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

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The 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (also referred to as the 10YFP) will cover the period 2011 to 2020.

Vision and goals

The 10YFP will be guided by the following vision stated 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, 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 (Chapter III, paragraph 14).

It will be complemented by the recognition that progress must continue and be accelerated on the human development agenda, as reflected *inter alia* in the MDGs, at the same time that the pressures of human activities on the environment, ecosystems and the earth's life support systems must be substantially curtailed. This is captured in the notion of dual convergence: upward convergence in human development, downward convergence in ecological "footprints" (a shorthand for those pressures).

To realize that vision, the overarching goal of the 10YFP is as follows:

To catalyze sustained high-level political support for SCP to accelerate the delinking of human development and economic growth from negative environmental and social impacts, waste, hazardous chemicals, and resource depletion.

Related goals include:

- By 2021, Governments and other stakeholders at all levels have put in place processes or plans to accelerate the shift toward sustainable production and consumption patterns.
- By 2021, business and industry associations in all countries have adopted resource, material and energy efficiency as well as waste minimization and respect for labor and human rights as guiding principles.
- By 2021, stronger decoupling of economic growth from resource extraction and environmental degradation is widespread, keeping the impacts of natural resources use within safe ecological limits.

Programmes

The JPOI makes clear that the 10YFP is to support national and regional initiatives, and it is primarily through a set of priority programmes that this is to be done. The programmes are the core of the 10YFP and the most important means of supporting initiatives, helping to achieve synergies, promote networking, knowledge and information exchange, develop tools and training materials, provide capacity building and mobilize technical and financial resources.

Yet, to be successful these programmes cannot be top-down. They must leverage the experience and knowledge, support, and increase synergies among the important work of the multiple initiatives implementing or advocating strategies and policies to change consumption and production patterns. These initiatives include those developed under the umbrella of the Marrakech Process but also other initiatives such as Energy Star in the US and Canada, 3Rs in Japan, etc.

Functions of programmes

The programmes launched under the 10YFP should perform a number of functions in support of national and regional initiatives:

1. Facilitating coordination and coherence of SCP related work from the local to the national and international levels
2. Information exchange: knowledge and experience sharing, multi-stakeholder dialogue and networking
3. Providing policy support
4. Fostering technical capacity building and technology transfer, including building public-private partnerships as a means of engaging business
5. Mobilizing and leveraging resources to replicate and scale-up initiatives, including through involvement of the private sector and IFIs
6. Awareness raising/education/mobilization
7. Deepening the scientific and policy knowledge base for SCP
8. Measuring progress, trend analysis, evaluation.

Criteria for programme selection

Besides fulfilling the above functions, other criteria to select programs include: resource and material efficiency, addressing multiple stages of the lifecycle, advancing all three pillars of sustainable development, being adapted to regional and national specificities, and taking into account different levels of development.

Indicative list of priority programmes

In the initial phase of the 10YFP, it is proposed to launch up to ten international programmes in priority areas. These programmes, led either by UN Agencies with relevant expertise or by international networks or partnerships possessing that expertise, will ensure that SCP is mainstreamed into the work programmes of the relevant agencies. These international programmes would cluster relevant national and regional initiatives interested to be associated with the 10YFP by encouraging existing communities of practice to join the programmes and supporting them in their efforts.

The priority sectoral programmes to be launched with the 10YFP or soon thereafter could include:

- Sustainable agriculture (FAO) ¹
- Sustainable industry (UNIDO)
- Sustainable tourism (UNWTO/UNEP)
- Integrated waste management (Habitat/Japan)
- Sustainable transport (network/partnership?)
- Sustainable buildings (network/partnership?)
- Sustainable communities/cities (Habitat/DESA/UNEP)

Priority cross-sectoral programmes would be coordinated through the relevant divisions within the Regional Commissions, in collaboration with relevant agencies, and include:

- Sustainable procurement
- Mainstreaming SCP in plans, measures and policies
- Sustainable consumption and lifestyles

The list of programmes can be expanded at a later stage to cover all areas of human activities.

