June 2010.
[6] http://www.unep.fr/scp/nap/clearinghouse/

· Regional and national demonstration projects have begun to reveal which policy tools work where and why. More experimentation and learning is needed, however, especially about effective policy mixes to promote SCP broadly among producers and consumers;

· New partnerships with business, governments and other stakeholders, such as those developed by the task forces have proven extremely useful. Successful partnerships will need to be scaled up to have broader impact; some task forces have begun laying the groundwork for this by creating more formal partnerships and by bringing in new actors (e.g. financial institutions and NGOs);

· Significant progress has been made on cleaner production and the supply side in some countries and can be expanded in others, whereas awareness raising on sustainable consumption and tools to re-orient consumer behaviour still need significant work;

· Where consumers are prepared to shift towards sustainable products, mechanisms need to be in place to ensure that producers, especially small-scale producers in developing countries, can benefit from supplying such products;

· Development cooperation agencies and regional and international financial institutions play an important role in building infrastructure and technology through their capital investments that can negatively or positively impact resource efficiency and decoupling. More needs to be done to make the business and economic case for SCP to engage them.

· SCP is a broad and cross-cutting issue; there is a need to focus, identifying key priority areas where international cooperation is needed to increase resource efficiency and achieve decoupling while supporting upward convergence of living standards.

· Integrating SCP into the global Green Economy and regional Green Growth related approaches provides additional policy, financial and institutional mechanisms for its implementation.

b) Gaps in supportive actions for SCP

Based on stakeholder consultations and carrying out of concrete projects, gaps in the various kinds of support required to achieve SCP have been identified.

· **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, links with the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management[7] have been recommended to obtain scientific advice on priorities for and means of decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.

· **Coordination and networking:** Beyond the Marrakech Process, there are multiple initiatives at all levels dealing with one or another aspect of SCP. Communities of interest already exist in many areas, enabled by the internet. Strengthening links among partnerships, networks and communities is needed to achieve greater synergies and facilitate broader knowledge sharing.

· **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, finding policy mix to counteract the rebound effect is especially important.

· **Capacity building and policy tools:** Broader and more effective utilization of policy tools can require capacity building in their use as well as further refinement/adaptation, harmonization and simplification. Such tools include those for: life-cycle analysis, measuring "footprints" of goods and services on the environment (e.g. carbon, water, energy, etc.) and their impacts on communities and workers, internalizing environmental and social costs in pricing of goods and services, and supporting resource mobilization for strategic investments to support SCP. National capacity development efforts need to strengthen inter-ministerial collaboration for better integration of SCP into development policies.

· **Technological development and transfer, technological leapfrogging.** Developing countries will be the major growth poles of the world economy in the coming decades. If SCP is to be achieved, they will need to be an integral part of resource- and energy-efficient technology development and

---

[7] 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.
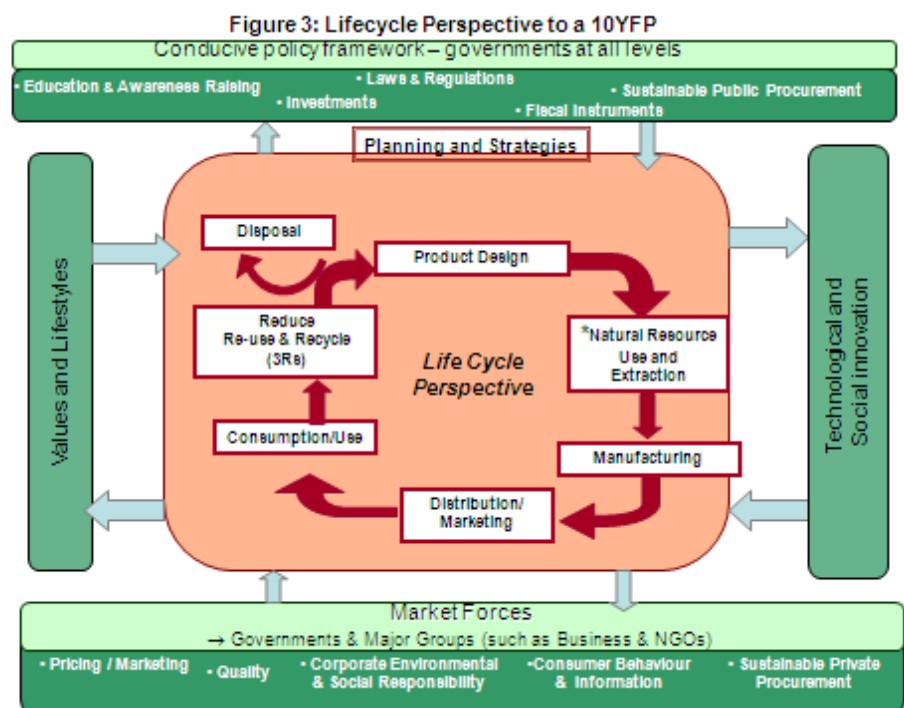
deployment. More effective mechanisms for technology cooperation and sharing will be needed and the potential for technological leapfrogging needs to be actively explored.

· **Investments:** How to ensure the investments made now contribute to the sustainable infrastructure needed to support SCP in the coming decade and more? There is a need for more engagement with finance and planning ministries of governments and with development agencies and international financing institutions to mainstream SCP criteria and resource efficiency in their investment planning, cooperation programmes and guidelines.

· **Communication:** Cooperation with mass media and school systems to inspire citizens, in particular young people, to change unsustainable practices and adopt sustainable lifestyles.

3. Proposed inputs for a 10-Year Framework of Programmes

The promotion of SCP can no longer be treated as a matter of promoting cleaner production only, focusing mostly on the supply side. Applying a life-cycle perspective on products and economic activities provides a way to structure the overall approach of the 10YFP and identifies clear entry points for policy intervention and actions. This allows an integrated focus on both consumption and production, while taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of goods and services throughout their whole life cycle.

At the centre of the Figure 3, lies the life cycle stages of products and services. Resource use and emissions at each stage of the life cycle are highly dependent on the general policy framework that affects the whole economic system. It is also dependent on both societal values and preferences as well as social and technological innovation. Conducive policy framework describes examples of policy instruments and measures available for public sector interventions. Market forces include examples of fundamental factors and instruments in the marketplace that have a strong influence on production as well as consumption patterns.

Values and lifestyles are a vital part of the production and consumption equation by shaping demand for goods and services and influencing everyday consumptions choices. They also affect the decision making process by public and private actors. 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.

Figure 3: Lifecycle Perspective to a 10YFP

The JPOI calls for 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 10YFP will be elaborated by Member States at the 18th and 19th sessions of the CSD in 2010 and 2011. As SCP requires a life-cycle perspective, the 10YFP that emerges from CSD19 will require a holistic approach, with programs that support regional and national initiatives and work together to deliver the significant changes that will be needed in consumption and production patterns.

