

Informal meeting of an Advisory Task Force on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Background note

The objective of this paper is to serve as background for discussions about the 10-year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) during the informal meeting of an Advisory Task Force, to be held in Paris, France, 2 March 2004. The paper suggests questions that participants might wish to address as well as options for future work on the implementation. Annex 1 provides an overview of the meetings organized to date.

1. Introduction

One of the outcomes of WSSD (Johannesburg, September 2002) was the call to promote and develop a 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives. So far, four regional meetings and one international review meeting have been held, all jointly organized by UNEP and UN DESA. Support from the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden has allowed the two organisations to carry out these initial activities.

The Latin American meetings were held in Argentina, April 2003 and Nicaragua, October 2003. As a result, a Regional Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was developed, as well as a proposal for the establishment of a Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP. The Latin American Forum of Environment Ministers has officially established the Council.

The Asia-Pacific meetings were held in Indonesia, May 2003, and Republic of Korea, November 2003. Preliminary ideas on a regional strategy for the Asia-Pacific region were developed, with indications of needs and priorities. One proposal was to establish a "help centre" with the support of UN ESCAP and UNEP's regional office. The outcome of the meeting in the Republic of Korea was endorsed by the ESCAP Committee on Managing Globalization.

The first International Expert Meeting was held in Marrakech, Morocco, June 2003. It was agreed that the follow-up at the international level would mainly consist of co-ordinating activities to support regional and national initiatives. There will be a second international expert meeting to review progress in summer 2005. The Marrakech meeting also recommended the establishment of informal task forces or roundtables. Priorities for substantive work were identified as well.

For 2004, various activities are foreseen. The European Commission, together with UNEP and with involvement of UN DESA, will organise a first European framework meeting in Gent, Belgium, October, 2004, supported by Belgium. Finland, the Netherlands and the Commission will also support UNEP in its organisation of sub-regional meetings, such as in the Baltic States and Russia. In Africa, the Third African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production will be held in May 2004 and will also serve as a preliminary discussion of a "ten year framework" process for the African region.

2. The implementation challenge

The Marrakech meeting and the regional meetings organised so far offer a preliminary set of priorities for regional and national action. These will be further developed, and perhaps revised, in future meetings in those regions. The planned Marrakech +2 international expert meeting (2005) will review work at the national, regional and international level.

The 10-year Framework is not simply a series of meetings to discuss issues of sustainable consumption and production, but is intended to promote implementation of sustainable consumption and production at the national and regional level, with coordinated international support. Therefore the work should be linked to other international processes - for instance on water and energy - and to the thematic discussions as part of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (Annex 2).

" ... the challenge is to move from the more generic to the specific and focus on implementation." (Marrakech conclusions)

Meeting the "implementation challenge" requires that the following phases are carried out:

- a) Organizing **regional consultations** in all regions to promote awareness and identify priorities and needs for sustainable consumption and production;
- b) Building **regional strategies** and implementation mechanisms with regional and national ownership;
- c) **Implementing concrete projects** and programmes on the regional, national and local levels;
- d) Monitoring and evaluating **progress** and exchanging information and experience at the international level.

Implementation (phase 3) does not necessarily have to wait until the first two phases have been completed. Showing the added value in an early stage will attract commitment and funding from a whole range of stakeholders. It is important to start - as soon as possible - implementing demonstration projects to show the feasibility of sustainable consumption and production and the value of a co-ordinating and supporting international framework.

In general, implementation of strategies will be facilitated by programmes carried out by UNEP, UN DESA and other UN agencies, as well as bilateral, regional and other international organisations. For instance, UNEP's activities on SCP include a variety of methodologies, tools, initiatives, training packages and programmes such as Life Cycle Analysis, Cleaner Production, product-service systems (PSS), Eco-design, Sustainable Procurement, UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, Advertising for Sustainable Consumption, Education and Awareness Raising. The Work of UN DESA on SCP currently focuses on environmental management accounting (EMA), sustainable public procurement, and clean technology strategies.

