

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

## Second Public Draft (30 April 2009)

Document prepared by the Marrakech Process Secretariat: UNDESA and UNEP

This document is the second public draft – based on the revised version of the first public draft (15 September 2008) . This document integrates comments received from the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee, and other stakeholders (including NGOs and UN Agencies).

This draft of the 10 YFP is a living document to be developed in consultation with regions and stakeholders throughout the CSD 18-19 Cycle. All groups of stakeholders are invited to submit comments, more specifically on programmes that would be needed to address remaining constraints and obstacles to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. Please refer to the Template for developing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on page 13.

The aim of this paper and consultation process is to obtain feedback and inputs on the structure of the 10YFP as well as policy measures and options to expedite the implementation of SCP that will be further discussed and developed during the 2010-2011 CSD cycle.

Deadline to provide comments is 7<sup>th</sup> December 2009. We may issue an interim version if we get several substantial comments during the summer.

**Based on multiple substantive comments already received on this draft, the secretariat (UNEP and UNDESA) will issue an early Third Public Draft. Please provide your comments on the Second Public Draft by 7 June 2009.**

*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>*

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## Outline of this report

This document is structured as follows: Section I gives background information on the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Marrakech Process to develop input on the 10YFP on SCP into the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). Section II presents a proposal for the 10YFP. Section 2.1 outlines the potential elements of the declaration on SCP (vision, overall objectives and main functions). Section 2.2 “Framework of Programmes” provides the template for the suggested framework, with indicative programmes that could be integrated in a 10YFP. All stakeholders are encouraged to fill-in this template to identify the programmes, policies, tools and means of implementation required to support the shift to SCP in their region and/or country. Finally, section III explains the consultation process and the next steps for the elaboration of the 10YFP, as well as the roadmap for inputs and interaction with the CSD process.

## I. Background information

### 1.1 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

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

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.”<sup>2</sup>. This would require actions at all levels to:

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 15.

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

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

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

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

The JPOI-Chapter III further suggests a broad array of actions to foster SCP, including:<sup>3</sup>

- Increase **investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency** in all countries through, inter alia, incentives and support schemes and policies directed at establishing appropriate regulatory, financial and legal frameworks (JPOI, paragraph 16).
- **Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies**, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies (JPOI paragraph 17).
- Enhance **corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability** (JPOI, paragraph 18).
- Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement (JPOI, paragraph 19).

It was decided by member states at CSD-11 that “a 10YFP on SCP” will be discussed, along with 4 other themes, in the 2010-2011 cycle of the CSD (CSD-18-19).

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<sup>3</sup> Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 15, 16, 17.

**Diagram 1. Thematic cluster taken up at CSD 18-19**

<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Thematic cluster</i>	<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>
<b>2010/2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Chemicals</li> <li>• Waste Management</li> <li>• Mining</li> <li>• A 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production_</li> </ul>	Poverty eradication, Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, Sustainable development in a globalizing world, Health and sustainable development, Sustainable development of SIDS, Sustainable development for Africa, Other regional initiatives, Means of implementation, Institutional framework for sustainable development, Gender equality, and Education

### **1.2 Marrakech Process: towards a 10YFP at the CSD 2010/11**

To support Chapter III of the JPOI the Marrakech Process was launched in 2003. The Marrakech Process is a global multi-stakeholder process to support the implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). UNEP and UN DESA are serving as the Secretariat to coordinate this global process, with an active participation of national governments, development agencies, UN –Inter Agency Network, and major groups -thus far represented by business and industry, NGOs, trade unions, and other stakeholders. The first meeting devoted to developing the 10-YFP took place in Marrakech, Morocco in June 2003, hence the name.

The Marrakech Process is developing inputs to the 10YFP in a participatory and bottom up approach through the following phases.<sup>4</sup> The International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management will provide scientific support to the process.

- a) Organising regional consultations to promote awareness and identify priorities and needs for SCP;
- b) Building regional programmes and implementation mechanisms with regional and national ownership, to be endorsed by the relevant regional institutions;
- c) Implementing concrete projects and programmes on the regional, national and local levels to develop and/or improve SCP tools and methodologies, with the Task Forces as the main mechanisms;
- d) Evaluating progress, exchanging information and encouraging international cooperation and coordination, through the international review meetings;
- e) Securing and incorporating multi-stakeholder inputs on the elaboration of a 10YFP to be submitted as input to the CSD18 and CSD19.

<sup>4</sup> For more information on the mechanisms of the Marrakech Process see: <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess> and <http://www.unep.fr/pc/sustain/10year/home.htm>

## *Accomplishment so far*

In its first five years, the Marrakech Process has promoted the development of regional SCP programmes or action plans in Africa and Latin America with the institutional support of the regional intergovernmental organizations as well as in the European Union.<sup>5</sup> These programmes or action plans address issues that are highly relevant to the energy, food, water, and climate crises. The West Asian, Asia-Pacific and North American regions have also engaged in similar processes in 2008.