The Marrakech Process, in broad consultation with stakeholders, has been developing a document "Input for the CSD18 and CSD19 for a 10YFP" which is offered for consideration by member states. Below are the main input to the CSD, the complete document is available online for consultation.[8]

After analysing previous CSD sessions and based on the experience accumulated by the Marrakech Process, a possible two-part structure for the 10YFP could be:

- The CSD decision. A global policy document (that include all thematic areas for this CSD cycle) outlining the vision, goals, implementing and information sharing mechanisms, and incentives and means of implementation in support of regional and national initiatives, as well as means/process to follow progress in the SCP and other decisions.
- Specific national and regional- programmes, including those arising from the outcomes of the RIMs and the Marrakech Process to be undertaken voluntarily and collaboratively.

3.1 Decision on SCP

Whatever decision CSD19 adopts, there will be a need to clarify the goals, general areas of priorities and the means for developing, implementing, reporting, and monitoring progress on specific programs adopted by regions and countries.

The decision could renew commitment to changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, with all countries taking action and developed countries taking the lead (as stated in the JPOI), and provide specific goals for each stakeholder, including governments, major groups, development banks, and international organizations, as well as means to strengthen efforts and cooperation among stakeholders and mobilize resources to support implementation of programmes at regional and national levels.

The decision could contain the following elements: a) vision, b) goals, c) coordination and information sharing mechanisms.

a) A vision

2050 is a world of nine billion resource-efficient inhabitants. The development transition has been completed and the world's population has reached a good quality of life using the resources of just one planet. Unsustainable past consumption behaviours have changed and access to basic goods and services is available to all, such that countries score highly 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, and in ways that respect worker' rights. Investment in sustainable infrastructure and the built environment transport and energy makes sustainable lifestyles the de facto choice for citizens. Increased international cooperation has provided access to appropriate technologies and know-how, enabling developing countries to leapfrog to sustainability and complete their development transition.

b) Goals

The 10YFP can be an important engine to support the broader international sustainable development agenda, by promoting rapid convergence towards decent living standards paralleled by rapid improvements in resource use efficiency and reductions in environmental impacts. It could also provide one important building block for an ambitious international agreement at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Brazil 2012) on advancing sustainable development.

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

---

[8] http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/tenyearframework.shtml, and http://www.unep.fr/marrakech

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

c)   Implementation, information sharing and incentive mechanisms

Specific global and regional support mechanisms for the implementation of the CSD19 decision on SCP could be considered, including for policy options and practical measures, information and experience sharing, mobilization of resources and technology and know-how transfer. These mechanisms could build on the current work and activities of the Marrakech Process, and other existing initiatives.

Policy options and practical measures (organized by issue or thematic area)
Governments, business and civil society will need to take the lead in implementing measures to promote SCP at national and local level. The 10YFP is intended to support those actions with international expertise, technical and financial resources as well as mechanisms for promoting collaboration and knowledge sharing. Areas of action at national and local level will include creating suitable policy frameworks and institutions to promote SCP, supporting innovation and investment, raising awareness and promoting collaboration through partnerships and other means.

Knowledge sharing, scaling up, coordination, and means of implementation
Specific international support for information and experience sharing, mobilization of resources and technology and know-how transfer could include:

i.   **Partnerships and networks**: strengthen and expand the existing and encourage new partnerships, initiatives and task forces to deliver support on specific areas of SCP at all levels, engaging all relevant stakeholders and building synergies across networks and initiatives;

ii.   **Knowledge sharing, dissemination and capacity building**: build/enhance regional and global SCP information platforms and clearing houses and develop communication tools for awareness raising, dissemination of good practices and peer-to-peer learning among local, national and regional initiatives;

iii.   **Scaling-up and replication of successful models for promoting SCP:** with international support, including from governments, the private sector, development banks, and international organizations; creating innovative business models and public-private partnerships can facilitate scale-up and replication;

iv.   **Institutional cooperation and coordination:** among governments, UN agencies and development cooperation agencies and banks to promote greater coherence in programs and initiatives on SCP and to align them with other sustainable development goals such as those reflected in the MDGs. This may require a coordination body or secretariat.

v.   **Means of implementation**: to be decided at CSD19 based on the specific programmes agreed under a 10YFP and the estimated resource requirements; a mechanism could be elaborated for bolstering specific commitments on SCP with financial and technical support.

vi.   **Measure progress**: development of simple guidelines, tools and metrics which Member States may choose to use to measure progress on commitments under a 10YFP.

3.2 Identification of programme areas for SCP

Based on the regional priorities identified and taking into account the life-cycle perspective (section 2.1.d), a preliminary list of programs areas is proposed with some examples. **See Annex IV.**

- **Policy framework**: Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies, poverty reduction plans as well as in infrastructure development and land-use planning; developing a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework including voluntary instruments to promote SCP; fostering green investments and related economic instruments; implementing sustainable public procurement practices; promoting the implementation of the UN guidelines for consumer protection.
- **Sectoral programmes based on national/regional priorities**: such as water, energy, agriculture/food, buildings and construction/cities, transport, tourism and industrial production.
- **Education and awareness-raising for sustainable living**: Developing and implementing information and awareness-raising campaigns; knowledge and information sharing platforms and/or networks; anchoring education for sustainable lifestyles/livelihoods and sustainable production and consumption in curricula at all levels; and promoting traditional/indigenous values/knowledge for sustainable living.
- **Whole life-cycle management**: Implementing sustainable private procurement practices; innovation for resource-efficient products/services; mainstreaming of practices for corporate social and environmental responsibility; fostering socially responsible investments,
- **Product design**: Extended producer responsibility; eco-design for better and more affordable products, efficiency (standards);
- **Sustainable production**: resource-efficient and cleaner production; sustainable supply chain; improving the eco-efficiency of small and medium-size enterprises.
- **Distribution:** retailer sustainability programs; sustainable distribution channels for goods and services; responsible advertising and marketing.
- **Consumption**: information and education to enable decision-making towards sustainable consumption; consumer Information tools (labelling, certification, others); promoting and enabling of sustainable living.
- **Waste management**: integrated waste management, including waste prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle); extended responsibility programs; industrial ecology.

The programme areas above could 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 commit voluntarily to any of the programmes, tailor them to its conditions and level of development, and integrate them in national priorities and strategies

4. Conclusions

The 10YFP is an ideal opportunity to deliver change and accelerate the shift to SCP. It could also provide one important building block for an ambitious international agreement at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Brazil 2012) on advancing sustainable development.

The Marrakech Process has developed good SCP practices, policies and tools, and new and innovative mechanisms to support SCP implementation at all levels (national, regional and global) with the cooperation of governments and a wide network of stakeholders. All these efforts and tangible outcomes were achieved with modest resources. These mechanisms can contribute to the emergence of sustainable and equitable world based on resource efficiency and quality of life for all.

Activities initiated under the Marrakech Process could be expanded, scaled-up and replicated. Various countries have already expressed their interest in supporting SCP implementation, in setting up new SCP initiatives and task forces, but funding remains an obstacle.

Partnerships involving all stakeholders and other implementation mechanisms will undoubtedly be needed. Gaps and areas for strengthening have been identified under the Marrakech Process and in the preparations for CSD18; these point to possible areas for focusing new or strengthened initiatives and efforts.

