

PROPOSED INPUT TO CSD 18 AND 19 ON A 10 YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION (10YFP ON SCP)

Third Public Draft (2 September 2009)

Document prepared by the Marrakech Process Secretariat: UNDESA and UNEP

This document is a revised version of the second public draft (30th April 2009). It integrates comments received from the Advisory Committee as well as other stakeholders.

This draft of the 10 YFP is a living document to be developed in consultation with regions and stakeholders throughout the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 18-19 Cycle in 2010-11. All groups of stakeholders are invited to submit comments, more specifically on programmes that would be needed to address remaining constraints and obstacles to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

The primary aim of this paper and consultation process is to obtain feedback and inputs on the structure of the 10YFP as well as specific programmes with practical measures and options to expedite a transition to sustainable consumption and production (SCP) to contribute to the 19th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. This process complements the ongoing CSD 18 review year that aims at identifying and reporting constraints and obstacles as well as best practices for sustainable consumption and production that will underpin the policy recommendations of 19th session of the CSD.

Deadline to provide comments is 7th December 2009.

*Future revisions of this document will be posted on the web at
<http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml> and
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech>*

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1. Background information

1.1. Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

During the Rio Summit in 1992 the issue of ‘sustainable consumption and production’ (SCP) was elaborated in Agenda 21. Ten years later, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002, all countries agreed that “Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource based of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirement for, sustainable development.”¹ Each objective has a dedicated chapter in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). Chapter III on changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production reads: “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.”²

1.2. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit. The Commission serviced by the Division for Sustainable Development (DSD), which is part of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as providing policy guidance to follow up the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The CSD meets annually in New York. The CSD has opened its sessions to broad participation from both governmental and non-governmental actors – through the Major Groups, and it supports a number of innovative activities, such as the Partnerships Fair, the Learning Centre and a series of panels, roundtables and side events. The High-level Segment features dialogue among Ministers, and Ministers also hold a special dialogue session with Major Groups. At its eleventh session, the Commission on Sustainable Development decided that its multi-year programme of work beyond 2003 would be organized on the basis of seven two-year cycles, with each cycle focusing on a selected thematic cluster of issues. Each two-year cycle is divided between a Review Year and a Policy Year. The Review Year evaluates progress made in implementing sustainable development goals and identifying obstacles and constraints in the particular thematic cluster, while the Policy Year decides on measures to speed up implementation and mobilize actions to overcome these obstacles and constraints. In each cycle, the thematic cluster of issues is addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Linkages to other cross-cutting issues are also addressed in every cycle, as shown below.

¹ Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 2.

² Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, para. 15.

The theme of SCP will be taken up during the 2010-2011 cycle of CSD.

<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Thematic cluster</i>	<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>
2010/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Chemicals • Waste Management • Mining • A 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production 	Poverty eradication, Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, Sustainable development in a globalizing world, Health and sustainable development, Sustainable development of SIDS, Sustainable development for Africa, Other regional initiatives, Means of implementation, Institutional framework for sustainable development, Gender equality, and Education

Each session of the CSD elects a 5 member Bureau – representing the 5 United Nations geopolitical regional groupings. One member is chair and the other four are vice-chairs. The chairmanship rotates among regional groupings. The Western European and Others Group was chair of CSD 17, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) is chair of CSD 18, and the Eastern European Group will be chair of CSD 19. The bureau member from a specific region is elected by the 6-13 member States of the CSD from that region. Members of the Bureau for CSD 18 are available at the Bureau link.

1.3. The Marrakech Process

To support Chapter III of the JPOI, the Marrakech Process was launched in 2003. It is a global informal multi-stakeholder expert process to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production patterns and to support the elaboration of a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). UNEP and UN DESA are serving as the Secretariat to coordinate this global process, with an active participation of national governments, and major groups -thus far represented by the business and industry, NGOs, workers and trade unions and other stakeholders. The first meeting took place in Marrakech, Morocco, hence the name.

The Marrakech Process has undertaken the following tasks:

- a) Organising regional consultations to promote awareness and identify priorities and needs for SCP;
- b) Helping build regional programmes and implementation mechanisms with regional, subregional and national ownership, to be endorsed by the relevant regional institutions;
- c) Implementing concrete projects and programmes on the regional, national and local levels to develop and/or improve SCP tools and methodologies, with the seven Task Forces³ as the main mechanisms;
- d) Evaluating progress, exchanging information and encouraging international cooperation and coordination, through the international review meetings;
- e) Securing and incorporating multi-stakeholder inputs on the elaboration of a 10YFP to be submitted as input to the CSD18/19.

³ Task Forces include (1) cooperation with Africa, (2) sustainable products, (3) sustainable lifestyles, (4) sustainable public procurement, (5) sustainable tourism development, (6) sustainable buildings and construction, and (7) education for sustainable consumption.

The Marrakech Process has promoted and supported as needed the development of regional SCP programmes or action plans in Africa and Latin America with the institutional support of the regional intergovernmental organizations as well as in the European Union.⁴ These programmes or action plans address issues that are highly relevant to the energy, food, water, and climate crises. The West Asian, Asia-Pacific and North American regions have also engaged more actively in the Marrakech Process since 2008.

