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**Elements of 10 Year Framework of Programmes on  
Sustainable Consumption and Production**

Prepared by

United Nations Environment Programme

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### **Purpose and origin of the paper**

*The paper presents potential elements of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) and was developed by UNEP in response to the request of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 19 Bureau. The paper aims to help the Bureau guide the CSD process on this theme, starting with the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) that will take place from 28th February to 4th March 2011 in New York.*

*The paper draws on seven years of regional and national consultations and capacity building activities on SCP carried out under the Marrakech Process, discussions on the 10YFP at the 18<sup>th</sup> session on the CSD, the prior Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) and the Chair's Summary of the High-Level CSD Intersessional meeting on the 10YFP (Panama, 13-14 January 2011. Analysis carried out by UNEP and UNDESA in preparation for the High-Level Intersessional CSD meeting in Panama, including a review of six potential models for the institutional arrangements of the 10YFP, is also reflected in the paper.*

### **A. Introduction**

In the introduction of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), SCP is described as an overarching objective of and essential requirement for sustainable development, together with poverty eradication and protecting and managing the natural resource base. Chapter III calls on all stakeholders to “*Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes (10YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.*” Recognizing the Rio Principles, it calls on all countries to take action, with developed countries taking the lead, and taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries.

From experience over the last twenty five years on cleaner production and SCP, the need for a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP has been increasingly felt so as to improve coordination and synergy, to replicate and scale up good pilot projects and best practices as well as to consolidate and expand funding of SCP activities and evaluation of their outcomes and impacts on consumption and production patterns. The rationale for constructing the 10YFP is that the multiple initiatives at national and regional level could be strengthened and enhanced by being brought within a structured and more formal international framework. Having a 10YFP will add value, through delivery of its programmes, enabling knowledge and experience sharing, networking, achieving synergies, realizing efficiencies through better coordination, building technical capacities, and mobilizing and leveraging resources. It could also provide impetus to those efforts by setting shared goals and providing a means of monitoring progress towards them. A 10YFP could also support the integration of SCP into

the core work of multiple, relevant ministries and agencies at national level as well as of regional organizations and UN agencies at the regional and international levels. Mechanisms for doing this could build on the experience of the joint projects among UN agencies such as: UNIDO-UNEP network of national cleaner production centres, work on mainstreaming SCP in development policies in collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, FAO and UNEP work on promoting SCP in the agri-food sector, UNWTO and UNEP partnering on sustainable tourism and UNESCO-UNEP projects on Education for Sustainable Consumption, among others.

At the 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, participants highlighted that since the World Summit on Sustainable Development, some developing countries have reaped benefits from implementing measures that promote sustainable consumption and production. They have made significant economic and social gains, while achieving important progress in the area of environmental sustainability. SCP's holistic approach is a key to achieving a low carbon economy and sustainability, and to protecting and managing the natural resource base, which is ultimately a pre-condition for maintaining economic and social development. The implementation of SCP as an integrated approach can help the world's poor, and support the global community in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. SCP offers opportunities such as the creation of new markets, and decent jobs stemming from more efficient, equitable and welfare-generating natural resource management. SCP also offers the possibility for developing countries to "leapfrog" to more resource-efficient, environmentally sound and competitive technologies, bypassing inefficient and polluting phases of development.

The informal Marrakech Process<sup>1</sup>, facilitated by UNEP and UNDESA, has since 2003 supported SCP initiatives at the regional and national levels, in response to the JPOI call for the development of a 10 YFP. Under this process, UNEP has induced and/or provided substantial support to regional roundtables on SCP, development of regional strategies for SCP, elaboration of national SCP programmes, and mainstreaming SCP into national development strategies. An extensive, bottom-up multi-stakeholder consultation process (22 regional consultations around the world, 3 international meetings and 8 national roundtables), has identified key priorities and needs for the shift to SCP in specific policy areas and sectors, developing inputs to the 10YFP (see table 1)

<b>Table 1: SCP priorities across the regions<sup>[1]</sup></b>	
<b><i>Africa</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- Water and sanitation</li> <li>- Habitat and urban development</li> <li>- Renewable resource based industries</li> </ul>
<b><i>West Asia</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy for sustainable development</li> <li>- Water resources management</li> <li>- Waste management</li> <li>- Rural development and eradication of poverty</li> <li>- Education and sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>- Sustainable tourism.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Asia and the Pacific</i></b>	<p><i>Cross-cutting / non-sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green public procurement</li> <li>- Fiscal instruments</li> <li>- Resource efficient and cleaner production</li> </ul> <p><i>Themes / sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste management</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Sustainable energy</li> <li>- Sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Following the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, the Marrakech Process (MP) was established as a global multi-stakeholder platform to support the implementation of SCP and the development of the 10YFP. UNEP and UNDESA form the joint Secretariat of the Marrakech Process, with the support of a multi-stakeholder advisory committee and the participation of national governments, major groups, and various stakeholders.

