



3rd International Expert Meeting on 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (Marrakech Process)

Background paper 1:

Key Elements of a Proposed 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Intended to support discussions of all working groups

Organised by:



Hosted by:



Stockholm, Sweden - 26-29 June 2007

Note

This background paper was prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for discussion at the Third International Expert Meeting on the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Marrakech Process), to be held 26-29 June 2007 in Stockholm, Sweden.

This is not an official publication and has not been endorsed by either UNEP or UN-DESA. The views and opinions expressed do not necessarily represent those of UNDESA or UNEP; the designations employed or terminology used concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

This paper has been issued without formal editing.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	5
2	Vision of Sustainable Consumption and Production in the year 2021	10
3	Key Elements to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production: implemented at national and regional levels.....	11
	3.1 Develop, Implement and Monitor National Programmes or Action Plans on SCP	11
	3.2 Sustainable Public Procurement Programmes.....	12
	3.3 Responsible Value Chains -- Sustainable Products/Services.....	14
	3.4 Integrated Resource and Waste Management to promote material efficiency.....	15
	3.5 Promotion of Sustainable Lifestyles through education, communication and innovation.	17
3.6	Sustainable Cities.....	18
3.7	Develop Sectoral Approaches according to national SCP priorities.....	19
4	Cooperation at the Regional Level in support of regional and national strategies.....	25
5	Cooperation at the international level	27
	Annex 1: African Regional Framework on SCP	29
	Annex 2: Latin America and Caribbean Regional Priorities on SCP.....	31
	Annex 3: Asia and Pacific Regional Priorities on SCP	33
	Annex 4: European regional regional meeting on SCP (Ostend, Belgium, November 2005)	36

1 Introduction

This document represents a first effort to craft an outline of the key elements that might be contained in the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP). It is meant to be action-oriented and non-prescriptive. This is a **living document** that will be continuously discussed, revised and strengthened over the next three years until sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is taken up as a theme by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its sessions in 2010-2011. Proposed goals, voluntary targets, actions and policies that are contained herein are suggestions to be discussed during the Stockholm meeting and during the next 3 years of the Marrakech Process with key stakeholders at all levels.

The 10YFP will bring together the outcomes and recommendations of all the regional consultations, task forces and cooperation dialogues under the Marrakech Process. As per the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 10YFP is meant to provide international support to SCP programmes at the national and regional levels. The elements presented in section 3 of this paper reflect the SCP priorities and recommendations identified during the regional and international consultations under the Marrakech Process so far.

Agenda 21 states that “the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialised countries ...,” (*Agenda 21, para 4.3, Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro, 1992*). It continues: “Although consumption patterns are very high in certain parts of the world, the basic consumer needs of a large section of humanity are not being met” (*para 4.5*).

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, 2002), “changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption” was singled out as one of the main elements of sustainable development, the others being poverty eradication and protecting and managing the natural resource base. WSSD called for fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume goods and services. Moreover, it was emphasized that all countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with developed countries taking the lead. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) encourages “the development of a 10-year framework of programmes (10YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production” (*para.15*). The objective of this 10YFP is to promote social and economic development within the

carrying capacity of ecosystems by de-linking 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. The JPOI calls for mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to support developing countries in their efforts to promote more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. The 10YFP is intended to accelerate and guide this mobilization, based on an ongoing analytical and consultative process between SCP experts and key stakeholders, both public and private.

The Marrakech Process, which was named after the city where the First International Expert Meeting on the 10YFP took place in 2003, refers to the international collective effort to support national and regional SCP initiatives and to develop the 10YFP. The proposal for a 10YFP will be presented and reviewed at the 2010-2011 cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) are the joint coordinators for the Marrakech Process and the development of the 10YFP. The Marrakech Process includes regular global and regional expert meetings, voluntary task forces, a development cooperation dialogue and other activities designed to promote progress on SCP and the elaboration of the 10YFP. The development of the 10YFP consists of the following four phases¹:

- Phase 1:** Organising **regional consultations** to promote awareness and identify priorities and needs for SCP (through regional expert meetings and national/regional roundtables)
- Phase 2:** **Building regional strategies and implementation mechanisms** with regional and national ownership, to be endorsed wherever possible by the relevant regional institutions, such as the African Union, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, and the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean)
- Phase 3:** **Implementing concrete projects and programmes** on the regional, national and local levels **to develop and/or improve SCP tools and methodologies** (with the Marrakech Task Forces and the Cooperation Dialogue with development agencies as main mechanisms)
- Phase 4:** **Evaluating progress, exchanging information and encouraging international cooperation and coordination.**

The phases do not necessarily imply a chronological order. Some activities are implemented in parallel in the Marrakech Process, and regional consultations for refinement of regional strategies and implementation mechanisms will be ongoing through phases 3 and 4.

¹ "Phases" do not necessarily imply a chronological order. The activities related to those phases need to be implemented in parallel in the Marrakech Process.

Between 2003 and 2005, UNEP and UN-DESA jointly organised ten regional expert meetings on the 10YFP in four regions – Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean – and one sub-regional meeting in the Baltic States, with support from host governments and donors. In the regional meetings, experts were consulted on regional priority issues and needs with regard to the development and implementation of regional SCP strategies. In addition to these meetings, since 2006 national SCP roundtables have been organised to encourage SCP initiatives and programmes at the national level with a special focus on Brazil, India, China and South Africa, where rapid increase of resource consumption coupled in most cases with large populations is posing tremendous sustainable development challenges.²

The development of regional strategies is the main outcome of these regional consultations. The “African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP” was launched in May 2006 with the institutional support of AMCEN, NEPAD, the African Union, UN ECA and UNEP. Latin America has also developed its regional Strategy on SCP and has officially set up a Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP supported by the regional Forum of Ministers of Environment. Europe is currently in the process of developing its Action Plan on SCP as a response to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. Asia has established a regional information centre on SCP.³

In order to support the implementation of concrete projects, and to focus on specific themes of SCP, the Marrakech Task Forces (TF) have been created with the participation of experts from developing and developed countries. The main objectives of the TFs are to provide effective SCP tools, share knowledge and good practice, and contribute to the development of the 10YFP. So far, seven task forces have been created:

- Cooperation with Africa (led by Germany),
- Sustainable Products (led by United Kingdom),
- Sustainable Lifestyles (led by Sweden),
- Sustainable Public Procurement (led by Switzerland),
- Sustainable Tourism (led by France),

² UNEP and UNDESA have developed a joint website on the Marrakech Process which provides information on all the international and regional meetings held to date, the activities of the Task Forces in implementing concrete programmes and projects, a database on SCP cooperation initiatives, and a library of reports and documentation generated by the Marrakech Process. See: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/consumption/Marrakech/conprod10Y.htm>

³ For more information refer to: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/consumption/Marrakech/conprod10Yregmeet.htm>

- Sustainable Building and Construction (led by Finland),
- Education for Sustainable Consumption (led by Italy).

Leadership in this context implies that these countries are providing substantial financial and technical resources to support the work of these task forces, and not that they are determining their focus and direction. The task forces are multi-stakeholder bodies, that will be driven by their membership, which in all cases is open to any governments or other institutions wishing to join and contribute to the design of policy tools and implementation mechanisms for the 10 YFP.

