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Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda\*  
**Policy issues: emerging policy issues**

**Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to  
the Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth  
session**

**Note by the Executive Director**

*Summary*

The present note has been prepared to provide a succinct background briefing for ministers on the themes to be considered by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session – transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and, in particular, a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production – as they relate to activities undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme and in terms of key policy options for the Commission. It will serve to stimulate discussions at a special ministerial event during the twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum. It has not been formally edited.

\* UNEP/GC.26/1.

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## Background

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21<sup>1</sup> and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>2</sup> and for providing policy guidance on implementing the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation<sup>3</sup> at the local, national, regional and international levels. The Commission's work programme is organized around biennial cycles, with each cycle focusing on clusters of specific thematic issues. The 2010–2011 cycle has as its main themes transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP). The last theme aims to develop an ambitious framework for action on sustainable consumption and production, to be potentially endorsed by the CSD at its 19<sup>th</sup> session in May 2011.

2. The importance of the current implementation cycle to UNEP is clear, given its thematic priorities and their relation to UNEP's activities and priority areas of its medium-term strategy 2010-2013 (in particular climate change, harmful substances and hazardous waste, and resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production). UNEP has therefore been actively involved in the CSD process, given its expertise in the cycle's interlinked themes, including in strengthening its cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and other UN agencies through jointly preparing the Secretary-General's Report for both Review and Policy sessions, organizing briefings and thematic seminars for the Bureau and delegates, and co-organising intersessional meetings, for example on waste management and on the 10YFP.

3. The 26<sup>th</sup> session of UNEP's Governing Council will take place at a crucial moment in the current cycle of the Commission, one week in advance of the IPM and the beginning of a formal dialogue on policy options for each theme. A special ministerial lunch will therefore be held during the Governing Council, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 2010, in order to provide an informal forum for discussion on the themes of the current cycle and potential key policy options for CSD 19. The focus will be on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production; the first framework of its kind to be under the consideration of the Commission. This paper is intended to provide relevant background information in order to stimulate reflection on the five themes and to provide a basis for discussion at the lunch.

4. The Ministerial lunch follows on from the Ministerial Breakfast Dialogue on UNEP's contribution to CSD 18, which was held at the Eleventh Special Session of the Governing Council in 2010. This paper builds upon the background note prepared for the Breakfast, UNEP/GCSS.XI/1, which provides more detail on UNEP's activities as they relate to the five main themes of the cycle and lessons learned from UNEP's experience. It is also intended to complement the Executive Director's Report on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), UNEP/GC.26/7, which provides an overview of activities and initiatives on SCP since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, including UNEP's main activities on SCP and Resource efficiency, and explores how a 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP could support current and future initiatives on SCP.

## I. Introduction : the themes of the current CSD cycle and interlinkages

5. Over the past two years the world has witnessed the emergence of multiple global crises related to the environment and climate, food, finance and economy. The effects are felt worldwide and have specific implications for the achievement of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals. The themes of the current implementation cycle of the CSD are intrinsically linked to all of the above, and to a number of key cross-cutting issues explored by the Commission on Sustainable Development. Activities in the areas of transport, mining, waste, chemicals, and consumption and production, when managed badly, can have a severe negative effect in a number of different areas, such as climate, health, pollution and resource depletion. However, each theme also plays a key role in the worldwide economy and can provide a wealth of economic and social benefits. They can therefore represent great opportunities to contribute in a positive way to poverty eradication

1 Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

2 Ibid, resolution 1, annex I.

3 Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

and to social and economic development. The key is to channel efforts and resources in a way that can optimise the benefits offered in each of the above sectors or themes, while reducing negative impacts on other areas such as human health and the environment.

6. The global economy depends on the flow of materials that are extracted from the earth through *mining*, processed via *production and consumption* processes to meet human needs, often involving the use of *chemicals*, and then disbursed as *wastes* generated by this extraction, production and consumption. Throughout this cycle, they are *transported* over increasing distances, first of all as inputs to production processes, then distributed as products, and transferred as waste, the quantity and variety of which is increasing. The themes of the current cycle are thus all interlinked, and all form an integral part of the life cycle of products.

7. In light of the above, it is clear that policy measures introduced in one area of the current CSD cycle may engender benefits for the others, as well as other key global issues, and an integrated and holistic approach is needed while considering policy options. This is both a challenge and an opportunity for the current implementation cycle.

## II. Towards a 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production

### A. What is sustainable consumption and production?

8. Sustainable Consumption and Production is a cross-cutting issue of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Through a life-cycle perspective, SCP increases the sustainable and efficient management of resources in all stages of the value-chain. SCP encourages the development of processes that use less materials and less hazardous substances, and generate less (or less hazardous) waste, thus yielding environmental benefits as well as improving the competitiveness of enterprises. SCP also works to encourage the capture and reuse or recycling of valuable resources within waste streams. The main objective is to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, and thus sustain the economic development and human welfare gains which flow from it (e.g. job creation, poverty reduction, improvement in health and education). SCP's holistic approach is key to achieving sustainability as regards mining, transport, chemicals and waste, while effective policies and sustainable investment in these areas will contribute to increasing resource efficiency, move towards a low-carbon economy, and protect and manage the natural resource base, which is ultimately a pre-condition of economic and social development.

9. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, delegations recognised that Sustainable Consumption and Production is an overarching objective of and essential requirement for sustainable development<sup>4</sup>, and called for the development of a 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP) *to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production, promoting social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems, by de-linking economic growth from environmental degradation*<sup>5</sup>. This 10YFP is to be developed and potentially endorsed during the 19<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in May 2010.

10. UNEP has been actively promoting SCP for over two decades, working with public authorities, international agencies, industry, and other stakeholders to mainstream and support the uptake and implementation of sustainable consumption and production approaches, practices and policies. Emphasis is laid on identifying SCP challenges, responses and opportunities for developing countries (e.g. new markets for more sustainable products and more resource efficient production processes, both of which contribute directly to poverty alleviation), and identifying and fulfilling capacity building needs. Activities include the development and implementation of cross-sectoral policies, specific tools, market-based instruments, and voluntary approaches, in areas such as sustainable tourism, agri-food, sustainable buildings and construction, sustainable procurement, waste management and resource efficient and cleaner production.

11. UNEP also co-hosts the secretariat of the Marrakech Process alongside the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). A global and informal multi-stakeholder process, the Marrakech Process has supported the implementation of SCP at international, regional and national levels, and has provided inputs for the elaboration of the 10 Year Framework of Programs on SCP, responding to the call of governments at WSSD. Through a bottom-up and participatory approach, with an active participation of a variety of stakeholders, the Marrakech Process has developed various mechanisms to promote the development and implementation of SCP policies -

4 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, paragraph 2.

