

## Background Paper #2

DRAFT for CONSULTATION with UN DELEGATIONS

### 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): Identifying Potential Programmes

For discussion at  
High-Level Intersessional Meeting of the  
Commission on Sustainable Development

Panama City, Panama  
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## ***1. Introduction***

Both an institutional structure and programmes are needed to address Chapter III of the JPOI to “encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes (10YFP) in support of regional and national initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing and, where appropriate, delinking economic growth and environmental degradation through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste.” Potential institutional structures of the framework were presented in Background Paper #1 “10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP): A Review of Options for Institutional Structure”. This Background Paper focuses on how to define and construct programmes responding to regional and national SD priorities within a coherent and supportive international framework provided by the 10YFP.

## ***2. Progress to date***

The Secretary-General’s Report on the 10YFP on SCP for the 18th session of the CSD reviewed programmes that have been successfully piloted, and in some cases, implemented for several years and in several jurisdictions. During CSD 18, Member States highlighted programmes areas, several identified through th

promotion of decent and green jobs; and the EU SWITCH-Asia programme promoting SCP, notably within SMEs.

The Regional Implementation

energy efficiency and cleaner production work, sustainable procurement policies, sustainable agriculture practices, waste minimization initiatives such as the “3Rs”, sound building codes, urban planning and transport, sustainable tourism and promoting education, awareness raising and information to change consumer behaviour and lifestyles. It was stressed that educating the young generation is essential to shaping a sustainable future.

Regulatory instruments successfully used to address SCP challenges include efficiency standards for energy-using products; material, carbon and energy use targets; and sustainable public procurement. Many countries have also developed national SCP programmes and action plans have incorporated SCP into national sustainable development strategies.

Other instruments used by member States to promote SCP include information disclosure such as eco-labelling; market incentives such as eco-taxes, deposit-refund schemes and price support to clean technologies though e.g. feed-in tariffs; fiscal and financial incentives for cleaner production practices and investment in clean technology; investments in green infrastructure and buildings; partnerships to green supply chains; promotion of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER); leadership awards; technical assistance; collaborative problem solving; and new curricula and





consumption choices, and education and awareness raising which can influence values and preferences. The second are targeted at stages of the lifecycle of production and consumption. They may or may not have sectoral focus, but in many cases the approaches are generic and applicable across multiple sectors.

The lifecycle perspective can be applied to specific sectors such as agriculture/food, buildings and construction, transport, tourism and manufacturing, to conservation and sustainable use of resources such as energy and water, and to cross-cutting programmes at national and global level. This implies that the 10YFP can include sectoral programmes as long as they are built on a lifecycle approach and involve all relevant ministries.

Table 2. Preliminary Indicative Programme Areas for SCP

Cross-cutting approach*	Areas for Programme Development
Conducive Policy Framework	Mainstream SCP in planning and development strategies as well as poverty reduction plans by developing SCP Action Plans
	Develop a comprehensive legal, regulatory, and voluntary framework to support SCP
	Mainstream SCP considerations in infrastructure development and land use planning
	Foster green investments and innovation
	Implement sustainable public procurement practices
	Promote implementation of the UN guidelines for consumer protection
	Develop and implement information and awareness raising campaigns

Programmes on resource efficient and cleaner production  
Closed-loop, eco-efficient production systems and clusters

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Responsible advertising and marketing  
Retailer sustainability programs





*Desirable criteria could include:*

- x Seizes win-win opportunities;
- x Augments sustainable choices available to producers and consumers ;
- x Increases affordability of sustainable choices;
- x Makes information for sustainable choices accessible and easy to understand;
- x Provides a solid scientific and policy knowledge base; and
- x Offers incentives for technological and social innovation and producer/consumer responsibility.

Table 3: SCP Programmes/initiatives submitted by Member States, Agencies, and Major Groups as of November 26, 2010

Name of the programme	Area	Submitted by
CROSS CUTTING APPROACH <i>Conducive policy framework</i>		
Mainstreaming SCP in planning and development strategies, poverty reduction plans	Policy	UNEP



Name of the programme	Area	Submitted by
Sustainable low-carbon transportation	Transport	DESA/SloCat
Sustainable cities	Cities	UNDESA/DSD
Sustainable urban development and cities	Cities	UNEP
Sustainable consumption research and activities	Information	UNEP
Improved communication with researchers and		