Seven Marrakech Task Forces have been created that support the development of SCP tools, capacity building and the implementation of SCP projects on the following specific SCP-related issues: cooperation with Africa, sustainable products, sustainable lifestyles, sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism, sustainable buildings and construction, and education for sustainable consumption. Most of the task forces are supporting the implementation of demonstration projects and the collection of best practices. These include creating a Tool Kit on Sustainable Public Procurement, implementing a project on Eco-labelling for Africa, undertaking an awareness-raising campaign for tourists called the Green Passport, conducting a Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles, developing guidelines for education on sustainable consumption, and preparing a study on the contribution of sustainable buildings and construction to climate change mitigation, among other tools.<sup>6</sup>

Activities have also taken place at the national level supporting the development of National SCP Programmes through capacity building and implementation of demonstration projects in various countries, including Mauritius, Senegal, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador. Progress has been made in engaging countries with emerging economies, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in China, India, Brazil and South Africa.<sup>7</sup>

### **1.3 The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP as an input to CSD**

The 10YFP being developed under the Marrakech Process as an input to CSD is meant to be an international framework of programmes and action that support regions, countries and a range of stakeholders to accelerate the shift towards SCP, promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

The proposed 10YFP needs to move the SCP agenda along, building on Agenda 21 and the JPOI. It is thus of vital importance to define common principles and key priority areas in needs of international, regional and national supports to focus cooperation on these 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. However, the final structure and content of the 10YFP -that will be discussed and negotiated at CSD 18 and 19- will be decided by member states of the CSD.

The input provided by the Marrakech Process 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 and have been analysed. At the second meeting of the

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

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

<sup>6</sup> For more information please refer to: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces>

<sup>7</sup> For more information on the National activities and outcomes see:

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

Marrakech Process Advisory Committee, it was suggested that these inputs could be comprised of:

- **A declaration on SCP:** outlining a vision, objectives and monitoring mechanisms, and
- **A Template Framework of Programmes:** developed from the outcomes of national, regional and global consultations and a mapping of existing activities on needs and priorities for achieving SCP patterns (provided by all stakeholders).

It was also agreed that cooperation with and support of the Regional Economic Commissions will be important, especially in preparations for the Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs).

## **II. The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP**

### **2.1 Declaration on the 10YFP on SCP and its Elements**

Whatever the structure of the decision adopted at CSD, it will need to clarify the objectives and functions of the 10 Year framework of programmes on SCP (10YFP). 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 to the Millennium Development Goals. Monitoring, assessment and reporting of progress made in implementing the programmes should also be addressed.

#### **2.1.1 Vision**

The Marrakech Process provides a unique opportunity at the international level to develop a coordinated, global framework of programmes (10YFP) in a systematic and integrated manner. A successful CSD and subsequent implementation will lead to the following vision:

The world's population meets at least its basic needs while living off *one* planet. This will be done by changing current unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including lack of access to products and services to meet basic needs, while achieving a more equitable distribution of resource consumption across the planet. The 10YFP will support the shift to policies, private sector management practices and consumer choice that promote the delivery and consumption of products and services which deliver more utility, while consuming fewer resources and causing less pollution. Through these measures the worsening social and ecological trends will be reversed, by a rapid transition towards *resource efficient economies* and *low carbon societies* within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

The 10YFP will thus contribute to decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and increasing the welfare of citizens, and in particular people living in poverty. As such the 10YFP can contribute to achieving the goals of other global processes, notably the UNFCCC and MDGs. The shift towards SCP could as well support the launching of an efficiency revolution, involving investment in sustainable infrastructure and development achieving a fairer distribution of wealth within and across borders.

The vision of the 10YFP should provide a common definition and understanding of SCP. SCP is 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." (UN CSD International Work Programme, adopted in 1995).

The 10YFP will focus mainly on areas where there are no international processes (e.g. under Kyoto Protocol, Basel Convention etc.) going on and will identify areas where SCP policies, tools and capacity building activities can contribute to achieving internationally agreed objectives and targets (e.g. CO2 reduction, MDGs, Global Green New Deal).

### **2.1.2 Global Objectives of the 10YFP**

The main objective of the 10YFP is to be a global framework of programmes on SCP that support initiatives to be pursued by all actors to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, thus promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems. The 10YFP should also provide incentives for such actions by all stakeholders.

The objectives which could be considered as guiding the 10YFP are the following:

- 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);
- reduce the negative environmental impacts of consumption and production globally;
- mainstreaming the sustainable use and management of natural resources in the decision making process of governments, private sector and civil society organizations;
- 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 adaptation and mitigation measures but not duplicating their work;
- 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 and low-carbon lifestyles; and
- enhance social development through sustainable investment in people and communities as highlighted in the Green New Deal.