Seven Marrakech Task Forces have been created that support the development of SCP tools, capacity building and the implementation of SCP projects on the following specific SCP-related issues: cooperation with Africa, sustainable products, sustainable lifestyles, sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism development, sustainable buildings and construction, and education for sustainable consumption. Most of the Task Forces are supporting the implementation of demonstration projects and the collection of good practices on SCP. Examples include creating a Tool Kit on sustainable public procurement, implementing a project on Eco-labelling for Africa, undertaking an awareness-raising campaign for tourists called the Green Passport, conducting a Global Survey on Sustainable Lifestyles, developing guidelines for education on sustainable consumption, and preparing a study on the contribution of sustainable buildings and construction to climate change mitigation.⁵

Activities have also taken place at the national level supporting the development of National SCP Programmes through capacity building and implementation of demonstration projects in various countries, including Mauritius, Senegal, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, Mozambique, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador. Progress has been made in engaging countries with emerging economies, including the convening of national roundtables on SCP in China, India, Brazil and South Africa.⁶

2. The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP

The proposed structure and programmes for the 10YFP developed under the Marrakech Process aims to inform the CSD Bureau, the governments and other stakeholders in their deliberation during CSD 18 and 19. Member States will decide on the structure and content of the 10YFP at CSD 19 in May 2011⁷.

The aim of the 10YFP is, as set out in the JPOI, to 'support 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' (see Annex 2).

The inputs from the Marrakech Process to the CSD intend to move the SCP agenda along, building on Agenda 21 and the JPOI. It is thus of vital importance to define common principles and key priority areas in need of international, regional and national support to focus cooperation on these specific activities (informed by regional and national priorities, needs and initiatives). The 10YFP should also provide incentives for all stakeholders to engage in and support concrete SCP-related actions.

⁴ For more information on the regional process and outcomes see Annex 5 and:

<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional>

⁵ For more information please refer to: <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces>

⁶ For more information on the National activities and outcomes see:

<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/national>

⁷ See Annex 4 for details of CSD 18 and 19 activities.

Based on previous CSD sessions, a range of possible outcomes for the 10YFP can be contemplated and have been analysed. At the second meeting of the Marrakech Process Advisory Committee, it was suggested that the framework of programmes, submitted as input to the CSD Bureau, should be composed of:

- **A declaration/decision on SCP and the elements of the 10YFP:** outlining a vision, objectives, functions and monitoring mechanisms, and
- **A series of programmes:** developed from the outcomes of national, regional and global consultations and a mapping of existing activities as well as the regional needs and priorities for a transition to SCP patterns.

2.1 A Declaration/decision on SCP and on the elements of the 10YFP

Whatever the structure of the decision adopted at CSD 19, it will need to clarify the objectives and functions of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). Such a statement of objectives might be incorporated into a CSD declaration/decision on Sustainable Consumption and Production. Monitoring, assessment and reporting of progress made in implementing the programmes should also be addressed. Once the regional processes are concluded and their outcomes analyzed along with the Secretary General reports and the Marrakech Task Forces' Innovation Brief as well as other input, the Advisory Committee should aim at preparing what they ideally would like to see in the CSD Declaration, as well as a vision and priority programmes, for the Bureau's consideration. These could then be open for consultation during the rest of the spring and summer 2010 and finalized at the fall 4th International Expert Meeting of the Marrakech Process.

2.1.1 The Vision

Governments and Major Groups have a unique opportunity at the international level to develop a shared, ambitious and realistic vision on SCP.

The vision should outline what a world with sustainable consumption and production patterns will look like in ten and fifty years and thus provide an up to date common definition of SCP.

Among existing definitions, the one adopted at the CSD International Work Programme in 1995 is: "SCP is the use of services and related products which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life-cycle so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations."

Other definitions exist such as: "SCP is a system that provides for human needs, improves social and economic security and quality of life for all people, including future generations, while protecting the ecosystems upon which human life depends".⁸

The vision could also include the aspects of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable livelihoods, based on shared values and respect for one another and the environment in the pursuit of well-being and happiness for all.

SCP is cross-cutting in character; it requires active involvement of all stakeholders and a wide range of policy responses adapted to all levels of decision-making. It requires measures that

⁸ Source: Integrative Strategies Forum, www.isforum.org

can reverse the worsening social and ecological trends and promote a rapid transition towards resource efficient, equitable, low carbon economies and societies that operate within ecosystems' carrying capacity and enhance our cultural and natural heritage, while decreasing the disparities in standards of living and meeting the basic needs of everyone.

2.1.2 Global Objectives of the 10YFP

Given the cross-cutting nature of SCP and the 10YFP, it can support UN conventions and goals such as the UNFCCC and the MDGs while being supported by scientifically based evidence provided by The International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management and other partners⁹. The 10YFP could also be an important implementation tool to help put in place the policies, management practices, investments, technologies and capacity building activities necessary to construct a Green Economy.

The objectives of the 10YFP could be derived from:

- Chapter 4 of Agenda 21 on changing consumption patterns, which itself refers to other parts of agenda 21 on energy, transportation, and waste, as well as the Chapter 8 on Integrating environment and development in decision-making (including through making effective use of economic instruments and market and other incentives) and Chapter 34 on Transfer of environmentally-sound technology, as well as Chapter 5 on Demographic dynamics and sustainability.
- Chapter III of the JPOI on Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production,
- As well as references to the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including inter alia principle 7 on common but differentiated responsibilities, and principle 5 on eradicating poverty.

