



10-Year Framework of Programmes to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Presentation to CSD 19th Second Bureau
meeting, November 16th, 2010



Outline

1. Evolution of SCP agenda
2. Major challenges to consider in preparation for CSD-19
3. Intersessional meeting in Panama and its expected outcomes

Evolution of the SCP agenda



- In JPOI (2002), SCP is one of 3 overarching objectives of and prerequisite for SD (with natural resources management and poverty alleviation)
- SCP is a cross-cutting issues since 2003
- Marrakech Process launched in 2003
- SCP defined as “the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life-cycle so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations.” [\[1\]](#)
[\[1\]](#) CSD 1995, Oslo 1994

JPOI Mandate

- Develop a 10-YFP in support of **regional** and **national initiatives** to accelerate the shift towards SCP to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. JPOI para 15
- 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.



Marrakech Process

Objectives

- provide inputs for the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP
- promote the development of policies, programmes and projects
- provide capacity building to implement national or regional SCP activities
 - Through 3 international and 22 regional expert meetings, 8 national roundtables, 7 task forces on specific SCP areas, a multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, & dialogues with major groups
- Progress report at CSD18



1994 SCP is known as:

- (a) encouraging greater efficiency in the use of energy and resources; including minimizing waste;
- (b) assisting individuals and households to make environmentally sound purchasing decisions;
- (c) exercising leadership through government purchasing;
- (d) moving towards environmentally sound pricing, reinforcing values that support sustainable consumption and production.
- (e) Encouraged exchange of experience
- (f) Principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and taking into account concerns about/improve market access and the competitiveness of developing countries is present in most cases



Progress on

- Intensify efforts to reduce energy and material intensities
- Expansion of guidelines for consumer protection to include SCP but not utilize
- National Cleaner production centers
- Better and shared knowledge on buildings and construction, product standards, procurement, sustainable tourism, and education
- Broadly identified regional priorities
- Some programs that could be scaled up
- SCP differentiated by taking a life cycle lense



Challenge of SD

- Enormous global inequalities in resource consumption and ecological footprint per person
- High correlation between per capita income and size of footprint
- How to continue to raise living standards, human development in developing countries
- ... while staying within global resource, environmental limits?
 - When 15% of the population in industrialized nations use 50% of the fossil energy, industrial minerals and metallic ores