### **2.1.3 Main functions of the 10YFP**

The draft 10YFP is aimed at informing the CSD Bureau, the governments and stakeholders in their deliberation on the 10YFP to be reviewed during CSD 18 and 19.

The main functions of the 10 YFP are to:

- encourage and provide incentives for 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;
- 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 and provide incentives for countries or regions willing to set their own goals and priorities related to SCP.

#### **2.1.4 Partnerships and implementation mechanisms (to be developed)**

#### **2.1.5 Evaluation and tracking progress (to be developed)**

### **2.2 Framework of Programmes**

#### **2.2.1 Introduction**

The 10YFP will provide an umbrella of general programmes to support the implementation of SCP at the regional and national levels. As regional priorities differ, the 10YFP needs to be flexible and include region-specific activities. The programmes that will emerge will lead to policy options and capacity building activities to support the shift to SCP at the various geographical levels.

#### **2.2.2 Building the Framework for Action: identified regional SCP priorities**

The development for a 10YFP builds upon the regional and national needs and priorities identified under the Marrakech Process consultations and the work of the Marrakech Task Forces and other relevant stakeholders. Common priorities have been identified across regions. For instance, most regions have identified some key sectoral priorities such as energy, waste management, water, mobility, housing, agriculture and tourism. Most regions also identified key policies and tools to promote SCP, such as developing national SCP programmes or action plans, utilizing economic instruments, promoting sustainable procurement, and integrating SCP into formal and informal education. However, it has to be ensured that the 10YFP is not duplicating other processes in the areas mentioned but rather supporting them. Poverty reduction is a cross-cutting issue for most regions (Table 1).

**Table 1. Regional SCP priorities and needs identified under the Marrakech Process consultations**

PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED UNDER THE REGIONAL MARRAKECH PROCESS CONSULTATIONS						
PRIORITIES	REGION	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIB-BEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
<b>PRIORITY SECTORS</b>						
ENERGY		●	○	●	●	●
AGRICULTURE—FOOD		●		●		
HOUSING (BUILDINGS & CONSTRUCTION)		*		●		●
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY		*	*	●	*	●
TOURISM		*		*	*	●
WASTE		*	●		*	●
WATER		●	●		●	●
<b>PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS</b>						
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)		●	●	●	●	●
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES)		●	●	●	●	●
<b>CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE</b>						
POVERTY ALLEVIATION		●	●		●	●

○ Priority arising at international meeting \* Issue discussed under Urban Development

○ Priority arising at the international meeting \* Issue discussed under Urban Development

It is expected that the framework will comprise a range of mechanisms and partnerships to deliver support at national and regional levels for the design and implementation of policies and management practices and adoption of technologies that promote SCP.

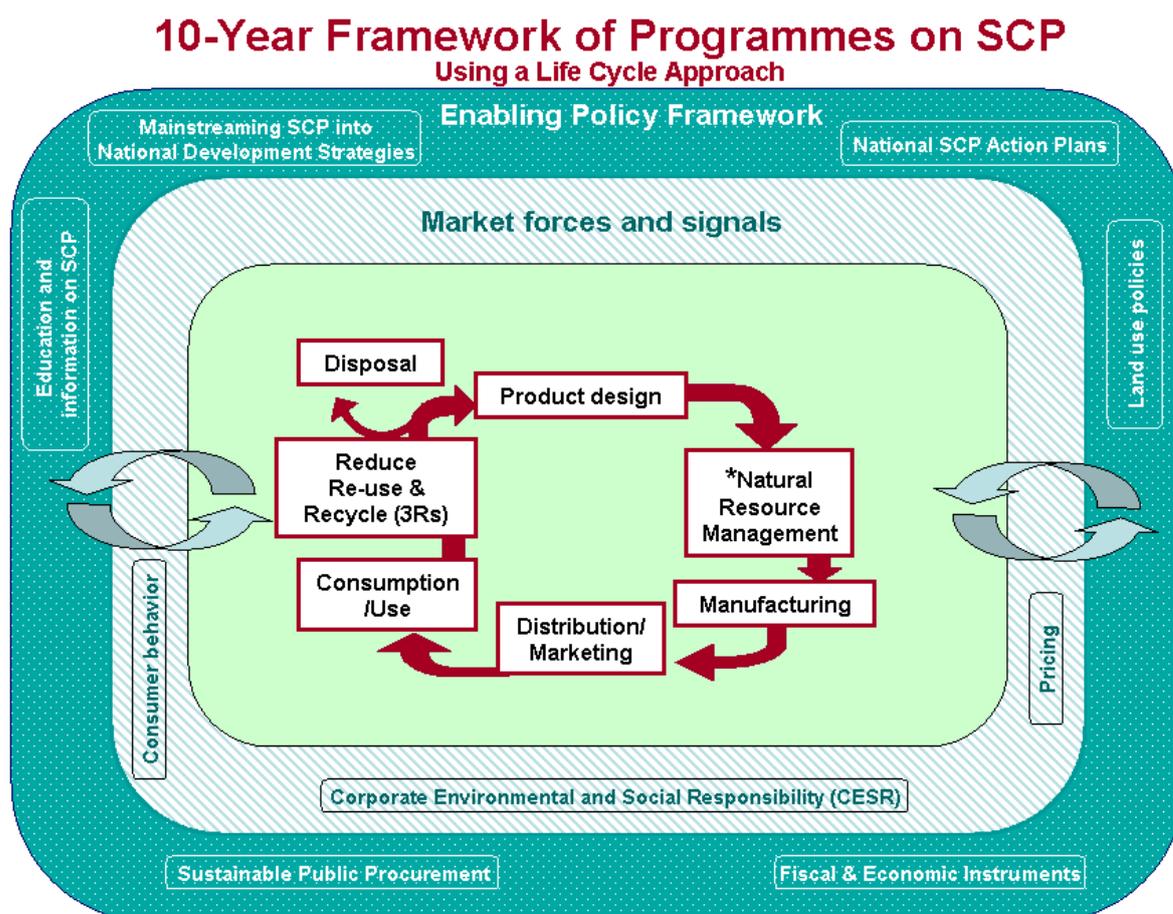
In order to achieve the objectives mentioned previously, the “Framework” should be designed to trigger cooperation at all levels for the actual implementation of SCP. This should be done by defining the key programmes that could support the transition towards “resource efficient/green economies” and “sustainable/low-carbon economies” and identifying and providing the necessary means of implementation (including initiatives, partnerships and other type of cooperation) as well as the measures of success.