Specific objectives could be considered to guide the 10YFP development, such as the following:

- decouple economic growth from environmental degradation while preventing a rebound effect¹⁰ (e.g., increase resource and energy efficiency, dematerialize, move to a sustainable low-carbon economy)
- couple economic development with the creation of decent jobs and increase in welfare
- mainstream the sustainable use and management of natural resources in the decision-making process of governments, private sector and civil society organizations;
- stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable products and services in the market which would involve creation of new economic activities and decent jobs, within the carrying capacity of ecosystems;
- promote more sustainable and low-carbon lifestyles; and
- enhance social development through sustainable investment in people and communities as highlighted in eg. a Global Green New Deal¹¹.

⁹ The International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (Resource Panel) provides authoritative scientific assessments of policy relevance on the sustainable use of natural resources and in particular their environmental impacts over the full life cycle, which contributes to a better understanding of how to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. Information on www.unep.fr/scp/rpanel.

¹⁰ Technological improvements that increases energy and resource efficiency might not efficient in itself because lower costs increase overall consumption. The rebound effect is expressed as a ratio of the lost benefit compared to the expected environmental benefit when holding consumption constant. For instance, if a 5% improvement in vehicle fuel efficiency results in only a 2% drop in fuel use, there is a 60% rebound effect. The 'missing' 3% might have been consumed by driving faster or further than before because it is cheaper to drive with the new technology

¹¹ <http://www.un.org/esa/policy/policybriefs/policybrief12.pdf>

2.1.3 Main functions of the 10YFP

Main functions of the 10 YFP could be:

To support governments at all levels to provide:

- an enabling policy framework for internalization of social and environmental costs into private and public choices through a combination of policy levers, incentives, urban and rural planning and investments in infrastructure;
- frameworks and infrastructure which promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production of all stakeholders (consumers, business etc); and
- an example by adopting sustainable public procurement policies and measures.

Encourage governments to:

- base decisions on production and consumption on information about full costing of resource use and of social, economic and environmental impacts;
- remove regulatory and other economic constraints to pursuing sustainable production and consumption choices;
- raise people's awareness of the impacts of their consumption choices and help shape their values through information and education to support changes in consumption and production patterns;
- address consumption and production systems jointly to avoid rebound effect;
- provide a conducive environment for business and industry to strive for continuous improvements towards resource efficiency, employee well-being, least possible use of resources and toxic materials, striving for zero waste and carbon neutrality for the companies and their supply chains, by providing technical support as appropriate to suppliers; and
- Support Civil Society initiatives to change consumption and production patterns.

Ensure changes in consumption and production patterns:

- contribute to efforts of the international community to implement the Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as climate change, biodiversity, meeting basic needs and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals; and
- respect of intra- and inter-generational equity in all policies to promote sustainable consumption and production and address imbalances in consumption patterns.

2.1.4 Support mechanisms, means of implementation and partnerships

It is expected that the framework will comprise a range of mechanisms and partnerships to deliver support at national and regional levels for the design and implementation of policies, measures, management practices and adoption of technologies that promote SCP. In order to achieve the objectives mentioned previously, the framework should be designed to trigger cooperation at all levels for the actual implementation of SCP. This could be done by defining key programmes that could support the transition towards “sustainable/low-carbon/equitable economies” and identifying and providing the necessary means, appropriate processes of implementation (including initiatives, partnerships and other types of cooperation) as well as the measures of success.

The African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production offers a good example. The African 10YFP on SCP was developed in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and in close consultation with the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production and the African Ministerial Conference on Environment with the support of the African Union (AU), AMCEN, UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNIDO, UNDESA and UNEP. This cooperation could now be expanded to include

the local level, cities in particular, civil society, development agencies, regional development banks and other institutions to foster rapid implementation. Similar partnerships could be created to address other regional concerns or specific proposed programmes.

2.1.5 Evaluation and tracking progress of the 10YFP *(to be further developed)*

The 10YFP should cover a period of ten years after the decision made by governments (2012-2022). In ten years, it should be obvious that we have embarked on a clear transition towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Programmes identifying specific activities, tools, policies, measures should also include monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate life-cycle perspective or costing and indicators for measuring progress. A mid-term review of the progress accomplished could also be done at the end of the present CSD programme of work (2017).

2.2. Building the Programmes

The 10YFP could provide an umbrella of general programmes to support the implementation of SCP at the regional and national levels. As regional priorities differ, the 10YFP needs to be flexible and include support to region-specific activities.

Any combinations of the following could be part of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes:

- Education, training, awareness-raising and capacity-building
- Institutional capacity building
- Strengthening national legal frameworks and administrative or other measures of relevance
- Participation of Major Groups, in particular women and local authorities in planning, decision-making and implementation
- Mobilization of financial resources from all sources; provision of credit facilities; promotion of private investment; any innovative financing mechanisms
- Technology development, transfer and dissemination
- Application of existing technologies as well as indigenous knowledge and know-how
- Cooperative frameworks and partnership incentives for actions at all levels and for international and regional cooperation to promote SCP;
- Knowledge sharing, technology transfer, financing and capacity building for specific activities related to SCP with a special focus on the needs of developing countries;
- Support and incentives for countries and regions willing to set their own goals and priorities related to SCP.

