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**Report by the Secretariat of the 10 Year Framework
of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption
and Production (10YFP)**

Conference Room Paper No. 3

ECOSOC General Segment
The 10YFP one year after Rio
A world in motion for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
Panel discussion

19 July 2013, Geneva – (10:00 to 11:30)

Conference Room Paper E/2013/CRP.XX

Report by the Secretariat of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
(10YFP)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present conference room paper on the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) is issued by the Secretariat of the 10YFP, hosted by UNEP, six months after launch of the framework on 21st December 2012, following the adoption of the resolution 67/203 at the 67th session of the General Assembly. The purpose is to provide the background and an update on progress of the 10YFP since its adoption at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012.
2. Since the designation of the Board members has taken longer than expected (June 2013, instead of 31st January 2013 as per the request of the President of the General Assembly PGA), the Secretariat of the 10YFP, in consultation with the ECOSOC Secretariat, has decided to prepare this paper as an input to the ECOSOC session on the 10YFP, to inform Member States on status and progress of the 10YFP. In future, formal reports will be submitted to ECOSOC bi-annually by the 10YFP inter-governmental Board (established in June 2013), and annually by the Secretariat.
3. This conference room paper is for the panel discussion “The 10YFP one year after Rio: A world in motion for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)”, to be held on 19 July 2013, from 10:00 to 11:30.

Historical background of the 10YFP

4. Sustainable Consumption and Production have been at the core of the international sustainable development agenda since the adoption of Agenda 21 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. At the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, countries recognized that unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, the international community *recognized* that achieving sustainable patterns of consumption and production is an essential requirement for and an overarching objective of sustainable development. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 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 to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.
5. Since then, important progress has been achieved through numerous initiatives and partnerships, including the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, jointly coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). Since its establishment in 2003, that global, multi-stakeholder process has supported the implementation of sustainable consumption and production in all regions through awareness-raising and sharing of best practices as well as capacity building activities and partnerships. The process played a key role in providing inputs for the elaboration of the 10-year framework of programmes called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

6. Building on the diverse work achieved at local, national, regional and global levels for promoting SCP, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), as reflected in paragraph 226 of the Rio+20 outcome document, entitled “The future we want” has adopted the 10YFP in June 2012:

We adopt the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns [as contained in document A/CONF.216/5], and highlight the fact that the programmes included in the framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.¹

7. The A/CONF.216/5 document informs that the “framework should draw on valuable aspects of such experiences as the Marrakech Process, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and national cleaner production centres. The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the task forces, should be considered for integration into the structure of the 10-year framework of programmes”.²
8. The ten-year framework of programmes is a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. The main objectives of the framework are detailed below.
9. The A/CONF.216/5 document provides the vision, goals and values of the framework as well as its functions, organizational structure, means of implementation, programme criteria and an initial, non-exhaustive list of five programmes. It also requests UNEP to act as secretariat of the framework and to establish and administer a trust fund to support implementation of sustainable consumption and production in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
10. The 10YFP was endorsed by the 67th session of the UN General Assembly, on 21 December 2012. The Economic and Social Council was designated as the *ad interim* Member State body to receive reports from the board and secretariat on the ten-year framework and to review this *ad interim* arrangement at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/203).

Progress on the Operationalisation of the 10YFP

11. Over the first six months, the Secretariat has established key elements of the institutional structure of the 10YFP, including the Trust Fund and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group. Member States have been designating their National Focal Points and Alternates, and as of 28 June 2013, the Secretariat had received 104 nominations. Other stakeholder focal points, based on the Major Groups recognized by the UN, are being designated. The nomination process for the inter-governmental Board was completed in June. Information and knowledge sharing tools, such as the 10YFP website, social media and newsletters have been developed, and the Global SCP Clearinghouse was launched in May 2013. The first five programmes of the 10YFP are under development. Regional consultations were held in Latin America and the Caribbean, in the Arab region and in Asia Pacific. Next steps are described in the final section.
12. Regional multi-stakeholder roundtables on SCP have been held in the Arab Region (17-18 June 2013) and Latin America and the Caribbean (24-25 June 2013) to inform and engage governments and other stakeholders in the implementation of the 10YFP. The 10YFP was also presented at the ESCAP and ESCWA Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs) in April and June 2013, and during an AMCEN workshop on Rio+20 follow up in April 2013. Additional meetings are planned to take place this year in Asia Pacific, Africa and Eastern Europe. A meeting of the WEOG National Focal Points is scheduled to take place on 9-10 July, to identify

¹ A/CONF.216/1 the future we want., para. 226.

² A/CONF.216/5, annex, para. 2 (b) (available at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>).

proposals for action to advance the 10YFP nationally and regionally. Finally, webinars to present the 10YFP have been organized by the Secretariat for National Focal Points in the LAC region. Webinars will be organized for the other regions too.

II. THE IMPERATIVE FOR A SHIFT TO SCP PATTERNS

Global trends and scenarios

13. The annual global extraction of resources (minerals, ores, fossil fuels and biomass) per year increased during the 20th century from around seven billion tons in 1900 to about 60 billion tons today. It could rise to 140 billion tons per year by 2050 if consumption stays at current developed country rates. Different environmental impacts are caused by the various extractive industries. Burning fossil fuels, such as oil and gas, causes local air pollution and increases climate-changing CO₂ emissions: under business as usual trends, greenhouse gas emissions will double by 2050, causing a rise of 3°C in global temperatures by the end of the century. Using biomass, especially timber, often results in land degradation and biodiversity loss: 60% of all studied ecosystems were damaged or being used unsustainably. The drivers behind the rise in resource use and associated environmental damage include population increase and economic growth. Another 2 to 3 billion middle class consumers will be added to the global population by 2040, substantially increasing resource demand. Together, these various drivers cause the unsustainable use of resources, conversion of natural lands for agriculture, overfishing and the fragmentation of ecosystems by urbanization and development of infrastructure.