### 2.2.3 Proposed structure of the 10YFP

The structure of the 10YFP uses a Life-Cycle Approach (LCA) which helps guide SCP work not already covered by other international processes. It is about going beyond the traditional focus on production sites and manufacturing processes so that the environmental, social and economic impacts of a product/service over its entire life cycle are taken into account.

This structure of the 10YFP is presented in the **diagrams 2A and 2B** and further detailed in the **template** provided below. It offers clear entry points for all stakeholders to engage in SCP.

**Diagram 2.A 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP using a Life Cycle Approach**



•Managing natural resources (Chapter IV) with poverty alleviation (Chapter II) are the other 2 overarching objectives of Sustainable Development in the JPOI, thus they both appear as cross-cutting issues in the 10YFP.

Note: This diagram has been developed by the Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNEP and UNDESA) based on the Life Cycle Approach.

The **diagram 2.A** illustrates in its core the typical life cycle of a product/service. The life cycle stages are represented by the boxes at the inner core of the diagram.

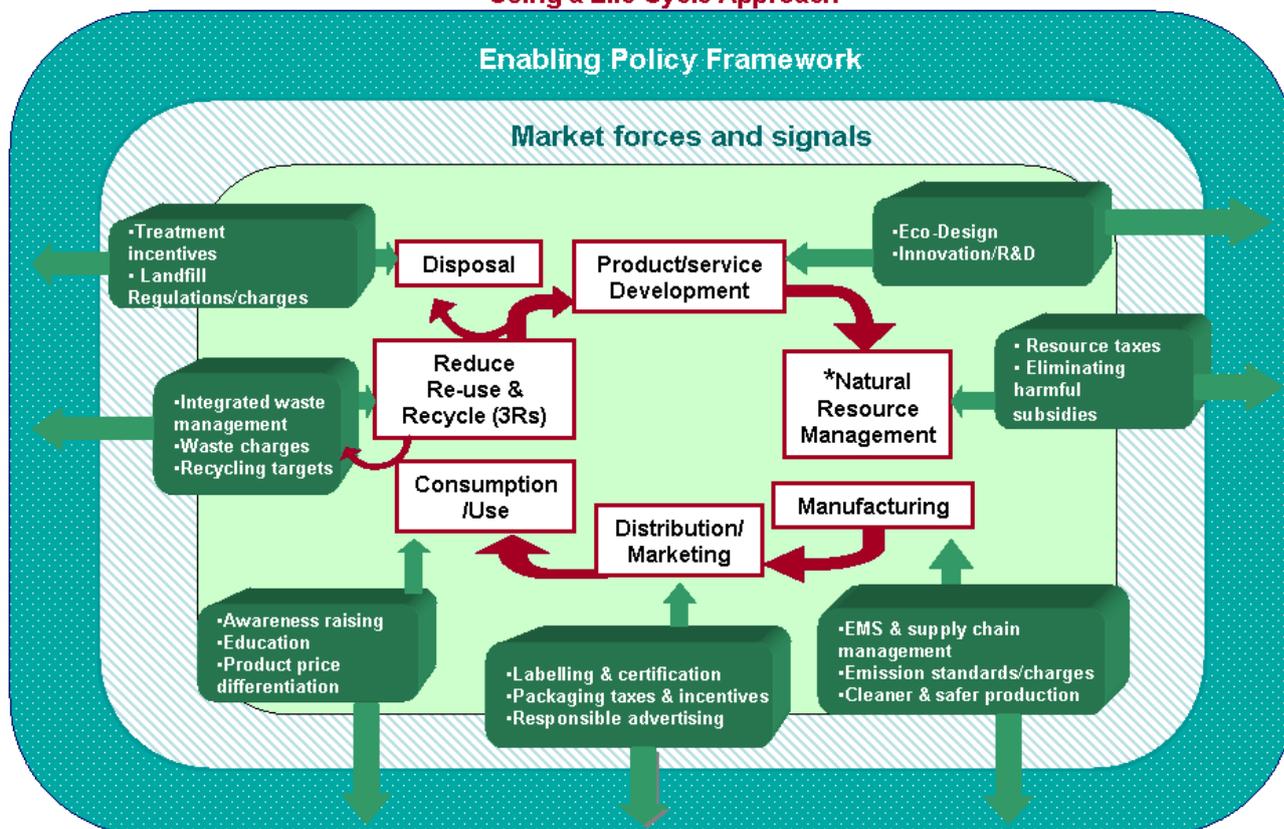
Outside the life cycle core of the diagram are two layers that influence activities in the core. The outside layer - **Enabling policy framework** - covers a broad range of policy interventions (e.g. national SCP action plans, fiscal and economic instruments) that influence activities throughout the entire life cycle of sectors/products/services. The second layer “**Market forces and signals**” contains a range of market-based instruments, voluntary tools and consumer behaviour, including Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility (CESR) and product pricing, that can promote resource efficiency along the lifecycle of product and service. (See **diagram 2.A**)

