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Policy options and actions for expediting progress in Implementation: 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Report of the Secretary-General

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Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction		
	A. Mandate ……	1 - 4	
	B. Value added of a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP ……	5 - 10	
	C. Defining the Scope of the 10YFP on SCP ……	11 - 18	
II.	Outline of a 10-Year Framework ……	19	
	A. Guiding Principles ……	20 - 24	
	B. Functions ……	25 - 37	
	C. Components of a 10YFP ……	38	
III.	Review of Potential Institutional Structure for a 10YFP ……	39	
	A. Performance Criteria ……	40 - 41	
	B. Comparative Assessment of Models ……	42 - 53	
IV.	Submitted potential programmes ……	54 - 55	
	A. Lessons learned and Gaps……	56 - 58	
	B. Submitted Programmes……	59 - 61	
V.	Way Forward		
	A. Possible shape of an agreement at CSD-19 ……	62 - 72	
	B. Bridge to Rio+20 ……	73	

Annex I:

Box 1: Submitted programme on sustainable buildings and construction
Table I: Potential programmes on SCP submitted by Member

States, Agencies, and Major Groups

I. Introduction:

1. The objective of this report is to clarify the issues involved in assessing alternative options for a ten-year framework of programmes (10YFP) on sustainable consumption and production (SCP).

A. Mandate

2. SCP is a key instrument for the achievement of progress towards sustainable development. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) describes it as one of the three overarching objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development, together with poverty eradication and the protection and management of the natural resource base. SCP denotes a range of actions that enable countries, households, and enterprises to "do more and better with less", including actions of a win-win nature or those that could become win-win in nature through the application of targeted policy interventions, infrastructure investments, or awareness creation.

3. Chapter III of the JPOI calls for actions 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 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.

4. The eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-11) designated SCP as one of the cross-cutting issues to be addressed in every implementation cycle of the Commission, and the 10YFP as one of the thematic issues to be taken up in the fourth Implementation Cycle in 2010-2011.

5. Following the CSD-11 decision, several countries cooperated to establish the Marrakech Process, an informal global multi-stakeholder process to support the implementation of SCP through the wider dissemination of relevant knowledge and best practices. The Marrakech Process organized thematic task forces, roundtables, expert meetings, and regional consultations, and encouraged the promotion of collaboration and partnerships.

6. The 18th CSD Session undertook an in-depth review of SCP activities of Member States as well as Major Groups, including those under the aegis of the Marrakech Process. Five broad lessons can be drawn from this review. First, a large number of SCP initiatives are already in place at national as well as regional levels, albeit often under different names; second, notwithstanding differences in nomenclature or thematic focus, all initiatives share some

common features, most notably that they are aimed at the removal of barriers to the realization of unexploited win-win opportunities; third, the most successful initiatives are those that involve mutually supportive partnerships between governments, the international community, civil society, private enterprises, and other Major Groups; fourth, notwithstanding some successes, there continue to be significant economic, informational, institutional, capacity-related, or policy-induced barriers to the wider diffusion and adoption of SCP measures and achievements; and finally, existing SCP initiatives are fragmented along sectoral, national, ministerial, and industrial lines.

7. Two policy implications derive directly from the above. These are, first, that active public policy intervention will continue to be needed for overcoming barriers to progress; and second, that policy coordination and coherence is needed to overcome fragmentation, duplication, and dissonance among various initiatives and instruments, as well as between these initiatives and mainstream policy measures. Simply stated, the two policy lessons are that we need, on the one hand, more programmes and initiatives and, on the other hand, a unifying framework of programmes that can reduce fragmentation and dissonance.

8. Taking into account these policy implications as well as the history of previous inter-governmental decisions, in particular the previous CSD outcomes, this report analyzes whether and how the 10YFP could add value to existing or future national and regional initiatives, and consequently what could be the optimal scope and institutional structure of the 10YFP, how best could it support and mobilize and synergize the energies of the entire UN system as well as those of civil society, the business sector, and other Major Groups, how best it could promote coherence and partnerships, and what concrete programmes could be identified as its initial elements or building blocks.

B. Value added of a 10-year framework of programmes on SCP

9. A large number of SCP initiatives are in place already. The value added of the 10YFP must be judged, therefore, on five criteria: support, accelerate, synergize, mobilize, and legitimize. In the first instance, a well-crafted and coherent 10YFP would be able to support ongoing initiatives and others that may be in the pipeline. In the second instance, it must be able to accelerate the diffusion and replication of such programmes by promoting sharing of knowledge and experience and removing barriers to adoption. Third, it must promote and enhance synergies between existing programmes as well as between these programmes and other mainstream policy measures. Fourth, it must be able to mobilize all UN system entities as well as governmental ministries and agencies, the private sector, civil society, and other Major Groups. Finally, a 10YFP can provide legitimacy and predictability to the voluntary efforts currently underway.

10. One point needs to be made at the outset. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) is the only intergovernmental forum which regularly offers member states a chance to share experiences, assess risks and challenges, and make informed decisions based on an integrated perspective on economic, social, and environmental objectives. Such a forum is

important to address remaining uncertainties about how best to foster SCP programmes that enhance environmental performance without jeopardizing the developmental aspirations of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

11. Second, the existing SCP programmes have a number of achievements to their credit, but they face significant obstacles to replication and universalization. For example, the Marrakech Process has been effective as an interim means of bringing together communities of interest and sharing knowledge and information across countries and regions. Yet, its credibility and legitimacy—and consequently its sustainability—are weakened by the fact that it is a voluntary initiative, without a formal mechanism or intergovernmental endorsement. Many other mechanisms, including those that are not necessary labeled SCP—e.g., national cleaner production centres, networks of local authorities, or networks of researchers—have produced results and developed relevant knowledge on SCP, but face challenges because of the fact that they are often not or only weakly connected to one another. The 10YFP could support implementation of SCP initiatives by providing coherence and consistency in goals and implementation, facilitating cross-fertilisation of ideas and sharing of good practices which can be adapted to different national and regional needs and circumstances. The 10YFP could help to identify and exploit synergies between programmes and initiatives and help countries to monitor progress toward their own goals and objectives.

12. Third, as was highlighted by CSD-18, there is often a lack of coherence in policy instruments targeting the same sectors/areas. A framework of programmes could enable countries to address such inconsistencies by adopting integrated policies and measures. This may be the result of a lack of knowledge about good cost-effective policies or the political will to undertake stronger measures instead of relying exclusively on voluntary action. Finally, there is an express need in governments for ensuring that SCP initiatives can be adopted without weakening or reversing measures undertaken to alleviate poverty, e.g., subsidized energy, water, or other natural resources. A 10YFP could help remove this dichotomy between resource-use incentives and pro-poor policies.