2.2.1 Identifying regional SCP priorities

Some preliminary regional and national needs and priorities have been identified under the Marrakech Process through its multi-stakeholder consultations and through the work of the Marrakech Task Forces and other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the Regional Implementation Meetings will also identify regional priorities that may or may not overlap with those of the Marrakech Process. Some of these priorities identified through the Marrakech Process are common across regions. For instance, most regions have identified key priorities such as energy, waste management, water, and mobility, as well as sectors such as housing, agriculture and tourism. Most regions also identified key policies instruments to promote SCP, such as developing national SCP programmes or action plans, utilizing

economic instruments, promoting sustainable procurement, and integrating SCP into formal and informal education. The 10YFP aims to support the already ongoing activities and support additional ones as identified by the regions. Poverty eradication is also identified as an important cross-cutting issue.¹²

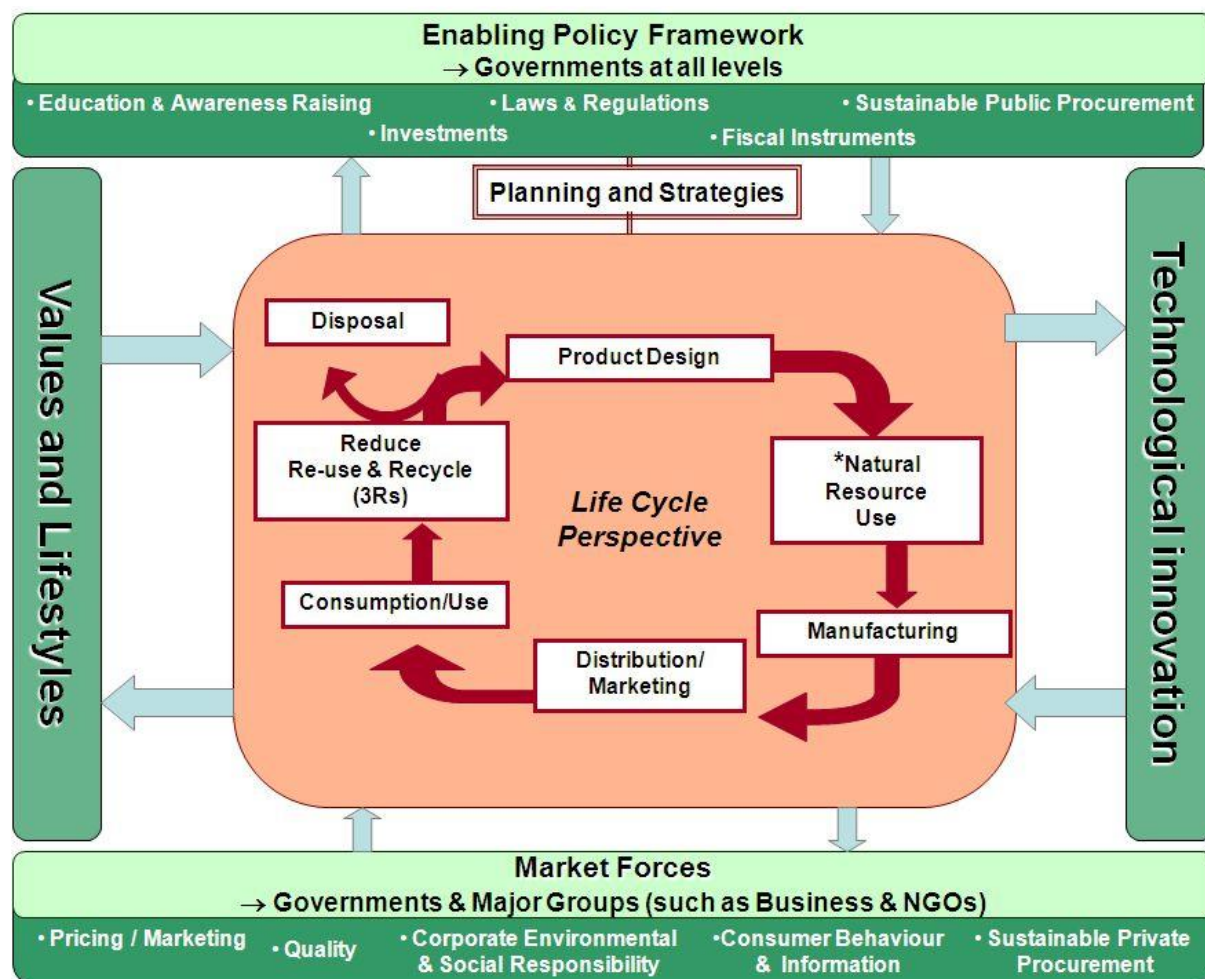
2.2.2 Proposed Life Cycle Perspective for elaborating the programmes

SCP is a very broad concept and without a common and structured approach, it is difficult to address this problem across the planet in a comprehensive way and make it intelligible to all stakeholders. Applying a Life-Cycle Perspective to the economic system can provide a way to structure the overall approach of the 10YFP as well as identify clear entry points for actions as well as actors. It allows for single focus on either production or consumption, or integrated focus on both while taking into account the economic, social and environmental impacts of products and services throughout their whole life-cycle. Because it is based on the total use of resources going into the production of goods and provision of services as well as the resulting emissions and waste, this life-cycle perspective provides a holistic picture of all the entry points for remediation as well as possible synergistic intervention throughout the production and consumption chain.

At the center of Diagram 1, lie the life cycle stages of products and services. Resources use and emissions from each stage for the whole cycle are highly dependent on the general policy framework that affects the whole system and of specific regulations that affect each stage. It is also dependent on societal values and preferences and technological innovation, which are themselves also influenced by the legislative and regulatory framework.

¹² For details see Annex 5.