Each programme is encouraged to define international and adapted regional targets, which could include to improve by 20% over the next 10 years relevant SCP indicators (e.g., energy, water, material efficiency; waste reduction/recycling; zero/low-carbon share of new buildings, motor vehicles). The targets could refer to measures of absolute or relative decoupling.

¹ Potential lead agencies in parentheses.

Supporting regional and global institutional infrastructure

Mechanisms

The abovementioned functions will need to be performed by a combination of strengthening existing mechanisms and supporting institutions and, if necessary, creating new mechanisms.

- Global web-based platform linked to regional SCP hubs (hosting toolkits, registries of expertise, information exchanges and networking for communities of practice) (1 and 2)²
- Regional and national SCP points (1, 2 and 3)
- Regional centres of expertise/roundtables, regional offices of international institutions/agencies, and regional development banks (2-5, 7 and 8)
- Global and regional registries of technical expertise (3 and 4)
- SCP Fund, possibly with a window for each programme (5)
- SCP Partnerships (4-7)
- Multi-stakeholder SCP Global Council (3, 5, 8)
- UN entities, intergovernmental process (5, 7, 8)
- Secretariat (6, 7, 8)

Potential Decisions :

To strengthen and create these mechanisms and institutions, call on Governments to:

- Establish and contribute to the SCP Fund, with the option to earmark a maximum proportion of a country's contribution for specific programmes;
- Establish a multi-stakeholder SCP Council to develop modalities to link the Agencies' governance of programmes to communities of practice on the ground, provide direction to the work of the 10YFP, and propose potential new programmes to fill gaps;
- Nominate national SCP focal points for each programme in which countries choose to participate, and a national SCP focal group, as appropriate, for effective horizontal coordination as well as vertical coordination with regional focal points;
- Select regional institutions that should coordinate actions, develop and deliver training, adapt goals to the region, and be focal points at the regional level; and
- Facilitate the integration and mainstreaming of SCP into development planning and policies, infrastructure investment, business development and public and private procurement, calling upon the framework as needed for support.

Agencies and Programmes to:

- Endorse at the Governing Council level the 10YFP and agree to lead one of the 10 priority SCP programmes for which they have the expertise;

² Numbers in parentheses indicate the numbered function above delivered by that particular mechanism

- Consider developing other international programmes through a multi-stakeholder process to be approved and launched within the next two years. These programmes must deliver the functions enumerated above through the relevant Agencies, regional partners and partnerships; and
- Leverage and optimize resources already available including through realignment and coherence in their programmes of work.

The Regional Commissions, in cooperation with other UN entities as appropriate, to:

- Develop and support at regional and national level programmes on the cross-cutting issues through a multi-stakeholder process, to be launched in time for the Rio Conference in 2012;
- Establish regional registries of technical expertise to support priority SCP programmes;
- Establish voluntary registries of nationally appropriate SCP initiatives seeking financial and technical support.

The private sector to:

- Mainstream corporate environmental and social responsibility into their operations;
- Reinforce eco-efficiency through measures to reduce energy, material and water intensity of their production processes;
- Innovate and design a wider array of products that are both sustainable and affordable;
- Devise innovative arrangements, including through public-private partnerships, for the effective transfer of low-cost clean technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and
- Form partnerships to support governments and civil society in their efforts to mainstream sustainable consumption and production.

The Major Groups to:

- Launch, lead and join initiatives on SCP;
- Join and support programmes of relevance to their work;
- Form partnerships with the private sector, governments and among themselves to advance SCP;
- Engage in education and awareness raising campaigns; and
- Participate in the multi-stakeholder SCP Council.

The Commission on Sustainable Development to review periodically progress in implementation of the 10YFP, including both programmes and international mechanisms of support, with the first two reviews at two-year intervals (2013, 2015) and the next two at three-year intervals (2018, 2021).

UNEP to establish a lean secretariat that can in partnership with relevant communities of practice:

- coordinate international scientific and policy research on SCP;

- maintain a common web-platform to connect regional hubs and program-specific platforms;
- update case materials and toolkits to be made available through the platform;
- assess SCP trends;
- coordinate programme reporting;
- support the work of the multi-stakeholder SCP Council.