The TFs are carrying out a range of activities such as: an eco-label project in Africa; national action plans on SCP; developing tools and supporting capacity building to promote sustainable public procurement; projects and networks on product policy to encourage more innovation and sustainable performance; projects on sustainable construction and buildings focusing on energy efficiency; promotion of sustainable lifestyles, developing educational curricula to promote sustainable consumption, and policy tools and strategies for sustainable tourism (for more information see background paper #3, prepared for the Stockholm meeting).

Another important mechanism for implementing SCP is to work together with development agencies and regional and international development banks. Hence a Cooperation Dialogue with development agencies has been launched under the Marrakech Process.

The 10YFP will bring together the outcomes of all the regional consultations, task forces and dialogues and is meant to provide the "key elements" of a framework that will support national and regional efforts to change unsustainable consumption and production patterns significantly. The 10YFP will include a range of SCP tools and implementation mechanisms for key stakeholders to adapt and apply as they consider appropriate at regional and national levels. It will build mechanisms and/or partnerships for regional and international cooperation. The elements presented in section 3 of this paper reflect the SCP priorities and recommendations identified during the regional and international consultations under the Marrakech Process. This paper is the first attempt to outline what the basic elements of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) on SCP might include. It includes illustrative suggestions for national and regional goals and voluntary targets for discussion and refinement in the coming three years.

This first draft of the 10 YFP is a living document for the period 2007-2010. It aims to foster a participatory process in its drafting, seeking common positions and agreements and broad support and ownership. The aim, through a flexible and effective drafting process, is to provide the basis for support to the 10YFP among the widest possible range of countries before negotiations on SCP begin at the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2011. Engaging governments and relevant stakeholders at an early stage in this process is crucial for designing an effective 10YFP and for its future implementation.

The next section of this paper presents a “Vision” in terms of use of natural resources and consumption and production patterns that the 10YFP could aim to achieve by 2021. The third section presents the possible key elements of the framework that so far have been identified and considered significant to promote SCP. Section four presents the regional cooperation that will be required for the implementation of the 10YFP; and section five refers to the international cooperation needed to support the implementation of the 10YFP.

2 Vision of Sustainable Consumption and Production in the year 2021

[Still in outline form – to be developed through further consultation]

This section will attempt to answer the question -- What goals and progress do we want to achieve by the end of the 10YFP in 2021 in developed countries, in emerging economies, and in developing countries?

The sustainable consumption and production agenda needs always to be set in relation to another great challenge facing the international community, viz., the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals with a view to the eventual eradication of poverty and the sustained improvement in human well-being. The close interrelationship between these two global objectives has been reinforced by recent evidence – e.g., from the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC – that failure to tackle the SCP agenda (in this case the impacts of consumption and production patterns on the global climate system) can make attainment of the MDGs increasingly problematic in those developing countries especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Thus, the 10-year framework should contribute to achieving the goals of the international community in exercising its responsibilities of global economic and environmental stewardship.

Among the objectives which could be considered as guiding the formulation of the 10YFP are the following:

- i. Scale up and speed up progress towards meeting the relevant MDGs (including MDG7), raising living standards in developing countries in a sustainable manner;
- ii. Mainstream the sustainable management of the use of natural resources in the decision making process of governments, private sector and civil society organisations;
- iii. Delink economic growth as far as possible from environmental degradation (increase resource and energy efficiency, change unsustainable consumption and production patterns, dematerialise, move to a low-carbon economy);
- iv. Stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable products and services in the market;
- v. Promote/adopt more sustainable lifestyles, cities and societies.

Scientific and technical knowledge will be needed in assessing the impacts of the use of natural resources and of specific consumption and production patterns, and in understanding the effectiveness of different policies and other measures in changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. Lifecycle analysis can play an important role in determining where the biggest environmental burdens of our patterns of consumption and production are and hence help to prioritise activities. The establishment of SCP indicators (including life-cycle based ones) can help in measuring progress toward goals and targets.

3 Key Elements to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production: implemented at national and regional levels

During the regional consultation and the international expert meetings of the Marrakech Process, key priorities and needs have been identified as well as the key elements that could contribute significantly to accelerate the shift towards societies with more sustainable patterns of consumption and production at the national and regional level. (Annexes include the regional outcomes: SCP priorities, recommendations and strategies developed during the regional consultations of the Marrakech Process).

With that goal in mind, this section lays out the key elements of a framework on SCP identified so far. It includes goals and actions at the national and regional levels that have been identified and proposed during the Marrakech Process. The idea of voluntary targets presented in this section is not meant to be prescriptive; national governments might wish to set voluntary targets, if any, to show their commitment and aspiration for real progress on SCP. The elements, goals, policies, actions and means of implementations mentioned in this section are not exhaustive; they will all need to be developed further during the next consultations, dialogues and meetings of the Marrakech Process.

3.1 Develop, Implement and Monitor National Programmes or Action Plans on SCP

" SCP action plan could be a cornerstone for achieving progress. Such a plan should, where relevant, be integrated into the national sustainable development strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) where applicable." (Costa Rica meeting, September, 2005).

The need for national action plans on SCP has been identified as a priority in the African and Latin American SCP regional strategies, and a number of countries in all regions have already developed or are developing their own national SCP programmes.

- a) **Goal:** Countries to develop national SCP programmes or action plans, where applicable linked to national sustainable development strategies (NSDS), poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP), and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development.

- b) **Voluntary target:** X% of countries develop national SCP programmes or action plans by 2021
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Develop SCP programmes or integrate SCP in the existing strategies such as Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development
 - ii. Capacity building and training on SCP action plans to apply UNEP's Guidelines for National SCP programmes
 - iii. Peer review on SCP Programmes, to exchange experience and review progress
 - iv. Create a database on countries that have developed their own national action plans or programmes on SCP (including the indicators to measure progress)
 - v. Enable forums to discuss and exchange experiences and challenges on SCP action plans.
 - vi. ...
- d) **Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities; a few suggestions are:
 - i. Build cooperation with development agencies and regional banks to support donor countries to build national SCP programmes or integrate SCP in Sustainable Development Strategies, PRS and/or other significant national strategies related to economic development. It could be discussed under the "Cooperation Dialogue to the Marrakech Process"
 - ii. Developed countries could provide financial support for demonstration and other specialized projects to assist developing countries and economies in transition to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programmes
 - iii. Multiply and strengthen existing public-private partnerships on SCP at the national level with the aim of making better use of the complementary skills, resources and objectives of governments, business and civil society, facilitated by a Business and Industry Partnership embedded in the Marrakech Process
 - iv. ...