The arrows have been added to signal that the three layers interact continuously. For example, education and information on SCP influence producers' and consumers' behaviour and values, which in turn, can have a positive impact on the whole life cycle of the products or services.

**Diagram 2.B** provides indicative examples of specific policies/tools that target one or more of the life cycle stages of products/services. Those examples are outlined in the shaded boxes. The arrows represent the interaction among the “Enabling Policy Framework” layer, “Market forces and Signals” layer and the core life cycle diagram. For instance, a company can introduce Environmental Management Systems - EMS (ISO 14001, EMAS) to reduce environmental impacts and increase the efficiency of its manufacturing processes that might have a further impact on the other lifecycle stages.

Diagram 2.B 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP using a Life Cycle Approach

## 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP Using a Life Cycle Approach



\* Managing natural resources (Chapter IV) with poverty alleviation (Chapter II) are the other 2 overarching objectives of Sustainable Development in the JPOI, thus they both appear as cross-cutting issues in the 10YFP.

Note: This diagram has been developed by the Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNEP and UNDESA) based on the Life Cycle Approach.

### 2.2.4 Template for developing the 10YFP

The template for developing the 10YFP will help to further identify and develop national, regional, and global key SCP programmes and activities. It is based on the established priority areas identified through the regional multi-stakeholder consultations and discussions held under the Marrakech Process.

**The specific programmes** (in the first column) are possible programmes identified based on the regional outcomes under the Marrakech Process, and on their relevance to increase resource efficiency, decouple economic growth from environmental degradations and accelerate the shift towards SCP. Some programmes maybe added and others dropped depending on priorities. **The types of policies/tools, means of implementation, lead actors and measures of success set out in the other columns are generic**, and should be tailored to the programmes ultimately identified in the first left hand column.

**Table 2. Template for developing the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP through a Life Cycle Approach**

