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

Discussion Paper for Public Consultation

Document prepared by the Marrakech Process Secretariat: UNDESA and UNEP

Please note: Based on comments received from the Advisory Committee of the Marrakech Process on the initial draft, the Secretariat decided that for the next stages of the drafting of the 10YFP there will be two documents:

- A proposed input to the CSD for discussion of the 10YFP on SCP

- A background document, which contains detailed information on the 10YFP, SCP and the Marrakech Process, including *inter alia*: guidelines followed for drafting this document and an explanation of the CSD process.

Comments are welcomed on all parts of this document; especially on concrete activities that could be included in the 10YFP (corresponding to the last two columns in Table 2). In particular, all stakeholder groups are invited to submit some specific activities or programmes that their group feels would be the most important in achieving SCP.

Revisions of this document and inputs received from all stakeholders will be posted on the web at :
<http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml and http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech >

(*)This document is a slightly revised version of the first public draft (15 September 2008), based on comments received from the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee on 23 October 2008

Table of Contents

PROPOSED INPUT TO CSD ON A
10 YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (10YFP)

Introduction

During the Rio Summit in 1992 the issue of 'sustainable consumption and production' (SCP) was elaborated in Agenda 21 and commitments were made. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002, all countries agreed that SCP, along with poverty eradication and protection and management of the natural resource base, are the 3 overarching priorities to realize sustainable development.[1]

In the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), UN member states agreed to *"encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. All countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries, through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries."*[2]

The JPOI further suggests a broad array of actions to foster SCP, including:[3]
- adoption and implementation of policies aimed at promoting sustainable consumption and production, including integrating SCP issues into national development strategies;
- investment in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and sustainable products and services
- technology transfer and capacity building to increase eco-efficiency;
- awareness raising campaigns and consumer information tools;
- promoting the collection and exchange of best practices, and know-how;
- encouraging industry to improve social and environmental performance;
- encouraging financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;
- providing training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); and
- promoting public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services.

It was decided by member states at CSD-11 that "a 10YFP on SCP" will be discussed in the 2010-2011 cycle of CSD.

Consideration of the 10YFP by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development needs to move the SCP agenda along, building on Agenda 21 and the JPOI. It is thus of vital importance to define common

---

[1] Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 14.
[2] Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 15.
[3] Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 15, 16, 17.

principles and key priority areas for the international community to focus cooperation on specific activities (informed by regional and national priorities, needs and initiatives). The 10YFP should also provide incentives for all stakeholders to engage in and support concrete SCP-related actions. Though the structure of the 10YFP that will be negotiated at CSD 18 and 19 will be decided by member states of the Commission on Sustainable Development, input to the CSD should be structured to maximize its usefulness to member states. Based on previous CSD sessions, a range of possible outcomes for the 10YFP can be contemplated, including:

1. A "standard" CSD decision with 2-3 subheadings and about 2-2.5 pages of negotiated text for each (e.g. CSD-13);

2. An "umbrella approach" including global activities aimed at supporting regional and national SCP initiatives (through financing, capacity building, technical assistance, sharing of best practices, etc.), combined with regional activities responding to regional priorities and action plans elaborated inter alia through the Marrakech Process; or

3. A CSD decision modeled after the Mauritius Strategy for SIDS. This decision would be composed of two elements: (i) a declaration on the objectives and urgent relevance of the SCP agenda and (ii) a framework for action listing global and regional programmes/activities Given that SCP is a cross-cutting issue for every cycle of CSD, like the SIDS, the outcome document may be longer and touch on the SCP dimensions of the range of thematic issues dealt with by CSD.[4,5]

4. A matrix of policy options and practical measures by key stakeholders

We are seeking the views of the Advisory Committee and others, as appropriate, on a suitable structure for this input to CSD (see the background paper offering guidance on how to prepare for CSD), Yet, at this stage, it is particularly useful to focus on substantial activities and concrete actions to stimulate discussions among all stakeholders on what programmes this input to the 10YFP should contain. Though the 10YFP negotiated at CSD 19 may differ significantly from the 10YFP developed through consultations under the Marrakech Process as input to CSD 18 and 19, we refer simply to the 10YFP in the remainder of the text for simplicity.