A structure that builds on existing institutions and initiatives such as the Marrakech Process, with adequate funding to support regional and national initiatives in the development and implementation of key SCP programmes is likely to be needed.

Annex I: Task forces: developing programmes on SCP

This annex presents an overview of the seven Marrakech Process Task Forces on SCP; it provides **some** highlights on their outcomes and activities. A comprehensive Marrakech Process Progress Report is being prepared that will include all projects, activities and best practices.

1.1   Cooperation with Africa

The Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation with Africa is coordinated by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Its members include the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP, co-chair); African Union (AU); the German Federal Environmental Agency; the Belgium Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation; the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and the UNEP/Wuppertal Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP). The task force was launched in September, 2005[9] and is the only one that has a regional focus.

It aims to support countries implementing the African 10-YFP on SCP. The task force focuses on the need for African countries to move directly to SCP patterns, bypassing/leapfrogging inefficient, polluting, and ultimately more costly phases of development. Linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs and the provision of sustainable livelihoods has been a key success factor for the task force.

Objectives

- To strengthen existing organizational structures and establish new structures to promote SCP in Africa.
- To develop and support projects for implementing SCP in Africa.
- To support the integration and mainstreaming of environmental education in African schools and universities.
- To promote sustainable public procurement through training courses and awareness-raising.
- To support the development and deployment of an African Eco-labelling Mechanism.

Main outcomes

Policy support
- Support to regional process on SCP: the elaboration and implementation of the African10YFP, as well as the ARSCP Roundtable (meetings and reports).
- National and local action plans on SCP in Africa: support the development of plans in **Senegal, Mauritius,** and **Tanzania** and city-wide in **Maputo** and **Cairo.**

SCP tools and methodologies for capacity building
- The development of an African Eco-labelling mechanism is ongoing and is planned to be operational within the coming three years with the African Organization for Standardization functioning as its secretariat under the guidance of an Executive Board that is chaired by the African Union Commission.
- Good practices on SCP in African countries: a compendium of good practices in the area of water, energy and waste management.
- Leapfrogging in Africa: overview of leapfrogging opportunities and challenges for SCP in African countries.

---

[9] http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/africa.htm

1.2   Education for Sustainable Consumption

The Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) is led by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. Members include 11 countries (**Argentina, Armenia, Croatia, Greece, Latvia, Mauritius, South Africa, Sweden, United Arab, Emirates** and the **US**), six International and regional organizations, 12 NGOs and private-sector organizations and nine representatives from academia.[10]

ESC is an essential part of education for sustainable development. It aims at stimulating individuals' awareness and at empowering them to choose socially responsible, resource efficient and environmentally friendly lifestyles through their consumption choices. ESC is a powerful instrument to achieve major policy goals and to inspire citizens/consumers behaviours in favour of sustainability. ESC has gained international and national support, and initiatives exist in **Norway, Portugal, Japan, Mexico** and **Mauritius**.

Consumption choices are powerful decisions that have tremendous impacts on natural resources, ecosystems and communities worldwide. These choices play a key role in climate change, since almost everything we consume demands energy,. Education for Sustainable Consumption is a key instrument to achieve resource efficiency and low-carbon lifestyles. It also gives citizens the means to influence markets and production patterns in a positive way

The task force promotes political initiatives, research activities and pilot projects in education. It highlights the necessity of linking education and sustainable consumption. It concretely contributes to the work of the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development.

Objectives

The main objective of the task force is to focus on the role of formal learning processes in providing knowledge, awareness and competencies to enable sustainable consumption.   Efforts are targeted towards the achievement of three objectives:
1.   Mapping, exchanging and networking initiatives and good practices on ESC.
2.   The advancement of ESC in formal curricula.
3.   ESC as a support to other policies.

Main outcomes

Tools and methodologies for capacity building
- **"Here and Now. Education for Sustainable Consumption":** provides recommendations and guidelines to introduce ESC in the formal education sector. It results from the partnership between the task force, UNEP, UNESCO and the Consumer Citizenship Network. The aim is to demonstrate to policy makers the importance of ESC so that they integrate it into their education and sustainable development strategies. The publication is also intended to help educational authorities and educators to include ESC in their curricula and teaching activities, with a series of inspiring case studies from all over the world.
- Today, the task force is continuing its work in cooperation with the **Partnership on Education for Responsible Living (PERL),** a network of about 100 higher education institutions from 40 countries with the participation of UNEP, UNESCO and the Swedish Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles.

Demonstration projects and good practices
- In Mauritius the Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with UNEP, has developed a National Programme and Action Plan on SCP (2008-2013) with Education and Communication for Sustainable Lifestyles (ECSL) being one of the five priorities. The Ministry of Education, Culture and Human Resources, responsible for the implementation of the project on ECSL and is also implementing *Here and Now!*

---

[10] http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/education.htm

1.3   Sustainable Buildings and Construction

The Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC) is coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland with participation from China, Finland, France, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Sweden, USA, and the city of Cape Town (South Africa). There are also 500 global observers and the Finnish National Advisory Group (40 members representing different ministries, the real estate and construction industries and academia)[11].

Experience from the task force highlights the need for effective awareness-raising to encourage the development of public policies on sustainable construction and the use, maintenance and refurbishment of buildings. The task force focuses on the links between energy/climate and buildings and construction and has been active in initiating research projects such as providing baseline data about the climate change impacts of buildings. It has organized several workshops and seminars and published best policy practices, SBC guidelines and policy action points. A core component of the work of the task force is the cooperation with other initiatives, notably UNEP's Sustainable Building & Climate Initiative.

Hundreds of millions jobs all over the world are located in the buildings and construction sector. Worldwide, roughly 40 per cent of all energy produced is consumed in buildings, which translates to about 30 per cent of all CO_2 emissions. The IPCC report (4th Assessment, 2007) makes clear that buildings are one of the "low-hanging fruit", where huge emission savings can be implemented cheaply.

Objectives

The main goal of the task force is to support the development of innovative local and national policies that will mainstream sustainability in construction, use, maintenance and renovation of buildings. The priority has been to address how the public sector can promote energy efficiency, energy savings, access to energy and use of renewable energy in the built environment.

Main outcomes

Policy recommendations
- **Buildings for a better future:** collection of best policy practices to promote various aspects of SBC from Task Force members all over the world.