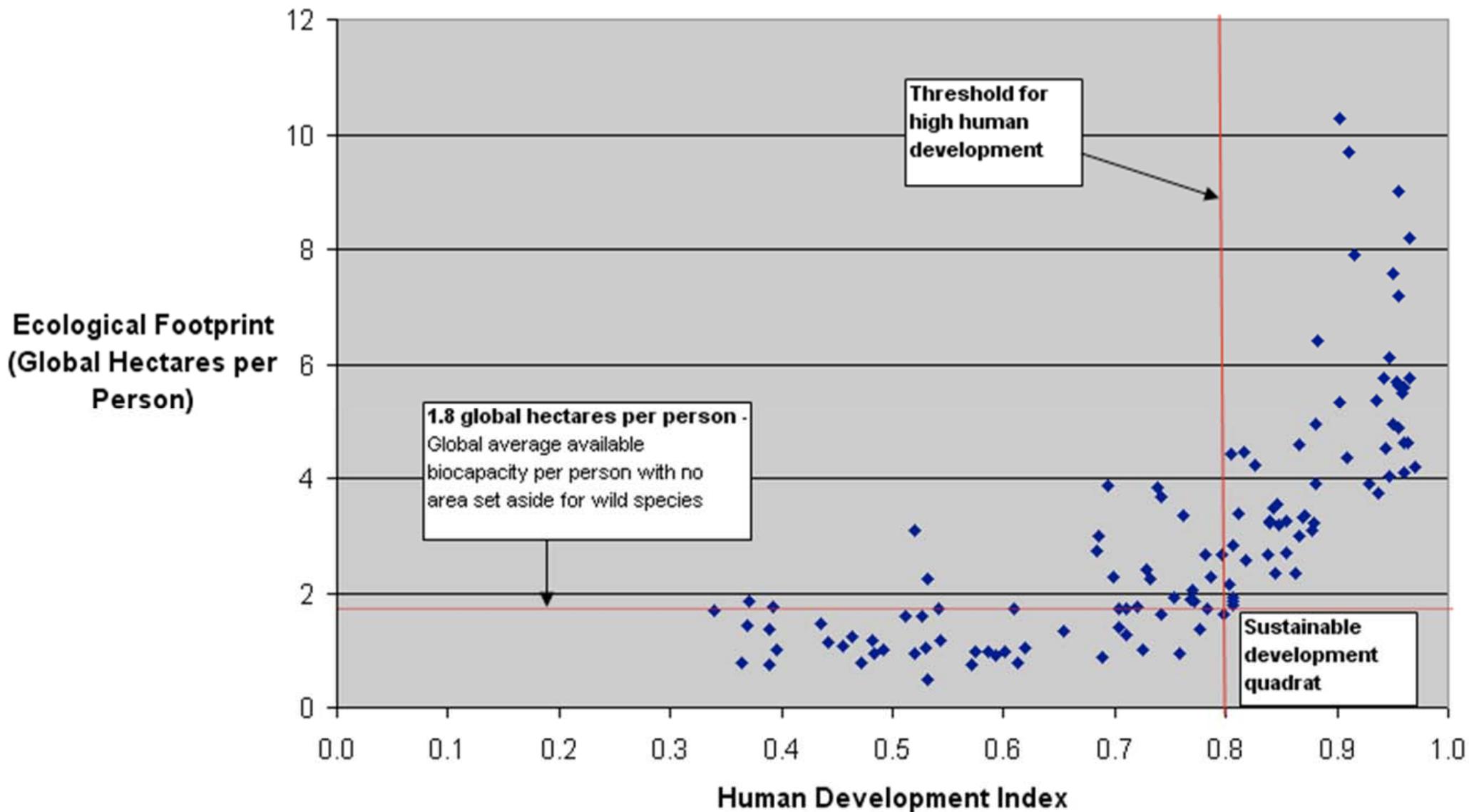


Challenge of SCP

- 1...producing adequate supply of goods and services for everyone while putting less pressure on ecosystems, scarce resources;
- 2... delinking economic and social well-being from environmental degradation;
- 3.... upward convergence of living standards together with downward convergence of ecological footprints.



Challenge of SCP





Delinking: where are we?

- Relative decoupling: reducing resource and pollution intensity of economic activity
 - Some countries have delinked relatively
 - ... but globalization poses challenge ... relinking in developing countries through shifting (dirty) production
 - What can the international community do to help?



Continuing challenges

- Lack of legislation and/or enforcement
- How to support scaling up of successful initiatives and programmes and knowledge sharing?
- Mix of economic and financial policies and public and private investments which promote SCP
- Under-pricing of natural resources and non-pricing of pollution
- Education/awareness to change lifestyle
- AND..



Tailored to level of development

Developing countries

- Eradicate poverty, with international support for achieving poverty reduction targets, improve standards of living, including meeting basic needs and lessening the burden of external debt, while taking all possible steps to avoid environmental damage and social inequity, for the furtherance of sustainable development (CSD 1999)

In transition

- Integrating policies to make consumption and production patterns more sustainable into the reform process (with support); (CSD 1999)

Tailored to level of development (2)



- **Developed countries**
- Fulfill commitments to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product in ODA as soon as possible (CSD 2005)
- Improve the efficiency of resource use by 10 fold in the long term, and by 4 in in the next two or three decades (CSD 1999)



Intersessional



Process

- Hotel El Panamá, Panama City, January 13-14, 2011
- CSD-19 Chair presents his vision of what might be achieved at CSD-19
- Hopefully a mix of mission, capital, experts and major groups representatives
- Fundraising to support 100 developing countries reps, experts, and major groups
- Plenary sessions and parallel working group discussions on potential models and programs for the 10YFP (e.g. SAICM, MDGs, CGIAR etc.)
- Sessions co-chaired by Member States involved in MP
- Report transmitted by Panama to the IPM



Objectives

- Broad understanding of the main features of and main functions to be served by a 10YFP on SCP
- Enhanced understanding of the usefulness and relevance of different organizational models for the design of a 10YFP
- Emerging consensus on the key structural elements of a 10YFP and the key programmes for inclusion at launch
- Concrete suggestions on the means of implementation to ensure adequate and sustainable resources for programme implementation under a 10YFP
- Strengthened technical capacity of participants to contribute to the formulation of a coherent and effective 10YFP at the IPM and CSD-19.



Two background papers

1. Potential institutional arrangements for the 10YFP

- As suggested at CSD18, we are reviewing, with UNEP, potential arrangements
 - 6 of them: SAICM and Marrakech Process, UN-Water/Energy/Oceans, Gavi partnership, MDG, and CGIAR
- Evaluate against 9 criteria (support national and regional initiatives, science-based, broad participation, coherence and synergies within the UN system, effectiveness/scale of impact, leveraging of resources and action, etc.)

2. Call for potential programs

- We will compile programs submitted by Major groups, member states and UN system
- Hopefully, both will be ready by Mid-December

Types of CSD decisions..



Generally 5 Themes

CSD 17 Negotiated Outcomes included 278 decisions/actions :

46 (in 5 clusters) on Agriculture;

49 (in 6 clusters) on Rural Development;

41 (in 5 clusters) on Land;

27 (in 4 clusters) on Drought;

27 (in 3 clusters) on Desertification;

53 (in 9 clusters) on Africa; and

35 (in 4 clusters) on Inter-linkages and Means of Implementation.