Definition and key principles of SCP

14. In 1994 at the Oslo Symposium, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) was defined as “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations”.
15. Some of the key principles of SCP can be summarized as follows:
 - Improving the quality of life without increasing environmental degradation and without compromising the resource needs of future generations;
 - Decoupling economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation, ie improving resource productivity, in order to do ‘more with less’. Decoupling will be achieved through reduction of material/energy intensity of current economic activities and reduction of emissions and waste from extraction, production, consumption and disposal. Decoupling also requires promotion of a shift of consumption patterns towards groups of goods and services with lower energy and material inputs.
 - Applying life-cycle & supply chain thinking which takes account of impacts from all life-cycle stages of the production and consumption process, as well as opportunities for resource efficiency and innovation.
 - Guarding against the re-bound effect, whereby efficiency gains are cancelled out by resulting increases in consumption.
16. **SCP, resource efficiency and sustainable development:** Transforming global consumption and production patterns, as well as care and investment in the management of renewable resources has been recognized by governments at successive world summits on sustainable development, as essential to achieve global sustainable development. As poor people are strongly affected by natural disasters and dependent on natural resources, poverty eradication will not take place without environmental sustainability. A shift towards SCP patterns, using a mix of instruments, and integrating economic, social and environmental aspects is a core objective of sustainable development and will contribute to the eradication of poverty. Hence, SCP is gaining more recognition in the processes to develop the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 development agenda. The Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs, gathered in New York in March 2013,

resulted in broad agreement that poverty eradication remained the highest priority and must be central to the sustainable development goals. SCP was cited as one of the other areas of concern together with employment, gender equality, food security, water and energy, and will be the subject of a subsequent meeting of the OWG in January 2014.³

17. The High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development Agenda commissioned by the United Nations Secretary-General recently designated SCP as one of the four key areas on which progress is needed to achieve their post-2015 vision: to end extreme poverty in all its forms in the context of sustainable development and to have in place the building blocks of sustained prosperity for all.⁴ In its recently released report, in May 2013, entitled “A New Global Partnership: eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development”, the High Level Panel recognizes that transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth requires a rapid shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

III. BUILDING THE INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS OF THE FRAMEWORK

18. **Introduction:** By adopting the 10YFP as contained in the A/CONF.216/5 document and reaffirming that SCP is a cornerstone of sustainable development, Governments in Rio+20 established an intergovernmental process and platform to accelerate the shift to SCP patterns, in order to achieve global sustainable development. Indeed, the “Future We Want” recognizes that SCP is “*an overarching objective of, and prerequisite for sustainable development*”, contributing to development through poverty alleviation, resource efficiency and decoupling. The 10YFP will be a mechanism to showcase, scale up and replicate SCP initiatives and activities through a focused delivery of support at regional and national levels. The 10YFP will engage a wide range of partners, and will allow for identification of new synergies and broader, multi-stakeholder cooperation, in innovative partnerships and SCP “implementation teams”.

19. 10YFP mandate

- a. **Definition of the 10YFP:** The 10YFP is a concrete and operational outcome of Rio+20. As a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP in both developed and developing countries, the 10YFP will support capacity building, and facilitate access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The Framework will develop, replicate and scale up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increase the net contribution of economic activities to poverty eradication and social development. It will also encourage innovation and cooperation among all stakeholders.
- b. **Main objectives of the 10YFP:** The following are the main objectives of the 10YFP: (i) Support regional and national policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP, contributing to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating new job/market opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and social development. (ii) Mainstream SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including into poverty reduction strategies. (iii) Provide financial and technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP activities at the regional and national levels. (iv) Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP tools, initiatives and best practices, raising

³ Inaugural meeting of the Open Working Group on SDGs, March 2013: Press Release available at <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/envdev1340.doc.htm>