<sup>[1]</sup> These priorities were identified during the regional consultations/meetings organized under the Marrakech Process as well as during the Regional Implementation Meetings.

	- Greening business and markets.	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<p><i>Cross-sectoral priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National dialogues, policies and action plans on SCP</li> <li>- Sustainable public procurement</li> <li>- Economic issues: competitiveness, trade and market access, economic diversification, economic instruments</li> <li>- Sustainable cities: land-use/urban planning, air and water pollution, waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small and medium-size enterprises</li> <li>- Regional SCP information networks</li> <li>- Sustainable lifestyles and environmental education</li> <li>- Evaluation and development of indicators.</li> </ul> <p><i>Sectoral/supply-demand chains priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy efficiency</li> <li>- Cleaner production</li> <li>- Water resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Europe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better products</li> <li>- Smarter consumption</li> <li>- Leaner production</li> <li>- Action at global level</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency identified the following sectoral priorities: housing, food and drink, and mobility.</p>	<p>The South East Europe and Eastern Europe (SEE), Caucasus and Central Asia (ECCAA) countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addressing environmental management in enterprises on a strategic level;</li> <li>- Improving compliance with relevant legislation;</li> <li>- Promoting economic incentives for sustainable options;</li> <li>- Ensuring financing mechanisms exist that favour implementing eco-efficient technologies.</li> </ul>

At CSD 18 last year the utility of outputs from the Marrakech Process for building the 10YFP was widely recognised, together with national initiatives and other programmes developed around the world, as was the need for their scaling up and replication. A need for concerted actions at all levels, from the international to the local, and engaging all countries and stakeholders, to move towards SCP patterns was highlighted. To effect this change, countries called for the 10YFP sought by the JPOI to be ambitious and actionable, with explicit goals, measures of progress, and mechanisms and means to support implementation. There was also broad support for the development of the 10YFP and its endorsement at CSD 19 in May 2011. Many delegations at CSD 18 also supported a “well structured, transparent intersessional process” to develop a proposal for the 10YFP that would provide the basis for discussion at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (to be held from the 28th February-4th March 2011). In response to this request, UNEP and UNDESA co-organized a High Level Intersessional Meeting, which took place on the 13th and 14th of January 2011, and was hosted by the Government of Panama (co-chair of the CSD Bureau). Participants included the current CSD Bureau, and approximately 160 senior representatives from 80 governments, Major Groups and UN agencies.

There was general agreement (refer to Chair’s Summary) among participants at the Meeting that an ambitious 10YFP that goes beyond the status quo and contributes in a meaningful way to achieving sustainable patterns of consumption and production in all countries is needed, and should be concluded

at CSD-19. The Meeting explored possible elements of the 10YFP, including for its vision, functions, objectives and overarching goals, institutional structures, programme areas and potential programmes. Broad consensus could be discerned in a number of areas, and UNEP and UNDESA were requested by the CSD Bureau and delegations to prepare a paper that built upon these areas of convergence in order to provide draft elements of a 10YFP for consideration at the IPM.

The present paper offers a possible institutional structure for the 10YFP and guidance on selecting and organizing programmes for their inclusion within it. The paper draws upon the outcomes of the intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, the conclusions of an analysis jointly undertaken by UNEP and UNDESA in preparation for the intersessional meeting and the IPM. Extensive consultations of the Marrakech Process, and UNEP's own broad experience in designing and supporting implementation of SCP policies in various regions and countries, in close cooperation with various UN Agencies such as UNIDO, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNWTO, UNDP, UN-Habitat and FAO also contribute to the present paper. It also recognizes that there is substantial expertise, knowledge and resources already available that can be incorporated into the 10 YFP. There are also related initiatives that could be linked, without attempting to distort their primary purpose. It is clear that UN Agencies can contribute substantially to the 10YFP through their programmes.

## **B. Vision, goals, objectives and functions**

### ***Vision***

As recognized in the JPOI, 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. All stakeholders, including governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, ***working towards a common vision***, which reflects their level of ambition and aspiration in pursuing and implementing SCP.