SCP tools and methodologies for capacity building and information
- **Awareness-raising/ outreach events:** hosting and organizing side events during CSD16 in New York (2008) and climate negotiations in Bali (2007), Poznan (2008) and Copenhagen (2009). SBC workshops organized in Helsinki (2006), New York back-to-back with CSD sessions, in Johannesburg (2008), Delhi (2009) and St Petersburg (2009) as well within the Sustainable Building SB08 World Conference in Melbourne (2008).
- **Buildings and Climate Change: Status, Challenges and Opportunities (2007):** baseline study, published in partnership with UNEP Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative (SBCI), covering existing data on the energy consumption in buildings and construction.
- **Sustainable Buildings and Construction in Africa:** report with good practices, best policy practices, directories and links, published jointly with Cooperation with Africa Task Force**.**
- **Sustainable Development Innovation Briefs**, Issue 9, March 2010, on Sustainable buildings and construction as tools for promoting more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Publication of UN DESA, DSD.**[12]**

---

[11] http://www.environment.fi/sbc
[12] http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_pdfs/publications/ib/no9.pdf

1.4   Sustainable Lifestyles

The Task Force on Sustainable Lifestyles, led by the Government of Sweden, has been active since 2003 implementing 10 projects reaching stakeholders from 43 countries. The Task Force activities have been involving governments, civil society and business organizations as well as academic/research institutions from both developed and developing countries. Governments such as **Argentina, Czech Republic, Italy, Slovenia, and Sweden,** four international organizations, nine NGOs and 10 academic/research institutions have taken part in the Task Force´s advisory group. [13]

The task force focused on how to guide and enable sustainable lifestyles in social innovation, communication, education, marketing, advertising and business. It also participated in international and regional meetings to engage with other relevant audiences and further promote sustainable lifestyles and consumption.

Objectives

- Engage, enable and encourage citizens, civil society organisations, business sector and governments to foster sustainable lifestyles.
- Identify and disseminate policy options, case studies and good practices from developed and developing countries through research and pilot projects.
- Provide tools and capacity-building to support the integration of sustainable lifestyles in specific sectors (education, awareness-raising, marketing, business development).

Main outcomes

Recommendations for research:
- **Evidence on Sustainable Lifestyles:** a report to clarify sustainable lifestyles concepts, identify key evidence gaps and provide recommendations for future research.

Tools and methodologies for capacity building
- **Communicating Sustainability. How to Produce Effective Public Campaigns:** communication guidelines with case studies and workshops to assist governments communicating efficiently on sustainability.
- **Business of Low Carbon and Resource Efficient Lifestyles:** a series of seven guidebooks covering the business opportunities and new business models required for businesses to meet the challenge of more sustainable lifestyles.
- **Sustainability Communications. A Toolkit for Marketing and Advertising Courses:** an on-line CD-ROM to build the capacity of marketing and communications teachers and students on sustainability.
- **Intercultural Sister Classrooms**: teaching methods were developed in schools in the US, Mexico, Costa Rica and Brazil combining life-cycle analysis with global citizenship

Demonstration projects and good practices
- **Creative Communities for Sustainable Lifestyles:** research and workshops to identify good practices from Brazil, China, India and Africa showing how people are coming together and forming "creative communities" to solve everyday problems.
- **Introducing sustainable lifestyle and sustainable entrepreneurship into African universities and colleges:** training sessions in eight African universities to motivate future African entrepreneurs to seize their sustainable business opportunities (Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Mauritius).
- **Scaling up the UNEP-UNESCO YouthXchange Programme** in Latin America and the Caribbean, West Asia, the United Arab Emirates and the Philippines.
- **The Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles** was conducted in 20 countries with the participation of more than 35 partners (universities, NGOs, research centres, businesses), in 10 languages. 8000 questionnaires were collected with the objective of analyzing young people's perceptions and attitudes, focusing on three major climate-related areas: mobility, food and housekeeping (report to be launched in summer 2010).

1.5   Sustainable Products

The International Task Force on Sustainable Products is hosted by the Government of United Kingdom (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). The task force brought together 13 countries (**Australia,**

---

[13] See report "Taskforce on Sustainable Lifestyles" http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/lifestyles.htm

Austria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, the **US** and the **UK**) and four international agencies (International Energy Agency, UN-DESA, UNDP and UNEP)[14].

Its objectives are to build international collaboration to raise the efficiency of energy-using products. The aims are to identify the priorities for action, then stimulate and support the development of international networks and cooperative projects to address these priorities. The task force developed the concept and practice of creating global networks focusing on key products or policy tools.

The collaboration built up by the task force was important in leading to an International Energy Agency implementing agreement on energy-using products, formally established in 2008, which is now the new focus of the task force.

Objectives

Within the field of energy-using products, the task force endeavoured to:

- Raise awareness of product policy as a means of achieving international development and environmental objectives.
- Establish and participate in open and transparent processes for improving product performance.
- Initiate collaborative work among task force members.
- Seek common priorities and opportunities for practical cooperation to encourage eco-innovation in product design and labelling.

The task force focused its work on three aspects of globally traded energy consuming products: science, policy, and mechanisms to develop standardised test procedures (to measure energy performance and to introduce harmonized energy efficiency labels and standards). This brought together expert communities working in some of the key subject areas. It encouraged sharing of expertise and experience with the goal of achieving greater international cooperation. Specific networks were established for: (i) lighting; (ii) home entertainment products, including televisions, simple set-top boxes and multi-function set-top boxes; (iii) electronic motors; and (iv) market surveillance and compliance.

Main outcomes

The most significant outcome of the task force was in supporting a movement towards more formal international cooperation, which is now established under a formal IEA implementing agreement entitled: **International Energy Agency Implementing Agreement for a Cooperating Programme on Efficient Electrical End-Use Equipment ("4E").**

The Governing Board of the IEA approved in March, 2008, a new international collaborative programme to promote more energy-efficient electrical equipment. So far 10 IEA member countries have formally committed to the implementing agreement[15].

---

[14] http://www.itfsp.org/background.htm
[15] http://www.iea-4e.org/

1.6   Sustainable Public Procurement

The Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement is coordinated by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment and the task force's membership is composed of 11 governments (**Argentina, China, Czech Republic, Ghana, Norway, Philippines, Mexico, Switzerland, UK, USA, São Paolo State**) and six international agencies (UN-DESA, UNEP, ILO, European Commission, ICLEI, IISD)[16].

The task force developed a specific methodology to implement sustainable public procurement (SPP) in both developed and developing countries. The approach has three elements: (1) pilot countries assess their procurement status through an online questionnaire; (2) a review is undertaken to identify the legislative framework for procurement and to analyse the possibilities for integrating social and environmental criteria into procurement activities; (3) a market readiness analysis is carried out to define the existing productive capacities for sustainable products and services and the potential responsiveness of the market to SPP tenders. After successful completion of these three actions, pilot countries are assisted to develop a SPP policy and their procurement officers are trained. Experts from UNEP as well as the task force assist countries in implementing the approach and observe progress for a year.

> Public spending represents 8-30 per cent of national GDP, making most governments the largest single consumers in their countries. Hence, sustainable public procurement provides a major opportunity to accelerate the shift to more SCP patterns. Governments not only can lead by example, but also increase demand and supply for sustainable products, as well as new markets.

Objectives

- Capacity-building for the implementation of sustainable public procurement.
- Raising awareness with everyone involved in the procurement process (policy makers, procurers, suppliers, manufacturers).
- Furthering more sustainable production methods, resource efficiency, social welfare, better products and services and encourage innovation and the creation of better work places through public procurement.
- Introducing life-cycle thinking in the procurement activities.

