

**Background document to the draft 10YFP on SCP in preparation for
CSD 18-19**

**This is a living document. New versions will be posted on the web as
new material is added.**

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Definitions of terms and acronyms used in the draft 10YFP

[To be completed]

AC	Advisory Committee of the Marrakech Process
10YFP and Production	Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption
CBDR	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
DSD	Division for Sustainable Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JPOI	Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
Activities Programmes	Set of activities that together form a programme

1. Context of the 10YFP

The idea of negotiating a 10YFP on SCP arises from the WSSD in Johannesburg. The 10YFP is a topic in the clusters of issues that will be discussed during the CSD 18-19 cycle in 2010 and 2011. As we are getting closer to CSD18, a broad process of consultation has been engaged in order to raise awareness on the issues at stake and identify relevant topics and contents for the 10YFP. The Marrakech Process (see below) has been used as the vehicle for this preparation work.

1.1 The Marrakech Process

The Marrakech Process was launched in 2003 to build political support for the implementation of SCP and to prepare input for negotiations at CSD 18-19. The Marrakech Process is a global process to support the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on sustainable consumption and production, as called for by the WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Action. Its goal is to assist countries in their efforts towards sustainability, to green their economies, to help corporations develop sustainable business models, and to encourage consumers to adopt more sustainable lifestyles.

UNEP and UNDESA are the lead agencies of this global process, with an active participation of national governments, international organizations, development agencies, business and civil society.

In order to support the implementation of concrete projects and capacity building, seven Marrakech Task Forces have been created as voluntary partnership initiatives with the participation of experts from developing and developed countries.



The Marrakech Process has partnered with UNIDO-UNEP national cleaner production centers that are supporting developing countries in their efforts to: raise awareness about sustainable production; train local experts and build local capacity; provide technical assistance to individual enterprises; support development of projects on cleaner development; disseminate technical information; and provide policy support to governments.

In addition, under the Marrakech Process, UN agencies, countries and other actors have been promoting and supporting the implementation of SCP through international expert meetings, regional and national consultations, among other activities. Governments have also been active. African and Latin American governments have developed and endorsed regional programmes on SCP and the European Union has released its SCP action plan. [Governments representatives are welcomed to submit other specific activities they are involved in to complete this section.]

An Advisory Committee (AC) of the Marrakech Process has been established in a meeting held parallel to CSD-16 in New York, May 2008.¹ It is Co-chaired by Ms. Claudia Mora Pineda, Vice-Minister, Minister of Environment, Colombia., and Mr. Michael Muller, Parliamentary State Secretary, Germany. Members of the AC include representatives from the different regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America), from the Marrakech Task Forces, from the major groups: Business and Industry and NGOs. The main objectives of the AC are to provide advice on the elaboration of the 10YFP and to bring more political commitment and support for the Marrakech Process and its 10YFP. UNDESA and UNEP are the Secretariat of the AC.

1.2 Some Outcomes of the Marrakech Process

The Marrakech Process is not only contributing to the development of the 10YFP, but is also a substantive dialogue and forum for cooperation on SCP issues among governments and other stakeholders at international and regional levels. In its first four years, it has developed regional processes and programmes, created seven Marrakech Task Forces supporting the implementation of SCP projects, initiated a Development Cooperation Dialogue and is increasingly drawing business, NGOs and their ideas and resources into the framework. Concrete outcomes of the Marrakech Process include:

- **Regional outcomes:** Regional programmes have been developed and endorsed in Africa (endorsed by the AU, AMCEN and NEPAD) and in Latin America (endorsed by the regional Forum of Ministries of Environment).² MERCOSUR has joined the Marrakech Process and has developed an SCP Action Plan. The European Union has as well developed its SCP Action Plan. Asia Pacific has established a regional information centre on SCP. The Arab region has committed to develop its regional action plan by the end of the year 2008 with the support of ESCWA and the League of Arab States.
- **Marrakech Task Forces are developing SCP tools and methodologies and supporting the implementation of concrete projects.** The task forces are important mechanisms that have built North-South cooperation, and are demonstrating the commitment of a number of industrialised countries to provide technical and financial support for the shift towards SCP. Some of the activities and material developed by the Marrakech Task Forces include: demonstration projects on National Action Plans on SCP, a manual on communicating sustainability (and training workshops in Brazil, China), Tool Kit on Sustainable Public Procurement (and a demonstration project in Argentina), implementing a project on Eco-labelling for Africa; a study on how Sustainable Building and Construction can contribute to

¹ See <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/mpadvisorycommittee.shtml> for membership and terms of reference.

² For more information on the regional strategies see: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/> and <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/>

Climate Change mitigation; study on Climate Change mitigation and adaptation measures that can be taken in the tourism sector; a manual on Sustainable Coastal Zone Management and tourism; a campaign on sustainable holidays (Green Passport); and a collection of best practices by all task forces.