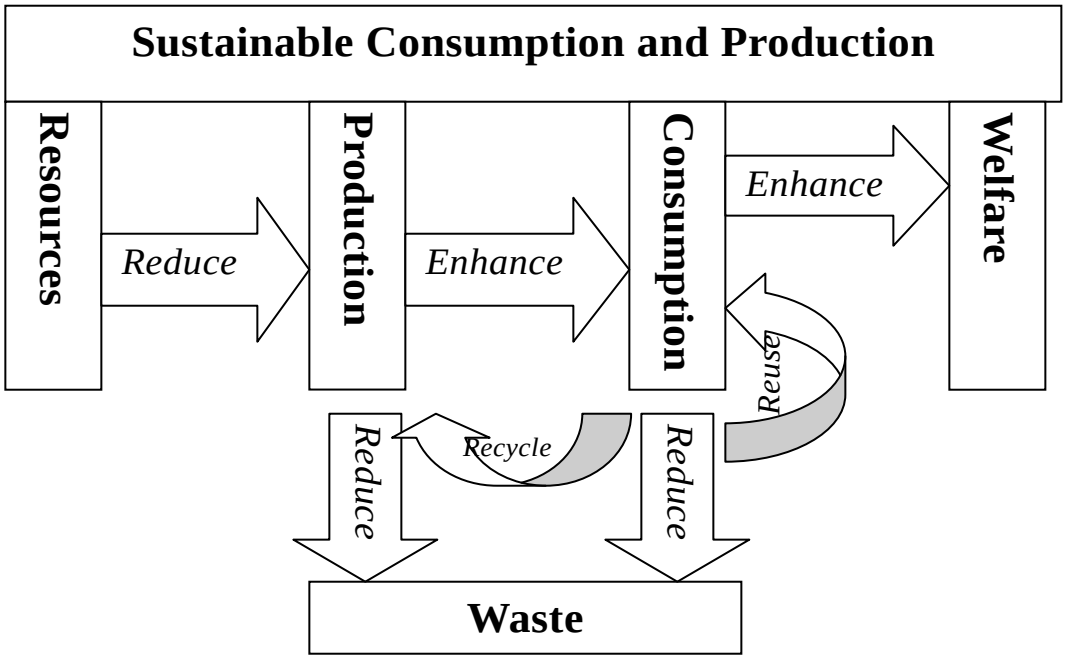
13. Fourth, significant impacts arise along supply chains through globalized production systems, national actions need to be supplemented by global solutions. Yet, initiatives at the local, national, regional levels must reflect the different sets of priorities, which are in part a function of countries' different levels of social and economic development. A flexible 10YFP would provide a framework for devising such global solutions while recognizing national sovereignty, priorities and specificities.

14. Finally, SCP is a cross-cutting issue requiring cooperation and coordination among national ministries—including industry, economics, finance, natural resources, environment, education and social affairs—as well as international entities, including UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes, and regional commissions, and international financial institutions. Without a framework endorsed at the highest level, SCP activities are likely to remain confined mostly to single ministries or agencies, without the benefit of knowledge sharing, replication and scale-up of successful experiences.

C. Defining the Scope of the 10YFP on SCP

15. The main elements of SCP are fairly straightforward. As shown in the diagram below, natural resources are used for the production of goods and services, which are consumed to generate human welfare. The production and consumption processes also produce waste materials, which get deposited in sinks. Some SCP measures aim to reduce the volume of natural resources needed to produce a given amount of goods and services. Others seek to enhance efficiency of production and consumption activities through better organization, information, and planning. A third suite of measures is aimed at enhancing the welfare obtained by a given level of consumption. Fourth, some measures seek to reduce waste by reusing and recycling waste materials.

Figure 1. Life-cycle or systems perspective to SCP



16. From the various initiatives on SCP elaborated by member States, Major Groups and other actors over the past decade, a few activities have emerged as good practices. Resource, material, water and energy efficiency are a central dimension of SCP, as they enable more goods and services to be produced with fewer resources. Similarly, sustainable agriculture practices aim at increasing agricultural production while reducing the use of water, energy, and other primary materials. Appropriately designed SCP measures can be complementary to initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation and more rational use of natural resources, since they can make natural resources more readily available and affordable for meeting basic needs of the poor or broader sustainable development objectives.

17. Another set of measures is aimed at enhancing the quality of consumption or level of human welfare corresponding to particular amounts of goods and services. These include sound building codes (which enable greater comfort with lower energy consumption), urban planning and transport (to enhance the quality of life and welfare with the same level of transport services).

18. A final suite of measures is aimed at reducing the waste volume. These include cleaner production work, sustainable procurement policies, and such waste minimization initiatives as the "3Rs".

19. An overarching objective for SCP is promoting education, awareness and information to enable optimal changes in consumer behaviour and lifestyles, and the promotion of decent and green jobs.

20. Specific SCP measures include market-based incentives (e.g., eco-taxes, deposit-refund schemes, financial incentives for cleaner production), regulatory instruments—such as efficiency standards for energy-using products; targets for use of materials, carbon and energy—sustainable public procurement policies, information disclosure policies—including eco-labeling, investments in clean technology and relevant research, including in green infrastructure and buildings, promotion of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER); leadership awards; technical assistance; collaborative problem solving; and new curricula and education guidelines and toolkits for formal, non-formal and informal education.

21. Some SCP opportunities are of an immediate, win-win nature and can be captured through better sharing of information and technology, as in the work of the National Cleaner Production Centers. Other opportunities have a longer term time scale, and may require an initial period of investment before the realization of gains. Finally, there is a third stage in which the underlying values and technologies adapt to resource constraints.

22. Referring back to Figure 1, a life-cycle or systems perspective was the basis of much of the work of the previous eight years since WSSD. The life-cycle perspective was the basis of the Marrakech Process mapping tool to scope and help collect a range of programmes that could be included in the 10YFP. In that mapping tool, three cross-cutting programme types (policies conducive to SCP, education, and planning and infrastructure to support SCP programmes) were applied to all stages of the life-cycle of products and services from raw materials to end use and disposal. At CSD-18, the EU suggested five types of instruments useful in advancing SCP – administrative instruments, laws and regulations; fiscal and economic instruments; information and analytical tools; and voluntary tools and approaches; and mixes of instruments (e.g. sustainable procurement) that could be applied at four stages of the life-cycle of products and services.[2] Building on these two proposed structures, Figure 2

[2] The EU proposed structures substitutes the five instruments for the cross-cutting programmes proposed in the Marrakech Process mapping tool. The EU also proposed reducing the number of life cycle stages to four by

(in Section IV) presents a logical framework to classify potential programmes to be included in the 10YFP that has six life-cycle stages (as rows) and six instrument types to promote SCP (as columns).

II. Outline of a 10-Year Framework

23. Having defined the value added and potential scope of the 10YFP, this section lays out guiding principles and functions to be performed by a 10YFP if it is to support and add value to existing national and regional SCP initiatives, scaling up and sharing what works, and creating knowledge where it is missing.

A. Guiding Principles

24. While the 10YFP needs to be informed and supported by all the Rio Principles, some of these merit mention for their specific relevance.

25. Principle 8 directly calls for a shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns as a condition for achieving a higher quality of life for all people.

26. The common but differentiated responsibilities among States established in Principle 7 recognize varying levels of industrialization, income, consumption and production that impact environmental resources to different degrees. It also acknowledges differentiated capabilities which condition the scope for national action and for international support.