The following "vision" is derived from the JPOI and from consultations conducted during the Marrakech Process<sup>2</sup>, and from discussions at CSD 18, and could thus form the basis for developing a widely shared vision for the 10YFP: ***"A world in which the entire population has a good quality of life with access to basic goods and services that are produced sustainably, and in which economic and social development is within the carrying capacity of ecosystems."***

### ***Goals***

*An overarching goal could also be proposed, such as:*

The effective decoupling of economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, which was noted as an urgent need and a key requirement for achieving sustainable development in the JPOI, as well as at CSD 18.

*Further specific goals could be developed along the lines of the following:*

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<sup>2</sup> See background paper no. 4, distributed at CSD 18, Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production: CSD18/2010/BP4

- In 2021, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented SCP plans and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.<sup>3</sup>
- By 2021, SCP is mainstreamed into relevant national and international policies, involving all relevant ministries.
- By 2021, stronger decoupling of economic growth from resource extraction and environmental degradation is widespread.

## ***Objectives***

*The broad **objectives** of the 10YFP could be agreed, along the following lines:*

- Identify common goals and guide action towards the achievement of SCP.
- Catalyze sustained political commitment and technical and financial support for the achievement of SCP
- Mainstream the sustainable use and management of natural resources in the decision-making processes of governments, the private sector and civil society.
- Facilitate the development and implementation of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP).
- Provide incentives for social and technological innovations that encourage sustainable living and livelihoods and products, new business and development models.
- Support developing countries in the economic and social transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, to achieve environmental protection and a better quality of life for all.
- Stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable goods and services to markets, which can create new economic activities and decent jobs, within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.
- Inform and educate consumers and improve the goods and services produced, that are affordable and respectful of the environment and of communities and workers' health and well-being.
- Monitor progress towards achieving these goals through a formalised system that will track progress from local to global levels.
- Strengthen the science-policy interface and provide a sound scientific basis for decision-making on SCP, including in identifying priority areas for action.

## **Functions**

*Based on the goals and objectives of the 10YFP, a set of key functions could be agreed. At the high level CSD intersessional meeting on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes, held in January 2011, there was broad acceptance that the 10YFP should fill the following broad **functions**, to be further refined by CSD 19:*

1. Building commitment on global common goals and vision
2. Fostering knowledge sharing and networking
3. Enabling governments to develop policy frameworks and strategic planning and investment
4. Delivering technical cooperation

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<sup>3</sup> This goal echoes the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the "Aichi Target") adopted by COP 10, 18- 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan. The "Aichi Target" includes 20 headline targets, organized under five strategic goals. One of these goals addresses the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and refers to SCP: "By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits". (i.e. "Target 4")

5. Fostering collaboration between all stakeholders
6. Awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization

The 10YFP should respond to perceived needs of stakeholders at different levels. Activities at the local, national, regional levels will reflect different priorities. The 10YFP will provide a means for devising global solutions while recognizing national sovereignty, priorities and specificities. Taking a bottom-up approach, the 10YFP should support the replication and scaling-up of existing successful activities at all levels, supporting the shift to SCP. The 10YFP will need to have the flexibility to grow and evolve, in order to respond effectively to emerging issues and changing contexts, and in order to accommodate new actors and programmes.

The 10 YFP will need to be endorsed at the highest political level if it is to be effective in achieving the shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

### **C. Institutional structure of the 10 YFP**

*A review of potential models for the institutional structure of the 10YFP, carried out by UNEP and UNDESA in preparation for the High-level Intersessional Meeting on the 10YFP, analysed and compared six existing models from the UN system (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Marrakech Process, Global Vaccines Partnership, UN Energy, Water and Ocean groups, the CGIAR research centres, and MDG model) against possible functions of the 10YFP<sup>4</sup>. The conclusions of this review of options demonstrated a correlation between the following factors and the efficiency of the model in achieving its objectives - i) the high level and formal involvement of a broad range of stakeholders; ii) a formal review/reporting system; and iii) secure and predictable funding. The ability of the models to operate under their own central governance arrangements also has an impact on their effectiveness and responsiveness to emerging issues, and has major implications for accountability.*

*At the intersessional meeting, a number of countries noted that SAICM and the Marrakech Process offer the most interesting models for developing a structure for the 10YFP. Several of them supported an institutional structure similar to the SAICM model with its formal political commitment in the form of a declaration, global policy strategy, and plan of action (which could take the form of programmes in the case of the 10YFP). There was also broad recognition by speakers of the need to build on the accomplishments of the Marrakech Process, which was cited as a good example of incorporating regional and national needs and identifying gaps in implementation. The 10YFP that could emerge from CSD 19 could therefore be an institutional mix of these two models, drawing on the most relevant elements of both models.*