Main outcomes

Tools and methodologies for capacity building

- **Implementation of the MTF approach to sustainable public procurement:** a comprehensive approach on the development and implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement – MTF Approach to SPP, which is being tested in 11 countries.
- **Capacity building for sustainable public procurement in developing countries**: This UNEP managed project, supported by the European Commission, Switzerland and the Organization Internationale de la Francophonie, is currently being piloted in Mauritius, Tunisia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Uruguay, Chile and Lebanon. The project will enable countries to draw and implement SPP policies and contribute to a number of policy recommendations to be delivered by the MTF on SPP to the Commission for Sustainable Development in 2010/11. The project has also delivered six regional trainings that benefited 130 procurement experts from 50 countries (in Francophone Africa, South Africa, South America, Central America and the Asia-Pacific).[17]

---

[16] http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/procurement.htm
[17] In 2010, a study will be carried out by UNEP to analyse the effects of a selected SPP experiences on the achievement of national environmental (GHG emissions reduction, water savings, pollution reduction, efficient use of natural resources, etc.) and socio- economic policy goals (job creation, minorities protection, innovation, SMEs competitiveness, cost savings, etc.).

1.7   Sustainable Tourism Development

France is coordinating the Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development (initiated 2006) with participation from 18 governments. Member countries include **Bahamas, Brazil, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany , India, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand** and **Norway**. Partners include **Australia, United Kingdom and the US**, eight international organizations, six NGOs, seven international business associations and companies from around the world[18].

Objectives

- To promote sustainable tourism through the development of support tools.
- To present new initiatives and support existing ones that may inspire pilot projects and good practices in other countries to foster sustainable tourism development as defined by the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

The task force supported its global members by promoting sustainable tourism throughout the supply chain. It has fostered the long-term economic viability of the sector by protecting and maintaining the environmental and socio-cultural assets of destinations while ensuring that tourism meets its potential as a tool for poverty eradication. It has built synergies and facilitated networking among members and partners through the implementation of 40 sustainable tourism projects in 18 countries in five continents and the development of policy tools, methodologies, and publications to further support both public and private sectors in sustainable tourism development and enhance the sustainability of existing destinations.

> Tourism and travel is amassive creator of jobs, and a leading services export for developing economies. Travel and tourism is expected to contribute 9,2% to the world GDP and employ approximately 235 million people (1 in every 12.3 jobs) by 2010 (WTTC). Tourism is the main growth and trade driver for the world's poorest countries (UNWTO). It can serve as a means to conserve natural habitats and cultural heritage, reduce greenhouse gas emissions (~5 % of global GHGs, UNEP/UNWTO/WMO).

Main outcomes[19]

Policy recommendations

- **Policy Recommendations on Sustainable Tourism Development:** A set of policy recommendations building on the projects of the task force and on key lessons learned (to be presented at CSD18). The policy recommendations will reinforce sustainability parameters in tourism planning and management.

Tools and methodologies for capacity building

- **The Sustainable Investment and Finance in Tourism Network:** A knowledge and investment network that aims to mainstream sustainability into tourism development investments and financing.
- **Green Passport**: Campaign aiming to raise tourists' awareness on their contribution to sustainable development through responsible holiday choices (**Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Israel** and **South Africa**)
- **Capacity building and e-tools:** Several teaching packs for tourism professionals and hospitality schools implemented in all regions available in Arabic, English, French, and Vietnamese.
- **Tourism Sustainability Council:** A tourism coalition aiming to certify operations that meet the global sustainable tourism criteria developed by the task force.

Demonstration projects and good practices

- **From the task force to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism:** Task force members decided to transform the task force into a UN CSD partnership. Members will create and benefit from an unparallel combination of expertise, networks, and a positive public image that will build upon the strong accomplishments of the task force[20].

---

[18] http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/tourism.htm, http://www.veilleinfotourisme.fr/taskforce, www.unep.fr/tourism
[19] A Three-year journey for Sustainable Tourism, summary report from the Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development, 2009.
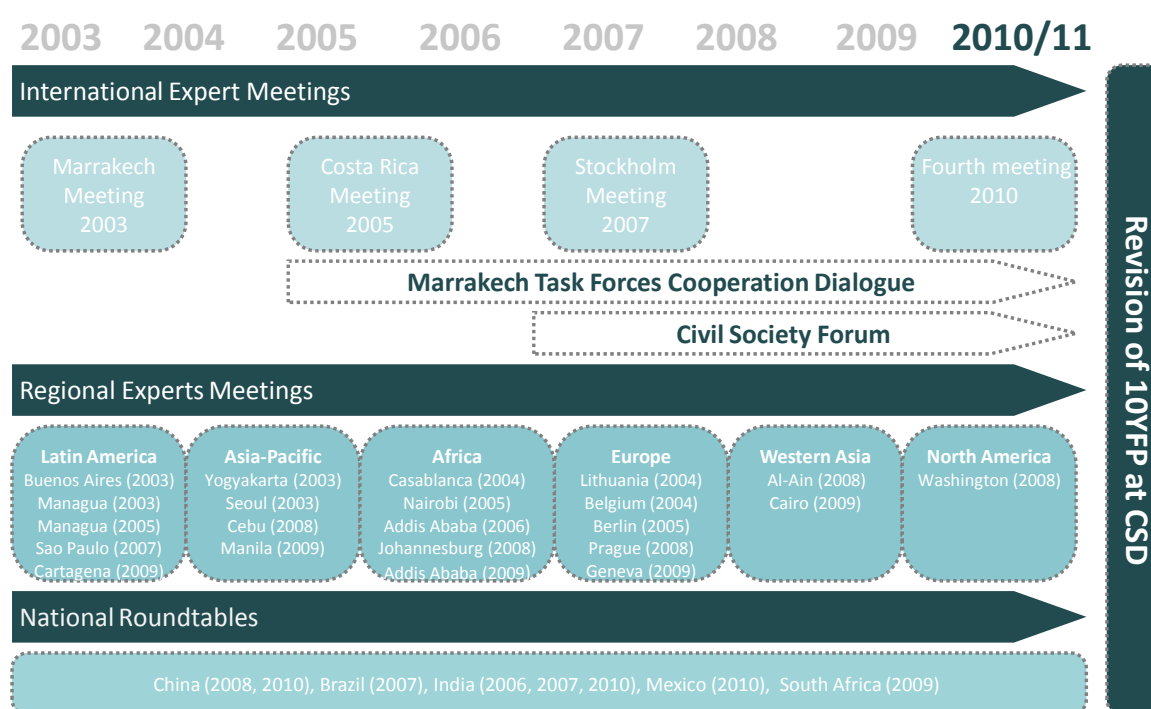[20] www.unep.fr/tourism/partnership

Annex II. Regional Strategies/Programmes on SCP

This annex presents regional progress on SCP, and provides some highlights of the outcomes and activities. A comprehensive Marrakech Process Progress Report is being prepared that will include all projects, activities and best practices.

Table 2.1 shows the Marrakech Process meetings and roundtables at the international, regional and national levels.