5 Ibid, Chapter III, Paragraph 15.

international and regional expert meetings, national and regional roundtables, seven task forces focusing on specific SCP areas, a multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, dialogues with major groups and with development cooperation agencies and UN agencies.

12. UNEP and the Marrakech Process have also supported SCP initiatives at the regional and national levels, including the establishment of regional roundtables on SCP, development and endorsement of regional strategies for SCP, elaboration of national SCP programmes, and mainstreaming SCP into development strategies. Further, through an extensive multi-stakeholder consultation process carried out over the past 7 years (22 regional consultations around the world, 3 international meetings and 8 national roundtables), the Marrakech Process has fostered dialogue on sustainable consumption and production and identified key priorities and needs in specific sectors and policy areas, developing inputs to the 10YFP.

## **B. Why do we need a 10YFP?**

13. While political commitment to SCP has steadily increased since the WSSD, actions have often been fragmented and could benefit from formal cooperation and coordination, and strategic channelling of resources. The 10YFP can play a key role in supporting existing and new initiatives on SCP, strengthening cooperation and fostering partnerships among initiatives and actors, providing a platform for wide sharing of experiences, lessons learned, best practices and knowledge at multiple levels, and allowing for replication and scaling up of successful initiatives. It could also serve to mobilize the technical and financial support necessary to allow implementation of national and regional initiatives and support decision makers in selecting and applying the appropriate, locally adapted mix of policies and actions specific to countries, sectors and segments of society. As SCP is a cross-cutting issue, the 10YFP will also facilitate coordination among the different actors and ministries on SCP-related activities.

14. A number of voluntary actions at the international, regional and national levels have been effective as an interim means of bringing together communities of interest and sharing knowledge and information across countries and regions and in achieving progress, however they lack a formal status that can support expansion of and sustain the efforts necessary to achieve sustainable consumption and production. A major shift to sustainable consumption and production would require endorsement at the highest political level and a strong commitment to work together, such as through a 10 Year Framework of programmes on SCP.

15. Actions at the regional and national levels need to be supplemented by global approaches, *inter alia* because significant impacts arise along supply chains through globalized production systems. The 10YFP will provide a framework for devising global solutions while recognizing national sovereignty, priorities and specificities. The Framework will have to respond to the needs of stakeholders at different levels, and initiatives at the local, national, regional levels which reflect different priorities. The Framework will need to have the flexibility to grow and evolve, in order to respond effectively to emerging issues and changing contexts, and in order to accommodate new actors.

16. At CSD 18 last year broad support was shown for the development of a 10YFP and its endorsement at CSD 19 in May 2011, with delegations requesting an Intersessional Meeting in order to further advance discussions before the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (to be held from the 28<sup>th</sup> February-4<sup>th</sup> March). UNEP and UNDESA co-organized the meeting, which took place on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of January, and was hosted by the Government of Panama (co-chair of the CSD Bureau). Participants included approximately 160 senior representatives from government, Major Groups and UN agencies, including the whole of the current CSD Bureau. There was general agreement among participants that an ambitious 10YFP that goes beyond the status quo and will contribute in a meaningful way to achieving sustainable patterns of consumption and production in all countries is needed, and should be concluded at CSD-19. A few participants suggested that the 10YFP represented an initial step down a long road, which may entail future ambitious agreements, such as a legally binding framework. The High-level Intersessional Meeting examined the different possible elements of the 10YFP, including its vision, goals, objectives and functions, the possible institutional structure that it could take, and its potential programmes. Broad consensus could be discerned in a number of areas, and UNEP and UNDESA have been requested by the CSD Bureau and several delegations at the Intersessional to jointly prepare a paper that would build upon these areas of convergence in order to provide draft elements of a 10YFP for consideration at the IPM.

17. The following provides an insight into the possible form that the 10YFP could take, as a basis for discussion during the Ministerial lunch at UNEP's Governing Council. It draws upon the outcomes of the intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, the conclusions of analysis jointly undertaken with UNDESA in preparation for the intersessional meeting and the IPM, the consultations of the

Marrakech Process, and from UNEP's own broad experience in designing and supporting implementation of SCP policies.

### C. Vision, functions, objectives and goals

18. As depicted in the JPOI, fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and with all countries benefiting from the process. All stakeholders, including governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, *working towards a common vision*, which reflects their level of ambition and aspiration in pursuing and implementing SCP. The following "vision" is derived from the JPOI and the vision developed under the consultations of the Marrakech Process<sup>6</sup>, and could thus form the basis for developing a shared vision for the 10YFP: "A world in which the entire population has a good quality of life with access to basic goods and services that are produced sustainably, and economic and social development is within the carrying capacity of ecosystems."

19. At the high level CSD intersessional meeting on the 10 Year Framework of Programmes, held in January 2011, there was broad acceptance that the 10YFP should fill the following broad *functions*, to be further refined by CSD 19:

1. Commitment on global common goals and vision
2. Knowledge sharing and networking
3. Enabling frameworks and strategic planning and investment
4. Technical cooperation
5. Collaboration
6. Awareness raising, education and civil society mobilization.

20. In line with these functions, broad *objectives* of the 10YFP could be agreed, along the lines of the following examples:

- Provide a shared vision of a sustainable, equitable and prosperous world to which all countries can aspire in the decades ahead, and provide a global focus for identifying common goals and agenda setting
- Catalyze sustained political, technical and financial support for the achievement of those goals.
- Mainstream the sustainable use and management of natural resources in the decision making processes of governments, the private sector and civil society.
- Provide incentives for social and technological innovations that encourage sustainable living and livelihoods and products, new business and development models.
- Support developing countries in the economic and social transition through sustainable consumption and production patterns, to achieve environmental protection and a better quality of life for all.
- Stimulate demand for and supply of sustainable goods and services to market, which can create new economic activities and decent jobs, within the carrying capacity of ecosystems.
- Inform and educate consumers and improve the products and services provided, that are affordable and respectful of the environment and of communities and workers' health and well-being.
- Monitor progress towards achieving these goals.

21. A number of broad *goals* could also be approved, in order to guide the activities supported by the framework. For example, these could include that stronger decoupling of economic growth from resource extraction and environmental degradation is widespread, that SCP is mainstreamed into relevant policies at the national and international levels, and that stakeholders at all levels have taken

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<sup>6</sup> see background paper no. 4, distributed at CSD 18, Paving the Way to Sustainable Consumption and Production: CSD18/2010/BP4

steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits<sup>7</sup>.