This paper is structured in the following manner: The first section presents the potential elements of the declaration on SCP (overall objectives and main functions). The second section "Towards a 10YFP" focuses on a Framework for Action. It provides a preliminary list of potential programmes that could be integrated in a 10YFP. This section also proposes a structure of the framework of action clustering programmes and activities at both regional and global levels. Finally section 3 explains the consultation process and the next steps for the elaboration of this paper.

---

[4] The report of the Mauritius Strategy is available at:
http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/237/16/PDF/N0523716.pdf?OpenElement
[5] The Mauritius Strategy is an annex of the resolution adopted at the meeting and addresses a range of sectoral issues and means of implementation; the strategy itself had been negotiated over the previous year.

1 Elements of a Declaration on SCP

Whatever the structure of the decision adopted at CSD, it will need to clarify the objectives and functions of the framework of programmes on SCP. Such a statement of objectives might be incorporated into a CSD declaration/decision on Sustainable Consumption and Production. These objectives might be drawn from key elements of Agenda 21 and the JPOI related to SCP, as well as references to the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and the Millennium Development Goals. Monitoring, assessment and reporting of progress made in implementing the programmes should also be addressed.

1.1   Global Objectives of the 10YFP

The main objective of the 10YFP is to be a framework for action on SCP that countries and other stakeholders can endorse to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, thus promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

Among the objectives which could be considered as guiding the elaboration and follow-up of the 10YFP are the following:
- Support the two other overarching objectives of the JPOI by :
    - mainstreaming the sustainable use and management of natural resources in the decision making process of governments, private sector and civil society organizations; and
    - scaling and speeding up progress towards meeting the relevant MDGs (including MDG7), raising living standards in developing countries in a sustainable manner;
- Support existing multilateral environmental agreements including climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
- Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation (e.g., increase resource and energy efficiency, change unsustainable consumption and production patterns, dematerialize, move to a low-carbon economy);
- Stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable products and services in the market which would involve creation of new economic activities and productive jobs; within the carrying capacity of ecosystems;
- Promote more sustainable lifestyles, cities and societies;
- Enhance social development through investment in people and communities.

1.2   Main functions of the 10YFP

This draft aims to provide a framework for action that the CSD may wish to recommend to all stakeholders, including governments at all levels, business organizations, NGOs and other Major Groups.

The main functions of the 10 YFP are to:
- encourage actions at all levels and international and regional cooperation to promote SCP;
- encourage further activities in priority sectors or consumption clusters with high resource intensity and of major economic, social and environmental importance where action is needed to foster SCP;
- support the identification and distribution of knowledge, finance, technical assistance and capacity building for activities to foster SCP and meet demands at all levels;

- encourage and support governments wishing to establish policies and economic incentives to change consumption and production patterns, through partnerships, research, capacity building, pilot projects and award schemes;
- foster knowledge sharing, technology transfer, financing and capacity building for specific activities related to SCP with a special focus on the needs of developing countries;
- encourage countries or regions willing to set their own goals and priorities related to SCP.

2. Towards a 10YFP: a Framework for Action

As its name suggests, the 10YFP has to provide **general programmes to support the implementation of SCP at the regional and national levels**. As regional priorities differ, a significant portion of the final 10YFP should contain region-specific activities. However, some of the programmes that will emerge are global in scope, thus providing an umbrella of global programmes for these regional programmes. Therefore, the 10YFP should offer global and regional level programmes.

2.1 Guidelines to draft the 10YFP

The elements of a 10YFP are being constructed on the following principles:

The 10YFP should:
1. be voluntary, flexible and not prescriptive;
2. be demand driven. Responding to the range of global, regional and national SCP priorities identified through the Marrakech Process and other needs assessments and being consistent with regional and national SCP action plans;
3. provide incentives to countries to engage more actively in SCP, whatever their current involvement in SCP issues and level of economic development;
4. be action-oriented and have entry points for all stakeholders, promoting the active engagement of all stakeholders; and
5. be supportive of and avoid duplicating existing activities and agreements, in particular, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and past CSD decisions.