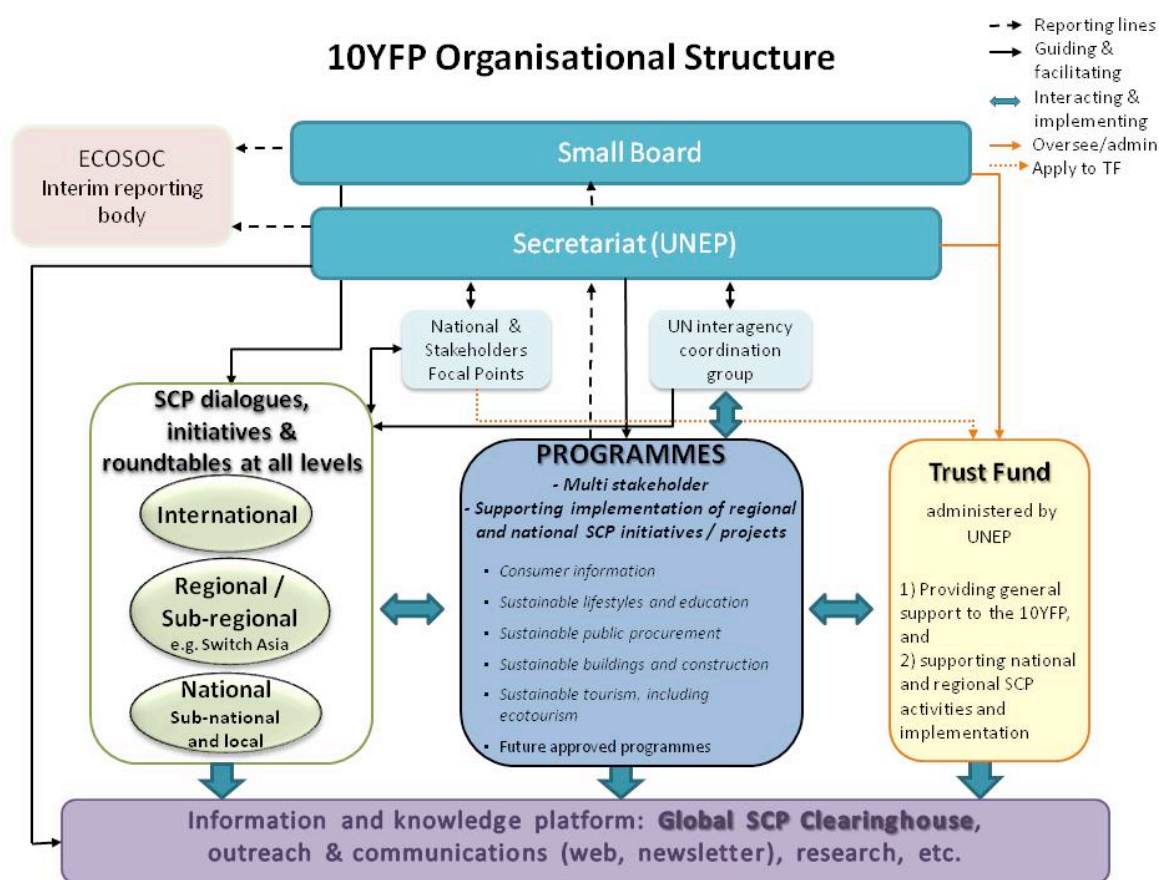
⁴ Communiqué Meeting of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Bali, Indonesia, 27 March 2013. <http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/Final%20Communique%20Bali.pdf>

awareness and enhancing cooperation and development of new partnerships – including public-private partnerships.

- c. Functions of the 10YFP:** the functions of the 10YFP are described in the A/CONF.216/5 document, and can be summarized as follows: (i) Promotion of the added value of SCP for all countries; (ii) Supporting the integration of SCP in decision-making at all levels, (iii) Raising awareness and engaging civil society, including education for SCP; (iv) Facilitating access to technical assistance, training, finance, technology and capacity-building, in particular for developing countries; (v) Making use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms; (vi) Promoting the engagement of the private sector in efforts to achieve SCP; (vii) Fostering innovation and new ideas, while increasing recognition of traditional knowledge contributing to SCP.
20. **The 10YFP Board:** Decision 67/203 of the United Nations General Assembly establishes a 10-member board consisting of two members of each UN regional group. The board members are nominated for a two-year term, and the Secretariat will elaborate a proposal on the duration of the subsequent terms, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. Current composition of the board, which was completed in June 2013, is as follow: Chile and Mexico for Latin America and Caribbean; Romania and Russia for Eastern Europe; Switzerland and Finland sharing a seat with Germany for Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG); Japan and Korea sharing a seat, and Indonesia and Bangladesh sharing a seat for Asia; and South Africa and Tanzania for Africa.
21. The functions of the board are mentioned in the 10YFP adopted document A/CONF.216/5 (paragraph 4b), and can be summarized as follow: i) promoting the 10YFP; ii) guiding the secretariat; iii) assisting in securing funding, including contributions to the Trust Fund; iv) overseeing the secretariat's operation of the trust fund and ensuring neutrality, transparency and accountability; v) reviewing annual progress reports by secretariat on programmes; vi) reporting progress annually to ECOSOC (as ad interim reporting body); vii) convening international and regional meetings; viii) guiding preparations for the five-year review of the 10-year Framework of Programmes, ix) inviting representatives of UN bodies and major groups to participate in its deliberations.
22. **Secretariat:** As per the A/CONF.216/5 document, and the decision 67/203 of the UNGA 67, the secretariat is hosted by UNEP at its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE). The Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch of UNEP DTIE is supporting the 10YFP secretariat, drawing on the expertise developed for more than 20 years and its role coordinating the Marrakech Process together with UNDESA. The Secretariat will fulfill the following functions: i) cooperate closely with and respond to Member States; ii) collaborate with all relevant United Nations bodies; iii) foster the active participation of key stakeholders; iv) contribute to the fulfillment of the functions of the 10YFP; v) maintain a current list of active programmes and initiatives under the 10YFP; vi) organize and service relevant meetings on the 10YFP; vii) prepare reports; viii) report biennially to ECOSOC (as ad interim reporting body) on the activities and financial performance of the Trust Fund.
23. **The Inter-Agency Coordination Group:** The Secretariat established the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group in line with paragraph 4.a.ii. Nineteen agencies (FAO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNU, UN Women, UN World Food Programme and UNWTO, International Trade Center and the Regional Commissions UNESCAP, UNESCWA and ECLAC) have positively responded and fifteen were present at the first IACG meeting in Paris on 21-22 May 2013. The group will ensure UN cooperation and coordination in the implementation of the 10YFP, identify synergies and joint projects, and engage UN agencies in relevant 10YFP activities especially in programmes.