3.2 Sustainable Public Procurement Programmes

"Public procurement, by both central and local governments, constitutes a large proportion of national expenditure, and this purchasing power can influence the market. By implementing sustainable public procurement – procurement that is environmentally and socially responsible – the public sector could encourage the production of sustainable products and enhance corporate social responsibility" (Costa Rica Meeting, September 2005)

Sustainable procurement has been identified as a key priority by all regions. The Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Procurement is providing expertise and is developing a tool kit to support capacity building and implementation of sustainable procurement programmes in developing countries.

a) **Goal:** To increase the number of public institutions which have sustainable procurement programmes in place in all countries.

b) **Voluntary targets:**

Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: X percent of all public institutions with sustainable procurement programmes in place by YYYY; X percentage of public vehicle fleets using energy efficient vehicles by YYYY; X percent reduction in energy use by public buildings by YYYY.

c) **Possible policies and actions:**

- i. Develop sustainable procurement criteria and guidelines at the national level, and ensure the necessary regulatory framework to encourage implementation
- ii. Establish higher nutritional standards for procurement for public sector catering services (schools, hospitals, government facilities) and those of large private sector companies
- iii. Provide guidance to governments on negative lists of substances or products that are not sustainable and thus should not be purchased by public authorities; examples include products containing ozone depleting substances, incandescent light bulbs, inefficient vehicles, etc.
- iv. Develop specific indicators that allow monitoring of sustainable procurement progress at the country and at the enterprise level (e.g. existence of an SP policy, % of sustainable goods purchased, % of bids where sustainability is a selection criterion, etc.)
- v. Support and strengthen initiatives on sustainable buildings (e.g. zero-emission buildings as promoted by the WBCSD)
- vi. Capacity building in developing countries and economies in transition to apply the toolkit on public procurement developed by the Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement.
- vii. ...

d) **Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities, support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. A few suggestions are listed below:

- i. Strengthen support to the Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement through partnership with key actors (e.g. ICLEI, ILO, UNDP/IAPSO, UNEP, and UNDESA)
- ii. Cooperation with development agencies and Multilateral Development Banks to support national governments in the implementation of sustainable public procurement
- iii. Support the UN Environmental Management Group in its effort to implement the decision of the UN Secretary General on sustainable procurement in the UN
- iv. Support South-South knowledge transfer and capacity-building activities on sustainable public procurement
- v. ...

3.3 Responsible Value Chains -- Sustainable Products/Services

"Develop activities on supply chain management as part of the implementation of the Marrakech Process...." (Costa Rica Meeting, 2005).

The Task Force on Sustainable Products was launched as a follow-up to the 3Rs Conference in Japan, the Right Lights 6 meeting in Shanghai and the G8 Summit in Gleneagles, which called for international cooperation on product eco-design and testing.

- a) **Goal:** To increase the market supply of sustainable products and services, which consume less energy, water and other resources, use fewer hazardous substances and produce less waste, as well as to improve social sustainability (labour and other relevant social standards and principles).
- b) **Voluntary target:**
 - Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) increase resource efficiencies (reduce water, energy, toxicity and material intensity), ii) increase the usage of relevant ISO standards and codes of good practice in the CESR field
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Support business initiatives on CESR and sustainable value chains by providing regulatory frameworks and market conditions that enable their scaling up
 - ii. Advance innovations in Product Service Systems, using partnering in the value chain to use resources and materials more efficiently and support cradle-to-cradle or 3R objectives
 - iii. Promote and build capacity on the life-cycle approach and lifecycle management in companies (e.g. in cooperation with SETAC)
 - iv. Provide incentives for R&D on Design for Sustainability (taking into account the wealth of existing materials), as well as support capacity building and technology support for its implementation, especially in developing countries
 - v. Implement and share experiences on integrated product policy (IPP) approaches through international initiatives such as the UNEP-led Life Cycle Initiative
 - vi. Adopt a phased approach that would provide economic incentives for sustainable products/services while gradually introducing requirements with environmental and social performance standards, including eco-labelling and traceability through product information
 - vii. Replicate successful experiences like the phase-out of CFCs by promoting the phasing out of the most polluting and inefficient products in the market (e.g. incandescent light bulbs)
 - viii. Develop market-based instruments to "get the prices right" and apply, inter alia, the polluter-pays-principle as described in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
 - ix. Support recent successful initiatives by retailers to increase access to sustainable products in stores

- x. Stimulate the demand for sustainable products and services, through marketing, information, education and awareness raising programmes
 - xi. Encourage business models which meet needs of the poor (bottom of the pyramid) as well as create innovative models of production-consumption that create business opportunities for the poor and create environmental value (including fair trade and organic markets)
 - xii. Better communication of performance information along the value chain, including through the use of product information and sustainability reporting using the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative
 - xiii. Support SMEs through supply chains in the introduction of environmental measures and the promotion of environmental and social responsibility principles, e.g., as found in the UN Global Compact
 - xiv. ...
- d) Means of Implementation: identify** a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities, support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. A few suggestions are listed below:
- i. Issue International Declaration on Sustainable Consumption and Production, possibly through expansion of existing UNEP International Declaration on Cleaner Production
 - ii. Explore partnerships with key stakeholders, such as the Global Eco-labelling Network, to build the knowledge pool and disseminate results
 - iii. Increase collaboration between transnational corporations and business intermediaries such as industry associations and National Cleaner Production Centres, to build capacities on sustainable supply chain management and supplier training
 - iv. Support capacity building and technology transfer to developing countries to enable SMEs to gain access to global supply chains and to meet CSER requirements
 - v. Build collaboration and joint investments between transnational corporations and their small and medium-sized suppliers to introduce more sustainable production processes and to identify and expand markets for more sustainable products.

3.4 Integrated Resource and Waste Management to promote material efficiency

"Integrated solid waste management and the 3R approach should be strengthened in all regions of the world" (Costa Rica Meeting, 2005).

- a) **Goal:** To reduce the use of natural resources through policies on waste prevention and integrated waste management in all countries (including reduction, reuse and recycling of waste streams).
- b) **Voluntary target:**

Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) establish integrated waste management systems in X% of the municipalities by YYYY, ii) adopt measures on resource efficiency and waste prevention by promoting life cycle thinking in waste policies in order to reduce the use of natural resources and stabilize and/or reduce waste generation per capita, iii) increase recycling rates for materials in general and in particular for the most relevant materials (metals, paper, plastic, glass) by X% by 2021.

b) Possible policies and actions:

- i. Promote the establishment of waste collection systems and integrated waste management systems by the provision of adequate financial mechanisms and through cooperation with development agencies
- ii. Support science-based assessment of natural resource use by society and in product and service supply chains to identify more efficient and non-polluting forms of resource use, developing policies and economic incentives to favour them
- iii. Promote R&D on dematerialization and eco-design (or design for sustainability) as a means for waste prevention
- iv. Support the "3Rs" (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) approach and encourage its adoption in all countries
- v. Menu of policy options and market-based measures to promote lightweighting in the production process; waste reduction in the production process; and recycling of material in the production cycle, including such things as recycled-content requirements for products and utilization of industrial waste stream by-products (industrial ecology).
- vi. Support further implementation of successful initiatives/policies such as extended producer responsibility, deposit-return schemes, financial incentives for waste reduction and recycling through volume-based waste collection charges ("pay-as-you-throw"), and landfill taxes, among others
- vii. Support efforts to upgrade management, technology and working conditions in the informal waste economy, with due consideration for the livelihoods of those employed in the sector
- viii. Promote the concept of eco-towns for resource-efficiency and waste minimisation in industrial estates
- ix. ...

d) Means of Implementation: identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities, support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how, including:

- i. Cooperation between developed and developing countries on the 3R approach to establish a resource efficient economy
- ii. Build partnership with existing institutions, companies and networks working on integrated waste management
- iii. Knowledge sharing among countries with informal waste management sectors on methods to make them safer, more efficient, and better integrated with the formal sector.

3.5 Promotion of Sustainable Lifestyles through education, communication and innovation

Regional and international consultations of the Marrakech Process have emphasised the need to empower, motivate and enable citizens to adopt sustainable lifestyles. Education, communication and technological innovation play a crucial role in this endeavour, taking into account local, national and regional cultural values.