27. The polluter-pays principle (Principles 16) emphasizes the responsibilities of those causing damage to the environment, human health, etc., while the precautionary principle (Principle 15) stresses the importance of avoiding grave and irreversible damage, whether directly to human life or to the earth's life support systems.

28. These two principles are further supported by Principle 10, which addresses the rights of all citizens to have appropriate access to information concerning the environment and environmental risks, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.

B. Functions

29. The 10YFP's core functions derive directly from its potential contribution, namely support, accelerate, synergize, mobilize, and legitimize. These overlap significantly with the aims of the Marrakech Process, namely catalysing commitment to ambitious but realistic SCP goals; supporting knowledge-sharing, networking, and collaboration; enabling strategic planning and investment in institutions and infrastructure to support SCP; leveraging resources

integrating distribution and marketing in the better product stage. They also integrate the waste management stage into a broader category of SCP strategies covering all stages of the life cycle approach.

in support of SCP, including from the private sector by for instance mainstreaming CSER; providing access to technical assistance; and raising awareness through education and mobilization of civil society.

30. *Setting shared goals:* Strong political commitment and endorsement, supported by a shared vision, has proved to be key in other intergovernmental processes such as the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI), and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). The agreement on a 10YFP could provide a global focus on common goals that reflect national and regional differences in priorities and circumstances.

31. *Knowledge sharing:* Any successful global framework will naturally function to support knowledge sharing, networking, and collaboration to strengthen and extend communities of SCP practitioners, providing a central means of linking SCP communities across countries, regions, and institutions. The 10YFP should serve to build stronger bridges among communities of policy makers and policy researchers. Governments, businesses, NGOs, local authorities, national governments, and other stakeholders. In this regard, a 10YFP should be designed to provide a knowledge bank for anyone seeking policy guidance, incorporating networks of experts offering policy advice, policy tools that have proven useful, and advice on practical SCP solutions in different sectors or areas of endeavour. A dynamic feedback process whereby sets of policies and tools grow as more experience is accumulated, and knowledge is shared on what (sets of) policies work best for what types of SCP problems, would also be useful.

32. *Strengthening collaboration.* Continued collaboration is required to foster effective partnerships and advance various aspects of SCP initiatives, particularly at regional and global levels. Within the community of those engaged in SCP policy and practice, there are specialized sub-communities – e.g., procurement policy makers and practitioners, managers of and major groups involved in global supply chains, architects committed to sustainable building design, sustainable urban planners, etc. The most intensive communication is likely to happen among such specialized practitioners, and will happen even without a 10YFP, but such a framework could support effort to make such communities more inclusive – with particular outreach to developing countries and major groups – and should also aim to facilitate knowledge sharing and fertilization across communities of practice.

33. SAICM and the Marrakech Process offer examples of such networking at global, regional and national levels. In SAICM, the regional networks are formally established and feed into its governing body, the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) processes. The SAICM's Quick Start Program (QSP) encourages multi-stakeholder approaches by providing limited funding for initial enabling activity in five pre-agreed priority areas. In the Marrakech Process networking occurs through coalitions of interested parties, notably in the task forces but also through regional roundtables and at the International Expert meetings.

34. In terms of inclusiveness accommodation of civil society, business and higher education knowledge contributions, SAICM and GAVI models are good examples. UN-Water, UN-Energy and UN-Ocean also have success in fostering greater coherence among multiple initiatives and programmes with overlapping objectives within the UN system. A similar model could be followed to foster greater UN system collaboration, including with the international financing institutions, on implementing the SCP agenda. The challenge will be for the UN to reach out, engage and interest other partners in collaboration.

35. *Strengthened partnerships.* As partnerships should and will have a role to play in implementing a 10YFP, more consideration needs to be given to effective partnership models. If greater consistency in approach is required, there will be the need for a common vision and established procedures for development and operation of the partnerships. That in turn requires overall mechanism for oversight of initiatives within the 10YFP to ensure that they are consistent with each other, and to avoid unnecessary overlaps or duplication, while supporting national and regional needs and priorities. The 10YFP could serve this function by facilitating the creation of new partnerships in areas of need; providing incentives for existing partnerships to become more active and effective; providing a platform for sharing of experiences and resources among partnerships, as well as support new innovations among and across sectors, including innovative tools and channels (e.g. using new information technologies) for engagement of civil society actors in implementation of SCP actions across countries and regions. A number of evaluations of existing partnerships offer potential ways to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of partnerships.

36. Lessons learned on partnership include:

- Clear goals and time frames for achieving them with open reporting of decisions, actions and results;
- Sufficient funding for implementation of the project and to assure the effective participation on all partners – particularly smaller NGOs, local businesses and local authorities; and
- Periodic proper evaluation.[3]

37. *Enabling frameworks*: Strategic planning and investment are inseparable and necessary to empower national governments and other relevant actors in creating policy, institutional conditions, and infrastructure supporting a shift towards SCP patterns. A 10YFP could foster global and regional networks of practice among decision makers that influence consumption and production patterns. The SAICM, GAVI and CGIAR demonstrate how much can be achieved with stable and predictable funding to underpin initiatives. GAVI's practice of rewarding governments that exceed their immunisation targets is notable as it enabled governments to invest in improvements elsewhere in their health systems. CGIAR also offers a good example of national support to strengthen national agricultural research systems. The

[3] http://www.earthsummit2002.org/ic/index.html, http://www.earthsummit2002.org/es/preparations/global/partnerships.pdf http://www.stakeholderforum.org/CSD/CSDWorkshopPaper5_H.pdf

Marrakech Process structure involving Task Forces and regular forums for exchange of information and experience among practitioners could also be effective, but it lacks a stable and predictable funding base.

38. *Technical assistance:* The 10YFP must offer a convenient means of accessing technical assistance for those working on SCP at community, national and regional levels. To do this it could establish links and encourage cooperation and coordination among various existing technical centers (e.g., cleaner production centers, roundtables on SCP, center of excellence on waste management and chemical management, etc.) and technical assistance programmes with overlapping areas of expertise as has been done successfully through the CGIAR for decades. Capacitated regional centres can then address SCP issues in their respective regions, and adapt or develop tools and other approaches to assist governments and support the various ministries working on SCP. Incorporated into consortia, these centres could serve as catalysts for cooperation and collaboration amongst actors in the region and assist in reducing duplication and in identifying gaps. The private sector in also increasingly collaborating to develop sectoral technical assistance as illustrated by the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), a global effort by 23 major cement producers accounting for over 40 percent of the world's cement production who with the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is in tackling the industry's carbon footprint. The 10YFP should be flexible enough to support and build on such initiatives[4] as well as those of communities and local authorities. The CGIAR also offer a good model for funding research and implementation, receiving contributions from the World Bank, development banks and development agencies. SAICM support enabling activities through the QSP, and the inter-linkages between the regional and global networking structures, provide a sound framework for supporting governments and accessing knowledge and expertise across sectors.