3. Proposed areas for future work

In order to ensure the implementation of concrete projects it is necessary to consider the following issues, which might serve as a focus for future UNEP work:

a) Linkages with poverty alleviation and social aspects

" ... underlined the importance of ensuring the integration of sustainable consumption and production in national sustainable development strategies and, where applicable, in poverty reduction strategies." (Marrakech conclusions)

Poverty eradication and social issues such as labour conditions and human rights have clear linkages with the SCP agenda, as was increasingly highlighted in global and regional meetings. Most of the work so far however is environmentally oriented. Meeting basic needs requires strong emphasis in implementing development projects that enable developing countries to leapfrog to sustainable consumption and production patterns. UNEP proposes to build new partnerships for the implementation of projects in the following areas: water, energy, shelter, food and waste. Special emphasis needs to be paid to least developed countries in Africa on the one hand, as well as to rapidly developing countries such as Brazil, China and India.

b) Testing methodologies and policies

" ... the need to use policy mixes rather than one single instrument" (Marrakech conclusions)

Achieving economic growth while reducing environmental pollution and resource depletion remains one of the biggest challenges facing all countries. Various stakeholders are developing methodologies like life cycle analysis, circular economy, integrated product policy approach and dematerialization. Voluntary instruments (awareness raising, information, education, training, partnerships) are important tools for promoting the use of these methodologies. An important task is how to design modern communication strategies rather than the moralistic campaigns that so far have failed to reach the mainstream consumer. Equally important is stepping up the use of economic instruments (polluter pays principle, cost internalization, subsidy removal, financial incentives) and establishing legal and regulatory frameworks and guidelines for product performance. In the area of economic instruments it is important to involve other institutions working in this area (e.g. EU and OECD) to share best practices and if possible provide capacity building.

UNEP proposes to test the methodologies and policies in concrete pilot projects at the national and local level, for instance focused on eco-design, product service systems (PSS), waste minimisation and sustainable public procurement. UNEP for example is currently implementing a demonstration project in Guiyang city, China.

c) Securing broad funding

" ... access to finance and the creation of co-financing mechanisms were highlighted as urgent needs. International finance initiatives are especially helpful for the development and implementation ..."
(Marrakech conclusions)

Effective international support for the implementation of concrete projects, particularly demonstration projects, will require the involvement and commitment of development aid agencies, regional and international development banks, as well as the participation of national and regional institutions/organisations, including government, private sector and civil society. Support from regional organizations and agencies such as the Latin American Forum of Environment Ministers, the African AMCEN and the UN regional commissions is also important. So far, the major contributions have come from European ministries of Environment. It is important to promote co-financing schemes with key donors and governments. To this end UNEP proposes to organise briefings to identify common areas of interest.

d) Strengthening delivery mechanisms

" ... Establishment of mechanisms that encourage and support information and experience sharing, network building, and dissemination of best practice ... involvement of all stakeholders and establishment of concrete partnerships." (Marrakech conclusions)

Awareness raising, training and capacity building at local and national levels for key actors is a necessary condition for delivering tangible outputs. Business, in particular small and medium sized enterprises, need opportunities to benefit from the sustainable consumption and production agenda. UNEP proposes to strengthen partnerships with business, business associations and institutions such as National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPC's) to involve them in the work, in order to enable them to identify new challenges and benefits.

e) Obtaining political commitment

" ... The need to obtain political commitment ... at the highest level in governments, international organizations, private sector and civil society was highlighted..." (Marrakech conclusions)

Creating awareness of the urgency of the subject with government officials, parliamentarians and civil society groups will help to build public support. In order to achieve this, UNEP proposes to translate the rather abstract objectives and activities of the 10YFP into clear communication strategies for these target groups.

Annex 1 Overview of meetings

Concern over unsustainable patterns of consumption and production was reinforced by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, which devoted a chapter of its Plan of Implementation to the issue, which is the basis for the regional and international "Marrakech process".

1. World Summit on Sustainable Development

Recognising that consumption and production patterns are increasingly global and that international co-operation is needed to address them in cost-effective ways, the Johannesburg Summit called for 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 patterns that will promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems." This would require, among others, the following actions¹:

- Identify specific activities tools, policies, measures and monitoring and assessment mechanisms, including, where appropriate, life-cycle analysis and national indicators.
- Adopt and implement policies and measures aimed at promoting SCP patterns, applying, inter alia, the polluter-pays principle.
- Develop production and consumption policies to improve products and services.
- Develop awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly among youth and relevant segments in all countries, through inter alia, education, public and consumer information, advertising and other media.
- Develop and adopt consumer information tools to provide the information related to SCP.
- Increase eco-efficiency, with financial support from all sources, where mutually agreed, for capacity-building and technology transfer.