- **Guidelines to develop National SCP Programmes** have been developed³. Demonstration projects implementing such programmes are being carried out in eight countries (Mauritius, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador); many more countries have already expressed their interest in using the guidelines.
- Progress has been made in engaging countries with emerging economies in the Marrakech Process. UNEP in cooperation with the European Commission is holding various **national roundtables to encourage SCP initiatives, in China, India and Brazil.**
- **The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the International Chamber Commerce (ICC)** have offered to serve as a platform to broaden business engagement in Marrakech Process.

2. Procedure for revision of the draft 10YFP

With the drafting process of the input to the 10YFP started, and now that the first public draft will be circulated through the Advisory Committee to wider audiences, the Secretariat would like to propose a clear and transparent procedure for the revision of subsequent drafts.

The main objective of the Secretariat is that transparency be achieved with respect to all stakeholders. The two following principles should be observed:

- Allow all stakeholders to keep track of the history of the successive drafts of the 10YFP, as well as of the process that led to changes from one version to another;
- Allow all stakeholders to identify the position of their groups as reported by their representatives at the Advisory Committee.

In order to achieve this, successive drafts will be accessible through the Marrakech website⁴ so that all stakeholders can track changes from one version to another.

The additional steps that will be taken to ensure transparency on the revision process and position of the various groups within the AC will be discussed at the October 23th, 2008 Advisory Committee meeting.

³For more information on National Guidelines on SCP Programmes and Action Plans see: <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess> and <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/national>

⁴<http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/> and <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/>

3. The 10YFP and the CSD process⁵

One major goal of the Marrakech Process is to draft a 10YFP on SCP for consideration by CSD 18/19, where governments will negotiate, with participation of all Major Groups in the deliberations.

The first year of the CSD cycle (2010) is the review year. The Secretary General's report will focus on a review of progress in the implementation of commitments, targets and goals related to the sustainable development themes under consideration, including sustainable consumption and production. This report will be prepared during summer/fall of 2009, so **compilations of best practices on SCP and case studies need to be ready by the summer of 2009**, based on formal inputs from governments and major groups. These inputs would be incorporated in the Secretary-General's report reviewing progress on the 10YFP.

The second year of the CSD cycle (2011) is the policy year. The Secretary General's report will focus on decisions on how to overcome constraints, obstacles and barriers to the implementation process. It is expected that the proposal of the Draft 10YFP will be included in the Secretary General's report, so the **final draft input of the Marrakech Process to the 10YFP needs to be ready in summer of 2010**. Negotiations on the 10YFP will begin in February 2011 at an inter-sessional preparatory meeting and conclude in April/May at the CSD.

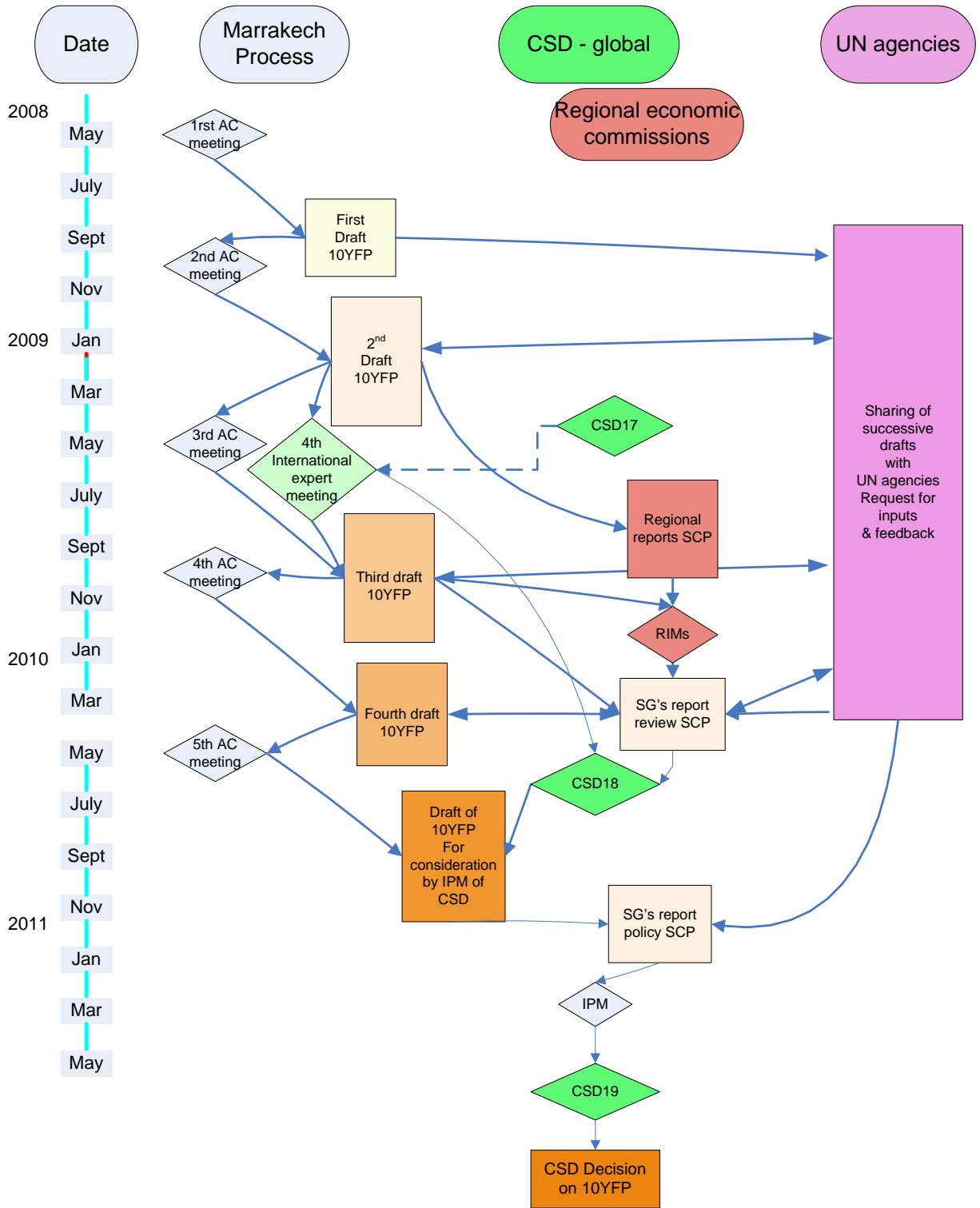
The CSD process involves other events such as Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs), involving the Regional Economic Commissions of the UN.