*As stated in the chair summary of the intersessional meeting, "A number of participants supported the establishment of a dedicated secretariat for the 10YFP. Some participants referred to one or two organizations. Others indicated that accountability would be enhanced if one agency had oversight of the process, and they supported the creation of a single secretariat, within an existing institution based on its proven comparative advantage, to serve a coordinating function. Nevertheless, they stressed the need to coordinate with all relevant UN agencies, any of which could lead programmes*

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<sup>4</sup> The analysis and its conclusions were presented in background paper 1 of the High-level intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, Panama City, 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> January 2011, and is available on the following web link: [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd\\_pdfs/csd-19/Review-of-Models\\_BGpaperFinal\\_31\\_12\\_10clean.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_pdfs/csd-19/Review-of-Models_BGpaperFinal_31_12_10clean.pdf)

*in their respective areas of expertise.” Several delegations noted that the secretariat could be guided by a global forum composed of member states, also engaging other relevant stakeholders. There was also a suggestion that the secretariat be supported by an additional UN inter-agency coordination mechanism. The need for a credible science-policy interface was noted, as was the need for a system to monitor progress.*

*While many delegations pointed to the need to reallocate funds in order to channel resources to SCP activities under the 10YFP, several delegations indicated support for an SCP trust fund, along the lines of the SAICM Quick Start Programme. Such a fund would help focus donor support through a more predictable and transparent process. Some participants stressed the need to look at new and innovative sources of financing for SCP, including tapping sources of climate finance and mobilizing funds from the private sector. Several participants supported the integration of SCP funding more fully into bilateral and multilateral funding, including the IFIs and regional development banks.*

*The following proposal for an institutional structure has been developed from the analysis undertaken by UNEP and UNDESA in preparation for the CSD Intersessional meeting in Panama, and from discussions and conclusions from both CSD 18 and that Intersessional meeting.*

The proposed institutional structure could incorporate:

International, regional and national coordination mechanisms, for example:

- a multi-stakeholder global forum,
- regional fora and enhancement and involvement of existing centres of expertise, roundtables and networks on SCP in the regions
- national focal points and inter-ministerial task forces

Supporting arrangements, such as:

- secretariat
- interagency collaboration mechanism
- financing sources

The arrangements would take into account instruments and processes that have been developed to date, and be flexible to deal with new ones without duplicating efforts. They would provide for the delivery of agreed programmes, while allowing for the creation of new programmes that could be developed later in response to emerging needs.

### **C.1. International Coordination**

International coordination and coherence could be useful in providing effective responses to national and regional priorities and in increasing political will and broader support for SCP. Incremental improvement on the status quo is unlikely to achieve substantial gains in adoption and implementation of SCP principles, methodologies and practices: a greater level of commitment from all actors will be necessary. Such commitment could be enhanced by an arrangement that provides for full participation of key stakeholders. This arrangement could take the form of an international multi-stakeholder forum meeting regularly.

Such a **High-level International Forum** would allow for the formal participation of all stakeholders including all relevant UN agencies in the ongoing development, implementation and review of the

10YFP. A Steering Board of the Forum could include governments, UN agencies and representatives of stakeholders, designated on a voluntary basis, to ensure, in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the 10YFP, continuity of work, monitoring and reporting on progress to the Forum. Responsibilities of the forum could include: taking strategic decisions, programming, prioritising and updating programmes as necessary; mobilising governments and other stakeholders to participate in the elaboration and implementation of the programmes; mobilising the necessary financial and technical resources for implementation; and reviewing progress in implementing agreed SCP priorities and actions based on reports from all relevant stakeholders.

## **C. 2 Regional Coordination**

Regional coordination of member States, UN agencies, IFIs and relevant stakeholders will also be key in sharing knowledge, technologies, tools, and curriculum materials and in running awareness raising campaigns. Within the community of those engaged in SCP policy and practice, the most intensive communication is likely to happen among specialized practitioners. While ongoing networking is valuable and essential to the successful implementation of SCP, both the Marrakech Process and SAICM have demonstrated the value of regular forums at the regional level in making such communities more inclusive – with particular outreach to developing countries – and in facilitating knowledge sharing and fertilization across communities of practice. The African and Arab Regional Roundtables on SCP, which have been institutionalized and are hosted by regional institutions, are good examples of such mechanisms .