2 UNEP Governing Council

UNEP's Governing Council Decision in February 2003 (GC22/6) stressed the importance of working on sustainable consumption and production and, called on UNEP to take an active role, working in co-operation with other UN agencies and stakeholders, in pursuit the development of the 10-year Framework of Programmes in support of regional and national initiatives for SCP. In particular, the Council called for efforts to:

- Strengthen existing eco-efficiency, cleaner production and sustainable consumption programmes, such as the UNEP's regional cleaner production roundtables;
- Facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technology and design of products and services.
- Strengthen the role of business and industry in promoting SCP (finance sector, tour operators and telecommunication industry).
- Enhance corporate responsibility and accountability.
- Develop and facilitate consumer awareness campaigns.
- Provide information to governments to assist implementing sustainable consumption, such as UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection.
- Develop training and capacity building for governments, local authorities and business on SCP.
- Take an active role, working in co-operation with other UN agencies and stakeholders, in pursuit of the development of the 10-year Framework of Programmes in support of regional and national initiatives for SCP.

¹ Paragraph 15, Chapter III, JPOI, WSSD, 2002.

3. Marrakech International Expert Meeting

The International Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes for Sustainable Consumption and Production was held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 16 to 19 June 2003. The conclusions and main recommendations are included in the Chair's Summary². Conclusions were:

- The Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, in which a number of priorities were identified, is a basic step towards the development of a 10-year framework of programmes, which needs to be further encouraged and promoted in order to ensure effective support to national and regional initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of the ecosystems.
- In this respect, and while recognising the effectiveness of a set of actions which should be further pursued and reinforced at all levels, a number of challenges in implementation were identified which remain to be solved with respect to the four themes which had been identified for discussion.
- The Marrakech Process emphasized the importance of integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development in formulating policies for promoting sustainable consumption and production. It further underlined the importance of ensuring the integration of sustainable consumption and production in national sustainable development strategies and, where applicable in poverty reduction strategies.
- The Marrakech Process indicated that clearly defining sustainable consumption and production is key. After detailed debates on the breadth and scope of the subject over a significant period of time (10 years), the challenge is to move from the more generic to the specific and focus on implementation.
- The need to obtain political commitment to the issue for sustainable consumption and production at the highest level in governments, international organizations, private sector and civil society was highlighted. Raising awareness on the benefits of sustainable consumption and production and mainstreaming of sustainable consumption and production at all levels was considered essential.
- The Marrakech Process recognised the importance for governments to specify their priorities in the area of sustainable consumption and production in order to ensure an effective and well targeted international co-operation.
- For furthering progress in promoting sustainable consumption and production, institutional and social capacity building was seen as a major challenge. In addition, the need for development and diffusion of sustainable technologies and financial means for implementing policies and programmes for sustainable consumption and production was recognized.
- Dissemination of information was considered important in promoting sustainable consumption and production and the need for effective use of practical tools, including awareness-raising, education, training, media and advertising was highlighted.
- It was agreed that active involvement of all stakeholders in relevant fora at all levels is essential and should be promoted. Partnerships involving governments, international organizations and civil society were considered a successful instrument to promote sustainable consumption and production.

² Full report available in <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/sustain/sc-net/sc-net.htm>, issue 44.

- The ongoing Marrakech Process should consist of:

(a) Targeted responses by international organisations corresponding to governments' priorities in the area of sustainable consumption and production. On this basis, UN DESA and UNEP are asked to expand the "Survey of International Activities on Consumption and Production Patterns" compiled by UN DESA, with regard to the identified priorities for the Marrakech Process to make it more comprehensive and make it available to all countries;

(b) Establishment of mechanisms that encourage and support information and experience sharing, network building, and dissemination of best practice. Such mechanisms could be interactive web sites and expert meetings on specific issues under the sustainable consumption and production umbrella;

(c) Involvement of all stakeholders and establishment of concrete partnerships. Business and business associations were called on to implement sustainable production and consumption including through business-to-business partnerships at all levels, and promote a sustainable business culture;

(d) An invitation to UN-DESA, together with UN-HABITAT, and in collaboration with UNEP and other relevant organizations and relevant financial institutions, to prepare, based on the work of this meeting, and in particular on the priorities identified at this meeting, a report on the actions needed at the international level to support national action in the waste, transportation, construction, and water and sanitation sectors, indicating the agencies, organizations, institutions, etc. that should be involved in each action;

(e) Strengthening of regional processes in all regions, which would also contribute to the international process. At the international level, the Marrakech Process should include a broad expert meeting for the 10-year framework of programmes in two years time, supported by international organizations and donor contributions. The ongoing Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production should be supported by informal task forces or round tables on sustainable consumption and production, with participation of experts from developing and developed countries, to promote progress on the 10-year framework and the implementation of Chapter 3 in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(f) Subsequent international expert meetings to address a wide range of sustainable consumption and production issues, also taking into account the work programme of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

(g) Dissemination of this report to other UN agencies, international financial institutions, NGOs and business. Governments are invited to take into account the outcome of this meeting in the preparations for the governing bodies of all relevant UN agencies and programmes.