The Task Forces on “Education for Sustainable Consumption” and on “Sustainable Lifestyles” led by Italy and Sweden, respectively, are promoting action in this direction, developing tools and methodologies as well as identifying best practices.

- a) **Goal:** To encourage sustainable lifestyles that reduce the negative environmental and social impacts of societies’ everyday life, by promoting resource efficiency, increasing environmental and social awareness and ensuring the availability of the supporting infrastructure (eg. public transport, recycling facilities) and accessibility of sustainable product and services.
- b) **Voluntary target:** Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) increased amount of guidance on sustainable consumption in the form of information resources on specific aspects of daily life (clothing, food, transport, energy etc.), ii) increased innovation and availability of systems that support and enable the adoption of sustainable lifestyles, iii) X% of schools (at different levels) which have integrated Sustainable Consumption in their curricula by YYYY or by the end of the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Integration of sustainable consumption and lifestyles in formal and informal education including media literacy and innovative multidisciplinary educational projects such as youthxchange
 - ii. Establish a network of specialists in the sociological, psychological and marketing fields to help identify the key factors required to achieve real changes toward sustainable lifestyles and to develop effective communication programmes
 - iii. Communication, advertising and awareness raising programmes launched by the private sector, civil society and governments to encourage sustainable lifestyles
 - iv. Investment in infrastructure (such as public transit systems) to make sustainable choices the default option for consumers
 - v. Focus on partnerships with social organizations and action with local communities to change wasteful and polluting consumption patterns, overcoming social lock-in and collectively defining new social norms
 - vi. Encourage media action for sustainable lifestyles, including through responsible advertising norms

- vii. Explore role of international icons and heroes – such as movie and pop stars or football players – and nominate UN Ambassador for Sustainable Consumption (as expressed in Marrakech Meeting, 2003)
 - viii. Develop with UNESCO, UNICEF and other partners specific developing country related guidance on education for sustainable consumption which includes valorisation of indigenous sustainable knowledge and traditions.
 - ix. ...
- d) Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities, support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:
- i. UNEP to broaden its Advertising Forum's platform to expand its networks, notably among the communication, media, academic and market research communities. Favour the development of creative and appealing information tools
 - ii. Support culturally and socially appropriate curriculum development and instructional materials for introducing sustainable consumption into formal and informal education.

3.6 Sustainable Cities

The Melbourne Principles for Sustainable Cities, an initiative of UNEP and ICLEI, are intended to help cities create environmentally healthy, vibrant and sustainable spaces where people respect one another and nature, to the benefit of all.

- a. Goal:** To develop cities where people work together for better social, economic, and environmental outcomes, including building strong local economies, creating urban centers with good passenger transport access, protecting and expanding parks and greenbelts within the city, and providing access to adequate resources (energy and water) while encouraging their efficient use, producing less waste and improving the well-being of residents
 - b. Voluntary target:** to reduce energy and resource consumption per capita in cities by X% and reduce the urban waste stream by X% -- both by 2021.
- b) Possible policies and actions:**
- i) Create urban environments threaded with natural habitat corridors to foster biodiversity and to give residents access to nature for recreation
 - ii) Focus urban transport planning on public mass transit systems, including clean-energy bus networks, and integrate these with pedestrian only streets to enhance social cohesion
 - iii) *Means of Implementation:* identify a mix of possible measures to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities, support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example :
 - i. provide capacity building for city planning agencies to assist them in reclaiming urban spaces for parks, such as converting "brown fields" (former waste sites) to "green fields" (recreation areas or biodiversity sanctuaries)

- ii. support knowledge sharing, including through South-South cooperation, on the design, implementation and management of sustainable urban transport systems.

3.7 Develop Sectoral Approaches according to national SCP priorities

3.7.1 Efficient Energy Use

Energy efficiency and renewable energy have been identified as a main priority in supporting SCP in all regions (Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America).

Note: The Marrakech Process does not intend to duplicate here efforts already being undertaken by other UN bodies or agreements (such as the Kyoto Protocol). SCP looks at the potential of energy efficiency in products and services and the scope for changing the behaviour of governments, companies and citizens toward more efficient use of energy.

- a) **Goal:** To increase energy efficiency and savings, to scale up the development and the commercialization of cleaner, affordable, low-carbon energy technologies, and to increase the supply of energy efficient products and services.
- b) **Voluntary targets:** National governments might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) X% increased in energy efficiency by YYYY (e.g. recent EU announcement); ii) X share of renewable energy in energy mix by YYYY.
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Menu of policy options and market-based measures to promote energy efficiency including standards & labelling for appliances and equipment, demand-side management programmes, negotiated agreements between government and industries, stricter vehicle fuel efficiency requirements, phase-out of incandescent lighting, energy pricing and subsidy reform, among others
 - ii. Strong new R&D efforts focusing on speeding the commercialisation of clean, low-carbon energy technologies, fuel cells, IGCC, carbon capture and storage, and the hydrogen economy, among others, leading to the phase-out of heavily polluting energy technologies.
 - iii. Expand the application of both centralized and decentralized renewable energy applications in all sectors of the economy
 - iv. Address the coordination and investment problems of building new energy distribution systems – e.g., for alternative transport fuels.
- d) **Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above for example, capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the

transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how, and/or investment in R&D programmes for advanced and cleaner energy technologies. Examples might be:

- i increase investment in R&D programmes for advanced and cleaner energy technologies
- ii accelerate technology transfer to developing countries of energy-efficient technologies
- iii share knowledge in the implementation of demand-side management programmes and of appliance standards and labelling programmes.

3.7.2 Sustainable Mobility

- a) **Goal:** To meet human mobility and commercial transport needs while incurring far smaller social and environmental impacts
- b) **Voluntary targets:** National countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) efficient and functional public transport systems with sufficient coverage and affordable pricing (e.g. bus rapid transit systems) in all major cities by 2021; ii) X percentage of new generation of low-carbon vehicles in the market by YYYY; iii) increase shipping efficiency (land, rail, sea, air); iv) increase fuel efficiency of transport vehicles by X% by 2021
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Invest in public transport options to make them reliable, convenient and affordable so that they become the first choice of users
 - ii. Menu of policy options and market based measures including: stricter vehicle fuel efficiency standards that increase steadily over time; car labelling schemes in which cars are rated according to emissions and taxed accordingly; road use charges in which drivers are charged on a 'pay as you drive' basis; and car clubs in which consumers use a pool of cars, rather than owning their own car, among others
 - iii. Support public procurement practices with energy efficient fleets and by providing incentives to employees to use public transport and non-motorized transport
 - iv. Expand opportunities and develop services that eliminate travel needs, such as better urban planning, better location of retail outlets, telecommuting and video conferencing
 - v. Replace short-haul flights by improved rail service and economize on use of air freight
 - vi. Increase shipping efficiency by consolidating shipments and by introducing improved technologies (IT-applications for logistics solutions, hybrid trucks, idle-reduction devices, etc.)
 - vii. Require that environmental controls be implemented on cargo ships that consume bunker fuel
 - viii. Develop awareness raising and public advertising campaigns which promote the choice of mass and public transport options.
- e) **Means of Implementation:** identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities such as support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:
 - i. promote efficient public transport systems financed in part by electronic tolls or congestion pricing schemes for private cars
 - ii. provide strong incentives for the development of low emission aircraft technologies.