#### D. Institutional structure

22. A review of potential models for the institutional structure of the 10YFP, carried out by UNEP and UNDESA in preparation for the High-level Intersessional Meeting on the 10YFP, analysed and compared six existing models from the UN system (SAICM, Marrakech Process, Global Vaccines Partnership, UN Energy, Water and Ocean groups, the CGIAR research centres, and MDG model) against possible functions of the 10YFP<sup>8</sup>. The conclusions of this review of options demonstrated a correlation between the following factors and the efficiency of the model in achieving its objectives - i) the high level and formal involvement of a broad range of stakeholders; ii) a formal review/reporting system; and iii) secure and predictable funding. The ability of the models to operate under their own central governance arrangements also has an impact on their effectiveness and responsiveness to emerging issues, and has major implications for accountability.

23. It was also evident that there is substantial expertise, knowledge and resources already available that can be incorporated into the Framework. There are also related initiatives that could be linked, without attempting to distort their primary purpose. It is clear also that UN Agencies can contribute substantially to the 10YFP through their programmes.

24. Given these conclusions, and bearing in mind the main specificities and challenges of the 10YFP, in terms of the transversal and holistic nature of SCP, which requires the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders in a wide range of areas, a model could be developed that draws upon the most pertinent and effective elements from existing structures. At the intersessional meeting on the 10YFP in Panama, a number of countries supported an institutional structure similar to the SAICM model with its formal political commitment in the form of a declaration, global policy strategy, and plan of action (which could take the form of programmes in the case of the 10YFP). There was also broad recognition by speakers of the need to build on the accomplishments of the Marrakech Process, which was cited as a good example of incorporating regional and national needs and identifying gaps in implementation. The 10YFP that could emerge from CSD 19 could therefore be an institutional mix of these models, drawing on the most relevant elements of both.

25. A number of participants at the intersessional meeting supported the establishment of a dedicated secretariat. Many backed the nomination of one lead, coordinating agency, based on its proven comparative advantage, which was felt would enhance efficiency and accountability. The need for the lead agency to coordinate with all relevant UN agencies was stressed, as well as the fact that other agencies could lead individual programmes in their respective areas of expertise. Several delegations noted that the secretariat could be guided by a global governance structure, such as a global forum composed of member states. There was also a suggestion that the secretariat be supported by an additional inter-agency coordination mechanism. The need for a credible science-policy interface was noted, as was the need for a system to monitor progress.

26. The value of using research centres and knowledge hubs at the national and regional level for sharing expertise was noted. There was also broad agreement that national and regional focal points, through a formalized system such as that established under SAICM, should be used as bridges between different levels and could involve not only governments but also other relevant stakeholders. It was felt that cross-ministerial task forces or working groups at the national level could prove effective in mainstreaming SCP at the national level.

27. While many delegations pointed to the need to reallocate funds in order to channel resources to SCP activities under the 10YFP, several delegations indicated support for an SCP trust fund, along the lines of the SAICM Quick Start Programme, that could help to focus donor support through a more predictable and transparent process. Some participants stressed the need to look at new and innovative sources of financing for SCP, including tapping sources of climate finance and mobilizing funds from

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7 This last possible goal echoes the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the "Aichi Target") adopted by COP 10, 18- 29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan. The "Aichi Target" includes 20 headline targets, organized under five strategic goals. One of these goals addresses the underlying causes of biodiversity loss and refers to SCP: "By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits". (*i.e.* "Target 4")

8 The analysis and its conclusions were presented in background paper 1 of the High-level intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, Panama City, 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> January 2011, and is available on the following web link: [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd\\_pdfs/csd-19/Review-of-Models\\_BGpaperFinal\\_31\\_12\\_10clean.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_pdfs/csd-19/Review-of-Models_BGpaperFinal_31_12_10clean.pdf)

the private sector. Several participants supported the integration of SCP funding more fully into bilateral and multilateral funding, including the IFIs and regional development banks.

## E. Programmes areas under the 10YFP

28. The 10YFP will provide an umbrella for developing and implementing voluntary programmes which will support governments at all levels and other stakeholders to achieve the objectives, goals and vision of the 10YFP, as well as respond to identified regional and national priorities and needs. Programmes will build on existing initiatives at the international, regional and national level, pooling and optimizing the use of existing resources, as well as addressing current gaps and emerging needs.

29. In terms of the individual programmes under the 10YFP, there was general agreement during the intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, that they should be thematic, covering broad areas. They should take a life-cycle approach, and use a mix of instruments to affect shifts in SCP patterns. While they should be global in focus, they should be flexible in order to be adaptable to different needs, priorities and capacities. The regional SCP priorities identified under the Marrakech process were highlighted, and a number of delegations mentioned that the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces would serve as a good basis for the development of programmes. Programmes should also address gaps in existing initiatives, such as the agri-food sector.

30. Priority programme areas could therefore be identified based on the following global and regional priorities, identified by the regional consultations of the Marrakech Process and by regional fora on SCP, such as the regional roundtables on SCP and Regional Implementation Meetings of the CSD, and endorsed in regional strategies and frameworks.

SCP priorities across the regions	
<i>Africa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- Water and sanitation</li> <li>- Habitat and urban development</li> <li>- Renewable resource based industries</li> </ul>
<i>West Asia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy for sustainable development</li> <li>- Water resources management</li> <li>- Waste management</li> <li>- Rural development and eradication of poverty</li> <li>- Education and sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>- Sustainable tourism.</li> </ul>
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<p><i>Cross-cutting / non-sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green public procurement</li> <li>- Fiscal instruments</li> <li>- Resource efficient and cleaner production</li> <li>- Greening business and markets.</li> </ul> <p><i>Themes / sector specific:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Waste management</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Sustainable energy</li> <li>- Sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<p><i>Cross-sectoral priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National dialogues, policies and action plans on SCP</li> <li>- Sustainable public procurement</li> <li>- Economic issues: competitiveness, trade and market access, economic diversification, economic instruments</li> <li>- Sustainable cities: land-use/urban planning, air and water pollution, waste management</li> </ul> <p><i>Sectoral/supply-demand chains priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small and medium-size enterprises</li> <li>- Regional SCP information networks</li> <li>- Sustainable lifestyles and environmental education</li> <li>- Evaluation and development of indicators.</li> <li>- Energy efficiency</li> <li>- Cleaner production</li> <li>- Water resources.</li> </ul>
<i>Europe</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better products</li> <li>- Smarter consumption</li> <li>- Leaner production</li> <li>- Action at global level</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency identified the following sectoral priorities: housing, food and drink, and mobility.</p> <p>The South East Europe and Eastern Europe (SEE), Caucasus and Central Asia (ECCAA) countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addressing environmental management in enterprises on a strategic level;</li> <li>- Improving compliance with relevant legislation;</li> <li>- Promoting economic incentives for sustainable options;</li> <li>- Ensuring financing mechanisms exist that favour implementing eco-efficient technologies.</li> </ul>

31. As reflected in the table below, again developed through the multi-stakeholder consultations of the Marrakech process, the priority programmes can follow the different stages of the life cycle, or focus on specific policy tools (e.g. extended producer responsibility), and on sectors or consumption clusters (e.g. building and construction, tourism, agriculture, industry). Programmes might also address cross-cutting themes which contribute to the enabling policy framework for SCP or influence market forces (e.g. mainstreaming SCP in development strategies and policies, education and awareness raising for sustainable consumption).