Regional coordination could also engage relevant regional mechanisms, where they exist, so as to support the mainstreaming of SCP in economic and development policies and plans. Regional coordination mechanisms/bodies could also review progress on implementation of SCP within the regions. In this context, strengthening existing regional networks and consultation fora on SCP and formalizing regional SCP fora/roundtables, such as in SAICM and the Marrakech Process, are two potential and complementary approaches to consider.

The creation or strengthening of existing networks of regional SCP centres of expertise would support the development of a strong and credible science base and policy interface necessary for the effective identification and implementation of key programmes. These networks could be strengthened and funded through a mixture of project and fee for service funding. They would support knowledge sharing, effective development and implementation of SCP programmes at the regional level, and inter and intra-regional cooperation on SCP issues and policies. They would contribute to fill the gap between research and policy and enable better cooperation south/south and North/south.

## **C.3 National level coordination**

For SCP to be taken up more fully at the national level, there is a need for raising its profile and facilitating its mainstreaming with national policies with the participation of all relevant ministries and planning frameworks across agencies. In order to promote SCP at the national level and facilitate its mainstreaming with national policies and planning frameworks, and to foster institutional commitment for the programmes, formally designated focal points at the national level could act as an effective conduit for communication on SCP matters. The focal points could also represent the country within regional roundtables and networks, and meetings of the High-level International Forum.

The role of the focal points could, support the following functions, among others: 1) identify national SCP goals and priorities and the allocation of funds to realize these; 2) identify and mobilize

technical support for implementing the 10YFP at national level, and if possible mobilize financial support; 3) in countries where they exist, engage the Resident Coordinators (RC) who ensure coherence of the work of United Nations organizations operating at the country level, to enable adequate support from the UN system to priority national SCP programmes and initiatives; 4) act as bridge between global forum, regional consultations and national level, and provide feedback to the international forum on implementation of the SCP initiatives; 5) consult and ensure participation of relevant national stakeholders; and 6) report on progress towards achieving SCP.

In addition to national focal points, inter-ministerial SCP task forces could be created, and charged with integrating SCP principles and developing activities or initiatives in key areas of economic and sectoral decision making, and ensuring collaboration and exchange of information between all relevant ministries (environment, economic affairs, finance, etc.).

#### **C.4 Supporting arrangements**

The following supporting arrangements would be required to deliver this coordination at the three levels, and support the effective delivery of programs supporting the shift to SCP, at regional and national levels

##### **i. Secretariat**

The responsibilities of such a secretariat could include. 1) Facilitating the meetings of the High-level International Forum, and disseminating the reports and recommendations of the meetings; 2) promoting the establishment and maintenance of a network of stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels; 3) providing information clearing-house services such as advice to countries on implementation of the 10YFP, referral of requests for information to relevant sources, and assisting in matching the demand for participation in programmes and support from countries and other stakeholders; 4) linking up SCP centres of expertise, knowledge hubs and communities of practice through a well-managed common web-based platform for information and knowledge sharing; 5) facilitating resource mobilisation, financial and technical support 6) coordinating the monitoring and reporting on progress achieved in implementing the 10YFP; and 7) Identifying remaining or emerging needs at all levels.

##### **ii. Interagency collaboration mechanism**

The active participation of relevant UN agencies will be important in all aspects of the implementation of the 10YFP. Their participation could be strengthened by endorsement of the SCP goals by their respective Governing Bodies, and through a formal inter-agency agreement<sup>5</sup> that defines their commitment and responsibilities.

The inter-agency agreement would:

- Promote UN agency commitment to SCP goals and objectives;
- Facilitate coherence in delivery of SCP related activities;
- Support the work of the global forum and the regional networks;
- Provide advice and support to the financing arrangements (see below).

UN agencies could take the lead in their areas of expertise or mandate for implementing specific programmes in close cooperation with other relevant agencies and stakeholders, mobilizing new resources to support SCP activities and providing support to partnerships in areas of need. Agencies could pool their technical cooperation capacities and perhaps those of bilateral donors in a common

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<sup>5</sup> Along the lines of the Inter-Organisation Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals - <http://www.who.int/iomc/en/>