Diagram 1 **10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP using a Life Cycle Perspective**



Source: Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNDESA and UNEP) adapted from the Life Cycle concept¹³

Enabling policy framework -describes examples of policy instruments and measures available for public sector interventions at various levels targeting the whole life cycle of a product, service or infrastructure, or selected parts thereof. The examples mentioned in the “Enabling policy framework” of the diagram are indicative examples only. A more exhaustive list can be found in Annex 1 that also contains a mapping tool.

Market forces include examples of fundamental factors and instruments in the marketplace that have a strong influence on production as well as consumption patterns. Indicative examples are the implementation of Corporate Environmental and Social Responsibility (CESR) strategies, consumer information, marketing etc.

Values and lifestyles are a vital part of the production and consumption equation by shaping demand for products and services and influencing everyday consumptions choices. They also affect the mandate of political and other decision-makers.

¹³ * Managing natural resources (Chapter IV) with poverty alleviation (Chapter II) are the other overarching objectives of Sustainable Development in the JPOI, thus they both appear as cross-cutting issues in the 10YFP.

Technological innovation is an important underlying factor because environmental and social impacts are greatly affected by the direction and rate of technological innovation. Technological innovation can also mean an innovative reuse of existing, tested technologies.

2.2.3. Mapping tool for developing programmes (see Annex 1)

The mapping tool will help to further identify and develop national, regional, and global key SCP programmes and activities and be one building block for the inputs to CSD19 decision on SCP. It is linked with other information gathering exercises such as the national reporting to CSD18 and the Regional Economic Commissions' Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs).

The specific programmes (in the first column) are possible and indicative examples of programmes. Both the Marrakech Process regional consultations (see Annex 5) and the national reporting guidelines for CSD18 (See Annex 6) could be used as background information when identifying programmes.

The mapping tool is intended to cover both non-sector specific/crosscutting programmes and sector/theme specific programmes. An example is sustainable public procurement that is also an example in diagram 1.

3. Process to further develop this document

3.1 Key elements of the process

The general process for the development of the inputs to CSD on 10YFP from now to 2010-2011 will involve several iterations including consultations with key partners and stakeholders of the Marrakech Process including the Advisory Committee, regions, Task Forces, Major Groups (Women, Children & Youth, Local Authorities, Workers & Trade Unions, Indigenous Peoples, Scientific & Technological Community, Farmers, Business and Industry and NGO's), development cooperation agencies, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

In particular the process to further develop this document will include the following consultations/information:

- This document and the mapping tool will be provided as input into regional experts meetings to help identify regional good practices and successful partnerships that need up scaling. These regional expert meetings are organized by UNEP – in close cooperation with DESA and regional stakeholders, including when possible the Regional Commissions – to facilitate regional consultations prior to Regional Implementation Meetings. During these regional meetings, experts will be invited to provide recommendations on elements to be included in the 10 YFP and to help identify regional programmes to be integrated as inputs to the 10 YFP.
- By inviting Regional Commissions and some of the same delegations that will attend the RIM to these meetings, the outcomes of the regional consultations aim to help inform discussions at the RIMs, while building on that regional process.
- SCP information contained in the country reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development will also be used.

- Input and feedback will continue to be sought from the Advisory Committee members, Major Groups and other interested stakeholders through a web consultation. The document will be available on the Marrakech Process websites for a broader consultation.¹⁴
- Contributions of potential programmes from the Marrakech Task Forces are especially welcomed.

3.2 The particular role of the CSD 18 review year

Annex 3 lists the major deadlines for input into CSD documents. In preparation for CSD 18 DESA is preparing a Secretary General's report on each of the CSD theme as well as one general one on the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The SG reports must be drafted by September 30th, thus all inputs must be received as soon as possible and no later than September 10. The public draft will not be available until beginning of 2010.

DESA will also produce a trends report on SCP and one of the other CSD themes. These reports are due November 15th and inputs can be received until October 30th. The SCP trends report will be published by the end of the year.

DESA is planning to host training sessions on SCP, in partnership with UNITAR and UNEP, with the New York delegations but interested stakeholders, should take advantage of these CSD events to further raise awareness around SCP and how we can put our economies on a path to SCP. Governments and Civil Society are encouraged to submit proposals to host events to raise awareness and increase understanding of the SCP issues.

As indicated in diagram 2, based on the SG, RIM, trends reports, Major groups discussion papers, and discussions during CSD 18, a Chair's Summary will be produced that highlights constraints and obstacles and possible approaches and best practices for the implementation of the JPOI on the 5 themes of this CSD including SCP. Summary records of the dialogues with Major Groups, partnership fairs, and learning centers will also be produced. The Chair's Summary serves as the basis for the February 2011 Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for CSD 19.

The CSD Bureau will have its first meeting September 25th 2009 in New York where one of the agenda items will be to debrief the Bureau on the Marrakech Process and distribute this document to them. The current Marrakech Process Advisory Committee Co-chair has joined the CSD bureau which will facilitate discussions of the 10YFP.

¹⁴ At <http://esa.un.org/marrakechprocess/index.shtml> and <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech>. Comments should be sent to Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier (carpentier@un.org) and Ms. Adriana Zacarias (adriana.zacarias@unep.org)

Annex 1: Mapping tool

Mapping tool for the development of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives on SCP

To facilitate the identification and development of programmes at the national, regional and global levels in a way that is comparable across the globe, the following template could be used by all stakeholders. Programmes that offer means to scale-up existing successful programmes as well as new ones needed to meet gaps and obstacles are particularly welcome. It is important that specific means of implementation accompany each programme to avoid creating long wish lists that have little chance of being implemented.