The flow chart below tentatively illustrates how the communication between the Marrakech Process and the formal CSD process could unfold.

The flow chart should be read in complement to the timeline ("Roadmap") that is continuously updated and posted on the Marrakech Process website, <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/roadmapcsd.shtml>

⁵ For details, see the paper "CSD-18/19 and the 10YFP: What to expect and how to prepare?" prepared by UNDESA at the request of the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee.

Timeline and interactions – normal CSD decision



4. Scope of the 10YFP

4.1 Holistic SCP approach

Change towards SCP is a systemic challenge. Systems of production and consumption are constrained by existing operating contexts (infrastructures and institutions, paradigms, social norms and practices, legal and institutional framework, economic framework). As a consequence, the ability of both business and consumers to initiate changes towards SCP by themselves is limited. Businesses, consumers or policy makers usually cannot solve problems alone but must work together in a ‘triangle of change’.⁶

- Public policies can support the change to SCP by stimulating sustainable markets, sustainable innovation systems, and sustainable behavior of companies and consumers. Related concepts and approaches include:
- Ensuring that markets provide the right signals and incentives for sustainable consumer behavior and production (e.g. ‘getting the prices right’ via taxes, subsidies, other financial incentives);
- Influencing the decisions of consumers: stimulating them to use sustainable products and services, or even to fulfill needs in less resource-intensive and materialized ways. (e.g. moving from products to services, ensuring access to affordable sustainable goods and services, providing clear information and education on SCP, mainstreaming SCP in marketing, removing unsustainable products from the market where feasible, etc).
- Addressing ‘socio-technical lock-ins’: working with producers and consumers and developing strategies for overcoming blockades for change that individual actors can not tackle on their own;
- Addressing institutions (regulation, accounting and evaluation systems) and paradigms (via advertising, awareness raising, education) that hinder changes. These issues can be covered by various programs, for instance a Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) program that would develop manuals, training materials and an SPP best practice database, the broad dissemination of the equivalent of the Japanese ‘Front runner program’ and the German ‘Eco top ten’ program for products, etc.
- Fostering niche markets that provide alternative ways of doing things and can be scaled up and mainstreamed.

4.2. Scope:

This section presents a summary of the paper prepared by UNDESA at the request of the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee on the potential connections between a 10YFP on SCP and international agreements that are relevant for SCP, mainly multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) but also some WTO and regional agreements.⁷ The main objective of the paper is to set clear scope for the 10YFP on SCP, with two main principles in mind (1) avoid duplication with existing agreements and (2) assess how, if at all, the 10YFP on SCP could support and build synergies with existing instruments.

⁶ SCORE! SCP: A Framework for Action plan.

⁷ The 10YFP on SCP and other multilateral agreements: What is the connection? The paper is currently in a draft form and will be supplemented by UNEP’s inputs and feedbacks from discussions with the Conventions, inter alia.