<b>1. CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH</b>
<b>CONDUCTIVE POLICY FRAMEWORK, including programmes on:</b>
– Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies
– Implementing sustainable public procurement practices
– Science, Research and Development
– Foster technological and institutional innovation to improve resource efficiency
<b>INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING, including sub-programmes or activities on developing information and awareness-raising campaign, knowledge and information sharing platforms and/or networks; anchoring education for sustainable lifestyles/livelihoods and sustainable production and consumption in curricula at all levels; promoting traditional/indigenous values/knowledge for sustainable living, etc.</b>
<b>COOPERATION AND NETWORKING, including sub-programmes or activities on fostering regional and national cooperation; developing specific networks in key areas and activities; strengthening cooperation on SCP between regional bodies or initiatives, etc.</b>
<b>2. LIFE CYCLE PERSPECTIVE/VALUE CHAIN</b>
<b>WHOLE LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT, including sub-programmes or activities on resource-efficiency and eco-innovation support to small and medium-sized enterprises, innovation for resource-efficient products/services; mainstreaming of practices for corporate social and environmental responsibility; fostering socially responsible investments, etc.</b>
<b>PRODUCT DESIGN AND PRODUCTION, including sub-programmes or activities on extended producer responsibility; eco-design for better and more affordable products, efficiency (standards); resource-efficient and cleaner production; sustainable supply chain, etc.</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING, including sub-programmes or activities on retailer sustainability programs; sustainable distribution channels for goods and services; responsible advertising and marketing, etc.</b>
<b>CONSUMPTION, including sub-programmes or activities on sustainability information for products and materials; information and education to enable decision-making towards sustainable consumption, promoting and enabling of sustainable living, etc.</b>
<b>WASTE MANAGEMENT, including sub-programmes or activities on waste prevention and the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), extended producer responsibility programs; industrial ecology, etc.</b>
<b>3. LIFECYCLE PERSPECTIVE APPLIED TO SECTORAL PROGRAMMES BASED ON NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES</b>
<b>FOOD/AGRICULTURE</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION</b>
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</b>
<b>SUSTAINABLE URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>WATER</b>
<b>TRANSPORT</b>

32. In response to a call for programme proposals carried out by UNDESA, UNEP submitted a number of draft programmes developed with key partners, based on the work of the Marrakech Process Task Forces and other UNEP activities. These included sustainable public procurement, sustainable tourism, agri-food, sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable cities, sustainable management in the public sector, mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies, lifecycle assessment and footprint, resource efficiency and eco-innovation support to small and medium-sized enterprises, research and sciences for assessing global progress towards SCP. These will be further developed over the next few weeks as a basis for discussion on potential programmes for the 10YFP (see draft programme template and example programmes on mainstreaming SCP in development plans and building and construction in annex).

### III. The promotion of cleaner and more efficient transport

#### A. Trends, cross-cutting issues and relevance to UNEP's programme of work

33. The transport sector is the fastest growing sector in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, contributing to 25% of energy related emissions, with 95% of transport currently fuelled by fossil fuels. Road transport accounts for half of all air pollution and more than 80 percent of urban air pollution in some cities, affecting land and water resources, and exacerbating respiratory diseases such as asthma. In almost all countries demand for mobility is increasing, driven by growing populations, urbanisation

trends and rising incomes, with demand for freight and passenger transport increasing 1.5 to 2 times faster than GDP in some rapidly industrializing countries. Our current dependence on petroleum fuels for transportation creates risks to the global economy from supply disruptions and produces a range of serious environmental, social and health impacts. At the same time, the transport sector is crucial to the world economy and a major contributor to global GDP. For example, lack of adequate transport infrastructure poses constraints on the marketing of agricultural produce and other income generating opportunities. Enhancing access to mobility by means of improved infrastructure and transportation services can facilitate economic activities and ensure better access of the poor to employment opportunities, social services and education, while significantly reducing road accidents and fatalities. However, current transport policies cater mainly for private motorized users who make up the minority, and current investments in transport do not fulfil the objectives of providing sustainable mobility for all.

34. UNEP supports governments and other partners in developing policies for the introduction of more sustainable and efficient transport through activities focusing on three key objectives: 1) to reduce transport where possible (e.g. through better urban design), 2) to encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport (e.g. from cars to public or non-motorized transport) and 3) to make all transport modes cleaner (e.g. introduction of cleaner fuels and more efficient vehicles). Activities thus far have prioritised the promotion of investment in infrastructure for non-motorised and public transport to avoid growth in private motorised vehicle use, and the exchange of technologies to allow for cleaner public and private vehicles with a focus on urban transport systems in developing countries. UNEP facilitates regional and national policymaking and its role as a promoter of partnerships (such as the Global Fuel Economy Initiative<sup>9</sup> and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles<sup>10</sup>) that facilitate consensus and dialogue across public-private divides has enabled progress on transport issues globally and nationally.

## **B. Policy Options for Transport for CSD 19**

35. A sustainable transport sector is essential for moving towards low carbon, green economies. Present scenarios predict significant increases in greenhouse gas emissions, urban air pollution and dependency on fossil fuels. A sustainable transport sector needs to decouple increasing mobility from emissions and dependence on fossil fuels. Enhancing mobility options for millions while reducing its negative impacts require a combination of approaches that avoid unnecessary travels through proper transport/ land-use planning, shift to less polluting and less energy intensive modes by encouraging mass transit oriented developments and, improve the overall fuel and vehicle efficiency through clean technologies. Any transport strategy will need to be a combination of measures in the AVOID, SHIFT and CLEAN groups.

36. The development of national sustainable, low carbon transport strategies should be promoted. Policies within these strategies should focus on four areas. First, a macro-economic case should be made for investments in sustainable transport, including the necessary infrastructure. Often investments prioritise road infrastructure for private motor vehicles, while the majority of users do not own private motor vehicles. Road investment should make structural allocations to provide quality infrastructure for non motorized (NMT) transport (walking and cycling) and public transport (e.g. Bus Rapid Transit systems). The allocation of as little as 5 to 10 % of road investment for NMT infrastructure, could provided the majority of people with affordable, clean and safe transport<sup>11</sup>. Secondly, there are now many success stories that demonstrate the potential to invest in cost effective mass transport systems such as BRT and light rail, including through public – private investment partnerships for their development and operation. Thirdly, city development strategies should be developed that focus on reducing transport needs, including through bringing functions close together (living, working, shops and schools), promoting density rather than urban sprawl, and developing infrastructure for NMT and public transport. Finally, countries should develop clean and efficient vehicles policies and standards. This includes technology transfer, the introduction of cleaner fuels, and finding alternatives to the importation of old, inefficient vehicles<sup>12</sup>.