The mapping tool presented below includes components that should ideally be described for each programme to ensure consistency. Programmes listed in the table are examples only and should be replaced with appropriate programmes.

The mapping tool is intended to cover non-sector specific/systemic programmes and policy interventions such as sustainable public procurement. It is also intended to cover sector or theme specific programs such as tourism or mobility. As many themes and sectors, and as many steps of the life cycle as appropriate should be added. Please also refer to the definitions of the various concepts below.

Table 1. Mapping tool for the development of programmes in support of national and regional initiatives on SCP

PROGRAMMES	POLICY AND MEASURES	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, other SUPPORT MECHANISMS	LEAD ACTORS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	REGION
NON-SECTOR SPECIFIC/CROSSCUTTING					
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES					
LAWS & REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES	e.g. sustainable procurement				
FISCAL AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS					
EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING (in general)					
CORPORATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY					
LAND USE PLANNING AND INVESTMENTS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE					
PRICING/MARKETING					
THEMES/SECTORS					
E.g. Sustainable manufactured goods and services					
Product design					
Manufacturing					
Distribution/marketing					
Consumption/use					
Waste management (3Rs)					

Definitions

Programmes: Set of activities planned and coordinated in a certain time frame to reach objectives (to be planned and implemented in cooperation with relevant stakeholders). In the mapping tool, it is proposed that programmes are described, identifying policy instruments, means of implementation, lead actors and measures of success with an indication of the links with the regions.

Policy instruments: Instruments applicable to implement activities and reach the objectives of the programmes at national, regional levels. There are different types of policy instruments. They can be classified as economic policies/tools (taxes, subsidies, financial incentives), regulatory policies/tools (product standards, pollution control, norms and laws, etc.), voluntary tools and education and awareness raising measures, strategies and planning instruments. They can be used for both informing citizens (education, awareness raising campaigns, information, communication, etc.) and producers (standards, labelling, voluntary initiatives). In Annex 6, an indicative list of policy instruments as well as sectors and themes can be found. This list is extracted from the national reporting guidelines for CSD18.

Means of implementation and support mechanisms: To support the shift to SCP in all countries, and in order to implement the identified programmes, resources could be mobilized from all sources. Especially financial and technical assistance and support for capacity building will be needed to enable developing countries to make this shift. Partnerships will most likely be needed and should be indicated as appropriate. No program should appear without an indication of the means of implementation.

Lead actors: Refers to institutions, organizations, or partnerships leading the development and implementation of the programmes: national and local governments, private sector (business and industry), civil society representatives; international and regional intergovernmental organizations and development/cooperation agencies.

Measures of success: The goal of SCP is to improve efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources in the production processes. This means, among other things, reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. Measures of success include also the economic and social benefits arising from the implementation of SCP policies, with particular reference to the achievement of MDGs but also protection of workers' rights worldwide, etc. For example, increased efficiency in water, energy, reduction of GHG emissions, pollution, material use, and contributions to efficient resource use, economic gain, to hunger and poverty eradication could be measured according to agreed indicators.

Themes/Sectors: (using the life-cycle perspective) Sectors or consumption clusters could be, for example, sustainable agriculture and food systems, sustainable mobility, sustainable tourism, sustainable buildings and construction. Programmes, activities could also be elaborated for a region, a country, a city or networks of cities, etc. Though all programmes may not address every step of the LC, it is important to assess the programmes with these steps in mind to facilitate a more systemic approach to SCP patterns.

Annex 2: 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.

Annex 3: Roadmap

The following tentative schedule has been developed to help stakeholders plan their calendars.. See also Diagrams 2 and 3 with the workflow for CSD 18 and 19.

CSD

September 2009

CSD Bureau meeting, 25th September PM, New York, New York.

October

Western Asia RIM, 4-6 October 2009, Cairo, Egypt [Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia](#)

Africa RIM, 26-30 October 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, [Economic Commission for Africa](#)

November

Latin America and the Caribbean RIM, 17-18 November 2009, Santiago, Chile, [UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

Asia and the Pacific RIM, 30 November - 1 December 2009, Bangkok, Thailand, [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific](#)

December

Europe and North America RIM, 1-2 December 2009, Geneva, Switzerland, [UN Economic Commission for Europe](#)

May 2010

CSD 18 4th Implementation Cycle: Review Session, 3 - 14 May 2010
New York

Marrakech Process

September 2009

Task Force leaders meeting, 8-9 September 2009, Helsinki, Finland

SCP Expert meeting back to back to the Green Industry Meeting, 12 September 2009, Manila, Philippines

Latin American 5th Regional meeting on SCP, 17 -18 September 2009, Cartagena, Colombia

Regional SCP Expert meeting in Arab countries, 27-29 September

November

European SCP expert meeting, 30 November Geneva

December

COP15, Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-18 December

February 2010

UNEP GC/GMEF, Bali, Indonesia. February 24-25th

4th Meeting of the Advisory committee, Bali, Indonesia (date tbc)

May 2010

5th Meeting of the Advisory committee

4th International Meeting on the Marrakech Process (potential intersessional meeting – to be discussed), Fall 2010

Important Deadlines

CSD

10 September 2009

Empirical analysis, topical boxes, and other information for inclusion in SG report on SCP, waste, transport, chemicals, and mining.

30 October 2009

Trends and scenario analyses and case studies for inclusion in Trends report on SCP.