24. **National Focal Points:** As per paragraph 4.d, the Secretariat has sent invitations to all countries to nominate the National Focal Points (NFP). Currently, over 100 countries nominated their NFP and alternate. NFPs are mostly from the Ministry of environment, but also from Foreign Affairs, Development, Economics, Trade, Agriculture, Industry and Tourism, among others.
25. **Stakeholder Focal Points:** As per paragraph 4.d, the 10YFP Secretariat is consulting on the most inclusive and participatory model to engage Major Groups and Stakeholders, in cooperation with UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).
26. **ECOSOC – interim reporting body:** In its decision 67/203, the UN General Assembly, at its 67th session (UNGA67), nominated ECOSOC as the ad-interim reporting body. ECOSOC will receive annual progress reports from the board, and biannual reports from the Secretariat on the activities and financial performance of the Trust Fund.
27. **The 10YFP institutional structure:** this can be summarized as follows:

Figure 1: 10YFP Organisational Structure



28. **Programmes:** At the core of the framework are the programmes. They contribute to further promoting and implementing SCP and encourage the involvement of governments, business, civil society and all relevant stakeholders. Programmes will serve as “umbrellas” that bring together existing and/or develop new initiatives and partnerships. In addition, 10YFP programmes contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10YFP responding to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances, using a mix of policy instruments and

set clear objectives, activities and indicators of success. The five initial programmes are: i) consumer information; ii) sustainable lifestyles and education; iii) sustainable public procurement (SPP); iv) sustainable buildings and construction; and v) sustainable tourism, including ecotourism. There is the possibility to consider and develop additional programmes, should Member States demand them. Meanwhile, a few UN Agencies have expressed interest in supporting or co-leading some of the current or additional programmes.

- 29. 10YFP Trust Fund:** The Trust Fund was established by UNEP in February 2013, as requested in the A/CONF.216/5 document. UNEP acts as trustee and administrator of the 10YFP Trust Fund. The Secretariat's operation of the Trust Fund and its project approval process is overseen by the 10YFP Board. The purpose of the Trust Fund is to receive and mobilize resources in a stable, sustained and predictable manner, to: (i) provide general support to the 10YFP, and (ii) support specific programmes and initiatives, responding to the national and regional priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Trust Fund will not be the sole source of funding for the 10YFP, which will attract funding from a range of bilateral and multilateral sources.

IV. CREATING A GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON SCP

- 30. Using information and communication technologies to trigger cooperation and innovation for SCP:** At Rio+20, the emergence of the knowledge-based economy prompted Heads of State and Government to strengthen their commitment to information and communication technologies (ICT) as a powerful tool to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. One of the functions of the 10YFP, highlighted in the A/CONF.216/5 document requires the 10YFP to *enable all relevant stakeholders to share information and tools and to learn and share best practices identified in various regions, including through the Marrakech Process, while recognizing the need to help developing countries in this regard* (paragraph 3b).
- 31. The Global SCP Clearinghouse:** The Global SCP Clearinghouse was developed by the 10YFP Secretariat with the support of UNEP DTIE. Launched in Paris, France at the first meeting of the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) on 21st of May 2013, the Global SCP Clearinghouse serves as the 10YFP “one-stop” information hub, focusing on policymakers and the SCP community worldwide. The dynamic and interactive hub collects, disseminates and shares experiences, best practices and knowledge about SCP worldwide. It offers SCP initiatives, e-library, news and events, cooperation opportunities including newsletters, experts' directory, working groups and discussion forums. Seventeen thematic and regional communities are already hosted to facilitate a quick and focused access to information and knowledge. Themes such as product sustainability information, sustainable food systems, cities and buildings and lifestyles and education are addressed in details.
- 32. The growing network of more than 1000 members – including skilled experts in various SCP areas - from 500 organizations based in more than 120 countries worldwide is generating more than 15000 pages views and inspiring hundreds of followers on social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus and LinkedIn.** The establishment of a SCP Clearinghouse fosters innovation through collaboration, requiring a dynamic platform capable of triggering the necessary paradigm shift for socioeconomic development and poverty eradication. Sustaining such a platform requires keeping pace with the speed of technological advancement as well as the SCP community members high expectations. A team of community administrators is tracking progress through the Global SCP Clearinghouse interactions with its members and resource persons.