39. *Awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization:* A final and critical function an effective 10YFP would perform is awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization. Ideally, the 10YFP would raise the visibility of SCP as a goal for the international community and for all stakeholders, including through facilitation of global public and private campaigns to achieve specific SCP goals and targets. This can be supported by leveraging major groups (which include business and industry) and other civil society actor using innovative tools and channels. The MDG offers a successful model for setting goals and allowing all actors to find their best path to meeting those goals may be applicable. Providing a platform for educators within and across regions to share curriculum materials and other resources for teaching sustainability issues and sciences at all levels is also primordial to avoid duplication. Support to local and national groups dedicated to popularizing sustainable lifestyles, value and behavioural change should also be provided.

40. The Partnership for Education and Research about Responsible Living (PERL) is one example of such partnership of educators and researchers from over 100 institutions in more than 40 countries. PERL aims to advance education for responsible living by focusing on

[4] http://dev.wbcsdcement.imsplc.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=55&Itemid=116

consumer citizenship, education for sustainable consumption, social innovation and sustainable lifestyles.

C. Components of a 10YFP

41. To maximize the ability to fulfill all these functions, the 10YFP is likely to have two broad components: the institutional arrangements for the framework and a set of programmes which together could support implementation of agreed goals and objectives of a 10YFP. The following sections focus on potential institutional arrangements. Potential programmes are reviewed next.

III. Review of Potential Institutional Structure for a 10YFP

42. During CSD-18, several Member States suggested various models, including the SCAIM (Sound management of chemicals) and Marrakech Process, as potential institutional arrangements to inform the design of the 10YFP on SCP. In addition to these two models, four other international cooperation and collaboration models that involve a wide range of participants and stakeholders were reviewed to guide Member States in their deliberation.

A. Performance Criteria

43. Six models were reviewed according to nine performance criteria to judge their relevance for the 10YFP. The models reviewed are the Marrakech Process SCP, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the UN-Water, -Energy, -Oceans -- a UN inter-agency coordination mechanisms, the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

44. The performance criteria are:

1) **Global focus for common vision and goals**: and a scheme for monitoring progress towards these goals and vision.
2) Credible and accessible **science base and policy interface**: and effective mechanisms of dissemination to key stakeholders and actors.
3) **Support national and regional initiatives:** and add value through tools, policies, partnerships and other means of implementation.
4) **Facilitation of broad participation of stakeholders**: including all relevant UN system entities, international and regional institutions, different ministries in national governments, and major groups.
5) **Mobilization of UN system entities and support for coherence among their actions:** and coordination of policies/programmes, building cooperation and synergies within the UN system.

6) **Flexibility:** Accommodates needs and priorities of different countries at different levels of development, with different resource endowments and institution types. And allows integration of new knowledge, experience, and responding to new and emerging challenges.
7) Effectiveness/scale of impact: in bringing together different actors and entities, delivering support at regional and national levels, and scaling up and replication of current good practices, and generating new and innovative ones.
8) **Incentives to continuous improvement**: providing inducement and support to all stakeholders.
9) **Leveraging of resources and action:** helping to mobilize technical and financial resources beyond what individual initiatives and programmes in isolation might have been able achieve.

B. Comparative Assessment of Models

45. This section provides an assessment of whether and how far the different models could be expected to meet the desired functions of the 10YFP and how well they fare compared to the performance criteria elaborated above.[5] Although the six models reviewed addressed different issues, with only the Marrakech Process established specifically for meeting SCP related goals, they were selected because they all respond to a global issue that:

- cannot be dealt with by one country acting alone;
- requires global cooperation;
- requires the participation of a wide range of actors for success
- generate confidence among the inter-governmental policy audience.

46. In their current form, none of the models on its own would deliver all the functions elaborated above and adequately meet all performance criteria. However, all of them have some lessons to offer. The models are at different levels of maturity; some have been in place for only four years while others have functioned for an equivalent number of decades; some are involved directly in areas considered to lie within the ambit of SCP while others have led to systemic changes of the type envisaged for SCP. However, since the models are evaluated not for the subject matter alone but rather on their capacity to provide a model for a good institutional structure, these differences are of lesser importance.

47. Most models seek to involve a wide range of actors. There are key differences though in the extent to which the full range of participants is involved in the oversight and governance arrangements. SAICM, GAVI and CGIAR have formal and specific governance arrangements developed by the key partners or stakeholders. SAICM's governing body, the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM), provides for full involvement of all stakeholders in its Rules of Procedure, while GAVI and CGIAR have formalised management

[5] The full comparison of the model was made available to Member States as a Background document #1 for the High Level Intersessional on the 10YFP on SCP held on January 13-14, 2011 in preparation for the IPM and CSD19.

arrangements that include representatives of the major participants. Both GAVI and CGIAR have substantial fiduciary responsibilities and the relationship between key partners is reflected in legal agreements. The UN Water, Energy and Oceans models either have no formal governance, or are limited to representation of UN agencies. The Marrakech Process has an informal Advisory Committee that represents regions and major groups.

48. **Global focus for common vision and goals**: All models have goals or objectives that provide focus for participants. In the case of the MDGs and the UN interagency model, the goals and objectives were dictated by intergovernmental decisions. In the case of SAICM, CGIAR and GAVI, they were negotiated in the establishment process. The arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and review are strongest among the two partnerships with the most focus and fiduciary responsibility, namely GAVI and CGIAR. The MDGs are monitored through a UNDP-led process that provides annual updates on progress, along with an annual report to the UN General Assembly. The MDG goals, universally endorsed at the highest levels, have helped galvanize the international community, civil society and the business sector. The strong monitoring component of the MDG model is driven in part at least by the alignment of both Government budgets and donor support to achieving measurable progress towards the goals.

49. **Science base and policy interface:** The CGIAR, by its nature of being a partnership of research organisations, has a strong science base, and has developed effective mechanisms for disseminating its products through its national partners, through agricultural extension services and through broadcast and other media. In the interagency model, the science and policy base lies mainly with the participating agencies, although they also disseminate information through specific platforms. In both the Marrakech Process and SAICM models, scientific, technical and socio-economic issues are identified and responded to through the models, and dissemination of information uses the structures developed at global, regional and national levels as part of these models. UN-Oceans relies on the core competence of the UN Agencies to bring science and policy knowledge on specific issues. SAICM also relies on distributed knowledge of agencies, private sector, and universities.

50. **Support national and regional initiatives:** The CGIAR has been instrumental in building the capacity of National Agricultural Research Centres, initially mentoring them and then partnering with them to implement programs and conduct research at the national level. Their presence in developing countries has been very valuable in that regard. The benefit of the UN interagency model is that it allows for coordination of product delivery among the participating agencies, although it is clear that there is considerable room for improvement. To varying degrees, the UN interagency model engages participating agencies in responding in a coordinated manner to national and regional priorities and needs. For instance, UN-Water has a Task Force on country level coherence that aims to improve and scale up delivery of coordinated UN actions in the area of water supply and sanitation. At the same time, these UN coordination mechanisms bring together agencies and entities with different mandates – some more normative and others more operational – and with varying regional and national presence. SAICM's Global Plan of Action (GPA) reflects stakeholder priorities and is the basic guidance

tool for implementation of SAICM. The integration of national and regional consultation processes ensures that relevant national and regional initiatives are identified and, where practicable, are the basis for implementing actions, including those undertaken with the support of the financial mechanism. The SAICM model is also effective in identifying gaps that require responses beyond national or regional capability. A similar approach is taken in the Marrakech Process, although less formalised. Regional and national priorities have been identified, and collaborative programs developed and implemented to address them.