4. Regional initiatives

4.1 Latin America and the Caribbean

First regional meeting: Argentina³

From 23-25 April 2003, the first regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean was organized in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The meeting was organized by UNEP and UNDESA in collaboration with the Argentinean Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS). The meeting gathered government experts from 12 countries and the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD).

³ Full report available in <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/sustain/sc-net/sc-net.htm>, issue #43

The main policy instruments for a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production were identified, as well as the regional priorities on sustainable consumption and production and the need for capacity building, technical assistance and financial assistance. Main outputs of the meeting were: a) the proposal of a Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production, and b) the first Contribution to a Regional Platform on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Second regional meeting: Nicaragua⁴

Over 35 delegates from 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean gathered, in Managua, Nicaragua from the 15- 16 October 2003. The main objectives of the meeting were to revise, discuss and complement the results from the Argentina meeting and to further develop a regional strategy.

One of the outcomes of the meeting was the Regional Strategy on SCP (see box 1) which includes concrete actions (seminars, workshops and training) and specific pilot projects on education and awareness raising (UNEP YouthXchange), Green Procurement, Corporate Social Responsibility, among others. Another outcome was the establishment of a Regional Council of Governments Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The Council has been officially approved and set-up by Environment Ministers Forum⁵, with UNEP's Regional Office in the region (ROLAC) as secretariat.

Box 1

Latin America and the Caribbean Strategy on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

- I. Establishment and strengthen of a Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production
 - Elaborate an inventory of the principal activities on sustainable consumption and production in every country of the region.
 - Promote the development of national strategies on sustainable consumption and production
 - Evaluate and monitor the activities on sustainable consumption and production and their impacts within the framework of the regional and national strategies.
 - Organise the annual meeting of the Regional Council of Government Experts.
- II. Creating and strengt hening the capacities of government institutions through workshops, training, information and technical assistance in the following areas:
 - Internalisation of environmental costs and environmental fiscal reform.
 - Implementation of integrated and transversal policies on sustainable consumption and production.
 - Sustainable procurement.
 - Environmental accounting.
 - Seminars to analyse the promotion of infrastructure and technology transfer in the region.
 - Use of economic instruments to design environmental policies with the support of UNEP and CEPAL.
 - Training on environmental legislation and international agreements.
 - Seminar to analyse the impacts generated by the productive activities and services (industry and tourism) and the advantages and/or benefits generated by the implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices.
- III. Capacity building for the productive and financial sectors through workshops, training, information and technical assistance in the following areas:
 - Cleaner production.
 - Eco – design.

⁴ Full report available in <http://www.unepie.org/pe/sustain/sc-net/sc-net.htm>, issue #47.

⁵ During the XIV meeting in Panama the from the 19-20th of November 2003.

- Life Cycle Analysis.
- Corporate social and environmental responsibility.
- Integrated sustainable development.
- Green market opportunities.
- Environmental accounting.
- Work on environmental goods and services of the World Trade Organisation.
- Development of project proposals to access national and international funds.
- Training on environmental legislation and international agreements.
- Training the financial sector on sustainable environmental management.
- Promote a strategy to link the productive sector with research and development institutions in order to generate, disseminate and implement technologies that enable sustainable development.
- Seminar to analyse the impacts generated by the productive activities and the advantages and/or benefits generated by the implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices.

IV. Environmental awareness campaigns and capacity building

- Information campaigns on sustainable consumption, using effective strategies of information and communication.
- Include the topic of sustainable consumption in formal and informal education programs.
- Creation of partnerships with NGOs working on sustainable consumption and production and environmental education.
- Implementation of Environmental Management Systems in national and local government institutions.
- Vocational training and capacity building for educators on sustainable consumption.