37. These interventions would result in reduced urban air pollution, reduced greenhouse emissions, improved access to affordable high quality transport, reduced energy dependency on fossil fuels, and, improved road safety – reduced road accidents and fatalities.

9 <http://www.globalfueleconomy.org>

10 <http://www.unep.org/transport/pcfiv/>

11 UNEP's Share the Road programme is promoting this ([www.unep.org/transport/sharetheroad](http://www.unep.org/transport/sharetheroad)).

12 UNEP is involved in two leading global programs to this effect – the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV - [www.unep.org/pcfiv](http://www.unep.org/pcfiv)) and the Global Fuel Economy Initiative ([www.globalfueleconomy.org](http://www.globalfueleconomy.org)).

38. The Commission on Sustainable Development could play an important role in channelling efforts towards the above, while promoting coordination among the existing major transport support programmes, both within and external to the UN. CSD 19 can also be key in promoting the public-private partnership model, which has been particularly effective in advancing action in a number of the afore-mentioned areas, from changing investment patterns in road infrastructure to the introduction of cleaner vehicles. UNEP's role as catalyst and promoter of partnerships that facilitate consensus and dialogue across public/private divides has been particularly effective in achieving progress on transport issues globally, and UNEP could effectively support any coordination mechanism established at CSD 19.

## **IV. Addressing the environmental and health aspects of chemicals management through a life-cycle approach**

### **A. Trends, cross-cutting issues and relevance to UNEP's programme of work**

39. Chemicals are an integral part of daily life with over 100,000 different substances in use. Industries producing and utilising these substances have an enormous impact on employment, trade and economic growth worldwide. However, global levels of production, trade and use of chemicals are rising, placing an increasing chemicals management burden on developing countries, and intensifying health and environmental risks. Further, the chemicals industry uses a significant amount of coal, petroleum products and natural gas both as a source of energy and as feedstocks for many of its products. However, sound chemicals management can lead to improved human and environmental health, increased economic security, and income opportunities. Innovation within the chemicals industry can contribute to energy efficiency and conservation, and developing renewable resources, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Examples include developing safe, efficient separation storage and transport of hydrogen to overcome obstacles facing the development of fuel cells, and providing materials that are resistant to the severest weather conditions for the development of wind or solar renewable energies.

40. UNEP has demonstrated expertise in facilitating the development and implementation of global frameworks for chemicals management, for example, through hosting the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management<sup>13</sup> (SAICM) and supporting its implementation, including through managing its Quick Start Programme, which provides financial support for initial activities to implement SAICM in developing countries. Further, following initial activities addressing the effects of mercury on human health and the environment, in particular under the Global Mercury Partnership<sup>14</sup>, UNEP was mandated by its Governing Council<sup>15</sup> to convene, support and serve as secretariat for an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury<sup>16</sup>. UNEP also hosts the secretariats and supports the implementation of three conventions dealing with hazardous wastes and chemicals: the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

41. Current projects include the development of a global chemicals outlook which will examine policies and trends in the production and use of hazardous chemicals, providing a coherent framework for assessing and setting priorities for international attention. In close collaboration with the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), UNEP is supporting activities such as the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, and is developing an assessment of the cost of inaction as regards chemicals management, together with comprehensive risk assessment and management guidance. UNEP also works with the United Nations Development Programme on a mainstreaming initiative to integrate the

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13 The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/unepsaicm/default.html>) was endorsed by the UNEP Governing Council in its decision SS.IX/1 of 9 February 2006 and later by the governing bodies of several international organizations. The Strategic Approach was developed during a series of meetings convened by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety, IOMC and UNEP.

14 Activities include assistance to countries in developing inventories, work on artisanal and small-scale mining and a major project on mercury waste management and mercury storage – for more information please see: [www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/GlobalMercuryPartnership/tabid/1253/language/en-US/Default.aspx](http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/GlobalMercuryPartnership/tabid/1253/language/en-US/Default.aspx)

15 Section III of decision 25/5

16 To be completed prior to the twenty-seventh session of UNEP's Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, 2013.

sound management of chemicals into national development plans and with the World Health Organization on the linkages between health and environment. Other key activities focus on prevention, preparedness and management in respect of industrial risks and chemical accidents, including the *flexible framework for chemical accident prevention and preparedness, the awareness and preparedness for emergencies at local level (APELL) programme* and the *responsible production programme for chemical hazard management in small and medium-sized enterprises*.

## **B. Policy options for the sustainable management of chemicals for CSD 19**

42. While the chemicals sector is a major contributor to national economies, the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle is essential not only to avoid significant risks to human health and ecosystems but also to maximize the benefits of their contribution to human well-being. Regulations and legislation to improve chemical safety and reduce risks need to be strengthened, while alternatives to highly-toxic and persistent chemicals need to be promoted. Further areas for action include information sharing and increasing access to information, and fostering partnerships among all relevant stakeholders.

43. Future policy options should focus on strengthening and facilitating implementation and enforcement of international instruments through further coordination and synergies between existing instruments and processes for chemicals and waste management, in addition to multilateral environmental agreements generally. The joint delivery of services at national level along these lines could be further explored<sup>17</sup>. This approach should be complemented by the systematic mainstreaming of sound management of chemicals into MDG-based national development planning processes. Further, positioning chemical issues in the broader context of sustainable development strategies remains essential to effectively raise awareness among key stakeholders. They should be further mobilized through a cross-sectoral, participatory and partnership-based set of interventions to promote the proactive management of harmful substances and hazardous waste, and to avoid potential problems rather than just mitigating negative impacts once they occur.

44. While SAICM has achieved progress on several specific issues, the task at hand remains enormous, and many, if not most, of the issues identified as priorities in 1992 may remain outstanding in 2020. The 19<sup>th</sup> session of the CSD and UNCSD in 2012 provide an opportunity to consider the wider international governance structure for sound management of chemicals beyond the lifetime of the Strategic Approach. This might include the possibility to develop a global structure for implementing global policy actions on chemicals of concern and to promote a proactive approach to the management of chemicals in order to avoid potential effects on human health and environment. UNEP's experience in facilitating the development and implementation of global frameworks for chemicals management would make it an important actor should this global structure take form.