September 2010

Submission of policy recommendations for SG report for 19th CSD session

Marrakech Process

Spring 2010

4th draft 10YFP on SCP

Summer 2010

5th draft 10YFP on SCP

Annex 4 : CSD 18 – 19 workflows

Diagram 2. CSD-18 Workflow for the SCP thematic cluster

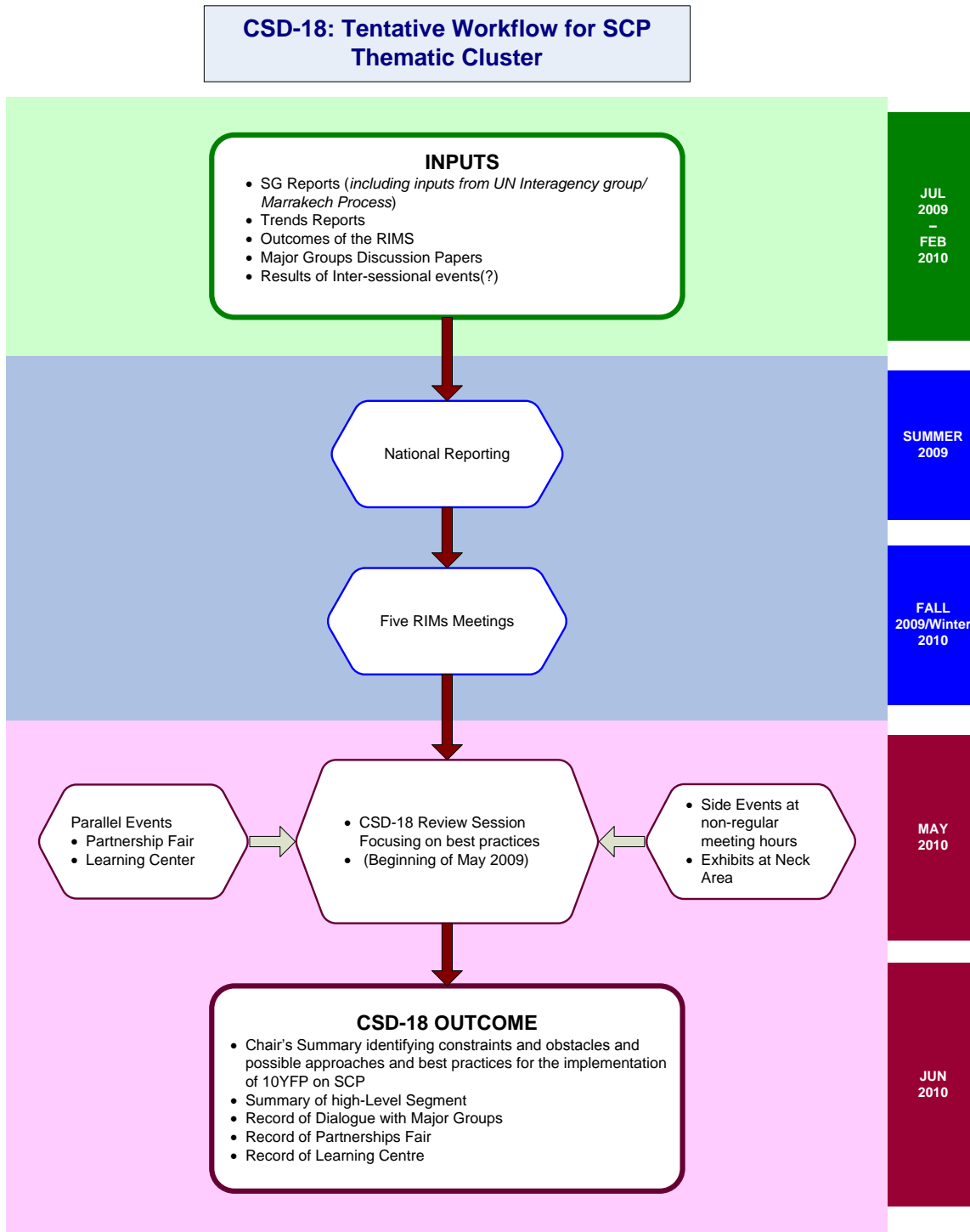
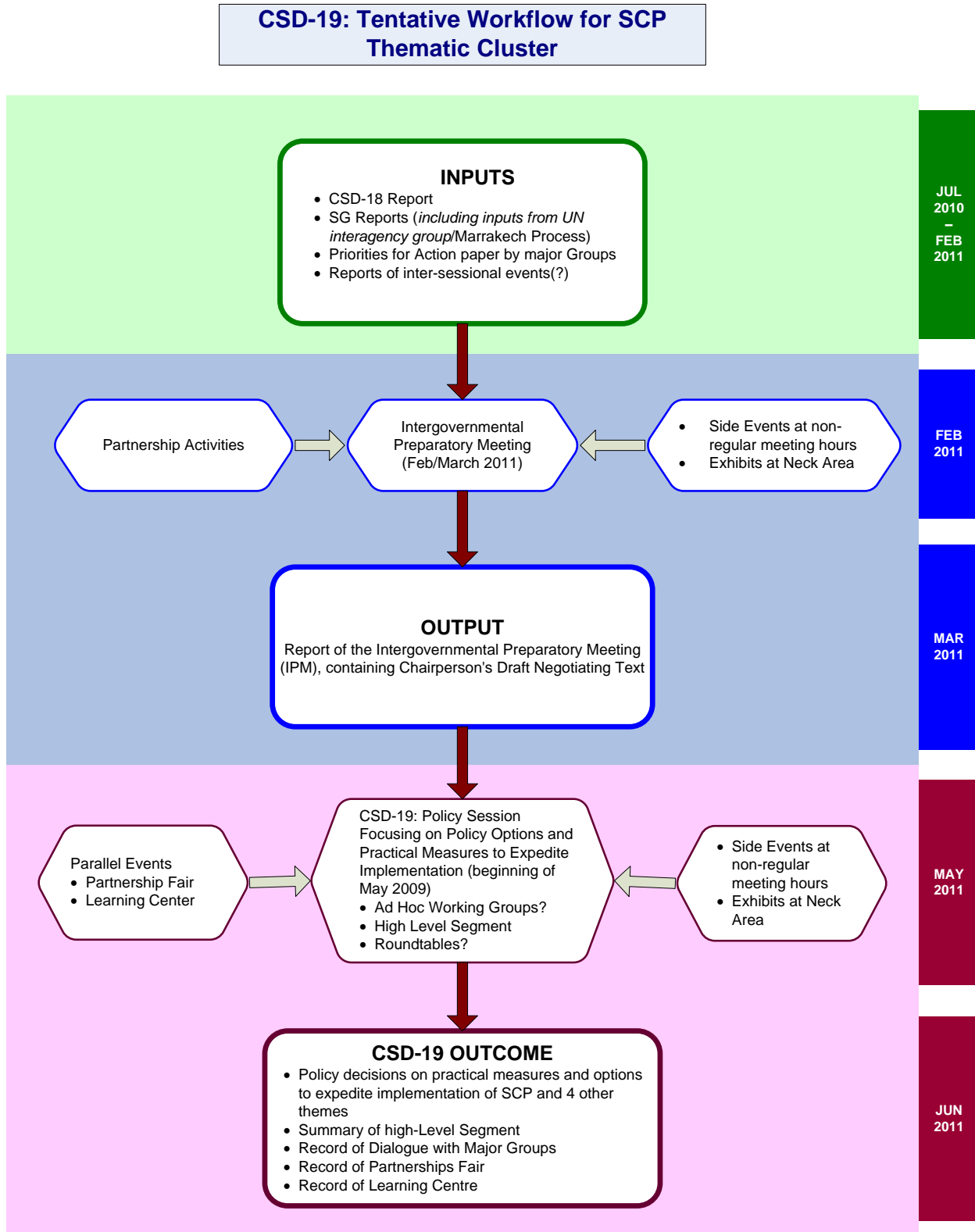