V. Implementation of pilot projects, such as

- Implementation of programs focused on young people (e.g. YouthXchange UNEP-UNESCO)
- Implementation of Sustainable Procurement programmes in all governments of the region with the support and modules developed by UNEP.
- Implementation of UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection.
- Seminars and national and/or regional projects on Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility.
- Projects of co-operation between the big multinational companies and the small and medium enterprises.
- Support and continue the initiatives of Sustainable Cities in the region (transport, energy and solid waste), and promote the exchange of experiences.
- Case studies on production and marketing of sustainable products with special emphasis on small and medium enterprises.
- Promote the design of sustainable consumption and production strategies in all countries of the region.
- Creation of credit lines for cleaner production and shifting to sustainable production.

VI. At national level it is suggested that every country:

- Promote the supply and demand of sustainable products and services with the co-operation of other ministries and relevant partners such as chambers of commerce, consumers groups, among others.
- Strengthen its regulatory framework to provide the right signals and incentives to adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Promote the recommendations on national policy elaborated by the Regional Government Experts Council on Consumption and Production.
- Create opportunities of dialogue between the different national initiatives on sustainable consumption and production, for example creation of a co-ordinating group on national dialogue on sustainable consumption and production.
- Develop a national inventory of the principal activities on sustainable consumption and production.

VII. Development and search of financing mechanisms:

National:

- Creation of National Trust among others.

International:

- To identify the organisations, from which the region can access financial and technical assistance, in order to strengthen and implement national and regional programs on sustainable consumption and production.

4.2 Asia-Pacific

First regional meeting: Yogyakarta⁶ The first Asia Pacific Expert Meeting on Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (21-23 May 2003) was jointly co-ordinated by UNEP, UN DESA and the Republic of Indonesia with the support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation. Over 65 participants representing government agencies, international organisations, business and industry, non-governmental organisations, and academia from the Asia Pacific region as well as experts from around the world attended the meeting. The Expert Meeting called for coherent and integrated policies on sustainable consumption and production to be established, as a necessity for increasing productivity, and to address the challenge of alleviating poverty and achieving quality of life for all people.

The chairman's summary includes 23 recommendations for future actions, to be carried out by governments, business and civil society. They include actions such as developing mechanisms to ensure greater involvement of stakeholders, ensuring more effective enforcement of environmental laws, implementing sustainable consumption guidelines, adapting education systems and sustainable procurement schemes, supporting research and development on consumer behaviour, developing business codes of conduct, strengthening Cleaner Production Centres, establishing regional help centres, and developing awareness and communication campaigns for all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities (box 2).

Second regional meeting: Seoul⁷

The second Asia-Pacific Regional Expert Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 6-7 November 2003. It was sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy of the Republic of Korea and organised by the Korean National Cleaner Production Center in co-operation with UNEP and UNDESA. The meeting was attended by 32 experts from 12 countries of Asia-Pacific. The participants included experts from government agencies, universities, civil society organisations, industry, a regional organisation and international organisations.

Participants discussed regional priorities such as capacity building, eco-design and cleaner production, strengthening information, education and communication programmes ("selling sustainability") and changing consumer behaviour. The meeting proposed the establishment of an integrated "help centre" that can assist national initiatives on sustainable consumption and production.

⁶ Full report available in <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/sustain/sc-net/sc-net.htm>, issue 43.

⁷ Full report available in <http://www.uneptie.org/pc/sustain/sc-net/sc-net.htm>, issue 48.

Box 2**ASIA PACIFIC EXPERT MEETING ON PROMOTING
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS****Chair's summary**

Over 60 participants, representing governments, businesses and civil society organisations from 12 countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, India, Malaysia, Japan, Philippines and Sri Lanka), met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, from 21-23 May 2003, to take stock of existing activities, exchange information and experiences, develop common strategies to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, productivity, employment and economic growth in the Asia Pacific region.

The meeting concluded the following:

- Recognising the fact that the Asia-Pacific region has the potential to become the world's main manufacturing hub over the next 10 years and needs to address the challenge of alleviating poverty and increasing the quality of life of all its people;
- Further recognising the enormous pressure on the environment and natural resource base of the region that continuation of current consumption and production patterns would cause;
- Recalling paragraph 15 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation which calls for the development of a ten-year framework of programmes in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production;
- Further recalling the outcomes of UNEP's 22nd Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum, held in Nairobi, February, 2003, which requested UNEP to strengthen its sustainable consumption and production activities within its existing mandate and subject to available resources and consistent with the recommendations adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, working in co-operation with governments, other relevant United Nations organisations and intergovernmental organisations and involving other stakeholders;
- Considering that activities need to be strengthened to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns, involving all governments, in partnership with UN and other international organisations, development banks, business community and civil society;
- Inviting the international community to assist the Asia-Pacific region in carrying out the activities needed, by providing funds, know-how and technology;
- Expressing the commitment and willingness of the region to share information and knowledge with other regions so as to contribute to the global process;
- Recommending that:

A. Governments take the following actions in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns:

1. Establish coherent and integrated policies and strategies that create clarity and stability for both day-to-day operations and long-term investments and planning processes in support of paragraph 15 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of WSSD
2. Develop mechanisms/processes to ensure greater involvement of stakeholders in policy making
3. Ensure more effective enforcement of environmental laws and regulations
4. Prepare a road map for integrated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements

B. Governments in partnership with other stakeholders carry out the following actions:

5. Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to develop and apply market-based and voluntary instruments, complementing regulatory instruments.
6. Governments, financial institutions and business are encouraged to ensure better access to financing schemes, including loan guarantees and soft loans, particularly to small and medium sized enterprises
7. Governments are encouraged to implement incentive schemes for promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns

8. Governments are invited to implement, in partnership with civil society, the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection (section G on sustainable consumption) through a process of awareness raising, adoption, and implementation, including legislation and enforcement
9. Governments are invited to integrate, in partnership with civil society, sustainable consumption and production issues into formal and informal education systems
10. Governments and business are encouraged to adopt sustainable procurement practices and policies, which should not be used as disguised trade and investment barriers
11. Governments, business and civil society are encouraged to increase support to establish and initiate research and development on consumer behaviour, sustainable production processes, products and services

C. Other stakeholders carry out the following actions:

12. Business is encouraged to carry out self-assessment and define strategies and action plans for economic, environmental and social components of business
13. Business is encouraged to provide credible self-declarations on their products and performance
14. Business is encouraged to develop and follow codes of conduct on national and regional basis
15. Business is encouraged to assist small and medium sized enterprises in adopting sustainable consumption and production practices, through their supply chains and/or in their local community context
16. International organisations such as UNEP, UNIDO, the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and national productivity organisations are requested to strengthen existing institutions such as National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) to enhance their service packages in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, for example by including product-related issues, *inter alia*, life-cycle analysis, product and service design and marketing
17. UNEP is invited to explore the possibility of establishing an International Declaration on Sustainable Consumption and Production, or expanding its existing International Declaration on Cleaner Production to that end
18. International organisations such as UNEP, UNIDO and UN DESA are suggested to develop a generic framework tailored to regional needs for effective national commissions/committees on sustainable development
19. International organisations such as UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN DESA and APO are requested to establish help centres for national and regional dissemination of information and expertise
20. UNEP and other organisations are requested to develop guidelines and training packages to support capacity building in all stakeholder groups
21. Civil society and governments in partnership with international organisations are invited to develop awareness and communication campaigns for all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities
22. Civil society is encouraged to continue their leading role with genuine commitment in integrating traditional values and lifestyles in modern society with support from other stakeholders
23. All stakeholders in sustainable consumption and production, including governments, business and civil society are encouraged to communicate and collaborate – on the local, national and regional level – to plan strategically to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Participants expressed their thanks to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the meeting, in co-operation with UNEP and supported by UN-DESA, UNDP and the Hanns Seidel Foundation. They also expressed their special gratitude to the Royal Highness Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X and the people of Yogyakarta, for their warm hospitality, which helped to create an inspiring working climate.

Annex 2

Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

| Cycle | Thematic Cluster | Cross-Cutting Issues |
|-------------|---|---|
| 2004 / 2005 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Sanitation • Human Settlements | 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 |
| 2006/2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy for sustainable development • Industrial Development • Air Pollution / Atmosphere • Climate Change | 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 |
| 2008/2009 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Rural Development • Land • Drought • Desertification • Africa | 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 |
| 2010/2011* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Chemicals • Waste Management • Mining • A Ten Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns | 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 |
| 2012/2013* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Biodiversity • Biotechnology • Tourism • Mountains | 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 |
| 2014/2015* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans and Seas • Marine Resources • Small island developing States • Disaster Management and Vulnerability | 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 |
| 2016/2017 | Overall appraisal of implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation | |

* This thematic cluster will remain as part of the Multi-Year Programme of Work as scheduled unless otherwise agreed by the Commission. (applies to clusters for 2010/2011, 2012/2013 and 20)