## **V. Minimising adverse environmental impacts from waste, while maximising resource recovery**

### **A. Trends, cross-cutting issues and relevance to UNEP's programme of work**

45. A rapid increase in both volume and types of solid and hazardous wastes due to economic growth, industrialization and increased urbanization, coupled with a lack of adequate waste collection and disposal systems in many low-income countries, has severe impacts on the environment, public health<sup>18</sup>, and living conditions. However, there is a strong potential to improve the health and livelihoods of all citizens and provide economic opportunities through the safe and efficient reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste.

46. Ineffective and inefficient waste management results in green house gas (GHG)<sup>19</sup> and toxic emissions and loss of precious materials and resources. According to recent national estimates by the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), the waste sector, including

17 As suggested during the Second meeting of the Consultative Group of Ministers or High-level Representatives on International Environmental Governance, Helsinki, November 2010.

18 For example, a UNEP study carried out at the Kenyan dumpsite, Dandora in 2006, found that about 50% of the examined children and adolescents living close to the dumpsites had respiratory ailments and blood lead levels exceeding international threshold. Further, 30% were confirmed to have high exposure to heavy metal poisoning detected by red blood cell abnormalities.

19 Anaerobic degradation of organic materials in landfills and unwarranted dumpsites is a key source of these emissions, creating methane.

waste water, produces on an average 2.4% of national GHG emissions<sup>20</sup>. However, the waste sector is in a unique position to transform from being a minor source of GHG emissions to becoming a major reducer of emissions, for example through Waste to Energy (WtE) projects, replacing use of fossil fuels. Prevention and recovery of wastes (i.e. as secondary materials or energy) reduces emissions in all sectors of the economy.

47. UNEP's waste programme focuses on capacity-building and support at the national and local levels, and is built on three main pillars: 1) waste minimization and prevention, 2) maximization of resource recovery through integrated solid waste management, and 3) management of specific waste streams. Several guidelines, manuals, training packages and technology compendiums have been developed in these three areas<sup>21</sup>.

48. An integrated solid waste management approach has been developed which focuses on reducing, reusing and recycling, often referred to as the 3Rs. The approach allows municipalities to develop integrated solid waste management plans covering all waste streams and all aspects of waste management (from collection to segregation, transportation, recovery or recycling, treatment and final disposal), with a focus on the recovery of resources from waste. Demonstration projects and trainings in developing integrated waste management plans carried out in cooperation with local governments have so far yielded encouraging results. For example, in Matale, Sri Lanka, out of 47 tonnes/day, it is estimated that 36 tonnes of waste will be diverted for recycling, thus, new business for generating compost, biogas and recovering plastics and paper will provide jobs and boost economic activities<sup>22</sup>. Demonstration projects are also being carried out for the management of specific waste streams, such as e-waste management in Cambodia, converting waste plastics into fuel in India, the Philippines and Thailand and converting waste agricultural biomass into a resource in Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

## **B. Policy options for waste management for CSD 19**

49. Waste management and resource recovery from waste are still low on the socio-political priorities of many countries, and national and local policies on waste management are not yet comprehensive enough to cover all types of wastes and all aspects of waste management. The priority objective is to formulate and implement frameworks and policies that promote waste prevention and minimization and support effective and efficient management of the remaining solid and hazardous wastes, focusing on reuse and recycling and on the recovery of useful materials and energy. An important step should be to improve the quality and reliability of waste related data and projections in order to allow for adequate planning.

50. In addition to policy development and implementation, waste management systems require technology transfer, financing and capacity building to build required infrastructure. Innovative financial instruments and the development of public-private partnerships can increase availability of and access to financial resources.

51. The social aspects of waste management, such as the role and status of scavengers or ragpickers, cannot be overlooked. Programmes and policies should mainstream this section of society in national or local waste management plans, providing decent working conditions.

52. Special attention needs to be paid to some specific waste streams such as E-Waste, waste plastics, waste agricultural biomass, healthcare wastes, industrial hazardous wastes etc. Further demonstration projects on specific waste streams are required, for conversion into valuable resources, and the safe treatment and disposal of residues.

53. It is increasingly being realised that issues related to waste management can best be tackled by promoting partnership among and between different stakeholders. UNEP launched a Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) in November 2010 which aims at addressing a number of the issues raised at CSD 18. The GPWM will be an open-ended partnership for intergovernmental agencies, governments, businesses, academia, local authorities and NGOs. It will support the development of work plans to facilitate the implementation of integrated solid waste management at national and local level to overcome environmental, public health and economic issues caused by improper management and rapid increase of waste. It will also support to undertake policy dialogues

20 For further information, see recent UNEP publication on Waste and Climate Change: [www.ietc.unep.or.jp/Ietc/Publications/spc/Waste&ClimateChange/Waste&ClimateChange.pdf](http://www.ietc.unep.or.jp/Ietc/Publications/spc/Waste&ClimateChange/Waste&ClimateChange.pdf).

21 Available online at [www.unep.or.jp/ietc/SPC/publications.asp](http://www.unep.or.jp/ietc/SPC/publications.asp).

22 In Maseru, Lesotho, it is estimated that out of the 210,000 tonnes per annum of waste projected to be produced up until 2020, only 30 % will be sent for land filling, bringing an estimated economic benefit of USD 0.90 million per year.

and other activities to exchange experiences and practices. It will facilitate enhanced awareness raising and capacity building.

54. A key component of the partnership is a platform to share information on ongoing and planned activities to better optimize scarce resources through avoiding overlaps and duplications. The GPWM will aim at complementing existing work in the area of waste with a holistic approach which is a noted gap in waste management at large. This holistic approach may also take care of further gaps in current efforts and activities namely by covering a broad range of waste streams (domestic, industrial, healthcare, agricultural, etc.) which are not tackled in a coordinated manner nor covered by relevant MEAs. The partnership will cover various focal areas such as integrated solid waste management, hazardous waste, 3R for waste management, E-waste, waste agricultural biomass, waste prevention and capacity building on waste management.

## **VI. Promoting safety and sustainability in the mining industry**

### **A. Trends, cross-cutting issues and relevance to UNEP's programme of work**

55. The mining sector is strategically important in that it provides the resources required for economic development. Over the past century, the extraction of construction minerals increased by a factor of 34, while the extraction of ores/industrial minerals increased by a factor of 27<sup>23</sup>. Unfortunately this has been accompanied by an increased level of environmental destruction and impacts on basic ecosystem services and biodiversity because of the expansion of mining operations into environmentally sensitive and fragile areas. Moreover, weak closure and post-closure provisions are leading to an increased number of abandoned and therefore unmanaged mining sites around the world.

56. While the availability of a rich mineral resource base provides unique development opportunities, the mining sector in most mineral-rich developing nations has not reached its full potential in terms of its contribution to local and national economic development, and to sustainable development. In addition to promoting sustainability and safety in the industry, policies must provide for the appropriate valuation of resources, and the effective redistribution of benefits between companies, states and the local communities, strengthening the economic inter-linkages of the mining sector with the broader national economy.