51. **Broad participation of stakeholders:** The UN interagency model differs from the other models reviewed in that it is mainly limited to the UN family. One key feature of GAVI is that it involves a wide range of stakeholders in the delivery of vaccines: the governance arrangements involve a narrower representation, with legal agreements between key partners. CGIAR also has broad participation of stakeholders in delivery arrangements, but not in the governance. The incentive for participation by stakeholders relates mainly to access to the products – vaccines or research results. Both SAICM and the Marrakech Process have wide participation of stakeholders, but with differing degrees of formality. SAICM is a community of partners, comprising stakeholders from Governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including the private sector. A network of SAICM national and other focal points is maintained by the SAICM secretariat. The designation of focal points provides an important mechanism for communication and for access to support from the SAICM Quick Start Programme Trust Fund. Participation in SAICM involves formal endorsement by the governing bodies or CEOs of agencies. Incentives for participating relate to improved access to funding, knowledge sharing, and potential for collaboration. The Marrakech Process brings together a range of different stakeholders – governments, NGOs, business and industry, researchers and academia, local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, and relevant UN agencies. Incentives for participation relate primarily to knowledge sharing and leveraging capacity by collaboration. The MDGs are a textbook example of how setting a limited number of goals and targets around which there is broad consensus can bring together expertise and commitments from various agencies and major groups, including the business sector.

52. **Effective and coherent mobilization of the UN system:** The extent to which models are effective in mobilizing UN system entities and in enhancing coherence between their actions depends on the degree of formal involvement and accountability of the agencies. Where it is voluntary, there is less evidence of both active involvement and enhanced coherence. Where it involves either a legal agreement or formal endorsement, then the effectiveness seems enhanced. In the case of the MDGs, each agency integrates the MDGs in their programs and planning structures. A similar approach could be taken for the 10YFP whereas SCP principles and targets are included in Agencies' program of work. In SAICM, coordination and coherence is achieved mainly through the Inter-Organisational Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals which involves the key agencies active in chemicals management. UN-Water carries out its mandate through time-bound task forces that draw on the expertise of specific UN Agencies and other partners as well as providing a platform for coordination among Agencies. UN-Oceans increased accountability by working through a "distributed secretariat" with functions divided among participating organizations according to expertise.

53. **Flexibility:** In SAICM, the Global Plan of Action reflects chemicals management needs and priorities of all countries, not only developing countries: some are national, others regional or global in nature. GAVI and CGIAR both focus on developing countries needs, and respond to emerging issues identified by their stakeholders but also by donors. The MDGs model take into account the needs and priorities of different sectors and groups in developing countries, and is flexible enough to allow for differences in approach. The Marrakech Process features a bottom-up approach that allows for the national and regional priorities to be identified and responded to.

54. **Effectiveness/scale of impact and integration:** The CGIAR, GAVI and the MDGs have been in operation for a decade or more and have been evaluated positively. Others are more recent and have not been formally assessed. Each model can show some progress though in each case the magnitude of the challenge exceeds the capacities to deploy efforts needed to meet their goals. It does appear that models that have purpose-built governance arrangements, formal structures, dedicated funding and clearly defined goals are more effective.

55. **Incentives to continuous improvement:** Model that have built-in reporting such as the MDGs or monitoring and evaluation processes, such as the CGIAR and GAVI have initiated changes in structure and operations that have resulted in improved performance. In SAICM, incentives for improvement at the country level are provided by making funds available to stakeholders that have formally recognised SAICM. Other incentives flow from the ability to leverage resources through structured collaboration on projects and initiatives. The Marrakech Process has also provided some financial and technical support to foster more SCP actions. However, there is no long-term support, hence little predictability of program continuity. Given that SCP is a broad concept and that much is still to be learned about how best to foster changes in consumption and production patterns, the incentive for continuous improvement is extremely important for the 10YFP.

56. **Leveraging of resources and action:** In both GAVI and the CGIAR, the link between secure and predictable funding, effectiveness, and high stakeholder involvement and commitment is apparent. GAVI provide an innovative funding mechanism. It uses donor countries 10-20 year legally-binding aid commitments as pledges to borrow against in capital markets, raising funds that can be disbursed to enable a more concentrated effort early in the program. The MDG Achievement Fund was established to help national governments, local authorities and civil society in their actions towards meeting the goals. The MDGs can leverage resources from the private sector and citizens by setting specific goals and inviting all to contribute. Both SAICM and UN-Water have Funds established to assist with activities. SAICM's Quick Start Program (QSP) provides limited funding for initial enabling activity in the five pre-agreed priority areas. SAICM has also mobilised donor funding for specific initiatives. The Marrakech Process has also attracted donor contributions in support of its activities, notably but not only the work of the Marrakech Task Forces and the organization of national, regional and international expert meetings.

IV. Potential programmes

57. Despite the progress achieved in understanding how to delink economic growth from negative environmental and social impacts, more concerted learning and experimentation are needed. For instance, little is known about the mix and the sequence of policies and tools needed to achieve SCP goals. Even when the policies are known, there may be difficulties in implementing them. More needs to be known about why so many alleged "win-win" opportunities still go unexploited. If the 10YFP were to take as its overriding objective supporting countries in evaluating and seizing all such opportunities within a decade, this would already be a high level of ambition.

58. Changing SCP patterns will likely involve a sequential approach. If in the initial stages a 10YFP on SCP allows for win-win outcomes by capturing unexploited efficiencies in production and consumption, in a next phase SCP work could well require more systemic changes, including changes in energy mixes, technologies and infrastructure as well as changes in consumption choices and lifestyles. Ideally, the initial phase would be one of considerable learning by doing such that a move towards a phase of more fundamental changes could realize significant learning economies.

59. The Secretary-General's Report on the 10YFP on SCP for the 18th session of the CSD reviewed programmes that have been successfully piloted and, in some cases, implemented for several years and in several jurisdictions. Experience has been accumulated and tools developed to scale up or expand these programmes, such as sustainable public procurement. Others have less maturity and would need to be further piloted and implementation guidelines and tools developed. In all cases, capacity building and dissemination of knowledge through communities of practice would be important. Where maturity has been achieved, the 10YFP could focus on networking the communities of practice to foster peer-to peer learning, provide web-based knowledge platforms and clearing houses in different languages to raise awareness, and offering capacity building to countries and jurisdictions that need it. Where more knowledge of what works is needed, networks and partnerships could focus on conducting pilots that can generate comparable knowledge, and on creating the tools and training materials adapted to different socio-economic and cultural environments. Where changing SCP patterns involves changing administrative instruments, laws, regulations, and fiscal policies, capacity building, template policies and policy tools, and training materials could also be generated and shared with decision makers through capacity building efforts.