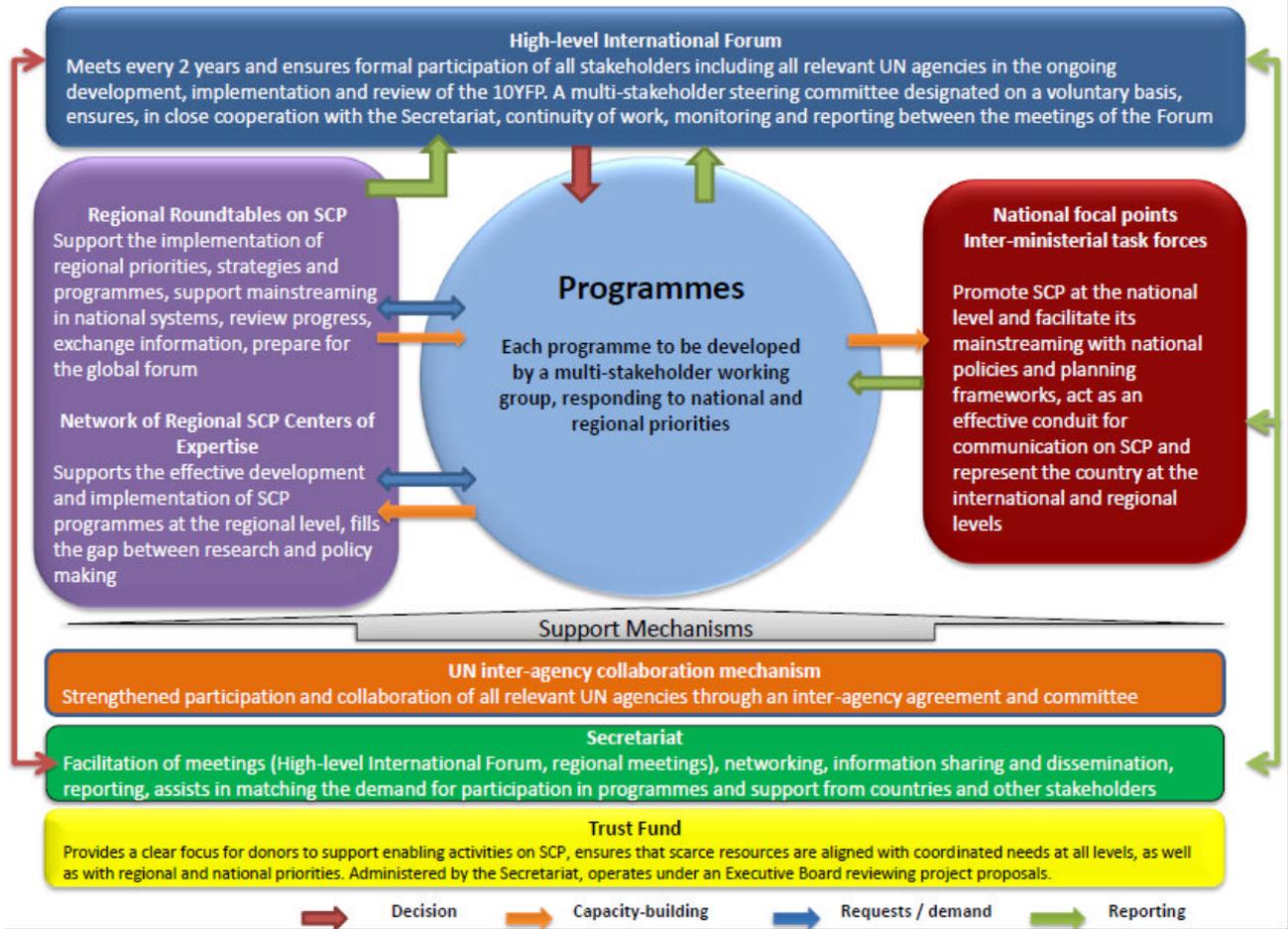
SCP knowledge pool from which interested Member States could draw. Agencies or partners would agree to maintain issue-specific web platforms as knowledge hubs in their areas of SCP expertise. These platforms would support communities of practice and their networking.

### **iii. Financing Arrangements**

The 10YFP could ensure a more coordinated, cost effective and targeted use of resources already available for SCP, including through enabling integration into and coherence with the work programmes of all relevant UN agencies. The 10 YFP will also mobilize new resources through a range of measures, including mainstreaming with government processes, public-private partnerships, and integrating SCP concepts into development assistance initiatives. Considering the obvious contributions from SCP to deliver climate change mitigation and green economy objectives, it is expected that the 10YFP would benefit from important financial resources allocated to them. The various existing informal mechanisms that have supported progress on SCP so far, including the Marrakech Process, have been able to mobilize modest resources only. More sustainable and predictable funding would make a greater impact and existing and new initiatives addressing gaps would benefit from strategic channelling of resources.