57. Working closely with the mining industry, the International Council on Mining and Metals and other partners, UNEP promotes the safe and environmentally sound management of mining operations. This includes the development and application of toolkits on mining operations, including on mine rehabilitation for environmental and health protection and on accident preparedness for emergencies at the local level through the UNEP awareness and preparedness for emergencies at local level (APELL) approach. It has also assisted in developing the International Cyanide Management Code, currently used by more than half of global gold producers.

### **B. Policy options for mining for CSD 19**

58. The sustainability of the mining sector can only be ensured through the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies that enhance its contribution to the sustainable development of the countries that own the resource. This will need effective promotion of economic inter-linkages, resulting in an equitable management of the global value chain.

59. A number of actions to advance sustainable development and management of mining would benefit from international cooperation. These can be grouped in measures to: strengthen governance, transparency, and public accountability; build technical and managerial capacities; develop new mining technology; promote investment and technology transfer; ensure rehabilitation and benefit sharing.

60. Transfer of environmentally sound mining technologies and know how is a high priority for many countries, including for rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned sites. Technical and financial support to enable artisanal and small-scale miners to upgrade technology and minimize health and environmental risks posed by their operations is also important.

61. More work and guidance is needed in such specific areas as: designation of areas of high ecological or cultural value as no-go areas to mining; rehabilitation of abandoned and orphaned mines and proper management of waste stockpiles.

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<sup>23</sup> Krausmann F. et al, *Growth in global materials use, GDP and population during the 20th century*, Ecological Economics, Volume 68, Issue 10, 15 August 2009, Pages 2696-2705

62. UNEP has initiated a process to examine the current needs and gaps in sustainable mining, with a view to promoting synergies and coordination among existing piecemeal activities, and to addressing the lack of multi-lateral action at the global level in this field, through a Global Initiative on Sustainable Mining. The Initiative is envisaged to engage principal stakeholders and facilitate international cooperation on priority issues in the mining sphere, thereby responding to the recommendation from CSD-18 on having a more comprehensive framework for cooperation. It would build upon the lessons, experiences and networks of past and existing initiatives in the mining sector in order to address the key strategic gaps to enhancing the contribution of the mining sector to sustainable development.

## **VII. Linkages with the UNCSD process**

63. All five themes of the current CSD cycle have important contributions to make to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, or Rio +20 process. For example, national and international sustainable consumption and production policy frameworks, such as the 10YFP that is likely to emerge from the current CSD cycle, can play an extremely important role in contributing to the transition to a green economy through the design and application of specific SCP policy tools in economic sectors, such as agriculture, building and construction, energy, tourism, and waste management. Delegations at the 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development noted that the 10 YFP could be an important building block for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, and the 10YFP could also serve as an important delivery mechanism for the whatever international agreement may arise from UNCSD in 2010. During the High-level Intersessional meeting on the 10YFP, a number of participants highlighted the need to further examine how the 10YFP relates to other processes and international negotiations, including Rio+20, in order to optimize synergies where feasible.

## Annex I

### Template for the development of programmes in the Ten Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (the “10 YFP”)<sup>24</sup>

This template provides guidance for developing outlines of programmes to inform discussions and negotiations in preparation for the discussions at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) for the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSD. These programme outlines should be no more than one page in length (350 words). The programmes that will constitute the 10 YFP should strive to adopt a lifecycle approach to minimizing the negative impacts of production and consumption. They may focus on a particular policy tool (eg sustainable public procurement), in a specific sector or consumption cluster (eg building and construction, tourism, agriculture, industry), or on a cross-cutting theme which contributes to the enabling policy framework for SCP (eg mainstreaming SCP in development strategies and policies, education and awareness raising for sustainable consumption). The programmes should contain the following elements.

- **Goals and objectives** (possibly with targets)
- **Justification of the Programme:**
  - Is it scaling up existing initiatives/strategies (e.g. existing SCP regional strategies)
  - Is it filling a gap identified by governments, major groups or to support Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies)?
- **Activities: policies** (governments at all levels) and **actions** (major groups) – covers management practices, investments, consumer choice etc. promoting SCP
- **Delivery mechanisms of the programme** (capacity building activities and initiatives)
- **Leading actors** (who are the main actors responsible for the implementation, indicating role and responsibilities) **and mode of collaboration** (partnerships, networks)
- **Metrics of success** (indicators to measure progress)
- **Technical and financial resources** (means of implementation)

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<sup>24</sup> Circulated by UNDESA as part of a call for programme proposals in preparation for the High-level CSD Intersessional Meeting on the 10YFP, Panama City, January 2011.

## Annex II

### Programme example – Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies

#### Goals and objectives

The programme (“Mainst-SCP”) will support the mainstreaming of resource efficiency (RE), cleaner and safer production into national economic and development planning and into implementation processes, including through national sustainable consumption and production programmes.

*Possible targets: number of countries that have mainstreamed SCP*

#### Justification of the Programme

- concentrating on activities at national level to promote, raise awareness and build technical capacity on the inclusion of RE among a wide and diverse group of national stakeholders.
- builds in particular on UNEP’s projects “SCP and Poverty Alleviation”, “National SCP roundtables” and “Designing and Implementing National SCP Programmes”, which have been developed and implemented by UNEP since 2007.
- allow linkages to other programmes within the 10YFP, including those on Green Economy and on developing international partnerships to promote resource efficiency and contribute to poverty alleviation.
- further contribute to accelerate at country level the progress towards all 8 MDGs in general and in particular MDG1 “Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”, MDG7 “Ensure environmental sustainability” and MDG 8 “Develop a global partnership for development”.
- links to the 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg in several dimensions: (i) presenting an integrated approach to addressing poverty alleviation, and sustainable consumption and production strategies;(ii) supporting technology uptake which is the driving factor for technology transfer; (iii) putting emphasis on private-public sector and south-south cooperation and (iv) explore innovative ways of financing for sustainability investments;

#### Activities:

The programme will utilize a range of analytical and training tools to promote mainstreaming of SCP objectives and policies into development plans and strategies, developed by UNEP and other stakeholders. It will build on collaboration established with UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative; the EU funded SWITCH programme, as well as other mainstreaming related activities. It will also take into account the lessons learned from partnerships and activities established in a number of countries with national governments, local authorities, UN entities and UN Country Teams.