Diagram 3. CSD-19 Workflow for the SCP thematic cluster



Annex 5: Preliminary Regional SCP priorities – Marrakech Process

Some of the regional SCP priorities and needs as identified under the Marrakech Process expert consultations

PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED UNDER THE REGIONAL MARRAKECH PROCESS CONSULTATIONS						
PRIORITIES	REGION	AFRICA	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIB-BEAN	ARAB REGION (WEST ASIA)
PRIORITY SECTORS						
ENERGY		●	○	●	●	●
AGRICULTURE—FOOD		●		●		
HOUSING (BUILDINGS & 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 LIFESTYLES		●	●		●	●
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

○ Priority arising at the international meeting * Issue discussed under Urban Development

The table is an example of the results of the Marrakech Process expert consultations in the regions. The regions in this table correspond to the five UN regions but not all meetings have had full geographical coverage. Important subregional meetings have been organised that does not fit into the table. For example a North American Multistakeholder workshop on SCP was organised in November 2008 (for more details see <http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/consultations/regional/northamerica.htm>)

These regional expert meetings have identified possible, preliminary regional priorities that will feed into the discussions at the Regional Implementation Meetings, but they have not been endorsed by any formal political process.

Annex 6: Guidelines for National Reporting to CSD 18

Extract from the Guidelines for National Reporting to CSD-18

Indicative examples of sectors/issues and policy instruments

A. SECTORS AND ISSUES

Solid waste management

- Waste disposal
- Reuse and recycling
- Waste reduction,
- Others

Transport

- Clean fuels and vehicles
- Public and alternative transportation
- Urban and regional transportation planning
- Others

Cleaner production

- Resource efficiency
- Pollution prevention
- Technology strategies
- Others

Energy efficiency and renewable energy

- Industrial energy efficiency
- Household energy efficiency
- Renewable energy markets
- Others

Housing and construction

- Energy efficiency
- Building materials
- Construction standards
- Building operations
- Others

Food and clothing

- Organic products

Chemical management

Hazardous waste

B. POLICY INSTRUMENTS

General policy instruments

- Taxes, subsidies
- Preferential tariffs and trade policies
- Economic instruments
- Tax reform
- Consumer protection policies
- Polluter-pays principle
- Integrated product policies

Changing consumer behaviour

- Education and public information
- Consumer information
- Labeling, eco-labels
- Consumer organizations
- Public procurement policies
- Others

Changing production patterns

- Regulation of emissions and effluents
- Charges or incentives for cleaner production
- Product standards (e.g. energy efficiency)
- Cleaner production programmes (R&D, training, technical assistance)
- Pollutant reporting and registers
- Strategic industrial and technology planning
- Investment incentives
- Voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct
- Corporate social/environmental responsibility
- Improved management accounting
- Investment analysis
- Others

Analytical tools

- Life-cycle analysis
- Indicators of sustainability
- Technology impact assessment
- Policy impact assessment
- Impacts of globalization and urbanization
- Impacts of changes in international markets
- Others