In order to achieve this objective, potential overlaps between areas that are going to be covered by the 10YFP and existing instruments must be identified well in advance. That is the purpose of this paper. The analysis leads to the following conclusions in terms of the 10YFP:

1) In terms of scope, in the sectors covered by MEAs, the 10YFP can focus on “beginning-of-life-cycle” or production aspects. Sustainable consumption and production is by nature a holistic concept that includes decisions of design, use and marketing, distribution of products as much as their disposal or reuse. 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.

2) The 10YFP can also encourage, in a general manner, the broadening of the coverage of the various instruments (in terms of country ratification, geographic zones, and products covered).

3) The main thrust of the 10YFP regarding actions in domains already covered by MEAs and equivalent could be to provide means of implementation, to improve the efficiency of these agreements:

- supporting capacity building to countries for assessments / monitoring, building information systems, and enforcement;
- supporting technical assistance for inclusion of these topics in development strategies;
- supporting R&D and development of cleaner technologies;
- enhancing financing and technology transfer to developing countries.

Other specific activities the 10YFP could include to support these MEAs are reproduced in Tables 1 through 4 below for convenience.

Table 5.2.1 Potential support of SCP to Waste/ Chemicals legal instruments

WASTE	Standardize and streamline information Promote information sharing and coordination	Capacity building and technical assistance to perform EIAs	Distinction for transboundary movement of wastes for recycling or recovery using cleaner methods	More information about hazards of chemicals and pesticide, inclusion in PIC	Assist countries in integrating National Implementation Plans into sustainable development strategies
Basel Convention	X	X	X		
Basel Ban Amendment	X				X
Bamako Convention	X	X	X		
Central American Agreement (CAA)	X	X	X		
Waigani Convention	X	X	X		
POPs Convention	X	X			X
PIC Convention	X			X	

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Table 4.2.2 Potential support of SCP to Water legal instruments

WATER	Regional cooperation to adopt anti-pollution measures consistent with Part VII	Broadening of convention to include internal waterways or all oceans and waterways	Technology transfer and technical support regarding alternative methods of disposal/wetland management	Update Annex lists to conform with hazardous waste conventions	Move efforts up the production chain	Educational capacity help monitor
Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS)	X					
London Convention		X	X			
MARPOL 73/78		X		X		
GPA					X	
Ramsar Convention			X			X

Table 4.2.3 Potential support of SCP to Biodiversity/IPR legal instruments

BIODIVERSITY / IPR	Assist countries in LMO impact evaluations	Promote extension of multilateral system to other crops and other GRFAs (i.e., aquatic, forest, animal, microbial)	National legislation and regional agreements that take biodiversity concerns into account	Assist in crafting national legislation to enforce farmers' rights under treaty	Promote SD-related exceptions to TRIPS (e.g. health-related pharmaceutical exceptions)	As countries develop IPR, countries will un
CBD	X		X			
CITES			X			
Cartagena Protocol		X		X		
TRIPS					X	X

Table 4.2.4 Potential support of SCP to Atmosphere/climate change/Desertification UNCCD

ATMOSPHERE/ CLIMATE CHANGE	Enhancing coordination w/other instruments	Expanding approach to focus on entire product life cycle	Encouraging ODS/CO2-related technology transfer	Encourage energy efficiency, renewable energy etc.	Decarbonization implies revision of production and consumption patterns
UNFCCC	X	X			

Kyoto Protocol	X		X	X	X
Montreal Protocol			X		
UNCCD	X		X	X	X

5. Demand and supply analysis

5.1 Demand for SCP activities: priorities from regional consultations

Regional and national needs and priorities were identified to support the development of the 10YFP. Regions, countries and the Marrakech Task forces have developed new SCP tools and methodologies for SCP, have built cooperation among different actors, and implemented some demonstration projects, all these being important inputs in the elaboration of the 10YFP. At the same time, local, national, and regional activities related to SCP were reviewed through web search, consultations with major groups, and by the seven Marrakech Process Task Forces. These priorities and existing activities were analyzed to start identifying gaps between the regional and national “demand” and the “supply” of activities and programs to address priority concerns.

The Secretariat has undertaken a mapping exercise of key priorities and needs to promote SCP identified during the regional consultations under the Marrakech Process (Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab Region, Europe and Latin America)⁸. As a result, common priorities have been identified across regions (Table 1, and Annex 1).

All regions have identified some sectoral priorities. For most of the regions energy, waste management, water, mobility and housing are key priorities, while agriculture and tourism are priorities only for few regions. Most regions also identified key policies and tools to promote SCP such as developing national SCP action plans or mainstreaming SCP in the existing programmes, promoting sustainable procurement, economic instruments, and supplying of sustainable products; supporting SMES to move towards SCP, integrate SCP in formal and informal education and implement different policies to change consumer behaviour, as well as rural and urban development. Poverty reduction is a cross-cutting issue for less developed regions (see Table 1).