A. Lessons learned and Gaps

60. New knowledge and development is needed in these areas identified under the Marrakech Process:

- More experimentation and learning is needed to understand what policy/regulatory/fiscal instrument mixes are effective to promote SCP broadly among producers and consumers.

- How to raise awareness on sustainable consumption and which tools can re-orient consumer behaviour and lifestyles.
- More concerted and coordinated actions are needed to achieve transformational changes in consumption and production patterns and to overcome inertia, with developed countries taking the lead.
- More, and more effective, partnerships among business, governments, and international financing institutions and other stakeholders with clearly defined, time-bound performance objectives are needed to speed up the shift to SCP patterns.
- Mechanisms need to be in place to ensure that producers, especially small-scale producers in developing countries, have the capacity to benefit from supplying better and more sustainable products.
- There is a need to focus, identifying key priority areas where international cooperation is needed to increase resource efficiency and achieve decoupling while supporting upward convergence of living standards.
- Developing and emerging countries will be the major growth poles of the world economy in the coming decades. If SCP is to be achieved, these countries will need to be an integral part of resource- and energy-efficient technology development. Indeed, much innovation is already happening there; more could happen through international technology cooperation.
- More needs to be done to make the business and economic case for SCP and engage development cooperation agencies and regional and international financial institutions, given the important role they play in building infrastructure and technology through their capital investments.
- Programmes to engage finance and planning ministries of governments with development agencies and international financing institutions to mainstream SCP into their investment planning could ensure investments in infrastructure now being made at an increasing rate in emerging and developing economies leapfrog to avoid costly lock-in.
- Cooperation with mass media and school systems to inspire citizens, including young people, to change unsustainable practices and adopt sustainable lifestyles is crucial.

61. Several governments have also recently put in place large scale SCP programs that will provide lessons down the road. The Chinese Circular Economy Approach is being applied in Guiyang, serving as the first pilot city in China to become an ecologically sustainable city. Its master plan stimulates SCP patterns through demonstration programs of transforming industrial parks into eco-industrial parks, and through initiating programs for cleaner production, eco-tourism and municipal waste management. 'Getting More from Less' in Finland has been introduced in order to leverage eco-efficiency in production throughout product chains. Dematerialization while attaining an improved quality of life is Finland’s vision for sustainable consumption. Japan has launched a plan for a 'Sound Material-Cycle Society'. This 10-year programme contains key targets focusing on reducing material input through reuse and recycling. Japanese consumer responsibility is emphasized in prioritized local programmes. Senegal's 10YFP on SCP initially started with an extensive analysis of Senegal’s resources, practices and environmental impacts to improve the institutional framework for environmental

management and develop practical SCP programmes. In the United Arab Emirates, Masdar City is one of the Middle East's key examples in which SCP is addressed at all levels of society. It aims to achieve a zero carbon and waste economy with clean technology, sustainable buildings and replacing cars with advanced public transportation systems.

B. Submitted Programmes

62. To complete this list, the CSD Secretariat has issued a call to governments, UN Agency, and major groups to submit programmes following a common template for possible inclusion in the 10YFP, depending on the decision of member States. Items to be filled are illustrated in Box 1 in the Annex that includes the program submitted by Finland and the European Commission on sustainable buildings and construction.

63. Forty programmes were initially submitted that were consolidated into 35 programmes after submitters who were informed that they had submitted programmes in similar areas decided to submit a joint programme. Two programmes that follow from the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces were submitted by the leading countries (Finland, Germany), and another three by UNEP in collaboration with the countries that lead the Task Forces (France, Switzerland, Sweden). PERL, the partnership created out of the Italian-led Task Force submitted a program on Education and Awareness Raising for Sustainable Lifestyles. Belgium also submitted a project that builds on its work with the EU on SCP indicators. UNEP and DESA are the only agencies that submitted programmes. UNEP submitted ten and DESA two. In addition to the three above, UNEP developed programmes that attempt to address the areas of priority in existing regional SCP strategies and discussed at the RIMs. Eighteen were submitted by major groups, varying in focus from agriculture to consumer guidelines and in scale from country and regional level to global. These programmes are mapped in Figure 2.

64. They provide a starting point for Member States' discussions about the type and structure of programmes they may want to include in the 10YFP. Ideally, programmes or combinations of them would address issues holistically using a life cycle approach. A quick look at Figure 2 reveals that programmes to address distribution and marketing and integrated waste management stages of the life cycle are missing and few regulations or fiscal policies are proposed. The list of programmes will no doubt be refined and tailored, some dropped, and additional ones added prior to CSD19 to fill remaining gaps. For instance, some of the programmes submitted are really activities that could be included in a broader programme.

Figure 2: Programmes received classified by stages of the life cycle and types of instruments

	TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS					
LIFE CYCLE STAGES/INSTRUMENTS	A. Laws & Regulations	B. Fiscal & Economic (eco-taxes, pricing)	C. Planning Institution, Investment, & Infrastructure	D. Information & Analytical Tools, Education	E. Voluntary Tools & Approaches	F. Mix of Instruments along stages
1. Production processes	Cap and Trade	Global monetary governance	Agricultural landscape Fund for Africa; Eco-village approach to rural development;Technological & institutional innovations for resource efficiency	Innovation for resource efficiency	SME resource efficiency; CSER, Low-Carbon Industrial Manufacturing; Urea Deep Placement; Private sector work on water efficiency	Agri-food
2. Better products/ services			Sustainable procurement; Procurement based on ISO26000; & Responsible procurement of Amazon timber	Product sustainability assessment & information	Labeling for sustainable products	
3. Distribution and marketing					One planet living campaign	
4. Sustainable consumption & living			Sustainable buildings & construction; Sustainable cities (2); Sustainable Management in the public sector	Education & awareness raising; Consumer protection guidelines (section G); Improved communication with consumers	Establishing Commons Trusts; Sustainable lifestyle & consumption	
5. Integrated waste management						
6. Cross stages strategies			Mainstream SCP in planning and development strategies	Scientific Knowledge access for CSOs; Regional & international networks of CSO on SCP and of SCP researchers	Indicators to monitor SCP; Indicators and framework to monitor resource efficiency and decoupling**;**	Sustainable tourism; Assessing progress towards SCP

Table 1 in the Annex includes a complete listing of the projects, who submitted them and the instrument used for what stage of the life-cycle of products and services.[6]

V. Way Forward

65. It is clear that active public policy intervention will continue to be needed for overcoming barriers to progress on changing SCP patterns and that policy coordination and coherence is needed to overcome fragmentation, duplication, and dissonance. More programmes and initiatives are needed within a unifying framework of programmes.