2.2 Clustering of activities chosen for the 10YFP

The 10YFP could be structured via various entry points, including regions, actors, elements in the production-consumption system, sectors, instrument clusters, etc (as many countries and regions have done). The structure presented below is based on an analysis of different options summarized in the background paper. It was decided to group priority areas for programmes/activities identified through the Marrakech Process under four clusters listed below and also in Table 1.

A. Institutional and policy support
B. Cross-sectoral
C. Sectoral approaches
D. Natural resources management

For all programmes to be included in the 10YFP, the typical CSD means of implementation will have to be examined. We grouped them into four categories:

1. mobilisation of financial resources from all sources
2. information and outreach,
3. technology transfer and capacity building,
4. partnerships and collaboration.

2.3 Methodology used to identify activities that should be included in the 10YFP

The identification, elaboration and follow-up of activities to be included in the 10YFP should be based on a gap analysis, lessons learned and best practices. For each of the areas above, an assessment of needs and existing activities has to be undertaken, in order to identify gaps that the 10YFP should address. Ideally, the gap analysis should be done both at the regional and at the global level.

For areas covered by Marrakech Task Forces, these Task Forces are in the best position to gather information on existing activities, best practices and identify gaps both at the regional and global level, as well as to suggest activities and programmes. For instance, the TF on Sustainable Public Procurement has developed and tested a tool to help countries design their procurement policies. They could suggest to scale up the number of countries that receive training and support to design their policies through mobilization of additional funding and translation of the tools in different languages.

For areas not currently covered by Marrakech Task Forces, identification of existing activities and gaps has to rely on other sources of information and processes.

Table 1 below summarizes in a very aggregate format the priorities identified through regional consultations under the Marrakech Process. It also shows the areas that are covered by Marrakech Task Forces and those which are not.

2.4 Activities/programmes for the 10YFP

This section presents examples of **global activities** that may be considered part of the 10YFP. Regional activities will be presented for all regions in the next draft, based on regional knowledge, Task Force activities, and new initiatives needed to identify gaps. The picture will be clearer once the Secretariat will have completed the review of existing activities and matched them to regional priorities and needs, identifying gaps (Table 2). The structure is such that it allows all stakeholders to contribute specific activities and programmes based on gaps they have identified at the national, regional and global levels.

2.4.1 Preliminary list of programmes/activities of the 10YFP: global activities

Though most of the specific activities included in the 10YFP will probably be tailored to regional needs, some activities are global in nature. Activities presented here were chosen on the basis of their relevance for SCP at large, their scalability and transferability for maximum impacts, and the potential for all stakeholders to contribute, supported, when appropriate, by the UN system. Most activities are cross-sectoral programmes; sectoral activities/programmes and resource management activities need to be added. The Task Forces are expected to make proposals related to their areas of competence. For sectors/resources not covered by the Task Forces (transport/ water, energy, etc.) input will be sought, in particular from relevant organizations within the regions and within the UN system. Ways by which the 10 YFP on SCP could support existing commitments under MEAs and previous CSD decisions have been added based on the analysis of the linkages between the MEAs and the 10YFP (see background document).

Table 1. Clusters of activities, expressed regional priorities, and coverage by Marrakech Task Forces