<b>PROGRAMMES*</b>				
	<b>POLICIES/ TOOLS</b>	<b>MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>LEAD ACTORS</b>	<b>MEASURES OF SUCCESS</b>
<b>1. ENABLING POLICY FRAMEWORK AND MARKET FORCES*</b>				
<b>Mainstreaming SCP into National Development Strategies</b>	-SEA -Emission and efficiency standards	-Financing -Capacity building -Technology transfer -Partnerships	-Governments -Int. agencies -Dev. agencies -Industry, NGOs, Trade Unions, other Major Groups	Actions taken to: -achieve MDGs; -increase resource efficiency (e.g. energy, water); and -reduce pollution
<b>National SCP action plans</b>				
<b>Fiscal and economic instruments for SCP</b>	-Ecological tax reform			
<b>Sustainable public procurement</b>				
<b>Land use policies</b>	-National, regional and local land use and mobility plans			
<b>Education and information for SCP</b>	-Responsible advertising -Here & Now: guidelines on Education for SC			
<b>2. CHANGING PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (INDICATIVE SECTORS)</b>				
<b>Sustainable manufactured goods and services</b>				
Product design	-Eco-design	-Financing	-Governments	Contribution to: -achieving MDGs; -increasing resource efficiency (e.g. energy); and -reducing pollution
Manufacturing	-Resource taxes	-Capacity building	-Int. agencies	
Distribution/marketing	-Emission standards	-Technology transfer	-Dev. agencies	
Consumption/use	-Responsible advertising	-Partnerships	-Major Groups	
Waste management (3Rs)	-Recycling targets -Landfill regulations			
<b>Sustainable agriculture and food</b>				
Product design				
Manufacturing				
Distribution/marketing				
Consumption/use				
Waste management (3Rs)				
<b>Sustainable mobility</b>				
Product design				
Production/processing ( <i>Manufacturing</i> )				
Distribution/marketing				
Consumption/use				
Waste management (3Rs)				
<b>Sustainable buildings, construction and housing</b>				
-Building design	-Public housing programmes			
-Construction/renovation ( <i>Manufacturing</i> )	-Building permit and control of the construction process			
-Standards, permits ( <i>Distr./Mark.</i> )	-Eco-renovation subsidies			
-Building use ( <i>Consumption</i> )				
-Waste management (3Rs)				
<b>Sustainable tourism</b>				
-Service design/planning	-National sustainable tourism plans			
-Operation/management ( <i>Manufacturing</i> )	-Public and private campaigns			
-Promotion and marketing ( <i>Distr./Mark.</i> )				
-Tourist info/behaviour ( <i>Consumption</i> )				
-Waste management (3Rs)				

\* The programmes listed under “Enabling Policy Framework and Market Forces” are general programmes that will facilitate the implementation of policies and tools to increase resource efficiency of products/services through their entire life cycle.

## 2.2.5 Elements of the Framework of Programmes

The template presented above includes components to be described for each programme outlined in the template. It needs to be filled-in with nationally or regionally-relevant programmes related to the *Enabling policy framework* under section 1 of the template and related to sectors/consumption clusters under section 2 of the template (*Changing patterns of consumption and production*). Components of the table are defined as follows:

**Programmes:** Set of activities planned and coordinated in a certain time frame to reach objectives (to be done in cooperation with relevant stakeholders). In the context of the 10YFP, programmes are composed of policies/tools, means of implementation, lead actors and measures of success (as shown in Table 2).

**Policies/tools:** Instruments applicable to implement activities and reach the objectives of the programmes. There are different type of policies and tools. They can be classified as economic policies/tools (taxes, subsidies, financial incentives), regulatory policies/tools (product standards, pollution control, norms and laws, etc) and social policies/tools. They can be used for both consumers (education, awareness raising campaigns, information, communication, etc.) and producers (labeling, voluntary initiatives).

**Means of implementation:** To support the shift to SCP in all countries, and in order to implement the identified programmes, resources will be mobilized from all sources, and especially financial and technical assistance and capacity building to enable developing countries to make this shift.

**Lead actors:** Refers to institutions, organizations, or partnerships leading the development and implementation of the programmes: national and local governments, private sectors (business and industry), civil society; international and regional intergovernmental organizations and development/cooperation agencies.

**Measures of success:** The goal of the 10YFP is to support regional and national initiatives ...to delink [ing] economic growth and environmental degradation through improve[ing] efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reduce[ing] resource degradation, pollution and waste. Measures of success include also the economic and social benefits arising from the implementation of SCP policies, with particular reference to the achievement of MDGs. For example, increased efficiency in water, energy, material use, reductions in pollution, and contributions to poverty reduction could be measured according to agreed indicators.

## 2.2.6 Definitions of other terms used in this framework

**Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP):** "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." UN CSD International Work Programme, adopted in 1995.

SCP is cross-cutting in character; SCP requires active involvement of all stakeholders and a wide range of locally-adapted policy responses. Some key SCP policy challenges currently include achieving decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation, meeting basic needs, and preventing the rebound effect, where growing consumption outstrips technology improvements and efficiency gains. A key element of the SCP approach is the use of a range of public policies, private sector actions and investments which influence both the supply of and demand for goods and services, thus reducing the negative impacts of both their production and consumption in an integrated manner.

**Sectors/Consumption clusters:** Classification of individual consumption by purpose, based on the economic sectors for which the scope of environmental effects and the life cycle analysis is used to analyze the direct and indirect environmental pressures caused by production/consumption.

### 2.2.7 Process to further develop this document

The general process for the development of the 10YFP from now to 2010- 2011 will involve several iterations including consultations with key partners and stakeholders of the Marrakech Process (including the Advisory Committee, regions, Task Forces, Business and Industry, NGOS, development cooperation agencies, UN Agencies and other major groups and stakeholders).