A. Possible shape of an agreement at CSD-19

66. The objective of reviewing six existing models of institutional structure is not to suggest that any one of them could be adopted wholesale. Rather, each model has some features that could be incorporated into an optimal institutional structure for the 10YFP. The selection of the features, and the manner in which they are put together, will depend to a large extent on the priority accorded to the relevant criteria as well as the level of political ambition for the 10YFP. Member States and other stakeholders will want to consider, as they discuss the shape of the 10YFP, the following:

- How critical are common goals to the achievement of the objectives of the framework? Would the success, acceleration, synergy, and ownership of SCP programmes require broad goals or specific ones, global goals or ones differentiated across countries and sectors, and long term goals or a mix of long- and short-term ones?
- Would success require a decentralized institutional body with loose interaction, or a global entity with distributed representation?
- What kind of involvement of UN system entities will ensure success in the goals? How should civil society, business and sub-national entities participate in the institutional structure as well as its governance and implementation arrangements?
- What secretariat functions are needed and who should perform them? How should they be divided among different UN organizations and agencies, based on their comparative expertise?
- What sort of funding will be needed to support the 10YFP, for what purpose? The same for technical assistance, which also may require funding?
- How will progress in implementation be monitored and reported and to what forum, to ensure progress towards establishing SCP patterns?

Potential vision and goals

67. A number of issues are relevant to this discussion. First, the experience of the MDGs suggests that universally endorsed goals helped set the agenda and galvanized actions by the

[6] The details of each programme are available as “Potential Programmes for Inclusion in the 10YFP on SCP”, Background #2 for the Intersessional described in footnote 4.

international community, civil society and the business sector. The 10YFP could build on this experience.

68. However, as has been shown by the experience of the Marrakech Process, any goals as well as priority actions and programmes will need to vary across countries and regions at different levels of development, with different levels of resource endowments and institutional types, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Thus, goals must be broad enough to galvanize action and flexible enough to allow for variations in national and regional programs. The CSD could use the vision and goals developed under the Marrakesh Process as a starting point for discussing vision and goals as part of a 10YFP.[7]

69. Third, to recall once again the experience of the MDGs, high level endorsement would be necessary to ensure that SCP enjoys broad support within governments, including not only the environment ministries but also the other relevant and important ministries, including industry, finance, planning, energy, finance, agriculture, health, and development cooperation.

70. This suggests that one plank of the 10YFP, to be adopted under the CSD19 decision, could consist of a renewed commitment to changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, with all countries taking action and developed countries taking the lead (as stated in the JPOI), with concrete goals for each sector or stakeholder entity, as well as for the developmental and environmental dimensions. Previous CSD outcomes as well as General Assembly resolutions could be used as a starting point for developing the goals. For instance, the goals for energy consumption may encompass energy efficiency, energy access, and clean energy dimensions.

Potential endorsement of programs

71. The purpose of programmes is to render a degree of concreteness to the 10YFP. These may be based on national and regional experiences (e.g., under the Marrakech Process), recent consensus decisions by the General Assembly or other inter-governmental bodies, and CSD decisions on priority themes and sectors. Programmes that capture low hanging fruits or immediate win-win results in terms of resource efficiency and costs could for instance be prioritized. These programmes could serve to concretize goals and targets, allocate responsibility for mobilizing and organizing support by the international community, provide a focus for follow up monitoring and assessment actions of voluntary initiatives, and enable seed funds to be realized.

[7] Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production Marrakech Process Progress Report including Elements for a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). Marrakech Process Secretariat (UNDESA and UNEP) with input from the Advisory Committee, 2010. Background paper to Commission on Sustainable Development, Eighteenth session, 3-14 May 2010, CSD18/2010/BP4.

72. Rapid implementation of the 10YFP will likely require dedicated funds to encourage governments and stakeholders to prioritize SCP, to support demonstration projects, and in the process to initiate a cycle of learning on SCP, as in SAICM and the CGIAR. Challenges to full implementation of SAICM, which offers a non-legally binding international policy framework, for instance, include the lack of resources needed for capacity-building, institutional strengthening and other activities, uneven engagement across key sectors, and the difficulty of monitoring progress on a continuous basis.

73. Countries could have also access to achievement funds modelled after the MDG Achievement Fund or the SAICM Quick Start Programme to encourage a higher level of ambition in their goals.

Implementation arrangements

74. Given the breath of the SCP agenda, a dual track approach might be needed to endorse immediately goals in areas where consensus is emerging such as in energy, water and material efficiency and to develop those goals in other areas where consensus will have to be built by all stakeholders over time such as in sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

75. Member States will be mindful of the cost involved in implementing the 10YFP. They have also shown reluctance to create new institutions and agencies. Cost-effectiveness could be improved through an institutional structure involving the broader UN system, each offering their specialized expertise in a distributed secretariat, to support the implementation of national and regional initiatives in agreed upon global priority areas. Given the cross-cutting nature of SCP, instead of seeing SCP as the all-encompassing framework which subsumes all other work, it could provide a set of principles and prescriptions for action that can inform and be incorporated in ongoing programmes of all agencies and Member States (as in the case of the MDGs) across the full spectrum of issues.

76. Defining a sufficiently responsive and flexible governance mechanism to enable the 10YFP to be further developed, and efficiently implemented will be key. It is clear that the UN Agencies, through their specialized expertise, can contribute and support the implementation of national and regional initiatives in agreed upon global priority areas. While acknowledging the breadth of the SCP issue, the diversity of its stakeholders, and the broad range of expertise necessary for its successful implementation, diffused responsibility can create coordination and accountability challenges. Creating a coordinating secretariat could provide more focused delivery of support for the shift to SCP and clearer accountability.

77. A 10YFP would benefit from a formal structure for knowledge sharing, tool building, networking, and delivering of technical assistance. National focal points could be identified and links forged between national programmes and regional SCP knowledge centers, possibly located within existing research centers, think tanks, and universities. The regional centers would presumably have different areas of focus and expertise, depending on regional priorities.

Networks of such centers and national institutions could be formed around specific SCP issues. As with the CGIAR experience with the national agricultural research systems, these centers may need capacity building for which an initial programme of technical support could be envisaged.

78. Once member States have agreed on important functions and the ambition level to be fulfilled by the 10YFP, key features from the models reviewed could be selected. Assuming that pooling of expertise, including through research centers, networking and knowledge banks, is considered a key function, then CGIAR and UN-Interagency model features could be borrowed. If high-level commitments to a global programme of action or broad stakeholder involvement in decision making are deemed important, then SAICM or MDGs features could be favoured. If secure and predictable funding are important, then GAVI and CGIAR provide interesting features. SAICM and MDGs also have interesting achievement funds … and so on.

79. Partnerships have played an important role in preparing and will continue to be important in implementing the 10YFP. Two CSD Partnerships were created out of the Marrakech Process Task Forces: Marrakech Process Task Force on Cooperation with Africa (2008) and Partnership for the Launch of the Sustainable Tourism Stewardship Council (2009). Several Member States and Major Groups have submitted potential programmes for inclusion in the 10YFP that are based on a partnership (either pre-existing or formed for the purpose of creating the programme). The possibility to launch them or others as CSD Partnerships at CSD 19 should be seriously considered.