Needs and priorities	Regions where it is a priority	Existing Task Forces
1 Institutional and policy support		
▢ National action plans for SCP	Africa, Asia, Europe, LAC	NO
▢ Enabling SCP policies and instruments	All	NO
2 Cross-sectoral		
▢ Sustainable manufacturing and value chains (SMEs)	All	NO
▢ Sustainable products	*Africa, Asia, LAC, Europe*	YES
▢ Sustainable Procurement	*Asia, LAC*	YES
▢ Education for SCP	*All regions*	YES
▢ Sustainable cities	Asia, LAC,	NO
3 Sectoral approaches		
▢ Mobility	*Europe, Africa, Asia, West Asia*	NO
▢ Buildings and construction	*Europe, LAC, Africa*	YES
▢ Food and agriculture	*Europe, Africa*	NO
▢ Sustainable tourism	*LAC , Europe, Arab region*	YES
4. Natural resources management		
▢ Sustainable water use	*Africa, Asia, LAC*	NO
▢ Sustainable energy use	*Africa, Asia, LAC*	NO
▢ Integrated waste management	*Africa, Asia, LAC,*	NO

The following remarks also apply:

- Many of these activities and partnerships already exist but resources are needed to scale them up in a region, or training, adaptation and financing are needed to diffuse to other regions.
- Many of the activities focus on environmental issues; the next draft will additionally integrate critical social and economic development issues.
- The list is preliminary and will be completed through consultations with the Marrakech Task Forces, major groups, and other stakeholders as appropriate. Stakeholder groups are invited to submit some specific activities or programmes that their group feels would be the most important in achieving SCP.
- In subsequent drafts, the selected activities will be presented following the framework of Table 1. For each activity, the means of implementation, including technical support, capacity building and finance, should be outlined.

2.4.1. a. Institutional and policy support

National Action Plans for SCP

> *Support governments and regions to design and implement SCP programmes and projects, mainstreaming SCP at regional, national and local levels,*

Why?: Because economy-wide or sectoral SCP programmes are needed as a first step to mainstream SCP issues in policies and economy. It is also important to translate the general concept of SCP to the national and regional context, with its specific priorities and potential for interventions and change.

How?: Supporting existing (UNEP DTIE, AMCEN) or creating new facilities (e.g. networks of excellence) that provide technical assistance, financial support; explaining guidelines provided by UNEP and others, exchanging best practices for inclusion of SCP into development strategies and sector strategies.

For whom? Both developed and developing countries wanting to draft SCP programmes or incorporate SCP in their sectoral or national sustainable development strategies.

Support the scientific and technical community through public and private sector funded R&D for SCP

Why? In order to advance technological innovation for cleaner production, and in order to better understand how to influence consumer societies in their transition to sustainable lifestyles. In addition to developing and disseminating best practices, research centers/help desks could identify critical economic, social and environmental aspects of SCP that need further research.

How? Strengthen collaboration, partnerships and funding on research, development and diffusion. For instance, help desks (housed in regional roundtables on cleaner production or SCP or in universities) could be nodes for dissemination of SCP toolkits developed by Marrakech Task Forces and other stakeholders. A wiki could be maintained by these centers to ensure immediate diffusion of information across the planet and dialogue among stakeholders (similar to the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (http://www.rspo.org/) or BioenergyWiki (http://www.bioenergywiki.net/index.php/Main_Page).

By whom? For whom? By public and private sector research centers and academia, for countries seeking information, technical assistance or capacity building in best policy practices for SCP.

Enabling national statistical institutes and other producers of statistical information to monitor economic, social and environmental pressures of consumption and production.

Why?: Currently the statistical system in many countries (nomenclatures and surveys) does not allow monitoring of trends related to consumption and production. Where countries do collect and present such data, it is often in different formats that make comparisons difficult. There are important economies of scale in this activity (nomenclatures are the same, surveys look a lot alike, etc.).

How?: Building upon existing national and international efforts to harmonize nomenclatures, survey methods, and economic-environmental accounting systems. E.g. include UNDESA's work.

For whom? All countries wanting to upgrade their statistical system in a way that is supportive of SCP.

Enabling SCP policies and instruments

Promote/ support the integration of SCP in the policies of major development organizations and agencies

Why? Major development organizations like UNDP, the World Bank, GEF, regional development banks, and national development cooperation agencies play a key role in developing infrastructure and institutions in developing countries. Hence, such organizations can play a major role in helping developing countries to 'leapfrog' to sustainable patterns of consumption and production patterns.