5.1.1. Africa

Four SCP priority areas have been identified in Africa, which are reflected in the African 10YFP on SCP. The priorities are: energy, water and sanitation, habitat and sustainable urban development, and industrial development.⁹ Under each area, the African 10YFP lists more detailed priorities and recommendation for action, for example:

⁸ No North American meeting has been held so far. The first meeting is planned for fall 2008.

⁹ The second expert group meeting on the African 10YFP, 19-20 February, 2005, Nairobi,

- Energy: promoting renewable energies, energy efficient technologies and modernized energy systems in agriculture, industries and households.
- Water and sanitation: sustainable management and use of water and sanitation, and safe reuse of waste water.
- Habitat and urban development: Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM), sustainable urban mobility, reduction of vehicle emissions, and sustainable urban development.
- Industrial development: strengthening capacity of African Roundtable on sustainable consumption and production (ARSCP); financing business transition; value-added chains for agro-products and by-products, market for sustainable goods and services, early warning system to improve value of African products.

Table 1. Priorities identified under the Marrakech Process Regional Consultations

PRIORITIES	REGION						
	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIB-BEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)	NORTH AMERICA	
PRIORITY SECTORS							
ENERGY	●	○	●	●	●		
AGRICULTURE—FOOD	●		●				
HOUSING (BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION)	*		●		●	+	
TRANSPORT / MOBILITY	*	*	●	*	●		
TOURISM					●	+	
WASTE	*	●		*	●		
WATER	●	●		●	●		
PRIORITY SCP PROGRAMMES/TOOLS							
NATIONAL SCP ACTION PLANS/PROGRAMMES	●	●	●	●			
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR SCP	●	●	●	●	●		
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT	●	●	●	●	●	+	
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (Labelling & Standards)	●	●	●	●		+	
EDUCATION, INFORMATION ON SCP & SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE	●	●		●	●	+	
ENHANCING BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH SCP (SMEs)	●	●	●	●	●		
URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SUSTAINABLE CITIES)	●	●	●	●	●		
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE							
POVERTY ALLEVIATION	●	●		●	●		

○ Priority arising at international meeting * Issue discussed under Urban Development + USA members participating Task Forces
* for more detail see Annex I.

5.1.2. Asia and the Pacific

In the Asia and the Pacific region, identified SCP priority areas are waste, industrial development, and urban & rural development.¹⁰

¹⁰ Abstracted from the Second SCP Asia- Pacific regional meeting, Nov. 2003, Seoul.

- Waste management: solid waste management, dumping sites of outdated technologies.
- Industrial development: access to and financing for cleaner technologies; SCP in SMEs.
- Urban & rural development: address the rapid urbanization and poor urban planning which causes serious problems in urban transportation.
- Education and Information: integration of SCP into formal education; supporting R&D on consumer behavior, consumer protection and education.
- Sustainable products and services: R&D, knowledge management on eco-products and eco-labeling.
- Institutional capacity building: national SCP strategies; economic instruments, sustainable procurement.

5.1.3. Europe

In Europe key priority and challenges have been identified at the first and second regional meeting on SCP in Europe¹¹; and three sectoral priorities have been identified by the European Environment Agency (EEA): housing, food & drinks, mobility,¹² in addition to sustainable energy use¹³. Some priority areas for policy making are:

- *Coherent strategic framework for sustainable development and SCP*: competitiveness and jobs creation in a framework of sustainable development;
- *Consumers' and producers' decisions*: change consumer behavior, through communication, education and information strategy is urgently required at local, national and European level;
- *Policy integration*: demonstrate synergies and value added by addressing SCP, de-coupling economic growth from environmental degradation, ensuring coherence by integrating sustainable development concerns into sector policies, such as agriculture, fisheries, transport, trade etc.
- *Making the market work for SCP*: addressing market failures and getting prices right (tax reform in support of sustainability), and building a clean, clever and competitive Europe.
- *SCP on the global market*: supporting other regions, especially developing countries, in achieving sustainable development including SCP.

5.1.4. Latin America and the Caribbeans

In the Latin America and the Caribbean region high SCP priority areas have been identified in urban development, water resources and industrial development, with cross-

¹¹ 1st European Stakeholder Meeting on SCP, Ostende, Belgium, November 2004.