3.7.3 Sustainable Buildings and Construction

Of all final energy, almost 40% is consumed in buildings. The use and maintenance of buildings (heating, cooling, lighting, equipment) is the single biggest consumer of energy. While figures may differ slightly from country to country, the main message remains the same: buildings can be an energy and climate hazard – or one of the solutions in combating climate change. To address this issue, the Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction was launched.

- a) **Goal:** To increase the stock of resource and energy efficient buildings.
- b) **Voluntary targets:**
 - Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) increase energy efficiency of new buildings by X% by 2021; ii) increase energy efficiency in refurbished buildings by X% by 2021; iii) gain control over water use in water-stressed areas through metering, monitoring and pricing; and iv) decrease the waste stream from the construction sector by X% by YYYY.
- c) **Possible policies and actions:**
 - i. Support the mainstreaming of eco-labels for sustainable buildings (as in Germany and the U.S.)
 - ii. Menu of policy options and market-based measures including tax rebates for investments in energy and water efficiency measures, incentives for smart meters that enable consumers to monitor and manage energy use, innovative pricing mechanisms to encourage demand reduction, regulatory changes to facilitate feed into the grid of renewable-based electricity generated by households and commercial buildings, strengthened building codes to transform the market in construction materials; and universal water metering in water-stressed areas, among others.
- d) *Means of Implementation:* identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities such as support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:
 - i. support development of green mortgage financing instruments to encourage the development of sustainable construction and buildings
 - ii. support the work of the Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction, enabling it to reach and share knowledge with key actors in a growing number of countries.

3.7.4 Sustainable Tourism

The magnitude of the tourism phenomenon, the potential environmental and social benefits of a more sustainable tourism industry and the demonstration effect which tourism may have for other economic sectors are the driving forces of the Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development. *"This Task Force was created to enable sharing of knowledge, experiences, and projects on sustainable tourism, and to promote a spillover effect in practical and effective pilot projects at the local level."* (Paris 2006, First international meeting of the Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development)

- a) **Goals:** To ensure that societies can benefit from tourism which values and respects the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity as well as local populations and cultural diversity and which reduces negative impacts on climate change.
- b) **Voluntary target:**

Countries might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) adoption of key principles for sustainable tourism development (e.g. the UNEP/UNWTO 12 aims for sustainable tourism development); ii) reduce CO₂ emissions from tourism and aim to transform tourism into a zero net emissions sector by YYYY; iii) increase the number of national / regional, business and consumer oriented initiatives on sustainable tourism.
- c) Possible policies and actions:
 - i. Market-based measures that ensure the economic viability, local prosperity, employment quality, social equity, visitor fulfilment, local control, community wellbeing, cultural richness, physical integrity, biological diversity, resource efficiency and environmental integrity of tourism destinations
 - ii. Ensure effective integration of tourism development into NSDS, in particular in planning of tourist developments and infrastructure, natural resource management (biodiversity, water, energy), employment and income generation
 - iii. Promote innovative approaches for the sustainable development of tourism in areas of high environmental and cultural value (e.g. biodiversity hotspots, world heritage sites)
 - iv. Design jointly with the airlines voluntary mechanisms to offer carbon offsets to consumers on an opt-out basis
 - v. Provide e-learning tools and training for SMEs in the accommodation sector and other tourism operators to promote energy and resource efficiency and sustainable production patterns

- vi. Promote demand for sustainable tourism services through application of a wide range of education, awareness-raising, and consumer information tools (e.g., standards and certification schemes).
- vii. Develop information for tourists so that they can be aware of the impact of their stays on the environment. Raise tourist awareness on climate change and the link between climate change and tourism
- viii. Develop assessment tools to enable stakeholders of the tourism value chain to evaluate their environmental impacts and promote appropriate mechanisms for the reduction of these impacts
- ix. Increase the number of business plans or companies' strategies in the tourism sector that include sustainable development principles or CESR approaches.

e) *Means of Implementation*: identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities such as support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:

- i. Capacity building to help tourism providers (businesses and destinations) develop more sustainable tourism products and services
- ii. Capacity building to assist decision makers and planners in public authorities to integrate sustainability in tourism development plans
- iii. Support for implementation of pilot projects in emerging destinations addressing environmental, economic and social aspects of tourism. Emphasis could be given to coastal destinations, SIDS and areas of high environmental and cultural value.

3.7.5 Sustainable Agriculture and Food Processing

"We are perhaps more aware than ever before that what we eat plays a crucial role in influencing our health and capacity to enjoy life. We are less aware of the critical impact it can have on the well-being of the planet." (*I Will If You Will*, UK Sustainable Consumption Roundtable, May 2006)

a) **Goal**: To achieve health and environmental benefits through nutritious and sustainable diets, and to reduce water stress, land degradation, biodiversity loss and waste from the agriculture and food sector; by increasing the eco-efficiency in the whole life cycle of food production (agriculture, processing, transport, packaging, consumption etc)

b) **Voluntary targets**:

National governments might wish to set voluntary targets such as: i) increase by X% the cultivated area under low-tillage and conservation agriculture by YYYY; ii) increase by X% the cultivated area using integrated pest management or other low-chemical-input agriculture, while sustaining yield improvements.

c) Possible policies and actions:

- i. Promote farming practices that are more knowledge-intensive, less water, energy, fertiliser and chemical intensive
- ii. In developing countries, support farmers and food processors, including through strengthened agricultural extension and certification services, in producing crops and food products to serve the growing local and global markets for sustainably produced foodstuffs
- iii. Apply a life-cycle approach to the growing, processing, packaging, transport and consumer use of food products, and recycling or disposal of related wastes
- iv. Develop better regulations for packaging in order to reduce, re-use and recycle the waste stream generated by the food industry
- v. Refine methods to measure the carbon footprints of different food value chains, make reliable, transparent information available to consumers, and develop financial and other incentives to reduce that footprint
- vi. Promote the application of environmental management systems (such as ISO 14001) and environmentally friendly technologies in food supply chains
- vii. Develop menus of policy options and market based measures including labelling to promote organic food and fair-trade products, and sustainable food procurement for schools and other public institutions, among other things
- viii. Launch awareness raising programs to educate consumers regarding the health, social and environmental impacts of dietary choices.

d) Means of Implementation: identify a mix of possible measures and partnerships to ensure: adequate financing for the above activities such as support for needed capacity building and institutional strengthening, and the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how. For example:

- i. Strengthen cooperation with FAO and other institutions working on sustainable food and agriculture
- ii. Provide funding and technical assistance to strengthen agricultural extension and certification schemes for organic food and fair-trade products
- iii. Work with small producers and agribusiness to design and implement market-based instruments to promote consumption of sustainable agricultural products, which meet their specific needs (eg., group certification for small producers).

4 Cooperation at the Regional Level in support of regional and national strategies

[Note: Regional strategies and frameworks are included in this document as Annexes 1-4.]