How? Setting up a dialogue or roundtable between such institutions, by strengthening the existing Cooperation Dialogue within the Marrakech Process or through a high-level Task Force. Reviewing existing projects elaborated by these organizations that may not be labeled as SCP but that provide successful case studies that can be shared widely. Providing support for the development of SCP-sensitive decision-making tools on investment in infrastructure and business development.

For whom? Multilateral agencies, regional banks and national development cooperation agencies.

Coordinate SCP implementation across sectors within a geographic area

What? Use sectors or projects with direct government involvement or strong government support to adopt sustainable practices by fully integrating SCP at the design stage (e.g. industrialization/eco-parks, tourism, transport, etc.).

Why?: because much of the value added of SCP resides in ex ante, cross-sectoral coordination and planning. And there are a lot of opportunities especially in greenfield sites, areas developed from scratch (e.g. coastal zones developed for tourism).

How?: Develop an assessment framework to document social and environmental benefits of cross-sectoral design for SCP pilot projects, for example in tourism development, housing projects, urban planning and transport, water and sanitation, industrial and trade zones. Work directly with counties, cities to better coordinate sectoral/resource goals for water, waste, energy etc.

By whom? For whom? Networks of local government authorities, for regional, urban planners.

Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability (JPOI para 18)

Why?: Because current standards leave out many environmental and social costs not internalized by the firm. To internalize those, either regulations and incentives are changed or the industry is encouraged to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including Environmental Management Accounting (EMA), codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the ISO and GRI guidelines on sustainability reporting.

How?: Dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders. Encouraging financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development consideration into their practices and developing workplace based partnerships and programmes, including education and training programmes.

By whom? For whom? ISO, chambers of commerce/industry federations, business associations for members and the larger community.

Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments (JPOI para 19.b)

Why?: Because without the internalization of these costs, it may not be in the business interest and in accordance with fiduciary duty to spend shareholder money on cleaner processes unless the firm can show that it will reduce costs in the future.

How?: By implementing the polluter-pays principle while not distorting international trade and investment and by providing incentives for industry to innovate.

By whom? For whom?: National and international organizations in cooperation with the private sector and civil society, recognizing the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
.

Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international legal instruments and protocols, and support the shift in focus on Life cycle Analysis (integrating the whole production and consumption process).

Why?: Sustainable consumption and production is by nature a holistic concept that includes decisions of design, use, marketing and distributions of products as well as their disposal. In pushing the environmental agenda towards these traditionally-neglected elements of the product life cycle, the 10YFP can add value to the sustainable development debate in a manner that supports, but does not overlap with, existing MEAs.

How?: Involve secretariats of these agreements/conventions in the 10YFP and develop with them and member countries means of strengthening implementation of existing MEAs through SCP support.

For whom?: all countries parties to the MEAs.

2.4.1.b. Cross-Sectoral Opportunities

Promoting Sustainable Products

Support the creation of databases and the provision of information on sustainable products (including both environmental and social criteria) and address ways to lower certification costs to poor producers and to raise awareness among consumers

Why?: Because such information is a proven powerful tool to influence purchases, especially by governments and firms. But, the development and maintenance costs of such databases are high and partnerships may have to be put in place for their creation.

How? By supporting the construction and dissemination of electronic databases of sustainable products; including by connecting various national and regional efforts. This can be done through a) technical assistance from countries having developed such tools for their public/private procurement (US, Japan) to requesting countries; b) financial support to those developing countries wanting TA on such tools; c) regional or multilateral effort to constitute global databases.

For whom? All countries putting in place sustainable procurement, whether through public or private initiative.

Support market transformation efforts for sustainable products

Why? Because best practices have shown that the greatest impact is achieved from a combination of measures to push and pull the markets toward sustainability.

How? Through a variety of possible measures and partnerships with the private sector and consumer groups, including voluntary agreements, standards and labeling, environmental directives, eco-efficiency initiatives, supply chain training and capacity building and technical assistance.