Table 2.1 Marrakech Process Meetings and Roundtables

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	**2010/11**

International Expert Meetings

Marrakech Meeting 2003

Costa Rica Meeting 2005

Stockholm Meeting 2007

Fourth meeting 2010

Marrakech Task Forces Cooperation Dialogue

Civil Society Forum

Regional Experts Meetings

Latin America	**Asia-Pacific**	**Africa**	**Europe**	**Western Asia**	**North America**
Buenos Aires (2003)	Yogyakarta (2003)	Casablanca (2004)	Lithuania (2004)	Al-Ain (2008)	Washington (2008)
Managua (2003)	Seoul (2003)	Nairobi (2005)	Belgium (2004)	Cairo (2009)	
Managua (2005)	Cebu (2008)	Addis Ababa (2006)	Berlin (2005)		
Sao Paulo (2007)	Manila (2009)	Johannesburg (2008)	Prague (2008)		
Cartagena (2009)		Addis Ababa (2009)	Geneva (2009)		

National Roundtables

China (2008, 2010), Brazil (2007), India (2006, 2007, 2010), Mexico (2010), South Africa (2009)

Revision of 10YFP at CSD

2.1   Africa

In Africa, there has been high-level commitment to SCP. As a result, the African 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) was launched at the third regional meeting in Addis Ababa (May, 2006), attended by the President of Ethiopia, Mr Girma Wolde Giorgis. The African 10YFP was supported and endorsed by the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was approved during the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN), Second Partnership Conference on the Implementation of the Environmental Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in Dakar, Senegal, in March, 2005, and by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Africa Regional Implementation Meeting.

These endorsements have provided the process with a strong sense of local ownership, adding to the prospects for long-term success. In its Dakar Declaration AMCEN calls upon Africa's development partners to support the activities and programmes developed by the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production (ARSCP). Moreover, SCP is part of sustainable development plans in various countries (e.g. Senegal, Mauritius).

The links between SCP and poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods have been emphasized as these are a priority for the region. Since its launch, activities to mainstream SCP in development plans, and various demonstration projects, training and awareness-raising have been implemented in some countries and sub-regions in cooperation with the Task Force, UNEP, UNIDO and other organizations.[21]

SCP priorities
The following four priorities are the core of the African 10-YFP (see table 1 in section 2.1.b):
- Energy
- Water and sanitation
- Habitat and urban development
- Renewable resource based industries

Good **practices in Africa**
- ✓ In 2009 a regional training workshop on sustainable tourism was conducted. It led to a UNIDO-UNEP follow-up project and the decision of **Mozambique** to join the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism.
- ✓ Creative Communities for Sustainable Lifestyles' identified good practices on grassroots social innovations for sustainability: workshops and network discussions were organized in **South Africa, Kenya, Botswana and Ghana.**
- ✓ Smart Start Up: This introduced sustainable lifestyles and sustainable entrepreneurship into universities and colleges in **Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Mauritius** to promote sustainable entrepreneurship.
- ✓ Development of two national SCP action plans in Mauritius, Tanzania, and two city-wide plans in Cairo, Egypt and Maputo, Mozambique, with the support of the Marrakech Task Force on Cooperation for Africa. Four countries, **Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda** and **Zambia,** have started to develop national SCP programmes**.**
- ✓ Promotion of SCP in primary schools and media groups through establishment of SCP clubs in **Tanzania.**
- ✓ Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) Demonstration Project in **Mauritius** applies the approach of the Task Force on SPP.

---

[21] For more information see: www.unep.org/roa and www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/africa.htm

2.2   Arab region

Two regional consultations were held (Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates, in March, 2008, and Cairo, Egypt, in September, 2009); as an outcome, the Regional Strategy on SCP was launched in September, 2009, with the support of the League of Arab States (LAS), UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) and UNEP; it was subsequently approved (in mid-November 2009) by the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE), which also approved the inclusion of "green economy" as part of SCP. This was endorsed by the UN-ESCWA Regional Implementation Meeting. [22]

SCP priorities

The following six priorities constitute the regional strategy on SCP (see table 1 in section 2.1.b):
- Energy for sustainable development
- Water resources management
- Waste management
- Rural development and eradication of poverty
- Education and sustainable lifestyles
- Sustainable tourism

Some specific programmes have also been discussed.

Good practices in the Arab region

- ✓ Countries expressed interest in sustainable public procurement; as a result two sessions were organized in Cairo (May 2009) and Tunis (December 2009), involving 14 countries.
- ✓ **Tunisia** and **Lebanon** are implementing pilot capacity-building projects using the approach of the Marrakech Task Force on SPP.
- ✓ Various capacity-building workshops on sustainable lifestyles have been held, including with the Dubai Education Council and Schools of Governments, public school teachers and educators, youth leaders and NGOs from **UAE, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait** and **Bahrain**
- ✓ The UNEP-UNESCO YouthXchange initiative and capacity-building on sustainable lifestyles is currently being adapted and implemented in Arabic-speaking Mediterranean countries, including **Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Syria, Egypt** and **Morocco.**

2.3   Asia and the Pacific

The Marrakech Process has triggered some important initiatives and built cooperation with others, including the Green Growth initiative, the Asia Pacific Roundtable on SCP, and the SWITCH Project. The region has held **five consultations** (**Yogyakarta**, 2003, Seoul**,** 2003 and Cebu**,** 2008 and **Manila**, 2009). A regional "Help Desk for SCP" was jointly established in 2006 by UN-ESCAP and UNEP and hosted by the China Standard Certification Centre. The help desk has facilitated information sharing through the internet and expert networks, conducted studies to identify SCP tools and case studies, disseminated knowledge through training, policy dialogues and forums, and supported demonstration activities. Since June 2009, the help desk has hosted regional train-the-trainer sessions on Green Growth policy tools.

The five tracks of the Green Growth approach (green tax and budget reform, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable consumption, green business and ecological efficiency indicators) can constitute the backbone of the regional framework of programmes on SCP, as suggested at the Cebu meeting in 2008. For that purpose it

---

[22] For more information see: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/arabregion.htm

has been proposed that partnerships be built with businesses and with Marrakech Process Task Forces. Green Growth provided further impetus to UNEP and UNESCAP's efforts to work with governments, business, financial institutions and related agencies towards an agreement on and the application of policies and investments for SCP and resource efficiency. [23]

The EU Programme "SWITCH ASIA" promotes uptake of SCP by "working simultaneously on the production and consumption sides, employing a multi-stakeholder approach with strong and intensive working relationships with SMEs, building upon existing structures and networks, and by scaling up results achieved in earlier projects".

SCP priorities

The following priorities were identified at the 2009 Marrakech Process regional workshop and the UNESCAP Regional Implementation Meeting (see table 1 in section 2.1.b):

Cross-cutting / non-sector specific
- Green public procurement
- Fiscal instruments
- Resource efficient and cleaner production
- Greening business and markets

Themes / sector specific
- Waste management
- Transport
- Sustainable energy
- Sustainable agriculture

Good practices in Asia and the Pacific

- ✓ Two Capacity Building Seminars on Environment and Resource Management of Hotels and Resorts trained 120 participants from **Vietnam** as well as several regional stakeholders from **Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines,** and **Thailand.**
- ✓ Media campaign on sustainable lifestyles developed by Young Artists Fellowship for the Environment (YAFE) using celebrities in the **Philippines** (posters in train subways, capacity-building workshops, conferences, and a bicycle tour).
- ✓ Six countries (**Australia, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines** and **Vietnam**) participated in the Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles (GSSL). A regional network under the Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living is being developed with the Institute of Global Environmental Studies in Japan.
- ✓ A regional workshop on sustainable public procurement (SPP) was organized in **Kuala Lumpur** in December, 2009, with the support of the Task Force on SPP and in partnership with the International Green Procurement Network with 21 representatives from 13 Asian countries (**Kuwait, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, China, Korea, Mongolia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand** and **Vietnam**)
- ✓ The Government of **Viet Nam** has developed a national action plan on SCP with the support of UNEP. It is expected to be released in 2010.