To date Africa has developed its own “African 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP” which was launched in May 2006 with the institutional support of AMCEN, NEPAD, the African Union, UN ECA and UNEP. Latin America has also developed its Regional Strategy on SCP and has officially established a Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP that will report to the regional Forum of Ministers of Environment. Europe is currently in the process of developing its Action Plan on SCP as a response to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. Asia has identified its regional SCP priorities and established a regional Help Desk on SCP.⁴

Goal: All regions will have regional strategies on SCP endorsed by regional institutions and will have developed the appropriate mechanisms for implementation (capacity building and financing support, public-private partnerships, etc).

Regions are encouraged to set regional targets on key SCP programmes and/or sectoral approaches for adoption/endorsement by the appropriate regional institutions.

Indicators of progress

- i. Specific regional SCP targets agreed
- ii. Number of implementation mechanisms at the regional level (partnerships, projects launched)

Possible policies and actions:

- i. Establish networks and partnerships with key stakeholders (business, NGOs, regional networks, research centers, etc) to support development and implementation of regional SCP strategies

⁴ For more information refer to: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/consumption/Marrakech/conprod10Yregmeet.htm>

- ii Collaboration with regional consultation mechanisms and relevant regional institutions to transfer tools and lessons from the work of the Marrakech Task Forces and to implement capacity building activities on SCP
- iii Strengthen the Marrakech Cooperation Dialogue with development cooperation agencies (multi-lateral and bilateral) and regional development banks to support the regional strategies through the development and implementation of joint projects on SCP
- iv Link regional SCP strategies with the programmes of regional economic and intergovernmental organizations (e.g. EC, NAFTA, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, CEPAL, UN Regional Commissions, etc), possibly focusing on flagship SCP projects at the sub-regional level
- v Launch regional projects on technical assistance, capacity building, institutional strengthening and technology transfer for SCP according to strategic priorities of each region
- vi Build more cooperation between the existing regional roundtables on SCP and the Marrakech Process (e.g. along the lines of the African Roundtable on SCP)
- vii Build regional information tools and networks on SCP (websites, electronic newsletters, seminars, etc)
- viii Raise the visibility of SCP in each region by bringing it to the agenda of appropriate regional Ministerial Conferences, resulting in endorsements of regional goals and targets on SCP that could be brought to CSD18-19.

5 Cooperation at the international level

To date UNDESA and UNEP have been the leading organizations coordinating the Marrakech Process that aims to develop the “10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP”. During the first 5 years of the Marrakech Process, various mechanisms for international support have been developed, including the Marrakech Task Forces whose main objectives are to share expertise and good practice in specific areas of SCP, build North-South and South-South cooperation, and develop tools and methodologies to support implementation projects. The cooperation dialogue with development agencies has also been established and needs to be further strengthened. Communication tools have been developed such as the UNEP-UNDESA website on the Marrakech Process and the online database on SCP programmes.

Important support has been received from donor countries and agencies which has made possible the regional consultations, national roundtables on SCP and international expert meetings. In the next three years, the main challenge is to build more international cooperation and technical and financial support to the development of the mandated 10YFP. In doing so, it is crucial to strengthen existing international cooperation and build upon existing institutions.

Goal: Build international cooperation to support the development and implementation of national and regional SCP programmes through technical and financial assistance, capacity building, institutional strengthening, and transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how.

Indicators of progress:

- i. SCP mainstreamed into development agencies' programmes
- ii. Number of Marrakech Task Forces on SCP and number of concrete projects and specific SCP tools or activities they develop and implement
- iii. Number of public/private partnerships on SCP launched by 2021

Possible policies and actions:

- i. Strengthen support to the Marrakech Task Forces and build more cooperation and partnerships with other stakeholders interested in pursuing common agendas in specific economic sectors or on key issues related to SCP
- ii. Build cooperation with bilateral development agencies and regional and multilateral development banks to increase the SCP dimension in their project portfolios
- iii. Provide support through collaboration at international and regional levels to national governments designing national SCP action plans and programmes.
- iv. Encourage UN agencies to develop well defined work programmes related to SCP within their mandates
- v. Support the development of new Public and Private Partnerships on SCP involving all stakeholders.

Inter-agency coordination within the UN system

- i UNEP and UNDESA are leading the Marrakech Process, but the 10YFP will require a strong UN interagency coordination component involving other agencies such as UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UN HABITAT, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, UNWTO and the UN regional commissions
- ii Build stronger collaboration with UNIDO on support to national cleaner production centers
- iii Strengthen cooperation with UN HABITAT to integrate the work of SCP into the sustainable cities programmes
- iv Build collaboration with UNDP and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Facility in order to achieve synergies between SCP goals and poverty alleviation
- v Collaborate with UNCTAD in developing programmes for support to fair-trade initiatives and for building sustainability in supply chains
- vi Work with FAO to support production and marketing of sustainable agricultural products and to disseminate sustainable agriculture techniques
- vii Cooperate with UNESCO to support education for sustainable consumption initiatives aimed at re-orienting consumption patterns and promoting sustainable lifestyles
- viii Team with UN Regional Commissions to support national and regional policies for SCP
- ix Collaborate with UNWTO regarding sustainable tourism issues
- x Cooperate with ILO and the Global Compact on CESR issues

Information for decision-making, monitoring and evaluation

- i Provide international technical assistance to interested governments to improve the measurement of resource stocks and flows (natural capital) in their economies and of the implications of resource depletion and environmental degradation for sustainable development potential (the World Bank has pioneered this work)
- ii Encourage international knowledge sharing on possible indicators to use at national level to measure progress towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and provide technical support to statistical offices of developing countries and economies in transition
- iii Provide international support to capacity building to enable monitoring and evaluation of SCP programmes at national and regional levels
- iv Explore possibilities for voluntary multi-country peer review processes focusing on national SCP programmes and action plans
- v Maintain a database of SCP indicators and case studies of best practices for use by national governments and other stakeholders.
- vi Continue to develop and expand the database of SCP cooperation initiatives as an information tool to facilitate cooperation and capacity building.

Note: The issues of indicators and monitoring remain an important area where more support and collaboration with researchers is needed.

Annex 1: African Regional Framework on SCP

The African 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production was approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in February 2005. Each thematic area was considered in the context of the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan and regional poverty reduction priorities. The following are the priority areas under which specific actions were proposed

Priority areas on energy

- Assessment and identification of best practices on renewable energy used along the life cycle of agriculture including policy analysis and recommendations.
- Implementation of projects on renewable energy technologies in rural agriculture, by providing direct assistance to local communities.
- Promotion and development of mini-hydropower for small rural enterprises.
- Promote and support increased utilization of improved woodfuel stoves by households with appropriate financing mechanisms.
- Promote the use of energy efficient light bulbs and electric appliances through affordable prices and information to consumers.
- Develop campaigns on environmental education and information for sustainable use of energy through schools and other institutions in cooperation with NGOs and local communities.

Priority areas on water and sanitation

- Knowledge Management of Best Practice in Africa
- Technology Transfer in Water and Sanitation
- Regional awareness raising and education on SCP in water and sanitation
- Replication of successful experiences in safe reuse of wastewater
- Promoting the Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management, ensuring the inclusion of LCA and SCP.