For Whom? Governments, private sector and consumer organizations

Promote Sustainable Manufacturing and Value Chains

Scale up and improve the supply chain by expanding the current work on greening the supply chains and leaner and cleaner production projects.

Why?: SMEs represent most of the industrial fabric in many countries. Lack of access to financial, technology and human resources have proven to be critical bottlenecks for the adoption of both green and social best practices.

How?: Work with multinational corporations to implement Socially Responsible Supply Chains with their suppliers, often SMEs, across the world, adapting and using guidelines for greening the supply chain projects (e.g.. Mexico and GEMI on environmental footprint; Oxfam on social footprint). Work with consumer groups that provide the transparency and push-factor to incentivize participation of more companies in these programmes.

***Increase eco-efficiency in sectors with high resource intensity* e.g. mobility, built environment, waste management, etc. (to be elaborated further depending on identified priorities at the regional and national levels)**

What? One common goal across the world might be to boost resource efficiency that stretches the use of all resources, including energy and slows down the increase in pollution, depletion of resources, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Why?: McKinsey estimates that this decoupling alone could create opportunities for businesses to invest $170 billion a year from now until 2020, at a 17 percent average internal rate of return.

How?: Public- and private-sector leaders can lead the way by setting efficiency standards for appliances and equipment, financing energy efficiency upgrades, raising corporate standards for energy efficiency, and collaborating with energy intermediaries. Government can provide incentives for investments in these

areas and NGOs and consumer groups can provide awareness-raising. International and other organizations such as cleaner production centers can provide training programmes, especially to SMEs. The upcoming International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management' assessment report on decoupling expected first quarter of 2009 may be useful for guidelines.

For whom? All sectors, regions and countries.

Supporting Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)

Enhance the ongoing work notably that of the Marrakech Task Force, to support governments at all levels working to implement sustainable procurement policies and procedures.

<u>Why?</u>: Because accelerating SPP is a powerful way to shift consumption patterns. The material produced by the MTF addresses the identified gaps, and there are a number of countries wanting to implement SPP.

<u>How?</u> By disseminating the assessment and training materials developed by the MTF on sustainable procurement. By mobilizing financial resources for developing further tools and conducting further training in interested countries.

<u>For whom?</u> Countries, cities and other entities wanting to put in place sustainable public procurement.

Education for SCP

Develop and disseminate SCP modules for education curricula at all levels (schools, college, public service, on-the-job training)

<u>Why?</u>: Because, for SCP to succeed, the values of people have to be changed starting from a young age and a wide array of educational and training institutions have to be used.

<u>How?</u> Building on the preliminary curriculum development work of the TFs on education and sustainable lifestyle, develop curricula adapted to each grade level. At the college and university level, work with engineering, accounting, economic, finance, agriculture, etc. faculties to develop SCP curricula specific to these areas.

<u>By whom?</u> In cooperation with UNESCO, a coalition of groups involved in education could convene a high-level task force of educators to work on curriculum development.

<u>For whom?</u> For all countries requesting it

Support governments wanting to promote low-resource intensity societies/lifestyles

<u>Why?</u>: Because, without involvement of governments, a shift to more sustainable consumption patterns will occur much more slowly. And, there are probably big economies of scale (strategies can be replicated from country to country with adjustments)

<u>How?</u>: Take stock of what works on shaping consumer preferences. Publish guidelines. Provide technical assistance.

<u>For whom?</u>: All countries requesting it

Encourage and leverage forums on alternative ways of consuming (including NGOs, community groups, cooperatives, and consumer groups)

<u>Why?</u>: because awareness is still insufficient among policy-makers, other stakeholders.

<u>How?</u>: Create UNU-SCP, a network of universities, think tanks dedicated to SCP.

<u>For whom?</u>: Decision-makers (UNU delivers messages to people in the circles of power close to the UN).

Create a resource repository and translation facility. This can include best practices databases

<u>Why?</u> Existing SCP activities result in a wealth of best practice examples, guidelines, tools, etc. They must however be made available in a library-like e-system and, where possible, be translated for practical use.