A **Trust Fund** established under the 10YFP and administered by the Secretariat could provide a clear focus for donors to support enabling activities on SCP. It would also ensure that scarce resources are aligned with needs at all levels, as well as with regional and national priorities. As shown by existing models, such as SAICM, a Trust Fund would have the capacity to raise more funds in a predictable way whereas informal and decentralized mechanisms, such as the Marrakech Process, tend to fail to mobilize significant resources. The Trust Fund could support coordination and implementation of programmes through specific activities. It would operate under an **Executive Board** that will review project proposals submitted by the respective programmes' working groups (*established for each programme to develop the strategy and main elements of the programmes, review proposals for inclusion of activities under the programme, and screen requests for financial support – see below*).

**Proposal for the institutional arrangements of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP**



## **D. Programmes under the 10YFP**

The 10YFP will provide an umbrella for developing and implementing voluntary programmes which will support all governments and other stakeholders to achieve the objectives, goals and vision of the 10YFP, as well as respond to identified regional and national priorities and needs<sup>6</sup>. Programmes will build on existing initiatives at the international, regional and national level, pooling and optimizing the use of existing resources, as well as addressing current gaps and emerging needs.

*In terms of the individual programmes under the 10YFP, the intersessional meeting discussed potential criteria, and there was general agreement that the programmes should be thematic, covering broad areas and with a multi-stakeholder participation. They should take a life-cycle approach, and use a mix of instruments to achieve shifts in SCP patterns. While they should be global in focus, they should be flexible in order to be adaptable to different needs, priorities and capacities. The regional SCP priorities identified under the Marrakech process were highlighted, and a number of delegations mentioned that the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces would serve as a good basis for the development of programmes. Programmes should also address gaps in existing activities, such as the agri-food sector or transport.*

*Multi-stakeholder consultations during the Marrakech Process and the RIMs highlighted various options for focusing and clustering programmes to meet identified priorities. In particular the consultations suggested that priority programmes can follow the different stages of the life cycle, or focus on specific policy tools (e.g. extended producer responsibility), and on sectors or consumption clusters (e.g. building and construction, tourism, agriculture, industry). Programmes might also address cross-cutting themes which contribute to the enabling policy framework for SCP or influence market forces (e.g. mainstreaming SCP in development strategies and policies, education and awareness raising for sustainable consumption).*

*In response to a call for programme proposals in preparation for CSD 19, a total of 36 potential programmes were submitted by a diverse range of stakeholders, covering a wide range of issues, sectors and policy tools. A number of them were submitted in accordance with template prepared by UNEP and UNDESA, which aimed to ensure that programmes have a clear rationale and goals, a comprehensive structure to ensure delivery of support and allow evaluation of their performance, successfully engage key actors and have a good chance of accessing the necessary finance and technical resources. This template is attached in Annex I.*

*Based on the above, the following schema for organising programmes in the 10YFP is offered for further discussion (Table 2).*

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<sup>6</sup> This includes priorities identified in existing regional SCP strategies, by regional fora, such as the regional roundtables on SCP and Regional Implementation Meetings of the CSD, and regional consultations of the Marrakech Process.

**Table 2: Schema for organising all potential programmes for inclusion under the 10YFP**

<b>1. CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH</b>
<b>CONDUCTIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK, including programmes on:</b>
– Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies
– Implementing sustainable public procurement practices
– Science, Research and Development
– Foster technological and institutional innovation to improve resource efficiency
<b>INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING, including sub-programmes or activities on developing information and awareness-raising campaign, knowledge and information sharing platforms and/or networks; anchoring education for sustainable lifestyles/livelihoods and sustainable production and consumption in curricula at all levels; promoting traditional/indigenous values/knowledge for sustainable living, etc.</b>
<b>COOPERATION AND NETWORKING, including sub-programmes or activities on fostering regional and national cooperation; developing specific networks in key areas and activities; strengthening cooperation on SCP between regional bodies or initiatives, etc.</b>
<b>2. LIFE CYCLE PERSPECTIVE/VALUE CHAIN</b>
<b>WHOLE LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT, including sub-programmes or activities on resource-efficiency and eco-innovation support to small and medium-sized enterprises, innovation for resource-efficient products/services; mainstreaming of practices for corporate social and environmental responsibility; fostering socially responsible investments, etc.</b>
<b>PRODUCT DESIGN AND PRODUCTION including sub-programmes or activities on extended producer responsibility; eco-design for better and more affordable products, efficiency (standards); resource-efficient and cleaner production; sustainable supply chain, etc.</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING, including sub-programmes or activities on retailer sustainability programs; sustainable distribution channels for goods and services; responsible advertising and marketing, etc.</b>
<b>CONSUMPTION, including sub-programmes or activities on sustainability information for products and materials; information and education to enable decision-making towards sustainable consumption, promoting and enabling of sustainable living, etc.</b>
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT, including sub-programmes or activities on waste prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), extended producer responsibility programs; industrial ecology, etc.</b>
<b>3. LIFECYCLE PERSPECTIVE APPLIED TO SECTORAL PROGRAMMES BASED ON NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES</b>
<b>FOOD/AGRICULTURE</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</b>
<b>WATER EFFICIENCY</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</b>