In particular the process to further develop this document and the template for the 10YFP will include the following consultations:

- UNEP will use this document and the template for the 10YFP for regional stakeholders to analyse and provide inputs to this template. In 2009, UNEP—together with other stakeholders- is carrying out Marrakech Process regional consultations in Africa (24-26 June), Latin America (17-18 September), Asia Pacific (11-13 August), Europe (tbc) and most likely the Arab region and North America. During these regional meeting experts will be requested to provide recommendations on elements to be included in the 10 YFP and give other inputs for the RIMs.
- This document and the 10YFP template will inform discussions at the RIM, providing additional, relevant information and helping to reach regional consensus.
- Input and feedback will also be sought from the Advisory Committee and Major Groups (Business and Industry, Trade Unions, NGOs, scientific community, etc) and other stakeholders.
- SCP information contained in country reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development will also be integrated in the 10 YFP.
- The document will be available on the Marrakech Process websites for a broader consultation, at <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml> and <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech>. Comments should be sent to Ms. Adriana Zacarias ([Adriana.zacarias@unep.org](mailto:Adriana.zacarias@unep.org)) and Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier ([carpentier@un.org](mailto:carpentier@un.org)).

### III. Marrakech Process Roadmap towards the Commission on Sustainable Development 2010/11

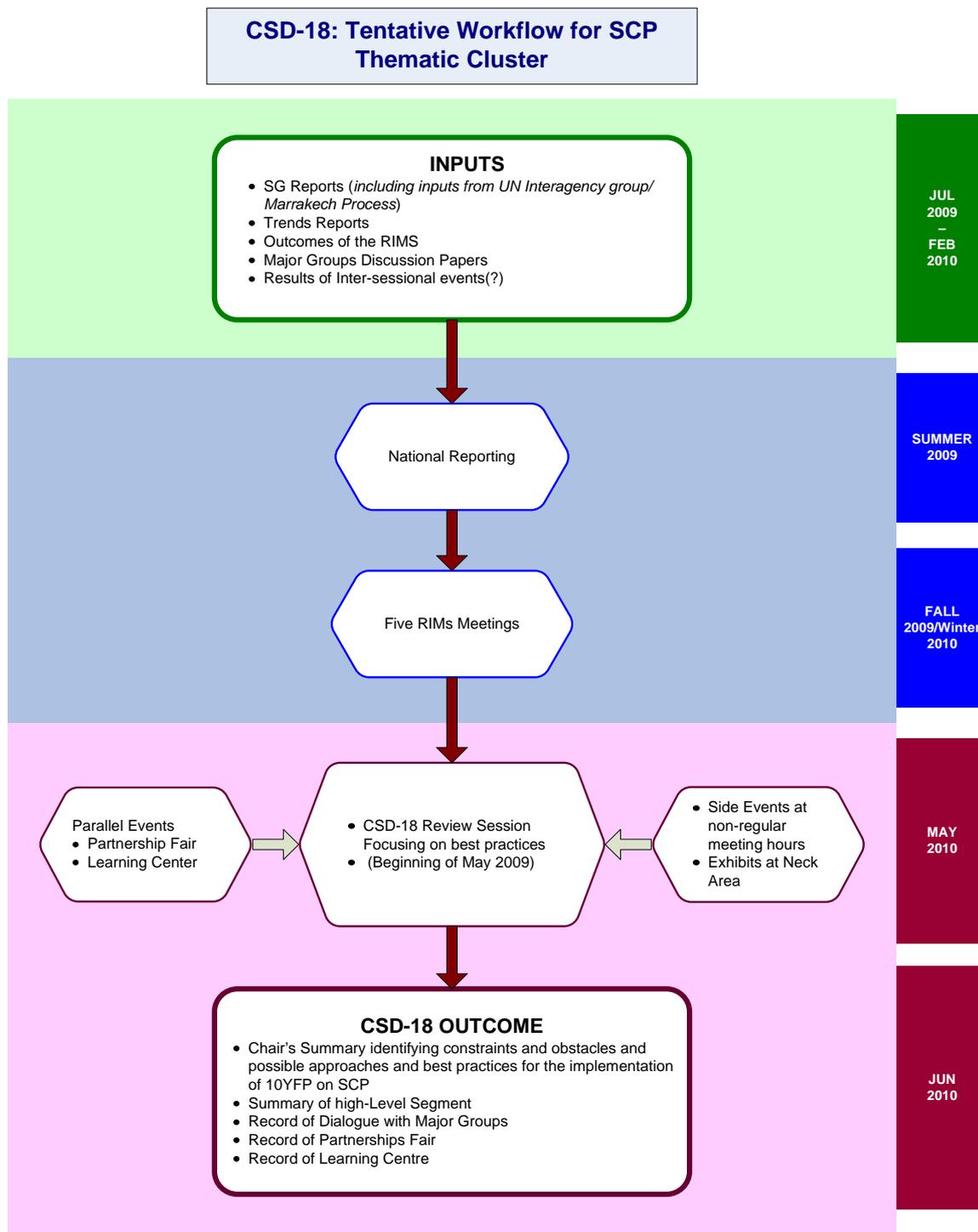
The following tentative schedule has been developed to help stakeholders plan their calendars. See also Table 4 with the workflow for CSD 18 and 19.