Priority areas habitat and sustainable urban development

- Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)
- Sustainable Urban Mobility
- Reduction of Vehicular Emissions

- Sustainable Urban Development

Priority areas on industrial development

- Strengthening the capacity of the African Roundtable on Sustainable Consumption and Production and its members.
- Explore the expansion of value chains for agricultural products and by-products by expanding their industrial uses.
- Improve markets for sustainable goods and services to ensure competitiveness irrespective of destination market. In addition to the above areas of activities, three concept notes for concrete projects that have been developed through other sub-regional and regional technical consultation forums were submitted to the meeting and was agreed to include them as an attachment to this report for further considerations. The concept notes are on:
 - Mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production in Lake Victoria Region as a pilot project on mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production in regional development programmes.
 - Sustainable consumption and production of plastics in Africa as a demonstration of integrated solid waste management in Africa.
 - Regional training and awareness programme on Life Cycle Analysis as a planning and decision-making tool¹.

The African 10-Year Framework on SCP also contains Annexes describing the thematic areas in detail and prescribing concrete actions at the regional level.

Annex 2: Latin America and Caribbean Regional Priorities on SCP

The following recommendations were adopted by the Latin American Ministers of Environment in August 2005:

[Governments of the Latin America and Caribbean region should consider:

- 1.- Developing policies, national strategies and action plans for sustainable consumption and production in every country of the region.
- 2.- Including sustainable consumption and production in the national and regional policies for sustainable development and poverty reduction.
- 3.- Creating National Consultative Councils on sustainable consumption and production integrated by representatives the private sector, the government, universities, consumer associations and other civil society organizations; as a contribution to participatory development of policies, strategies and plans of action.
- 4.- Integrating sustainable consumption and production policies, given their cross cutting nature into the policies and agendas of other ministries, in order to reduce environmental impacts, increase competitiveness, reduce poverty, eliminate negative health impacts and achieve sustainable development.
- 5.- Capitalizing on the experience of countries that have developed and implemented cleaner production (CP) policies in the region, in order to elaborate integrated policies for sustainable consumption and production.
- 6.- Including in the syllabus for all levels of education (elementary, secondary and higher education) the concepts of sustainable consumption and production in order to achieve a better understanding of these cross cutting concepts and create awareness regarding their importance.
- 7.- Reinforcing collaboration with sub-regional organizations, such as the Central American Commission of Environment and Development (CCAD), the Andean Community of Nations (CAN), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) among others, to support and facilitate the adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices among their members.
- 8.- Designing and implementing a cooperative program among the countries of the region, focused on capacity building, training and technical assistance on sustainable consumption and production building upon the experience and existing knowledge in the region.
- 9.- Establishing a specific area responsible for sustainable consumption and production within each Ministry of Environment in the region, given that this area integrates several aspects of environmental concern.

- 10.- Studying, developing and/or adapting the tools and methodologies for sustainable consumption and production to the social, economic and environmental conditions of the region, , such as: eco-design, life cycle analysis and sustainable procurement, among others, in order to guarantee their usefulness and successful implementation.
- 11.- Including sustainable consumption and production indicators in national statistics.
- 12.- Involving the private sector, the government, universities, consumer associations and other civil society organizations, in the generation, gathering and exchange of information on sustainable consumption and production.
- 13.- Reinforcing the capacity of the Ministries of Environment to promote and follow up on the voluntary agreements with private companies, as well as on other tools to promote and improve the environmental management of companies.
- 14.- Reinforcing the information sources and systems of the Ministries of Environment to include sustainable consumption and production information, and/or establishing specialized information centers on the subject.
- 15.- Establishing economic incentives and other financial mechanisms to facilitate the implementation and adoption of sustainable consumption and production methodologies, tools and technologies for the productive sector.
- 16.- Developing and adapting methodologies and instruments for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), in order to improve their competitiveness and environmental performance.
- 17.- Implementing programs focused on MSMEs based on a sectoral and/or cluster approach to reduce costs and increase the efficiency and scope of sustainable consumption and production initiatives.
- 18.- Executing pilot projects to develop and evaluate sustainable consumption and production methodologies in the region.
- 19.- Implementing a recognition system to facilitate access to credit and/or social recognition of the businesses that advance in the implementation of sustainable consumption and production practices.
- 20.- Developing a regional education and capacity building program on sustainable consumption directed to the youth.
- 21.- Implementing in the Ministries of Environment of each country of the region, sustainable procurement and environmental public administration programs.
- 22.- Conducting every six months' working sessions of the Regional Council of Experts for the monitoring and revision of the Regional Strategy, using teleconferences and other communication systems.

23.- Organizing thematic meetings and workshops at the regional and sub-regional level on relevant aspects of sustainable consumption and production.

Annex 3: Asia and Pacific Regional Priorities on SCP

Elements for action at the national level by governments

On changing production patterns:

- Adoption of policies on sustainable green procurement;
- Promotion of various environmental management tools, such as cleaner production, through standards and regulations for emissions and effluents, and through incentives and other market-based instruments;
- Integration of energy efficiency and renewable energy into programmes on transport, industry and agriculture;
- Support for eco-friendly technology for sustainable agriculture and industrial production through appropriate policy measures and economic instruments and incentives;
- Support for research and development on cleaner production technology.

On changing consumption patterns:

- Support for consumer movement activities;
- Organization of youth into eco-clubs or brigades to enhance their awareness and participation in sustainable consumption and production activities;
- Promotion of information, education and communication for various consumer groups;
- Strengthening regulations for consumer protection and adding sustainable consumption issues.

On integrating consumption and production programmes:

- Mobilize civil society, including religious organizations where appropriate, to promote sustainable lifestyles and livelihoods, including through traditional practices and values;
- Fully mobilize the major media in information, education and communication campaigns for sustainable consumption and production;
- Develop indicators and databases for monitoring consumption and production in all relevant sectors;

- Promote recycling and waste minimization in production and consumption in cooperation with the private sector and civil society
- Developing national labeling schemes for selected products to promote sustainable consumption and production and to support green procurement programmes.

Priorities for regional programmes

The Working Group identified a number of priorities for regional programmes and activities:

- Strengthening means of implementation, including capacity building and transfer of technology, particularly for major polluting industries;
- Capacity building for the development of policies, legislation, regulation, economic instruments (taxes and subsidies), social policies and training;
- Preparation and dissemination of guidelines on tools for sustainable consumption and production, including environmental management tools such as life-cycle assessment and environmental management accounting (EMA), by UN organizations;
- Provision of appropriate training and technical assistance to civil society to enhance their capacity for promoting initiatives to change consumer behaviour patterns;
- Integration of sustainable consumption and production issues into the programmes of regional organizations such as ESCAP, ASEAN, ECO, SACEP and others;
- Development of regional networks and partnerships with centres of excellence for exchange of information and experiences and cooperation on sustainable consumption and production that could support and promote efforts at capacity-building and technology transfer activities;
- Documentation of best practices on sustainable consumption and production at the global and regional level and dissemination of this documentation through the networks;
- Assistance for the development of indicators and databases for monitoring consumption and production in all relevant sectors.

Priority Elements for Action by Industry:

On the production side:

- Promote Government-industry partnerships for achieving environmental goals (negotiated agreements)
- Facilitate access to funding for green investments including technology transfer
- Institutionalise public green procurement practices.