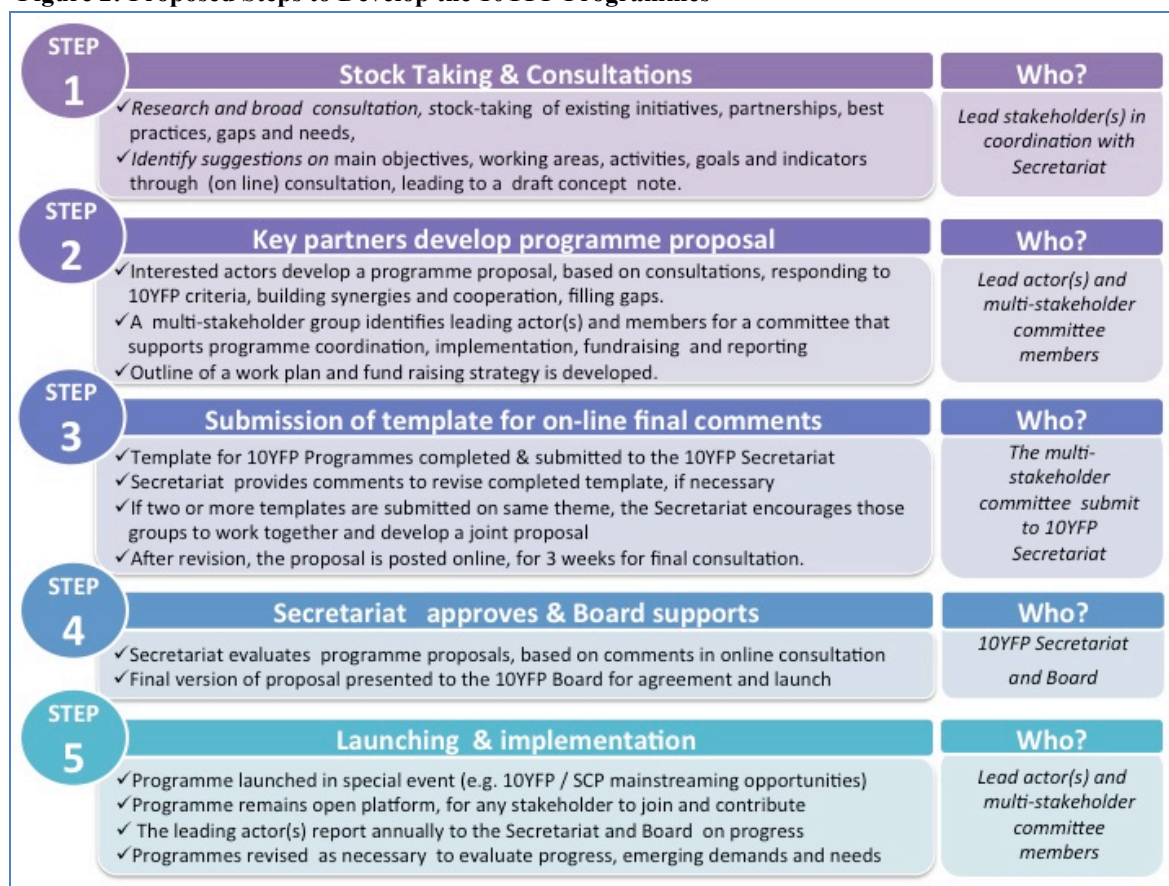
33. **Tracking progress through the Global SCP Clearinghouse:** New tools such as the country profile module managed by the officially nominated 10YFP National Focal Points are being developed to generate country specific pages on the Global SCP Clearinghouse. Such a country profile will generate a detailed country synthesis and highlights, select and integrate statistics related to articles, events and news from the Clearinghouse database. Furthermore, the platform will allow the creation of specific sub-sites dedicated to specific themes, economic sectors, regions and ‘communities of practice’ on SCP. Such tools will play an important role in ensuring the collection of more SCP data to measure policy effectiveness and track progress on SCP policies supporting the transition to sustainable development.

V. DEVELOPING AND LAUNCHING 10YFP PROGRAMMES WITH HIGH TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL

34. **Introduction:** As per the 10YFP adopted document, “*The 10-year framework should draw on valuable aspects of such experiences as the Marrakech Process, The ongoing activities of the Marrakech Process, such as the task forces, should be considered for integration into the structure of the 10-year framework of programmes;*” (paragraph 2.b). Paragraphs 7 to 10 of the 10YFP document (A/CONF.216/5) refers to the functions and criteria for 10YFP programmes, and provides an initial, non-exhaustive and indicative list of programmes, based on the Marrakech Process experience. This includes those areas identified in the regional sustainable consumption and production round tables, strategies and action plans. According to the text, programmes should be described in a simple common format, and programmes can be launched after registration with the Secretariat. Hence the Secretariat developed a guidance to facilitate the development and launching of programmes, which includes the template for programme proposals. The Secretariat is supporting consultations to develop and launch the 5 initial ones in compliance with the criteria established in the 10YFP text adopted at Rio+20.
35. **The overall objective of the 10YFP programmes** is to generate transformative change and high positive impacts by focusing on resource intensive sectors and products, in order to advance SCP patterns worldwide. Programmes respond to regional and national needs and priorities, scaling up and replicating SCP actions, also filling gaps and building synergies between stakeholders to leverage resources to achieve mutual objectives and minimize duplication of existing efforts. They contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10YFP. The programmes will be based on life cycle approaches and on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base. They encourage the participation of all relevant stakeholders as well as the use of a mix of efficient instruments to promote SCP. Each programme will establish clear objectives, implementation process, deliverables and measures of success.
36. The 10YFP adopted document establishes a set of criteria for the programmes (paragraph 7), as listed below:
- Contribute to meeting the goals and principles of the 10-year framework of programmes, as well as to the three pillars of sustainable development;
 - Respond to national and regional needs, priorities and circumstances;
 - Be based on life cycle approaches, including resource efficiency and sustainable use of resources, and related methodologies, including science-based and traditional knowledge-based approaches, cradle to cradle and the 3R concept, as appropriate;
 - Be based on a solid scientific and policy knowledge base;
 - Be transparent;
 - Be consistent with international obligations, including, where applicable, the rules of the World Trade Organization;
 - Encourage the involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

- Consider the use of a mix of efficient instruments such as education, training and data collection, as well as research activities in each programme, as appropriate;
 - Have established clear objectives and measures of success;
 - Promote synergies with work in similar areas, in order, inter alia, to promote co-benefits and opportunities to leverage resources towards mutual objectives and minimize duplication of ongoing efforts, including in other international forums;
 - Be described in a simple common format, covering the programme criteria mentioned above and identifying lead actors.
37. **The five initial programmes** are: consumer information; sustainable lifestyles and education; sustainable public procurement; sustainable buildings and construction; and sustainable tourism, including ecotourism. There is the possibility to build additional programmes, based on consultations and requests from governments and other stakeholders, taking into account scientific information on SCP priorities at the global, regional and national levels. Proposals for additional programs will be discussed and agreed with the 10YFP Board. Meanwhile the Secretariat has received expressions of interest for a number of additional programmes.
38. **Consulting and facilitating multi-stakeholder participation to give ownership:** The Secretariat is currently supporting global consultations to develop and launch the 5 initial programmes, bringing in existing partnerships, initiatives and best practices to build synergies and encouraging participation of all stakeholders for a bottom-up, partnership approach. The 10YFP Secretariat is facilitating consultations through regional meetings throughout 2013, gathering governments, civil society and private sector, as well as encouraging the involvement of UN agencies.