¹² The conference "Time for Action – Towards Sustainable Consumption and Production in Europe", 27-29 September, in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

¹³ European SCP Regional Meeting, Dec. 2005, Berlin

<http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/pdf/SCPConferenceReportBerlin.pdf>

cutting issues on economic competitiveness and institutional capacity.¹⁴ Main priority areas for action are: promote national multi-stakeholder dialogue on SCP, national strategies on SCP, sustainable public procurement, support SME and launch a regional SCP information network.¹⁵ Some Key recommendations to the above priority areas are:

- *Urban development*: supporting systematic land-use planning; promoting integrated waste management, water and air pollution control¹⁶.
- *Water resource*: supporting watershed management, coasts and coastal resource management, inland water quality and fresh water supply.
- *Industrial development*: promoting cleaner production and energy efficiency.
- *Economic competitiveness*: correcting market failure; green products and services through eco-labeling and public procurement; CRS; support SMEs, environmental performance.
- *Institutional capacity*: environmental education and training; public-private partnerships; encouraging social participation and empowerment; inclusion of the environmental dimension into economic and social processes; evaluation and development of indicators; reinforcing regional collaboration with sub-regional organisations; promoting national SCP programmes and sustainable public procurement.

5.1.5. Arab region

In the Arab Region, SCP priorities identified are: energy, water, waste, transport, rural development & poverty alleviation, and education for sustainable lifestyles¹⁷. Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Building and Construction are also emerging priorities in the region.

- “*energy*”: enhancing energy access, improving energy efficiency and demand-side management in all sectors, deregulation and privatization of electricity sectors.
- Priorities in “*transport*”: promoting sustainable transport and the use of clean fossil fuels.
- “*water*”: secure water supply, identify water and energy linkage, and improve water quality management.
- “*waste*”: management of solid, liquid and hazardous waste, and ensuring the integrated waste management adapted in all countries in the region.
- “*institutional capacity*”: sustainable public procurement, supporting SMEs through technology transfer, and promoting education on sustainable lifestyles in the region.

¹⁴ Summarized from the reports of the third LAC regional meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, 2003, and fourth regional meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2007.

¹⁵ 4th Regional Expert Meeting on SCP, Sao Paulo, Brazil, October 2007; endorsed by the XVI Forum on Ministries of Environment of Latin America.

¹⁶ First Regional Expert Meeting on SCP in Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2003.

¹⁷ First Regional Meeting on SCP in the Arab Region, Abu Dhabi, March, 2008.

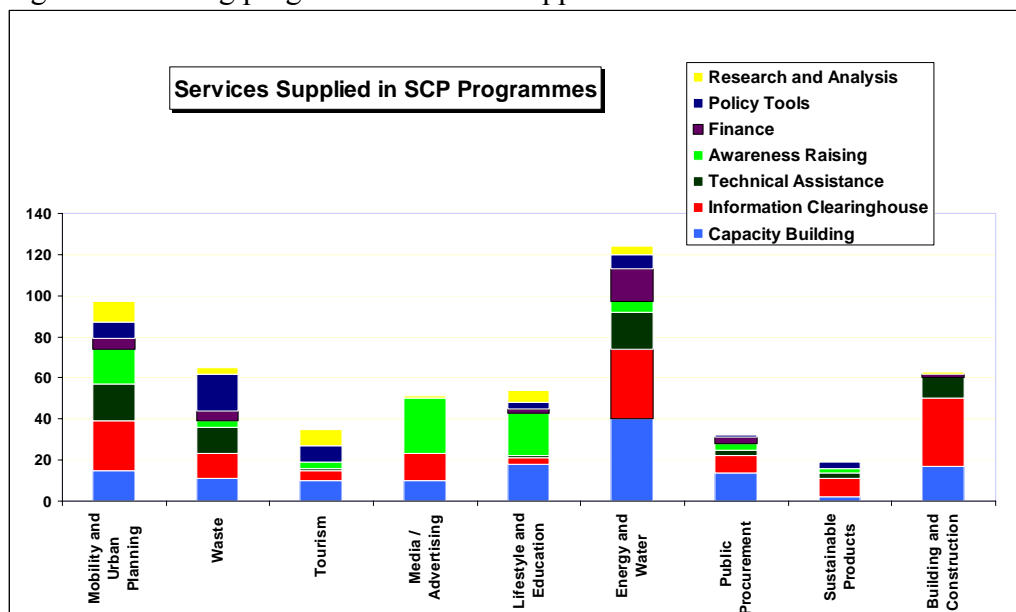
5.2 Supply: results (to be completed)

Existing activities supportive to SCP - Supply side analysis

The Secretariat has started to conduct a mapping exercise of existing SCP programs for 10 sectors¹⁸ – see list in the Figure 1. This exercise has to be complemented by: (i) completing the analysis for all sectors (for example, presently agriculture is not well covered) and *capacity building and technology transfer for SMEs has emerged as a priority in most regions and will have to be added to the review*; (ii) calling for inputs from the Major Groups (NGOs, foundations, etc.) on what exists, especially in the private sector now not covered at all; and (iii) most importantly, integrating the mappings done by Marrakech Task Forces on their own “sectors of activity”.