## Initial selection of programmes during CSD 19

CSD 19 could identify a first set of programmes that could be considered as priorities. This first set of programmes could be based on the following rationale:

- Within the priorities identified by the CSD RIMs as well as recommended by CSD 18, select sectors or products with the largest environmental impact and resource intensity. For example, the report of the International Resource Panel, *Assessing the Environmental Impacts on Consumption and Production: Priority Products and Materials*, clearly identified the three sectors that have the largest environmental impact: food, mobility and housing<sup>7</sup>.
- Priorities contained and recognised within regional strategies, and endorsed by regional fora
- Programmes stemming from the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces, recognised by CSD 18 as useful building blocks for the 10YFP (Sustainable Public Procurement, Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Products, Education, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cooperation with Africa, Sustainable Building and Construction).

Based on the foregoing criteria, CSD 19 could identify the following as an initial set of programmes for the 10YFP :

1. Mainstreaming SCP into planning and development strategies
2. Sustainable Public Procurement
3. Consumer Information, Education and Awareness raising
4. Resource Efficiency and eco-innovation for SMEs
5. Sustainable Products
6. Sustainable agri-food supply chains
7. Sustainable buildings and Construction
8. Sustainable transport
9. Sustainable tourism
10. Integrated waste management

New priority programmes could be added and endorsed by the Global Forum over the time, drawing upon the advice of research and scientific bodies, as well as the recommendations of regional fora, governments and other stakeholders.

## Methods to develop the programmes

For each of the programmes, a multistakeholder working group could be established to develop the strategy and elements of the programme identifying future activities, partners, indicators, financial sources and mechanisms to support the implementation at national, regional and global levels. In doing so, the Working Groups could look at policies that have the greatest potential to reduce impacts.

Governments and stakeholders from developed and developing countries could volunteer to join a programme with specific projects, activities or requests for support.

The working group for each respective programme would then review proposals for inclusion of activities under the programme, and screen and submit requests to the Executive Board of the Trust Fund for financial support and to the Secretariat for monitoring and coordination purposes. Each working group could be chaired by a government, a major group or a UN agency representative. Each programme could be assessed against selected indicators of impact that will be used for the regular reporting to the Global forum.

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<sup>7</sup> UNEP [2010] *Assessing the Environmental Impacts on Consumption and Production: Priority Products and Materials*, a report of the Working Group on the Environmental Impacts of Products and Materials to the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (International Resource Panel).



## **ANNEX I: Template for the development of programmes in the Ten Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (the “10 YFP”)**<sup>8</sup>

This template provides guidance for developing outlines of programmes to inform discussions and negotiations in preparation for the discussions at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) for the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSD. These programme outlines should be no more than one page in length (350 words).

The programmes that will constitute the 10 YFP should strive to adopt a lifecycle approach to minimizing the negative impacts of production and consumption. They may focus on a particular policy tool (eg sustainable public procurement), in a specific sector or consumption cluster (eg building and construction, tourism, agriculture, industry), or on a cross-cutting theme which contributes to the enabling policy framework for SCP (eg mainstreaming SCP in development strategies and policies, education and awareness raising for sustainable consumption). The programmes should contain the following elements.

- **Goals and objectives** (possibly with targets)
- **Justification of the Programme:**
  - Is it scaling up existing initiatives/strategies (e.g. existing SCP regional strategies)
  - Is it filling a gap identified by governments, major groups or to support Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies)?
- **Activities: policies** (governments at all levels) and **actions** (major groups) – covers management practices, investments, consumer choice etc. promoting SCP
- **Delivery mechanisms of the programme** (capacity building activities and initiatives)
- **Leading actors** (who are the main actors responsible for the implementation, indicating role and responsibilities) and **mode of collaboration** (partnerships, networks)
- **Metrics of success** (indicators to measure progress)
- **Technical and financial resources** (means of implementation)

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<sup>8</sup> Circulated by UNDESA as part of a call for programme proposals in preparation for the High-level CSD Intersessional Meeting on the 10YFP, Panama City, January 2011.