Figure 2: Proposed Steps to Develop the 10YFP Programmes



39. It is intended that regional institutions, focal points, other UN agencies and the broad 'SCP community' should play an active part in the consultations and engage in design of the programmes. Stakeholders in the 10YFP programmes, including National Focal Points, will be key actors as will institutions likely to use and communicate gains from SCP, especially at the country level and within the business sector. A five step approach has been developed by the Secretariat to provide guidance for the consultation and elaboration of programmes, as described above in figure 2. A lead actor/institution volunteers to conduct the consultation. In the course of the consultation, a multi-stakeholder committee is identified to support the programme coordination, implementation, fundraising and reporting.
40. **Clear objectives, targets and success indicators:** Reporting progress under the 10YFP will largely be done through the programmes. Each programme will define clear objectives, targets and indicators to measure success. Programmes will establish baselines as early as possible, from which to measure progress towards SCP. Targets and related indicators will, as relevant, cover the economic, social and environmental aspects of the programme. Some indicators are expected to be common indicators to all programmes, and others to be programme-specific. These will be used for annual progress report on programmes under the 10YFP, to be prepared by the secretariat.
41. **Status of the 5 initial programmes:** this section provides an update on the status of development of the 5 initial programmes:
- a. **Consumer Information** - Step 1: Research and stock taking has started for the development of this programme, and a global survey was undertaken in June 2013 to identify main objectives of the programme. UNEP with the support of the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany and in close coordination with the 10YFP Secretariat is playing a 'catalyzing' role supporting the elaboration of a proposal for the 10YFP Programme on Consumer Information. Any actors from all countries can be involved in the design and implementation of this programme proposal: government, private sector, civil society, researchers, UN agencies, financial institutions, and others. The programme will be submitted to the 10YFP Secretariat by the last quarter of 2013.
 - b. **Sustainable Lifestyles and Education** – Step 1: Research and stock taking will start for the development of this programme in September 2013, and a global survey will be undertaken to identify the main objectives of the programme. UNEP in close coordination with the 10YFP Secretariat and key partners, including interested UN Agencies, in particular UNESCO, will be playing a 'catalyzing' role supporting elaboration of a proposal for this 10YFP programme.
 - c. **Sustainable Public Procurement** – Step 3: Submission of template for online final comments. The UNEP-led Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative (SPPI) is formally applying to become the SPP Programme of the 10YFP. The SPPI Multistakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) endorsed that proposal during its 22-23 January 2013 meeting in Paris. The SPPI was launched at the Rio+20 Summit and builds upon the work of the former, Swiss-led Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP), grouping over 45 members from government, civil society and the private sector. The objectives of the SPPI are to: (i) build the case for SPP, improving the knowledge on SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote greener economies and sustainable development, and (ii) support the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and improved coordination between SPP stakeholders. The SPP programme is expected to be launched during the second semester of 2013.
 - d. **Sustainable Buildings and Construction** – Step 1: Research and stock taking has started through the Advocacy Committee of UNEP-SBCI (Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative), including

identification of tools and strategies to support implementation of sector specific policies, and to identify building sector components of national and regional SCP strategies. In addition, the research and stock taking will also include the work of the UNEP-SBCI Task Force on Supply Chains which is ‘mapping’ and identifying priorities actors, relationships and potential green interventions in the building sector supply chain.

- e. **Sustainable Tourism, including eco-tourism** – Step 1: Research and stock taking has started, and a Consultation Process will take place in the second semester of 2013. These consultations will be conducted regionally, will identify lead actors and partners and contribute to the drafting of the Programme Proposal. The activities are being conducted in cooperation with concerned UN Agencies, in particular UNWTO. The draft Proposal will be prepared and submitted to the Secretariat and to the board by end of 2013, with the expectation that the Programme will be launched during the first quarter 2014.

VI. EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF 10YFP SUPPORT AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

- 42. **Introduction:** this section highlights what is needed for the 10YFP to deliver support to the regions and countries in an effective manner for the shift to SCP patterns. One of the main conditions for the 10YFP to respond effectively to priorities and needs is to ensure support matches the demand emanating from the regions and from the countries. Coordination, both at the regional and at the national levels, is also key, together with the participation of institutions that cover a broad range of mandates relevant to SCP. Those include not only environment ministries, but also those of finance, economic and industrial development, trade, planning and key economic sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing. At a global level, delivering effective support will require: sustaining political will (support from the international community and governments); investing in SCP (financial assistance, engagement of the donor community and private investors); engaging the business sector and civil society; inter-agency coordination on SCP as an issue of system-wide importance; and collaborating with regional economic organizations, and centres of excellence on SCP and related issues.
- 43. **The role of the Secretariat:** The 10YFP Secretariat ensures support matches the demand emanating from the regions and the countries. It facilitates dialogues with SCP regional platforms, national focal points and stakeholder focal points, supporting information and knowledge sharing, notably through the Global SCP Clearinghouse.
- 44. **At the regional level:** Regional consultations and activities have been essential to identify priorities, needs, emerging issues and best ways to address them through multi-stakeholder engagement and partnership. In Asia-Pacific, UNESCAP invited the 10YFP Secretariat to present the 10YFP in a plenary session, and to organise a side event, at the Asia-Pacific Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) on Rio+20 Outcomes, in Bangkok, Thailand, on 22-24 April 2013. Strong interest was expressed, building on SWITCH Asia⁵ related