The objective of the mapping exercise is to identify existing SCP-related activities (toolkits, research and analysis, technical assistance, pilot projects, etc.) including activities not labeled as such, so as to provide a “big picture” of the existing supply and identify gaps. One criterion of selection is that these programmes can be still active during the 10 year duration of the Framework of Programmes. The partial review of existing activities identified more than 350 existing programmes (Figure 1). Though the analysis is preliminary, some trends seem to emerge. First, the number of programs is larger in the water/energy sector, followed by the mobility and urban planning sector. Second, most activities and programmes focus on information/clearing house, awareness raising, and capacity building. Financing, research and policy tools seem to be less prominent. Third, the 10 YFP on SCP will be able to build on an immense array of existing activities.

Figure 1: Existing programs aimed that support SCP activities



Source: Marrakech Process Secretariat

¹⁸ Key sectors for the review were selected before the regional consultations and thus some areas will have to be covered in the round of research.

Regional gap analysis: results

Identifying existing programmes and activities for global or well-known agencies is relatively straight forward. Assessing the coverage, dynamisms, and seriousness of these programmes may require a few phone calls or web-search. However, assessing the same characteristics for community, local, regional or sectoral activities maybe more complicated without being familiar with the implementing organizations, groups, or agencies. Yet, some of these smaller-scale NGO or community or private-sector driven projects may contain best practices worth sharing to fill some of the gaps identified

Therefore in Table 2 in the main document, results are presented using a gap analysis format. That is, regional demands are grouped by category. Existing activities to meet these demands are identified as well as remaining gaps in these activities. This logical progression leads to a list of activities to meet these gaps, column 4 in Table 2, which represents the proposed programmes. As indicated in the text, we are hopeful that stakeholders from all sectors will be able to help identify regional activities, gaps and activities that could meet these gaps. A final analysis and clustering of these activities prioritized according the defined objectives would form the final proposed programmes.

Annex 1: JPOI chapter III

III. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production

14. Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns. This would include the actions at all levels set out below.

15. 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. 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;
- (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.

16. 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. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Establish and support cleaner production programmes and centres and more efficient production methods by providing, inter alia, incentives and capacity-building to assist enterprises, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in developing countries, in improving productivity and sustainable development;

(b) Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization;

(c) Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;

(d) Provide training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies.

17. Integrate the issue of production and consumption patterns into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, including, where applicable, into poverty reduction strategies.

18. Enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

(b) Encourage dialogue between enterprises and the communities in which they operate and other stakeholders;

(c) Encourage financial institutions to incorporate sustainable development considerations into their decision-making processes;

(d) Develop workplace-based partnerships and programmes, including training and education programmes.

19. 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. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Provide support for the development of sustainable development strategies and programmes, including in decision-making on investment in infrastructure and business development;

(b) Continue to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs

of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment;

(c) Promote public procurement policies that encourage development and diffusion of environmentally sound goods and services;

(d) Provide capacity-building and training to assist relevant authorities with regard to the implementation of the initiatives listed in the present paragraph;

(e) Use environmental impact assessment procedures.

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20. Call upon Governments as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to implement, taking into account national and regional specificities and circumstances, the recommendations and conclusions adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development concerning energy for sustainable development at its ninth session, including the issues and options set out below, bearing in mind that in view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. This would include actions at all levels to

(a) Take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies according to the recommendations and conclusions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, as contained in section A, paragraph 3, and section D, paragraph 30, of its decision 9/1⁹ on energy for sustainable development;

(b) Integrate energy considerations, including energy efficiency, affordability and accessibility, into socio-economic programmes, especially into policies of major energy-consuming sectors, and into the planning, operation and maintenance of long-lived energy consuming infrastructures, such as the public sector, transport, industry, agriculture, urban land use, tourism and construction sectors;

(c) Develop and disseminate alternative energy technologies with the aim of giving a greater share of the energy mix to renewable energies, improving energy efficiency and greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(d) Combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

(e) Diversify energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, including fossil fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included, and their transfer to developing countries on concessional terms as mutually agreed. With a sense of urgency, substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist, and ensuring that energy policies are supportive to developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty, and regularly evaluate available data to review progress to this end;

(f) Support efforts, including through provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, with the involvement of the private sector, to reduce flaring and venting of gas associated with crude oil production;

(g) Develop and utilize indigenous energy sources and infrastructures for various local uses and promote rural community participation, including local Agenda 21 groups, with the support of the international community, in developing and utilizing renewable energy technologies to meet their daily energy needs to find simple and local solutions;

(h) Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency, including, as appropriate, by accelerating the deployment of energy efficiency technologies, with the necessary support of the international community;