- Develop a regional database for eco-products and eco- materials
- Train Government officials and other stakeholders on SC&P
- Encourage local waste exchange programs and integrated waste management strategies
- Restrict dumping of outdated technologies in developing countries
- Eliminate subsidies that have adverse environmental effects and adopt realistic pricing of natural resources
- Develop economic incentives supporting companies' sustainable behaviour
- Establish regional supply chain environmental management initiatives
- Build capacity in industry and government for developing bankable project proposals and for approaching potential sources of funding
- Improve corporate awareness by sharing green success stories
- Encourage eco-design as a tool to promote SC&P
- Develop programmes to adopt corporate good governance
- Promote voluntary initiatives and codes of conduct
- Facilitate public administration for green companies by developing "one-stop shops" for permitting etc.
- Devise communication strategies for engaging SME's in SC&P issues
- Develop national implementation plans for achieving maximum benefit from ecosynergies at all levels in business (circular economy)
- Develop/support CP policies and CP legislation by i.a. building capacity on CP audits at local level and by developing supporting sector standards for CP
- Strengthen capacity for enforcement of legislation
- Develop national pollution inventories 2 Mandate industries to submit required data
- Support adoption of ISO 14.001 certification for larger companies and non-ISO 14.000 EMS for SMEs
- Support common waste & effluent treatment plants for SME's
- Make EIA compulsory for all larger investment projects
- Apply integrated land use planning as a strategy to ensure sustainability of resources and industry investments
-

On the consumption side:

- Develop cool green consumer campaigns as part of corporate green PR and/or CSR
- Integrate environmental and sustainability in the curricula at all levels in formal and informal education
- Target the financial markets/actors with awareness campaigns on SC&P
- Implement mandatory segregation programmes as part of waste recycling & reuse campaigns
- Undertake R&D on how to best integrate industry activities with local society and culture
- Support R&D, including sector specific R&D, on LCA and LCI
- Promote Extended Producer Responsibility
- Develop demand side management programmes for industry (energy etc)

- Develop emergency response capacity at the local level in areas with high- risk industries, e.g. through APELL, Responsible Care

Recommendation from Civil Society:

Develop a regional Help-Desk on SCP to support capacity building efforts related to SCP in the region.

Annex 4: European regional regional meeting on SCP (Ostend, Belgium, November 2005)

Co-charis Summary:

Priority 1: Integration of strategies on SCP. Better co-ordination, integration, and coherence are needed between the various strategies. Education and communication should make Sustainable Development and SCP understandable. Different situations in old and new EU member states and wider Europe should be recognised. The efforts to get the prices right should be pursued. There is a need to pay attention to trade rules including the outcomes of recent World Trade Organisation (WTO) disputes, which have provided more clarity on the extent to which trade measures can discriminate between goods on the basis of production methods. Environmental technology and innovation need to be supported.

- **Recommendations** : SCP to be included in the revision of EU's Sustainable Development Strategy, with timelines and concrete goals (e.g. on de-coupling) and coherent follow-up mechanisms, including indicators and institutional set-up. Education for sustainable development (in particular eco-efficiency) to be included in Lisbon target for the knowledge-based economy. Green tax reform – internalize external environmental costs, Vision, goals and actions should be made more understandable to get broader ownership.

Priority2: Stimulate business initiatives on SCP. Voluntary agreements including concrete targets and reporting (combined with coherent legislation). Partnerships (including mechanisms for better participation of stakeholders). Marketing strategies for sustainable products and services and for sustainable lifestyles. Communication and education targeted towards specific groups. Market incentives (fiscal, economic instruments).

- **Recommendations** : governments to create framework for creation of partnerships (fora, networks, and incentives) and engage financial institutions to become drivers for SCP. Voluntary agreements for different product groups including concrete targets and monitoring. Promote partnerships for SCP, such as business-to-business (in particular for SMEs) and workers-to-business. Dialogue with education min-

istries to integrate SCP in all disciplines. Develop supply-chain management for SCP including concrete targets. Strengthen role of public procurement for SCP.

- **Priority 3: Stimulate innovation in the development of sustainable products and services.** More research and development for sustainable products and services including strategic research, in public/private partnerships, to be promoted jointly with industry. Encourage demand for sustainable products and services. Consider economic instruments to foster innovation and acceptance and dissemination of sustainable products. Networking and working together with developing countries, where innovative spirit exists as well as a pressing need for leapfrogging. Set targets to promote absolute de-coupling, this would require high-level commitment at both EU level and national government level.

- **Recommendations:** Meet Barcelona target (3% of Gross Domestic Product, GDP, to be spent on R&D). Adopt sustainable procurement targets at EU, national, regional and local level by 2006. Review existing product and service-related legislation with a view to deregulating measures that hinder more sustainable innovation. Adopt framework directives to integrate environmental aspects into product design (e.g. like European Parliament discussions indicated) including information flow in product chain. Elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies by 2010. Adopt overall objective for EU and national governments of absolute de-coupling. All plans at all levels should set up targets, eg. on eco-efficiency, factor 4, greenhouse gas reduction) and systems to monitor.

Priority 4 Leverage investments for sustainability. Stimulate the involvement of campaigning citizens in sustainable saving and investment. Disseminate best practices for the stimulation of social investment eg. fiscal regulation. Promote the setting-up of dedicated seed and growth risk capital funds and networks to support them. Establish 'funds of funds' and networks targeted to the respective sectors. Establish European micro-credit guarantee fund. Develop codes of conduct and set up training on sustainable investment for entrepreneurs, banker and project developers. Harmonisation of rules of sustainability funds to facilitate internationalisation. Support the work of the Council of Europe fostering dialogue between governments and stakeholders on sustainable and responsible investment. Improve analysis of environmental and social sustainability of national and EU level investment programmes and plans. Identified sector priorities for investments are waste management, water and sanitation, urban transport and energy.

Priority 5: Promote sustainable lifestyles. Education and awareness to produce behavioural change. Communicating or selling SC by positive not guilt-laden approach. Integrating SC in other policy areas, especially consumer policies. Encourage understanding of quality of life. Getting price signals right.

- **Actions** : Strategic approach to communications at relevant levels. Define what messages should be, to whom and using what channels (education, information). Eliminate perverse subsidies and internalize externalities and fiscal incentives for more sustainable goods and services. Need to deal with distributive effects of tax measures to prevent harm to poorest and vulnerable groups. Quality of life: GDP and consumption as such are not good measures, much work needed to better measure and understand. Appoint "ombudsperson" in interest of future generation to see whether these are being taken into account in present policy making. Mechanism for feedback to participants of the Ostend meeting on follow-up of recommendations by UNEP and EC recommended.

Priority 6: Contribute to growth of sustainable consumption and production worldwide. Integrate SCP and poverty alleviation, integrate international dimension into European programmes, promote eco-efficiency, eco-design and waste management, promote SCP through international supply chains, support common research activities involving developing countries.

- **Actions** : Encourage integration of Sustainable Development (SD) and SCP into National Sustainable Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Identify SCP contribution to poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals. Support education and information, including through Internet. Develop a dialogue with the World Bank on the need to integrate SCP into Poverty Reduction Strategies, pointing at SCP as a tool to leapfrog from less to more sustainable methods. Use sustainability impact assessments for developing strategies on SD and technology. Support National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs). Assist developing countries and countries in transition with issues such as eco-efficiency, eco-design and waste management. Communication of best practices on SCP. Examine impacts of EU consumption patterns through international supply chains. Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Support eco-labelling, fair trade labelling and sustainability labelling. Develop co-operative links among research institutions and knowledge centres, assist developing country institutions in adapting science and technology. Apply FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) model on other imports.