B. Bridge to UNCSD 2012

80. Several Member States and Major Groups have expressed a keen interest in having a solid decision on the 10YFP on SCP at CSD19. The 10YFP can be an important engine to support the broader international sustainable development agenda, by promoting rapid convergence towards decent living standards paralleled by rapid improvements in resource use efficiency and reductions in environmental impacts. It could also provide one important building block for an ambitious international agreement at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Brazil 2012) on advancing sustainable development.

Annex 1

Box 1: Submitted programme on sustainable buildings and construction

Goals and objectives

The overall target would be to mainstream more sustainable construction practices at the national and local level as business-as-usual. The policies on sustainable construction will therefore need to be mainstreamed in different sectors, with a particular emphasis on energy efficiency and eradication of energy poverty.

Possible concrete targets

Reduction of CO2 emissions from construction, including production of construction materials, and operation of buildings, by xx per cent by 2020 and by yy per cent by 2030;
All new and refurbished public buildings to have zero emissions and zero waste;
Decrease the number of people living in slums, without access to freshwater and sanitation as well as clean and affordable energy by zz per cent each year.

Justification of the Programme

Buildings, their construction, maintenance, operation, refurbishment and demolition have an enormous impact on natural resources, economies, employment, human health and the functioning of societies. About 40 per cent of all produced energy is consumed in buildings: the savings potential is huge (in functions like heating, cooling, lighting, production of construction materials, heating and pumping water, use of home electronics and other devices).

To achieve built environment that is sustainable there is a need to use a mix of policy measures, targeting both the consumer and producers.

Market mechanisms are very effective drivers for the most innovative companies that want to become front runners in their fields. Innovative companies will develop their products and services based on future "green" demand. At the same time, the public sector can advance sustainable development with regulatory policies and with various financial and taxation tools. Public procurement has the potential to shift the market to more sustainable production.

Activities/policies

The programme would scale up existing initiatives (e.g. Marrakech Task force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction (SBC), SCP regional strategies in Africa, UNEP’s Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative).

It has also direct linkages with climate policy, because one of the key areas where building and construction policies can easily focus is energy efficiency. The programme has the potential to significantly contribute to international discussions on climate change mitigation (UNFCCC). Efforts to reach climate change mitigation targets would benefit if energy efficiency and GHG emission reduction programmes in the built environment were recognized as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

In addition to contributing to the implementation of the UNFCCC the programme would also strengthen implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements such as the CBD, the Basel convention, the chemicals conventions, LRTAP etc.

The program will also assist in achieving the objectives of the PRS by decreasing the number of people living in slums, without access to freshwater and sanitation as well as energy.

- Awareness-raising at different levels and scales (i.e. communications campaigns, making the business case, demonstration projects, best practices)
- Capacity building adapted to regional and local needs
- Mechanisms for coordination and enforcement of policies
- Locally developed national evaluation systems for building performance
- Monitoring tools such as energy consumption benchmarks for sustainable buildings
- Introduction of sustainability criteria in building procurement policies
- Inclusion of valuation of buildings into financial and fiscal considerations
- Systemic approach, meaning integration of land use and infrastructure (water, energy, transport, housing and services) planning.
- Pilot projects.

Delivery mechanisms of the programme
The programme would provide a global platform for dialogue and collective action from buildings sector stakeholders to address sustainability, develop tools and strategies for achieving a wide acceptance and adoption of sustainable building practices throughout the world and demonstrate through pilot projects.

Leading actors
For example the UNEP SBCI-initiative in collaboration with different regional, national and local SCP initiatives.

Metrics of success/Possible indicators
The target for slum dwellers of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to be reformulated more ambitiously;

- X countries to have an enabling framework (legislation, institutions, authorities and enforcement) for sustainable buildings and construction in place;
- X countries to have created a national platform to promote sustainable construction, bringing together the main actors of the sector;
- X countries to have introduced national level financing instruments, such as reinvestment of savings from increased energy efficiency of public buildings into poverty alleviation programmes.

Technical and financial resources
All relevant existing funding sources at international, regional and national level.

Table 1: Potential programmes on SCP submitted by Member States, Agencies, and Major Groups

Name of the programme	Instruments	Stage of the life cycle	Submitted by
Cap and trade	Laws & regulations	Production processes	Feasta Climate Group
Global monetary governance	Fiscal & economic instruments	Production processes	Tierra Fee & Dividend (TFD)
Agricultural landscape fund for Africa	Planning, institution, investment, & infrastructure	Production processes	EcoAgriculture Partners
Integrated, multi-sectoral community-based approach to sustainable rural and impoverished urban development	"" ""	"" ""	EcoEarth Alliance (UNDESA/DSD Partnership)
Technological and institutional innovations for resource efficiency	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP
Sustainable public procurement	"" ""	Better products	UNEP/Switzerland
Procurement based on ISO26000	"" ""	"" ""	Consumer International
Responsible procurement of timber in Brazil	"" ""	"" ""	Friends of the Amazon Network (FAN)
Sustainable buildings and construction	"" ""	Sustainable consumption & living	Finland/EU
Sustainable buildings and construction	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP
Sustainable cities	"" ""	"" ""	UNDESA/DSD
Sustainable management in the public sector	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP
Sustainable urban development and cities	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP
Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies, poverty reduction plans	"" ""	Cross stages strategies	UNEP

Innovation for resources efficiency	Information & analytical tools, education	Production processes	UNEP
Product sustainability assessment and information	"" ""	Better products	UNEP
Education and awareness raising for sustainable living	"" ""	Sustainable consumption & living	PERL
Consumer protection guideline (Section G)	"" ""	"" ""	Consumer International
Improved communication with consumers	"" ""	"" ""	Consumer International
Scientific knowledge access for CSOs	"" ""	Cross stages strategies	SERI
Partnership on common knowledge for SCP	"" ""	Cross stages strategies	SPAC
Regional and international networks of CSOs working on SCP	"" ""	"" ""	North American Sustainable Consumption Alliance/International Coalition for Sustainable Production and Consumption /Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative
Regional and international networks of CSOs working on SCP and of researchers working on SCP	"" ""	"" ""	"" ""
North American sustainable consumption and production alliance and roundtable	"" ""	"" ""	North American Sustainable Consumption Alliance
Resource efficiency and eco-innovation for small and medium-sized enterprises	Voluntary tools & approaches	Production processes	UNEP
Low carbon industrial manufacturing	"" ""	"" ""	World Harmony Foundation

Urea deep placement (UDP)	"" ""	"" ""	IFDC
Private sector contribution to water efficiency (Israel)	"" ""	"" ""	Israeli private sector
Labeling for sustainable products	"" ""	Better products	Germany
One planet living	"" ""	Distribution & marketing	BioRegional Development Group
Establishing common trusts	"" ""	Sustainable consumption & living	Global Commons Trust/ Association of World Citizens
Sustainable lifestyles and consumption	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP/Sweden
SCP indicators	"" ""	Cross stages strategies	Belgium/EEA
Research and science initiative for assessing global progress towards SCP	"" ""	"" ""	UNEP
Sustainable agri-food systems	Mix of instruments along stages	Production processes	UNEP
Sustainable tourism	"" ""	Cross stages strategies	UNEP/France