**Table 3. Road Map Marrakech Process and CSD activities**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description of Activity</b>
December 2007	Draft Outline 10YFP	Secretariat prepared and disseminated a draft outline of the 10YFP, following the outcomes and recommendations of the Stockholm meeting.
June 2008	Internal draft 10YFP	First internal draft of input to CSD shared with AC
September 2008	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Public draft</b> of approach to and indicative elements of 10YFP	First public draft of the 10YFP was launched after consultation with governments, the AC, regions, MTFs, major groups and others.
April 2009	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Public draft</b> to be disseminated	Based on the inputs received, the secretariat together with Advisory Committee of the Marrakech Process will disseminate a revised draft of the template 10YFP to collect inputs from all major stakeholders groups (Regions, RIMs, MTFs, Business, SCP experts, and NGOs).
May 2009	<b>4th meeting of the Advisory Committee</b> back to back to the <b>CSD 17</b>	Will prepare a revised document for the third quarter of 2009 based on inputs received thanks to Side events on SCP /10YFP and Meeting MTFs. The secretariat will also ensure the active participation of Business, NGOs, Trade Unions and other Major Groups in the elaboration of the 10YFP.
June 2009	<b>African Regional Meeting on SCP</b> , 24-26 June 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Will revise progress achieved by the Marrakech Process in the region and provide inputs on the second draft of the 10YFP
Summer 2009	<b>Meeting with CSD 18 Bureau</b>	Debrief the Bureau on Marrakech Process activities
August 2009	<b>National Reports submitted to DESA/DSD</b>	Highlighting the constraints, obstacles, and possible approaches and best practices for implementation of SCP
11-13 August 2009	<b>Green Growth Meeting</b> back to back to the Global Environment Fair, 11-13 August. Korea	Will contribute to elaborate the 10YFP by providing best practices in the <b>Asia Pacific region</b> and strengthen the link between the Marrakech Process and the regional initiative Green Growth.
17-18 September 2009	<b>Latin American 5th Regional meeting on SCP</b> , 17 -18 September 2009, Colombia	Will revise progress achieved by the Marrakech Process in the region and provide inputs on the second draft of the 10YFP.
Oct/Nov 2009	<b>Subregional European meeting on SCP</b> , Oct/Nov 2009, TBC	Will provide inputs on the second draft of the 10YFP based on the defined SCP sub-regional priorities and best practices

Fall 2009	<b>Major Groups consultations</b>	AC and Secretariat will ensure the active participation of civil society in the elaboration of the 10YFP through the Forums and MTFs
Fall 2009	<b>5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Advisory Committee</b>	Will integrate regional inputs and prepare a revised document
Oct 2009	<b>Deadline for inputs to DESA SG reports and Trends report on SCP</b>	To be considered in these reports, inputs on constraints, obstacles, and possible approaches and best practices for implementation of SCP are needed by October.
Oct 2009 February 2010	Inputs from <b>Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs)</b> for CSD-18/19 Secretary General Report on 10YFP issued	RIMS date TBC. The results of regional consultations (Fall 2009 in most regions), priorities, regional strategies and implementation activities under the Marrakech Process should be submitted as input to the RIM meetings. Reviewing progress on the 10YFP, incorporating activities and outputs of the Marrakech Process
Spring 2010	<b>3rd draft 10YFP</b>	Prepared by secretariat and AC integrating regional inputs, Major Groups, MTFs and RIMs, and other inputs.
May 2010	<b>6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Advisory committee</b>	Review 10YFP and prepare inputs for SG report on SCP
May 2010	<b>CSD-18, New York</b>	Presentation of the Third Draft for revision by stakeholders. SCP Side events, learning centers and partnerships announcements?
Summer 2010	<b>4th draft 10YFP</b>	In cooperation with AC, revise 10YFP in light of deliberations at CSD-18 to produce 4th draft
Summer 2010	Request inputs to SG report for CSD-19	Outreach to Major Groups, UN Agencies, TF, and Advisory Committee,
Fall 2010	<b>4th International Meeting on the Marrakech Process</b> (potential intersessional meeting –to be discussed)	Marrakech Process International Meeting, to be held in Asia
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2010	Preparation of IPM and CSD 2011 and preparation of the <b>Final 10YF Draft</b>	In cooperation with AC and all Major Groups
December 2010	<b>SG Report on 10YFP issued</b>	Presenting policy options and measures to further the implementation of the 10YFP on SCP
February/March 2011	Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD-19	Negotiations on the 10YFP, along with 4 other themes begin resulting on Chairperson's Draft Negotiation Text
May 2011	CSD-19	Policy decisions on practical measures to expedite implementation of SCP and mining, waste,

**Diagram 3. CSD-18 Workflow for the SCP thematic cluster**



**Diagram 4. CSD-19 Workflow for the SCP thematic cluster**