⁵ SWITCH-Asia is an EC funded regional project aiming to promote sustainable growth and contribute to economic prosperity and poverty reduction in Asia. It aims to promote sustainable production and sustainable consumption patterns and behaviour in Asia. It works with both producers and consumers on the ground as well as at policy-making level in formulating and implementing of SCP-related policies. Based on the experience of SWITCH Asia, the EC is developing and implementing SWITCH projects in other regions.

SCP activities in the region. In Africa, the AMCEN and African Roundtable on SCP meeting took place in Tanzania in April, where regional flagship programme on SCP were developed. In West Asia, the 10YFP was also presented to the ESCWA RIM on 29-30 May in Dubai, and to the 4th Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Arab Region on 17-18 June 2013, in Cairo, Egypt. This multi-stakeholder meeting was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in partnership with the League of Arab States (LAS), the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA), and Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), and highlighted strong engagement on stakeholders in the region, especially the NCPCs, and the NGOs.

45. In the Latin America and Caribbean region, the “Seventh Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Meeting on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP): The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP taking Action in the Region” was organized on 24-25 June 2013 in Lima, Peru. This multistakeholder SCP regional meeting launched the 10YFP in the region, strengthened partnerships, built synergies and identified priority areas. A Declaration of the Regional Council of Governments Experts on SCP of the LAC region was agreed committing to engage in first five programmes, and calling for additional ones. This declaration will be forwarded to LAC Environment Ministers Forum, in March 2014 for its approval and endorsement.
46. Other regional meetings will take place in the course of 2013. In addition to the importance of coordinating action with regional institutions, including UN regional commissions through such meetings, it is essential to liaise with regional economic integration bodies and development banks, building linkages and bridges with other key SCP initiatives. A good example of such synergies is the cooperation with the various SWITCH projects supported by the European Commission, so far in Asia, the Caucasus and the Mediterranean regions.
47. **At the national level:** The 10YFP will provide continued support to the mainstreaming of SCP in national development strategies through assessments, capacity-building and training services, as well as in sectoral policies, especially through the 10YFP programmes. National Focal Points have a key role to play in triggering participation and engagement at the country level, liaising with all ministries with SCP relevant portfolios, possibly through inter-ministerial task forces or initiatives. For example, the Indonesian initiative to launch their national 10YFP on World Environment Day, 5 June 2013, is noteworthy and contributes to support the globally adopted 10YFP. Developing countries and countries with economy in transition will have the opportunity to apply for seed fundings from the 10YFP Trust Fund, for projects contributing to the initial list of 10YFP programmes,

General conditions for effective support, at the global, regional and national levels

48. **Sustaining political will:** Political support from governments promoting SCP, especially through the 10YFP board, is an essential condition for the implementation of the 10YFP and its integration in the sustainable development agenda. At UNEP Governing Council, Ministers highlighted that achieving sustainable patterns of consumption and production is an important part of the post 2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Many ministers called for the establishment of an SDG on SCP. It is clearly recognized that SCP is a prerequisite for sustainable development, which also implies the need for relevant and operational SCP indicators to measure the shift. SCP is also supported by other existing inter-governmental mandates, such as Aichi Target 4 of Convention on Biodiversity. Investing in SCP has strong added value as it is clearly linked to economic development and the goal of poverty eradication. The 10YFP, will support not only government policies, but also engage the whole society into mobilizing investments in new technologies and innovation. This includes the lending, investments and practices of international financial institutions, development banks and agencies, as well as the private sector which ultimately will have to provide the majority of this investment.

49. **Getting the donor community and governments to invest in SCP:** The 10YFP Trust Fund is one of the main means of implementation of the 10YFP to stimulate and support effective policies and measures on SCP in developing countries and countries in transition. The donor community is asked to play a key role in supporting the implementation of the 10YFP through the Trust Fund as well as via other bilateral and multilateral sources. The role of international financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks, as well as national development cooperation agencies, is essential to allow initiatives and projects contributing to SCP to be scaled up and replicated. At national level, public investments in SCP through budget, investments and fiscal measures among others, will be important to complement and sustain the shift towards SCP. The 10YFP Trust Fund is administered by UNEP and its project approval process is expected to be reviewed by the 10YFP Board at its first meeting.
50. **Getting the business sector on board:** SCP cannot happen without the engagement of the business sector and the transformation of practices along the value chain. Such engagement will depend on appropriate regulatory frameworks and also setting out and disseminating the business case for products and enterprises which contribute to SCP. Private investments in SCP through eco-innovation, development of sustainable products, transfer of technologies as well as capacity-building and training of professionals, are essential. To build the business case, best practices and success stories from business pioneers will be collected and circulated, at a global level by the Clearinghouse, and will feed into strategic thinking on the development of the framework. The business case will be refined in the context of programme development, including through research, and in consultation with public and private sector partners. It is therefore important to consider associating actively the business sector during the implementation of the programmes.
51. **Engaging civil society, creating a new culture for SCP:** the engagement of civil society, through NGOs but also through research institutions, citizens, and consumers, is key to the success of programmes. Communicating sustainability information in a understandable and transparent way, raising awareness and education about SCP will be crucial so that its benefits – environmental, social and economic – are well understood and stimulate behavioral change among all stakeholders. The Consumer Information and the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education programmes will have central roles to play on these issues and objectives.
52. **Mainstreaming SCP throughout the UN system:** The active engagement of the 10YFP Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) will be essential in promoting the SCP agenda within the UN system, and in ensuring inter-agency coordination in the implementation of the framework. The first meeting took place in 21-22 May 2013 in Paris, gathering 15 out of the 19 agencies that are currently part of the group. Joint activities aimed at focusing the diverse expertise from the UN will be developed, including appropriate SCP indicators and assessing and disseminating the added value and opportunities of the shift to SCP patterns. The group will remain open and other relevant bodies of the UN system will be invited to join, including all regional commissions, the Bretton Wood Institutions, and the World Trade Organization.