<u>How?</u> Make available resources to translate tools, materials, best practices on SCP into major UN languages.

For whom? Primarily developing countries, but all SCP practitioners will benefit, especially those in non-English-speaking environments.

Create networks of excellence on SCP, particularly linking developing countries with developed countries and with each other (South-South cooperation)

Why?: Because SCP has so far been mostly a developed country concern. Specific solutions and implementation methods have to be assessed or otherwise designed and adapted for developing countries.

How?: Link applied research and pilot projects on SCP in developing countries. Base these centers of excellence in existing centers, for example the cleaner production centers of UNIDO and UNEP. The centers could deliver trainings such as those developed by the task Forces (e.g. on SPP).

For whom? Both developed and developing countries.

Sustainable Cities/Communities

Support communities wanting to develop a sustainable lifestyle plan for their communities or integrate such plans in their Local Agenda 21.

What?: Using the curriculum modules and tools developed by the TFs on education and on sustainable lifestyles (e.g., Creative Communities for Sustainable Lifestyles), help communities imagine their sustainable future and develop a plan to get there.

Why? Because many sustainability issues can only be dealt with at the local level.

For whom? Local authorities, community groups.

Supporting local governments to better integrate environmental, social and economic costs into urban planning and mobility planning alternatives and instruments

Why?: Because if sustainability /SCP concerns are not there from the planning stage in long-lived network infrastructure and other capital stock, ex post retrofitting is costly, inefficient, and cannot achieve cross-sectoral synergies.

How?: Stocktaking/sharing of best practices /TA to local governments or countries.

By whom? For whom? Networks of local authorities, professionals engaged in sustainable transport and urban planning, for all jurisdictions requesting it.

2.4.1.c Sectoral and resources management approaches:

This will generally be tailored to regional needs.

Sustainable resource use
Continue to use financial instruments and mechanism to provide resources to developing countries to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how, and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally-sound energy, including promoting energy-efficiency and conservation, renewable energy, and advanced energy technologies. (JPOI 20 n). **The same could be suggested for other resources.**

Why?: Many commitments have already been made by developing countries that do not have the know-how, capacity, and institutions to implement.

How?: Member countries could orient financing institutions to support SCP activities.

2.5. Proposed structure for the Framework for action

Table 2 gives an example of how the gap analysis is being conducted to identify relevant activities for the 10YFP. In this table, a few representative examples of global level activities are considered. Note that, in general, more than one activity may be necessary to meet each priority areas.

Similar tables will be developed for all clusters of activities, both for the global and regional levels. Active participation of Major Groups, Task Forces, and other stakeholders in the completion of these matrices is critical to the next steps of the drafting of the 10YFP. See preliminary results of the mapping of existing SCP programmes and the demand for SCP identified through regional consultations in the background paper.

Table 2. Framework for Action

Table to be completed during the consultations with inputs from stakeholders and the Secretariat analysis of existing activities and actors, gaps to meet the regional and global needs, and examples of programmes, means of implementation and actors that could be proposed to fill these gaps.

Priority Areas for the framework	Existing[1] Activities	Gaps[2]	Proposed Programmes[3]	Means of implementation	Actors
1. Institutional and policy support					
1.A. Mainstream SCP into the national development plans	☐ UNEP Guidelines on national SCP strategies ☐ …	Economy-wide or sectoral SCP programmes are present in only a f*ew regions and countries.* Including concepts of SCP in national and regional context helps prioritize them for action.	Supporting existing activities or creating new facilities (e.g. networks of excellence) explain existing guidelines, share best practices, to facilitate the inclusion of SCP consideration in plans.	Identify the source of financing and means of delivery for the programmes.	*Specific Actors:* UNEP, AMCEN, NEPAD and LAC Forum of Ministries of Environment, TF Cooperation with Africa, Major Groups
1.B.a. Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments					
1.B.b. Support the scientific and technical community through public and private sector funded R&D for SCP					
1.B.c. Support existing MEAs					
2. Cross-sectoral opportunities					