(i) Accelerate the development, dissemination and deployment of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(j) Recommend that international financial institutions and other agencies' policies support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in their own efforts to establish policy and regulatory frameworks which create a level playing field between the following: renewable energy, energy efficiency, advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and centralized, distributed and decentralized energy systems;

(k) Promote increased research and development in the field of various energy technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, both nationally and through international collaboration; strengthen national and regional research and development institutions/centres on reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy for sustainable development;

(l) Promote networking between centres of excellence on energy for sustainable development, including regional networks, by linking competent centres on energy technologies for sustainable development that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities, particularly of developing countries, as well as serve as information clearing houses;

(m) Promote education to provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies;

(n) Utilize financial instruments and mechanisms, in particular the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, 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, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(o) Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and predictability, and to ensure consumer access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services;

(p) Policies to reduce market distortions would promote energy systems compatible with sustainable development through the use of improved market signals and by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development;

(q) Take action, where appropriate, to phase out subsidies in this area that inhibit sustainable development, taking fully into account the specific conditions and different levels of development of individual countries and considering their adverse effect, particularly on developing countries;

(r) Governments are encouraged to improve the functioning of national energy markets in such a way that they support sustainable development, overcome market barriers and improve accessibility, taking fully into account that such policies should be decided by each country, and that its own characteristics and capabilities and level of development should be considered, especially as reflected in national sustainable development strategies, where they exist;

(s) Strengthen national and regional energy institutions or arrangements for enhancing regional and international cooperation on energy for sustainable development, in particular to assist developing countries in their domestic efforts to provide reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services to all sections of their populations;

(t) Countries are urged to develop and implement actions within the framework of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through public-private partnerships, taking into account the different circumstances of countries, based on lessons learned by Governments, international institutions and stakeholders, including business and industry, in the field of access to energy, including renewable energy and energy-efficiency and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies;

(u) Promote cooperation between international and regional institutions and bodies dealing with different aspects of energy for sustainable development within their existing mandate, bearing in mind paragraph 46 (h) of the Programme of Action for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, strengthening, as appropriate, regional and national activities for the promotion of education and capacity-building regarding energy for sustainable development;

(v) Strengthen and facilitate, as appropriate, regional cooperation arrangements for promoting cross-border energy trade, including the interconnection of electricity grids and oil and natural gas pipelines;

(w) Strengthen and, where appropriate, facilitate dialogue forums among regional, national and international producers and consumers of energy.

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21. Promote an integrated approach to policy-making at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development, including policies and planning for land use, infrastructure, public transport systems and goods delivery networks, with a view to providing safe, affordable and efficient transportation, increasing energy efficiency, reducing pollution, congestion and adverse health effects and limiting urban sprawl, taking into account national priorities and circumstances. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions, to improve the affordability, efficiency and convenience of transportation as well as urban air quality and health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including through the development of better vehicle technologies that are more environmentally sound, affordable and socially acceptable;

(b) Promote investment and partnerships for the development of sustainable, energy efficient multi-modal transportation systems, including public mass transportation systems and better transportation systems in rural areas, with technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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22. Prevent and minimize waste and maximize reuse, recycling and use of environmentally friendly alternative materials, with the participation of government authorities and all stakeholders, in order to minimize adverse effects on the environment and improve resource efficiency, with financial, technical and other assistance for developing countries. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Develop waste management systems, with the highest priority placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;

(b) Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.

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23. Renew the commitment, as advanced in Agenda 21, to sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous wastes for sustainable development as well as for the protection of human health and the environment, inter alia, aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach, as set out in principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance. This would include actions at all levels to:

(a) Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade¹⁰ so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants¹¹ so that it can enter into force by 2004, and encourage and improve coordination as well as supporting developing countries in their implementation;

(b) Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000 of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety¹² by 2005, and urge that the United Nations Environment Programme, the Intergovernmental Forum, other international organizations dealing with chemical management and other relevant international organizations and actors closely cooperate in this regard, as appropriate;

(c) Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008;

(d) Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;

(e) Promote efforts to prevent international illegal trafficking of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes and to prevent damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes in a manner consistent with obligations under relevant international

instruments, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;¹³

(f) Encourage development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through national pollutant release and transfer registers;

(g) Promote reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals that are harmful to human health and the environment, including through a review of relevant studies, such as the United Nations Environment Programme global assessment of mercury and its compounds.

⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 9 (E/2001/29), chap. I.B.

¹⁰ UNEP/FAO/PIC/CONF.5, annex III.

¹¹ www.chem.unep.ch/sc.

¹² Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, third session, Forum III final report (IFCS/Forum III/23w), annex 6.

¹³ Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, third session, Forum III final report (IFCS/Forum III/23w), annex 6.