A side event hosted by UNEP was held on 24th April, entitled “The Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): solutions to sustainable development challenges for Asia and Pacific”. Presentations were made on implementation modalities for the 10YFP at regional and national levels, and on a UNEP report entitled “Recent Trends in Material Flows and Resource Productivity in Asia and the Pacific 2013”.

In the discussions which followed between a panel of experts and the audience, the following key points were made on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and related issues.

- Improved access to environmentally sustainable technologies and more information exchange on technologies and practices for SCP are required to complement capacity building provided by the 10YFP.
- Indigenous technologies, which in some cases have been “forgotten”, can make an important contribution to SCP.
- Industrial health and human safety has to be secured and human rights respected in the design and implementation of SCP policies and practices.
- The achievement of SCP patterns can make a crucial contribution to poverty eradication, and SCP objectives should be mainstreamed into national development strategies.
- Green Economy and achieving SCP are closely related given that a future Green Economy will need to be based on SCP patterns – our economy essentially consists of consumption and production activities.
- Governments should consider what kind of fiscal policies are required to achieve SCP patterns.
- A link should be created between the Global SCP Clearinghouse and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) of the World Bank, OECD and UNEP, given the close relationship between these issues and objectives and the policies required to achieve them.
- Donor coordination on these issues, as well as on related ones like climate change, is difficult to achieve, but is an important objective.
- Establishing an effective knowledge sharing platform will be crucial to the success of the 10YFP.
- Achieving SCP patterns will require both policies and a bottom-up approach – there is a need to engage and empower civil society and consumers to make the right choices. This includes both individual and corporate consumers.
The wealthier segments of the human population should examine the impacts of the full life cycle of the products they consume – controls on consumption may be needed in some cases.

Establishing a programme on water in the 10FYP could make an important contribution to the sustainable management of this vital, diminishing and degrading resource in the Asia-Pacific region.

Good policies promoting SCP already exist in many countries in the region – what is required is more effective implementation. This implementation requires knowledge and skills on SCP practices as well as changing attitudes – this last aspect of attitudes is often the crucial limiting factor.

There are particular challenges in making SCP relevant to, and achieving it in, least developed countries. Institutional strengthening is often the first and most important step to shift towards SCP patterns in these countries.

There are specific SCP activities and policies, for example on sustainable tourism, sustainable building and construction and waste management (turning waste into resources), that can make important contributions to poverty eradication in LDCs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Key documents:
- ABC of SCP
- The Global Outlook on SCP Policies ➤ www.unep.org/10yfp

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