Priority Areas for the framework	Existing[1] Activities	Gaps[2]	Proposed Programmes[3]	Means of implementation	Actors
2.A. Sustainable products and services	Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program, EuP Directive, European Information Hub on Lifecycle Tools and Services	Few developing countries have environmental labels and national certifying and accrediting agencies. Lack of mutual recognition of labels and proliferation of labels instead of utilization of international labels, creating market access issues.	Support the diffusion and scaling up of collaborative activities through partnerships with local and national NGOs, governments etc.		EU, CLASP, Task Force Sustainable Products, …
2.B.a. Sustainable manufacturing and value chains (SMEs)	IFC Environmental Business Finance Programme , UNIDO-UNEP Cleaner Production Programme, Lean and Clean programmes	Lack of access to financial, technical, and capacity building, etc. have proven to be a critical bottleneck for the adoption of both green and social best practices. No general guidelines, principles, or best practices have been compiled.	Scale up and improve the supply chain by expanding the current work on greening the supply chains and leaner and cleaner production projects.	Identify the source of financing and means of delivery for the programmes.	IFC, UNIDO, UNEP, Acumen Fund, Grofin Africa Fund, E+CO, NAFTA CEC, GEMI, WBSCD, ICC, Multi-national corporations, …
2.B.b. Corporate social responsibility (JPOI para 18)					
2.B.c. Support market transformation efforts for sustainable products					
2.C. Scale up sustainable (public and private) procurement					

Priority Areas for the framework	Existing[1] Activities	Gaps[2]	Proposed Programmes[3]	Means of implementation	Actors
2.D.a. Promote sustainable education and sustainable lifestyles					
2.E.Sustainable Cities Supporting local governments to better integrate environmental, social and economic costs into urban planning					
3. Sectoral Opportunities					
3.A. Mobility					
3.B. Building and construction					
3.C. Food/Agriculture					
3.D. Sustainable Tourism					
4. Resources management: Promote sustainable water, energy, and waste management					
4.A.Sustainable energy use					
4.B. Sustainable water use					
4.C. Integrated waste management	Various MEAs, Asian Institute of Technology,				

[1.] Existing activities and actors result from the ongoing supply analysis.
[2.] Gaps are identified by comparing existing activities to priority needs.
[3.] Programmes arise from the "How" section in the above list of activities.

3. Revision Process – next steps

The main objective of this first public draft is to propose a structure for the 10YFP and a list of some potential programmes and activities that could be integrated in the 10YFP. All stakeholders are kindly invited to provide feedback and comments; in particular, the Secretariat will welcome suggestions on concrete new programmes and activities that could be included in the 10YFP, corresponding to the last two columns of Table 2 as well as existing activities on which it can build. Many of the activities above, for instance, are government oriented. The 9 Major Groups and regional groupings/roundtables are invited to submit specific activities to fill out Table 2.

One suggestion from the Secretariat is to have feedback on the format/template of table 2, so that in a second phase regional tables can be develop by each region, in close cooperation with the Marrakech regional consultation and the Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs).

The current version was drafted by the Secretariat of the Marrakech Process (UN DESA and UNEP) based on comments received from the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee.

This is a living document. The next version will integrate the comments received, and is expected to develop a more detailed list of activities at the global and regional levels, reflecting feedback from the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee, inputs provided by Marrakech Task Forces, and broad consultations and dialogue with regional groups and with Major Groups and other stakeholders.

Revised Timeline:

- This first public draft will be circulated on September 15th, 2008 and will be available on the web for comments.
- Consultation on this draft will extend to December 2008, after which a second draft will be produced by the Secretariat of the Marrakech Process.
- The document will be presented and discussed at the regional consultations under the Marrakech Process planned this year in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America.
- Other regions and major groups will be also invited to provide comments by their regional SCP councils and/or bodies.
- All comments received will be posted on the web.
- Members of the Advisory Committee and other stakeholders are invited to send their comments to Chantal Line Carpentier (carpentier@un.org) and Adriana Zacarias (azacarias@unep.fr).