---

[23] For more information see: www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/asiapacific

2.4   Europe

The EU member states and the European Commission have been actively engaged in the Marrakech Process, building North-South cooperation through various activities including the national roundtables on SCP in the BRIC countries. European government are leading and supporting the Marrakech task forces.

Numerous consultations have been held in Europe from 2003 to 2009, including five regional meetings[24] **[**Ostend**, Belgium (2004);** Berlin**, Germany (2005);** Ljubljana**, Slovenia (2007);** Prague**, Czech Republic (2008)** and **Geneva (2009)]** and sub-regional meetings in **Vilnius (2004), Zagreb (2005).** Commitments and actions have been promoted, such as:

- The European Union Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan, which improves the synergies between existing policies and tools and addresses potential gaps.
- A workshop for South Eastern European (Balkan) countries was organized in December, 2005, in Croatia in collaboration with UNEP[25];
- Pan-European Collaboration and Partnership: at the Sixth Ministerial Conference, Environment for Europe held in Belgrade in October, 2007, ministers called for the development of national programmes, as well as partnerships to promote SCP in the pan-European region.
- The EC SWITCH programme: to respond to the need for cleaner and more energy efficient industry in Asia (€90 million programme). It is targeted to SMEs and promotes the use of environmentally friendly technologies and practices. SWITCH contributes to poverty alleviation by improving living conditions.
- The EU also supports national roundtables on SCP to exchange experiences and best practice. Roundtables have already been held in China, Brazil, India and South Africa; a forthcoming in Mexico.

SCP priorities
The European Union identifies in its EU Action plan on SCP the following priorities (see table 1 in section 2.1.d):

- Better products
- Smarter consumption
- Leaner production
- Action at global level

In addition, the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency identified the following sectoral priorities: housing, food and drink, and mobility.

The Marrakech Process helped also to identify in the South East Europe and Eastern Europe (SEE), Caucasus and Central Asia (ECCAA) countries, the following four challenges[26]

- Addressing environmental management in enterprises on a strategic level
- Improving compliance with relevant legislation
- Promoting economic incentives for sustainable options
- Ensuring financing mechanisms exist that favour implementing eco-efficient technologies.

---

[24] For more information see: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/europe.htm

[25] For more information on the workshop, see: www.unep.ch/scoe/archive/croatia.htm

[26]UNEP/EEA report on Sustainable consumption and production, 2007.

Good **practices in Europe**
- ✓ Development of the EU-Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan.
- ✓ **Kazakhstan** developed a national SCP model and is planning to develop a national programme on SCP. A national workshop was organised based on UNEP's Guideline "Planning for Change" to support the process.
- ✓ Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyle conducted in **Portugal, Sweden, Turkey** and the **UK** and analysed in partnership with universities, providing policy recommendation on how to promote sustainable lifestyles.
- ✓ A regional workshop on sustainable public procurement (SPP) was organized in Paris in April, 2009. With participants from six European countries (**Spain, Netherlands, Italy, France, Belgium** and **Germany**) with the support of the Task Force on SPP.
- ✓ The Pan-European SCP project and its partners (national governments, NGOs, Central European Initiative, Cleaner Production Centres, Business, International Organisations) were responsible for various initiatives, including stakeholder consultations in **Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine** and **Kazakhstan**, and supported pilot projects (i.e. Organic Agriculture for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia).
- ✓ A sustainable tourism handbook on integrated coastal zone planning and management was developed in cooperation with the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre in Croatia.

2.5 Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin America and the Caribbean region has been active in the Marrakech Process since 2003. It was the first to host an expert meeting. The **Regional SCP Strategy** was launched in 2003, and important elements of it were endorsed by the Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean that same year. Likewise, a **Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP** has been set up to promote and support the implementation of policies and strategy. The council includes representatives from the Caribbean (**Barbados,** alternate **Jamaica**); Central American (**Guatemala**; alternate **Dominican Republic**); Andean (**Colombia**; alternate **Peru**) and Southern Cone (**Brazil** as interim).

Promotion of SCP in the region benefited from the interaction with sub-regional institutions, including MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market), CAN (Andean Community), CCAD (Central American Commission for Environment and Development) and CARICOM (Caribbean Community), particularly in the promotion of SCP action plans and SPP initiatives and in disseminating information (e.g. establishment of a Sub Regional SCP Information Centre for the Caribbean).[27]

A regional information network on SCP (Red PyCS) has been developed to help with capacity building and networking through e-learning, videoconferencing, e-forum and a virtual library (500 specialists in the region, and more than 400 publications on SCP).[28]

A project to support the "Implementation of a Regional Programme on SCP" began in 2007. Participating countries include **Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay** and **Peru**.

SCP priorities

---

[27] For more information see: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/latinamerica.htm
[28] See: http://www.redpycs.net/

Several SCP priority areas have been identified in the regional strategy (see table 1 in section 2.1.d).[29]

Cross-sectoral priorities

• 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.
• Small and medium-size enterprises*.
• Regional SCP information networks.
• Sustainable lifestyles and environmental education*.
• Evaluation and development of indicators.

Sectoral/supply-demand chains priorities

• Energy efficiency.
• Cleaner production.
• Water resources.

Good practices in Latin America and the Caribbean

✓ Regional workshops on SCP action plans have been held in the Andean Community, the Caribbean countries and Mesoamerica. Seven countries have SCP action plans: **Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay,** and **Barbados**.

✓ Sustainable public procurement (SPP) workshops have been held for MERCOSUR, Central America and Andean countries with the support of the Task Force on SPP. With participants from **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, El Salvador** and **Mexico**.

✓ Awareness-raising workshops on sustainable lifestyles have been organized in eight countries - **Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, Bolivia, Peru** and **Chile** - using the UNEP-UNESCO YouthXchange initiative.

✓ More than 500 representatives of the private sector and 100 representatives of governmental institutions have been trained in the implementation of SCP at SME level.

✓ Two national waste management initiatives have been implemented. One in **Peru** for local communities and a second in **Ecuador** on plastic waste management.

✓ Green Passport Campaign: continuous cooperation with **Brazil** has allowed the development a TV spot and a video presented on major Brazilian airlines. **Ecuador** has also developed a Green Passport with a focus on national protected areas and a media campaign will be launched soon.

✓ Training workshops on sustainable tourism and natural and cultural heritage in Central America in cooperation with SICA (**Belize, Honduras, Guatemala** and **El Salvador***) based on a CD-ROM (e-tool) developed by the Task Force on Sustainable Tourism (available in English, French and Spanish).