#### Existing tools:

- “Planning for change - Guidelines for National Programmes on SCP”: A 10-step methodology to develop, implement and monitor national SCP programmes.
- “Mainstreaming SCP and RE”: SCP has been included into the UNDP-UNEP Handbook on mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages and an issue brief on SCP and resource efficiency has been included as an annex to the handbook.
- “SCP indicators for developing countries - A guidance framework”: The document proposes a structured framework for understanding SCP and for developing indicators, crucial for monitoring and evaluating progress.
- “Towards triple impact: Toolbox for analyzing sustainable ventures in developing countries”. The tool aims to help with the identification of opportunities, understanding of determinants of success and assessment of costs and benefits of sustainable ventures in developing countries.

**Delivery mechanisms of the programme:**

The rationale for the programme is based on the recognition that promotion of more resource efficient, cleaner, safer and sustainable production and consumption can only be effectively achieved if owned and driven by national governments. The activities proposed in this project are analytical, advisory and capacity building services that can assist countries in switching their traditional economies to more resource efficient and Green Economies, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns. Each country project in this programme will contribute to this goal by:

- Developing country specific solutions/responses to their requests for assistance on raising awareness and build capacity to mainstream RE/SCP in national development plans promoting resource efficient, cleaner, safer and sustainable production and consumption;
- Delivering advisory services based on economic cases that show how applying RE/SCP at national level contributes to poverty alleviation and is a key step towards building a Green Economy.

**Leading actors and mode of collaboration:**

All activities at country level will be developed and implemented in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UNCT's priorities as expressed in the UNDAFs. This will be achieved through the development and/or reinforcement of national capacity, the establishment of knowledge management and networks of expertise at the sub regional, regional and global levels; the utilization of available resources in developing countries through exchange of best practices and lessons learned and the creation of synergies with other development programs and projects.

**Metrics of success:**

Number of countries that express interest for a national project; number of awareness raising activities organized, number of stakeholders trained, number of countries with SCP mainstreamed in national development policies (PRSP, UNDAF, NSDS, etc.)

**Technical and financial resources (means of implementation):**

National ownership and appropriation is of foremost importance. Programme implementation will only start at country level after officially expressed interest by the host country. Technical and financial resources needed will depend on the size of the country and on the degree of "mainstreaming" they want to implement.

## Annex III

### Programme example - Sustainable Public Procurement

Public spending represents a remarkable share of national GDP, making most governments the largest single consumers in their countries. Sustainable public procurement provides a major opportunity to shift towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns. By taking into account lifecycle thinking in the procurement process SPP allows to save natural and financial resources.

SPP is often incorrectly perceived as a cost burden. Effective and resource efficient sustainable procurement can dispel that misconception and should instead become a high priority for action.

#### Goals and objectives

The overall objective of the SPP programme is to have, within the time frame of the 10YFP, SPP broadly recognized as an efficient public policy that saves natural and financial resources and promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns. SPP stimulates technical and technological innovation, creates decent work places and empowers competitive market.

Specific objectives are:

- Support, coordinate and assist the development and implementation in practice of effective national SPP policies and action plans through the application of a robust, systematic, holistic and flexible approach to SPP, e.g. the Marrakech Task Force Approach to SPP that has been tested in 11 countries;  
<http://www.unep.fr/scp/marrakech/taskforces/procurement.htm>).
- Promote SPP at the international level and in particular in the framework of UN processes (Marrakech process/10YFP, CSD, Rio+20, etc.) as well as among multilateral development banks, development agencies, public procurement networks, private sector, etc.
- Collect, disseminate and improve the tools available for effective implementation of SPP, including capacity building tools and techniques as well as good practice examples.
- Promote the idea that a transparent and efficient public procurement system is the first step for an effective transition forward to sustainable public procurement – the latter depending on the former.

#### Justification of the Programme

Sustainable Public Procurement has been identified as one of the means to achieve sustainability in Agenda 21, adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio 1992, in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Chapter III 2002. During the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development countries recognized the need for a 10-year programme on SPP<sup>25</sup>.

The Programme on SPP seeks to answer this need and to scale up the number of countries shifting and mainstreaming their procurement practices towards SPP practices into day-to-day procurement. The programme seeks to encourage existing initiatives and programmes to join forces, tools and experiences at local, national and international levels, eg. within the framework of an overarching SPP initiative.

#### Activities:

Key policies and activities required to promote sustainable public procurement include:

- Enabling legal and institutional frameworks, standards and implementation capacity for sustainability criteria to be taken into account in the procurement process.
- Developing internationally agreed metrics to allow comparison and monitoring/reporting of implementation of SPP practices.
- Understanding/learning cultural and technical differences/difficulties among organizations/countries/regions

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25 See Chair summary CSD-18.

- Developing the business case that demonstrates the value of SPP in a constrained financial environment.

**Delivery mechanisms of the programme:**

Implementation of this Programme focuses mainly on:

1. Capacity building for SPP for all stakeholders (policy makers, procurement officers, heads of service and technical staff, budget-holders, suppliers, manufacturers) through workshops, training, face to face meetings, guidelines etc.
2. Securing capacity and improving knowledge for assisting countries/organizations with the implementation of SPP and share best practices.
3. International information and research networks to share experiences, translate capacity building tools, avoid duplications and provide the most effective advisory services to public authorities
4. Monitoring/feedback systems
5. Mentoring support to officials driving SPP (support from other leading countries).

**Leading actors:**

- National governments/Public procurement authorities, local authorities/cities: establish enabling framework for SPP (e.g. policies, institutional framework and legislation, capacity building and training, implement SPP in day-to-day procurement),
- UN organizations active on sustainable development and sustainable public procurement issues: assistance to national governments in SPP implementation, harmonization of information systems, knowledge management,
- Networks/federations of local authorities: assistance to local authorities in SPP implementation,
- SPP/ GPP networks : awareness raising, information on sustainable products/services and legal issues,
- MDB's (Multilateral Development Banks): inclusion of SPP in the processes of reform of public procurement systems,
- SPP experts and expert organizations: support in SPP implementation,
- Suppliers and Chambers of Commerce: participation in national multistakeholders SPP Committees, awareness rising within the business community, shifting the supply chain to more sustainability, etc.
- Other key procurement stakeholders

**Metrics of success:**

- Number of governments/institutions that have shifted systematically their public procurement practices to more sustainability.
- Number of SPP experts available worldwide
- Market share of sustainable products and services
- Increased availability and effectiveness of capacity building and information tools for SPP implementation
- Budgetary savings delivered through SPP (case studies)

**Technical and financial resources**

The systematic introduction or further development of SPP requires technical assistance from SPP experts, especially for the capacity building of the different stakeholders and the assistance of procurement officers in the day-to-day procurement. International centres of competence for SPP will ensure the provision of the most effective capacity building tools and implementation methodology.

The implementation of SPP on the ground – when taking lifecycle thinking into account – contributes to save financial resources in the medium and long term. Contribution of cooperation agencies / multilateral development banks and own financial resources.