VII. SCIENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE 10YFP

53. **Introduction:** The Future We Want highlights the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development and the need to strengthen the science-policy interface: *“We recognize the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development. We are committed to working with and fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community, in particular in developing countries, to close the technological gap between developing and developed countries and strengthen the science-policy interface as well as to foster international research collaboration on sustainable development.”* (paragraph 48). The 10YFP adopted text encourages the 10YFP to: *“make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base and relevant international science policy mechanisms (para 3 (g), A/CONF.216/5).* The 10YFP is drawing on existing international instruments,

assessments, panels and information networks, including the International Resource Panel, the Global Environment Outlook, the Global SCP Outlook as well as scientific platforms and programmes developed by UNESCO and UNU, and other relevant initiatives, in the development and implementation of its programmes. It will also create linkages with the Global sustainability report to be developed by UNDESA.

54. **Investing in research is necessary to improve knowledge for a paradigm shift and provide the scientific basis for the 10YFP:** Key challenges ahead are to support the further application of the life cycle and supply chain thinking through data mining, collection and sharing. Assessment methodologies and tools, and translation of scientific knowledge into recommendations for policies and private sector management practices will also be important. This will be done through identifying priority sectors and intervention points or hotspots where initiatives or potential future programmes are required to address resource- and pollution-intensive sectors and activities. The Secretariat will ensure that research and science are shared beyond programmes and across economic sectors, in order to provide a better understanding of systems issues, and to avoid burden shifting. This research should also provide key data and policy options on resource use and related environmental, social and economic impacts.
55. **Building bridges with and engaging with key initiatives and actors, including for capacity building:** The 10YFP aims at working with the scientific community, universities and research centers worldwide. It will benefit from the existing knowledge on economic, natural and social sciences to serve SCP knowledge and monitoring, and will foster science-policy interactions. For example, the 10YFP is building on the work of the International Resource Panel (IRP), whose work could strengthen the scientific rationale underpinning the 10YFP programmes. In addition, the 10YFP and the IRP are building bridges between the science and policy communities, through outreach sessions in regional multistakeholder meetings which introduce Panel members to policy makers and implementers (LAC meeting, 24-25 June 2013). Finally, the 10YFP is liaising with the UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, and the Product Sustainability Information Network, among others.

VIII. NEXT STEPS

56. **Introduction:** this section provides a brief outline of next steps extending over the period until July 2014, the next ECOSOC session.
- Developing and launching programmes:** The aim is to launch in, close consultation with the Board, three of the five initial programmes by the end of the year, and the remaining two in the first semester of 2014. The Secretariat will continue to collect and process requests from governments and other stakeholders for additional programmes.
 - National and stakeholder focal points:** The nomination process of national and stakeholders focal points will be completed, and the directories for both will be regularly updated. The Secretariat will support their activities, including through their engagement in the development of the programmes, regional and thematic meetings and workshops of the 10YFP, and dissemination of relevant SCP information (newsletters, event, reports).
 - Trust Fund, fund raising strategy and 10YFP implementation:** In the next 6 months, the Secretariat will secure the first contributions, with the support of the 10YFP Board. An early and strategic disbursement of funds will help countries implement projects to develop the five initial programmes, as well as provide general support to the 10YFP. It is expected that the Trust Fund activities will help leverage additional support from other bilateral and multilateral sources.
 - Regional collaboration and meetings to launch implementation on the ground:** During the second semester 2013, multistakeholder meetings on SCP will be organized in the other regions: Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia Pacific. Regional activities will be developed to increase engagement of all stakeholders in the

programmes, undertaking back-to-back and joint meetings with institutions and mechanisms with SCP relevant activities.

-Global SCP Clearinghouse: The Global SCP Clearinghouse will play a key role in facilitating and ensuring the collection of more SCP initiatives as well as data to measure effectiveness and tracking progress on SCP policies. The clearinghouse will also allow the creation of additional sub sites dedicated to specific themes (including links with SWITCH projects), economic sectors, regions and ‘communities of practice’ on SCP. Social media actions will be enhanced in order to increase the number of members and interact with them in a more dynamic manner. The platform will play an important role in the development, launch and implementation of the 10YFP programmes.

-Science and research for the 10YFP: The 10YFP will make use of the scientific and policy knowledge base, engaging with relevant international science-policy mechanisms, to support design, implementation and measure of progress of 10YFP programmes. A key element of this function will be to support analysis and research which maximizes the environmental, social and economic gains from the shift to SCP.