2.6   North America

The governments of US and Canada held a regional consultation in November, 2008 (1st North American Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on Sustainable Consumption and Production) reaching more than 60 stakeholders (including government officials, SCP experts, business representatives, academics and NGOs), and supported by UNEP's Regional Office for North America and UNDESA.

---

[29] Four priorities marked with * have been endorsed by the Forum of Environmental Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as by the Regional Implementation Meeting organised by ECLAC.

As a result, a number of activities were proposed, including:[30]

Framing SCP issues
- Conduct an analysis of how SCP links with and can contribute to greening approaches to help overcome the current economic downturn and climate change
- Develop ways to measure the progress towards SCP, both for the design of the framework of policies and incentives and to monitor their subsequent effectiveness in achieving SCP
- Collect the work and visions of different stakeholder groups on SCP
- Compile and publish SCP success stories, lessons learned, good practices and their potential replicability

Work in various economic sectors
- Explore the possibility of developing commitments to SCP targets within sectors.
- Examine and make use of the sectoral analysis contained in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Poznan meeting documents concerning electricity grids, steel, cement, and chemicals industries

Other Specific Action Items
- Establish a group to look into specific issues, such as ways to reduce the proliferation of product labels
- Seek to identify how the SCP work can be related to the other discussion topics - transport, chemicals, waste management and mining - at the upcoming CSD18-19 sessions

Both countries have a wide array of activities under way related to SCP involving governments, civil society and the private sector.[31]

The US Government has had some involvement in the Marrakech Task Forces on Sustainable Buildings and Construction and on Sustainable Tourism.

---

[30] For more information see: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/northamerica.htm
[31] For further information, see the National Reports to CSD 18 submitted by the Governments of Canada and the United States. See: http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/northamerica.htm

Annex III. Mainstreaming SCP in development plans

The Marrakech Process has supported the development of policy frameworks for the elaboration of national (and regional) programmes on SCP, identifying priorities for projects and programmes. It responds to the demand, interest and needs of countries and supports activities at the national level. The outcomes are mainly in three areas: (i) national SCP programmes, based on the Guidelines "Planning for Change"; (ii) national roundtables on SCP; and (iii) mainstreaming SCP in developing countries.

3.1 Planning for Change: Guidelines for National SCP Programmes

In 2005 there was a strong request to develop non-prescriptive guidelines to support the identification and implementation of national SCP programmes and action plans. As a response, UNEP with support from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, developed the **Guidelines for National SCP Programmes: Planning for Change** and an *online Clearing House*[32]. The guidelines provide direct advice to governments and other stakeholders on how to plan, develop, implement and monitor a national SCP programme. They provide SCP indicators and good practices, and stress the importance of integrating SCP in existing national strategies, such as poverty reduction strategy papers, sustainable development strategies, social and economic plans, energy development, etc.

The Online Clearing House identified more than 30 countries (including the Czech Republic, Finland, UK, Ethiopia, Senegal, Argentina, Jamaica and Thailand) that have now developed or are developing national programmes on SCP.

The Marrakech Process assisted in the elaboration of national SCP programmes or the mainstreaming of SCP in national development strategies in **Mauritius, Senegal, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Croatia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia, St Lucia** and **Dominica**; and at city level **in Maputo, Mozambique,** and **Cairo, Egypt**.

Regional workshops on SCP programmes were conducted in Latin America with the Andean Community (in Peru 2008), and South Asian Countries (in Nepal 2008), in Africa (in Senegal and Kenya in November 2009), in the Caribbean (Guyana, February 2010), and national workshops in **Croatia, Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Ghana, (2009) Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, St Lucia** and **Dominica,(2010).**

3.2 National Roundtables on SCP: promoting dialogue and action

The work of the Marrakech Process has contributed to an increased understanding of SCP linked to national priorities. Progress has also been made in engaging countries with emerging economies, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in **China, India, Brazil** and **South Africa** (a further such roundtable will be organized in Mexico in June 2010).[33] For example, the Marrakech process assisted Brazil to realize the need for a fully-fledged national SCP strategy (including a national council on SCP) which better responds to national sustainability priorities and needs.

The main objectives of these national roundtables on SCP were to: (i) raise awareness on the need and benefits to promote and adopt SCP patterns; (ii) identify country-specific SCP priority areas and define policies and means to promote their effective implementation; and (iii) engage these countries more actively in the Marrakech Process.

---

[32] http://www.unep.fr/scp/nap/clearinghouse/
[33] For more information on the National activities and outcomes see:
http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/national

a. **Mainstreaming SCP in developing countries policies**

Recognizing the potential of SCP for poverty eradication, UNEP with the support of the Government of Norway implemented a project that focuses specifically on promoting SCP in developing countries. A range of activities have been implemented.

These include the development in 2008 of **SCP Indicators for Developing Countries and a Guidance Framework**[i], which complements **Planning for Change**. The Government of Mauritius has already used the guidance framework to develop the indicators for its national SCP programme. The manual **Mainstreaming Sustainable Consumption and Production and Resource Efficiency in Development Planning**[34] was developed in 2009 to provide countries with support in integrating SCP approaches and tools into policies and strategies, thereby ensuring SCP is considered at all levels of development planning. It complements Planning for Change, where the importance of integrating SCP in national strategies was stressed, and the UNDP-UNEP handbook for practitioners, Mainstreaming Poverty- Environment Linkages into Development Planning.

 Towards Triple Impact. A Toolbox for analyzing sustainable ventures in developing countries [35] was developed in 2009 to support the business potential of SCP in developing countries, with the objective of helping with the identification of opportunities, understanding of determinants of success and assessment of costs and benefits of sustainable ventures**.** National training sessions on "Sustainable ventures towards a green economy" have been organized in **Lao, Cambodia** and **Viet Nam**. In 2010 a similar training will be held in the Philippines. The toolbox has also opened opportunities for cooperation with UNDP's Growing Inclusive Markets Initiative, strengthening the arsenal of relevant business cases.

---

[34] http://www.unep.fr/scp/publications/details.asp?id=DTI/1235/PA
[35] http://www.unep.fr/scp/publications/details.asp?id=DTI/1136/PA

Annex IV: Examples of Possible Programmes on SCP

This section provides examples on how each of the potential programs of the 10YFP could be developed based on submissions by the Task Forces and other MP tools, and lessons learned.

5.1 Mainstreaming SCP in planning and develop SCP National Programmes

a) **Goal:** Provide support to and 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: number of countries that have integrated SCP in their developing plans or developed national SCP programs or action plans by 2022.

b) **Possible policies and actions:**
   i. Provide advocacy services and capacity to national authorities to 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. Peer review of SCP Programs, to exchange experience and review progress
   iv. 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) to encourage exchange on experiences and challenges.
   v. …

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, social and environmental development.
   ii. Develop financial mechanisms or funds to support developing countries and economies in transition to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programs
   iii. Replicate 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
   iv. Partnership with local actors to support governments in developing 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.

5.2 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 also influence private consumers and suppliers to 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 for consumers.
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 included above.

d) **Linkages to other programs, e.g.**
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-Procura+ campaign.

e) **Leading Actors:** 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.