Developing a 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production:
A Review of Options for the Institutional Structure

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Environment Programme
Some challenges for the 10YFP

• Responses to national and regional priorities not coordinated or coherent
• SCP not well integrated into work of economics and line ministries
• Scarce resources not fully aligned with priorities
• Existing expertise, knowledge and resources not tapped fully
• Less than full participation of stakeholders in processes
Some further challenges

• Related initiatives not linked
• Potential of relevant UN Agencies not realised
• Limited ability to respond to emerging issues and changing circumstances
• No process for reviewing progress
Models Reviewed for institutional structure

Six examples of international cooperation and collaboration were reviewed, namely:

• **Marrakech Process** model: Global informal process on SCP
• **SAICM** model: Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
• **UN-Water, -Energy, -Oceans** model: Inter-agency coordination mechanisms
• **GAVI model**: Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization
• **MDGs model**: Millennium Development Goals
• **CGIAR model**: Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
The models were reviewed against nine criteria:

- Global focus for common vision and goals
- Science base and policy interface
- Support national and regional initiatives
- Broad participation of stakeholders
- Effective coherence within the UN system
- Flexibility
- Effectiveness/scale of impact in achieving its goals
- Incentives to continuous improvement
- Leveraging of resources and action
Review finds correlation between effective delivery and:

(i) high level commitment and formal involvement of a broad range of stakeholders;
(ii) specificity of goals and objectives;
(iii) a formal review/reporting system; and
(iv) secure and predictable funding.
Member States will decide

- To what extent and through which institutional arrangements do SCP initiatives need to be coordinated globally to support national and regional priorities in a way that speeds up the required shift towards SCP patterns?

- What sort of structure would be best suited to ensuring that the 10YFP delivers the functions Member States want it to deliver?
Addressing the Challenges:

The following elements could be considered:

To mainstream at national level:

– create **cross-ministry SCP task force** with strong economics ministry participation

To mainstream at the regional level:

– Build **regional SCP knowledge hubs** around regional SCP fora and centres;

– enhance role of **regional commissions** in SCP implementation
Addressing the Challenges:

To mainstream at the international level:

• Engage UN agencies, other int’l organizations as champions of SCP programmes in their respective areas of expertise

• Build Global SCP Alliances/Partnerships to take lead in areas where international institutions have no comparative advantage

• Link champions and partnerships to regional networks through pooled technical services, training and capacity building

• Undertake coordinated research into aspects of SCP still not well understood, linked to regional priorities coordinated by a panel of government and other experts

• Mobilize resources for priority SCP initiatives through multi-agency, multi-donor trust fund

• Periodically review progress on 10YFP through intergovernmental process
Addressing the Challenges:

Based on the **most effective and successful features** of the reviewed models, the following elements are suggested:

• Focus for SCP and mainstreaming at national level – formal designation of **focal points** (SAICM)

• High level and formal involvement of a broad range of stakeholders in setting priorities and responding to emerging issues, for example through a **global forum** (SAICM, MDG)

• Coordination and coherence through a **dedicated secretariat**, possibly with a lead agency (SAICM, Marrakech Process)
Addressing the Challenges:

• Formal UN agency collaborative arrangements through an **Inter-agency coordination mechanism** (SAICM and UN Water model)

• **Formal review/reporting system** with measures of success (CGIAR)

• **Aligning funding with priorities through** multidonor Trust Fund (SAICM QSP, GAVI)

• **Coordination at the regional level** – regional fora (Marrakech Process, SAICM)

• Pooling of expertise - network of **regional centres of expertise** (CGIAR)